

Influence Of Immigration On Macroeconomic Indicators Of The Republic Of Armenia¹

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Abstract

The article discusses the question of how the main macroeconomic indicators of the Republic of Armenia have changed as a result of changes in the geopolitical situation in the region and in connection with the huge influx of labor in the periods from 2022 to 2023. By applying correlation and comparative analysis, during which the extrapolation method and SARMA models were used, the impact of the influx of migrants on indicators such as GDP, CPI, wages and housing prices is assessed. Also, the article presents a literature analysis and compares the results obtained for Armenia with international experience.

Research into trends in GDP, CPI, employment, wages and property prices has shown varying degrees of correlation with migrant inflows. Thus, the influx of migrants had positive but not significant effect on the formation of Armenia's GDP and CPI, but the impact on average wages and housing prices was significant.

Keywords: labor influx, impact of migration on the economy, GDP, CPI, average nominal wage, housing prices

JEL: J1, J6, E24, E66

Introduction

One of the most significant effects of globalization is migration. The impact of migration on the economy has been the subject of study by many economists for several decades, as the flow of migrants increases from year to year. Thus, according to IMF research in 2020 3.6% of the total population were migrants, which is 281 million people. This value has tripled compared to 1970 [Mcauliffe M., Triandafyllidou A., 2021]. Moreover, the main flow of migrants comes from developed countries, in particular, the influx of migrants to the United States increased from 4.7% in 1970 to 13.7% in 2017 [George J., 2019. P. 3].

The flow of migrants is increasing more, especially in the context of post-crisis recovery and adaptation to new conditions, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. As practice shows, migration has an impact on various areas of the economy, such as GDP, CPI, the labor market and the real estate market.

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According to IMF estimates, Armenia's economic growth in 2021 was predicted to be 5.5%, and in 2022 - 5.2%. The expected figure for 2021 almost coincided with the actual one, amounting to 5.8%. Otherwise was with the growth in 2022 exceeded all expectations: the actual growth was 12.7% [IMF, 2021]. The question arises: which factor were the reason of high economic growth?

At the same time, in 2022-2023, as a result of the special operation of Russia and the war in Artsakh, many migrants came to Armenia. According to expert estimates, in 2022 the influx of migrants to Armenia was approximately 200,000 people, of which 100,000 from Artsakh in 2023 [IMF, 2023]. Research shows that most of the migrants who arrived from Russia are young and highly qualified experts. According to researches 57% of migrants are office workers and mainly employed in IT sector. Moreover, their average monthly salary was 3,100 US dollars per month [Chervyakov D., Ricardo G., 2023. Pp. 2-3]. For comparison, the average monthly wage in Armenia in 2021 was \$401, and in 2022 it was already \$541.² The impact of the large population influx was reflected not only in the level of average wages, but also affected all Armenian economy.

The topic is also relevant because the scientific community of Armenia currently has virtually no high-quality researches on the topic, and those that do exist are devoted to emigration and its impact on the economy, but not immigration (for example, [Mikaelyan G., 2015]).

In our study, we will try to identify whether and to which extent the influx of migrants has affected Armenia's GDP, as well as the CPI, housing prices and average nominal wages. Based on this goal, the paper presents the results of a literature review, statistical, correlation and SARMA analyses for Armenia. The analysis and selected indicators were based on the studies presented in the literature review.

1. Literature review

There are many theoretical and empirical studies examining the impact of migration on the economy of the host country. And despite much debate about the validity of the calculations and available statistics, most studies are similar in their results.

The influence can be by the following aspects: [Dustmann C., Frattini T., Glitz A., 2007. Pp. 3-6]:

1. on wages or employment of the local population на заработной плате или занятости местного населения;
2. on the structure of output, technology and competitiveness;
3. on the fiscal sector through the system of providing benefits and contributions in the tax or social security system;
4. on housing prices;
5. on creating new jobs and opportunities;
6. on the set of skills of the population due to complementarity and the emergence of new ones.

A slightly broader and more comprehensive impact was noted for the Russian economy [Karaseva D, Popov D., 2023. Pp. 14-15]:

1. migrants are a significant part of the labor market, thus influencing it, changing the distribution of income and influencing investment priorities within the country;
2. Migrant students (as well as second-generation migrants) are adding to the pool of skilled workers;
3. Migrant entrepreneurs and investors create jobs and drive innovation and technological change;
4. Migrants as consumers contribute to the growth of demand for goods and services, thereby influencing price and production levels, as well as the trade balance;
5. Migrants not only send remittances to their countries of origin, but also indirectly, through the banking system, contribute to the development of investment in the countries that send them
6. Legal migrants are taxpayers, and therefore contribute to the state budget, use state services, and pay the appropriate fees.

As part of our research, we will consider the main points listed separately.

The most studied of the presented points is the impact of migration on wages. There is not a clear approach

² National Statistical Committee of RA: <https://www.armstat.am/file/doc/99541058.pdf> Pp. 133

to this issue: some studies show that wages tend to increase; others - that they remain unchanged; and the third ones - they tend to decrease. However, recent studies show that the main factor determining the trend of wage development is the elasticity of capital supply. In particular, [Dustmann C., Frattini T., Glitz A., 2007]:

- if the supply of capital is elastic, i.e. prices are set on the world market, and the skills of immigrants differ from those of native workers, then immigration will have a positive effect on the wages of native workers;
- if the supply of capital is inelastic, then immigration will have a negative impact on those who compete with immigrants, leading to a slight decline in wages. This is because the owners of capital benefit most from immigration. This point is rightly noted in the work of the authors [Zemlyanukhina N., Zemlyanukhina S., Suvorova V., 2023]. If the main flow of people entering a country (for example, to Russia from the former republics of the Soviet Union) is low-skilled labor, then the consequences of such migration for the country importing labor is the preservation of low wages. The reason is the presence of low-paid immigrants allows Russian entrepreneurs not to invest in the modernization of production to increase labor productivity, and filling vacancies in the labor market with low-paid foreign workers reduces the price of national labor [Zemlyanukhina N., Zemlyanukhina S., Suvorova V., 2023. Pp. 375-376].
- The impact of migration is widespread in small open economies that are unable to influence world prices but are forced to accept them (e.g. Armenia). Immigration leads to a change in the structure of output. In this case, those industries that use immigrant labor the most expand. However, wages in this industry do not change.

Many studies that examine the relationship between migration and wages also control for the educational attainment of immigrants. In particular, various studies conducted for the United States show that, on average, wages increased by 1.8% as a result of immigration between 1990 and 2004. The only group of native-born workers to suffer from a negative wage effect are the least educated workers: their wages declined by 1.1% over the long term. All other workers saw wages increase from 0.7% to 3.4% [Ottaviano G., Peri G., 2012].

Research conducted for Russia also shows that immigration flows depend on the unemployment rate and the level of wages [Polyakova E., 2013. P. 26].

However, as is rightly noted in the work [Kartseva M., Mkrtchyan N., Florinskaya Yu., 2020. P. 96] people who move from region to region in Russia permanently are often guided not by economic but by other considerations, such as the desire to get an education, especially at the youngest working ages; family reasons – from marriage or family breakup to moving as part of a family.

The literature also examines the impact of migrant's inflow on the host country's GDP. Most studies find a positive but not significant relationship between these two indicators.

In the work of E. Kovanova the effect of internal labor migration on the dynamics of GRP in 80 Russian regions from 2005 to 2012 is assessed. According to the conducted study, the dependence between the variation of GRP and the variations of the indicators of internal labor migration is weak, but statistically significant. According to the author's conclusion, the influx of labor migrants stimulates economic growth in the "attractive" regions. In regions with a significant outflow of labor migrants, the consequences of migration are of the opposite nature [Kudaeva M., Redozubov I., 2021. P. 6]. Other authors come to the same conclusions, noting that the influx of migrants into the country leads to an increase in GDP, and the growth of GDP leads to a decrease in the outflow of population from the country [Rayevnyeva, O.; Stryzhychenko, K.; Matúšová, S., 2023].

Research conducted for New Zealand shows that an influx of 15,000 people results in a 0.2% increase in GDP per capita and a 0.15% increase per worker [Poot J., Nana G., Philpott B., 1998].

An analysis conducted for the United States showed that a 1% increase in net migration leads to a 0.1% increase in GDP [Barro R., Sala-i-Martin, X., 1992].

An important factor is the impact of migration flows on the fiscal indicators of the country. Assessing this impact is difficult due to several factors. Firstly, most often migrants are people who are either unable to work, or are deprived of the right to work, or are refugees. In such cases, the host country not only does not receive taxes from their activities, but also pays certain benefits, according to the legislation of a particular country. This is rightly noted in the study conducted for OECD countries: the ability to work or the lack of opportunity to work is the main factor determining the financial impact of migrants on the country [OECD, 2014]. Secondly, in the case of a working-age and educated population, the impact on finances is manifested not only through the taxes they pay, but also through the multiplier effects of the education they receive.

There are many studies devoted to this issue, most of which use different calculation methods and, based on the chosen calculation methods, different results are obtained. As one study rightly notes, the budgetary impact of migrants on a country's GDP in any given year, the impact usually fluctuates within $\pm 1\%$ of GDP [OECD, 2013]. Moreover, in those countries where the flows of able-bodied migrants are larger than others (for example, in New Zealand, Australia), the fiscal impact indicators are much higher. Other authors who conducted research for the United States came to similar results, and they gave recommendations to migrant-receiving countries on attracting highly skilled migrants aged 40 to 44 years [Storesletten K., 2000]. According to their calculations, the positive fiscal impact of highly skilled migrants is 30 times higher comparing to uneducated migrants [Clemens M., 2022].

Unlike other factors, almost all studies show that regardless of any factors, housing prices in the host country grow for the entire population. In their work, Gil'tman M.A. and Sumik E.A., using the example of the administrative centers of the Urals Federal District, show that areas with the highest wage levels are very attractive for population influx. In the analyzed time period, the population in these areas increased several times, which subsequently led to an increase in housing prices [Gil'tman M., Sumik E., 2019].

A correlation analysis conducted for 21 countries between 2007 and 2014 also found out a direct correlation between migration and housing price increases, with growth observed in both rental and owner-occupied housing prices [Barbu T., Vută M., Străchinaru A., Cioacă S., 2019].

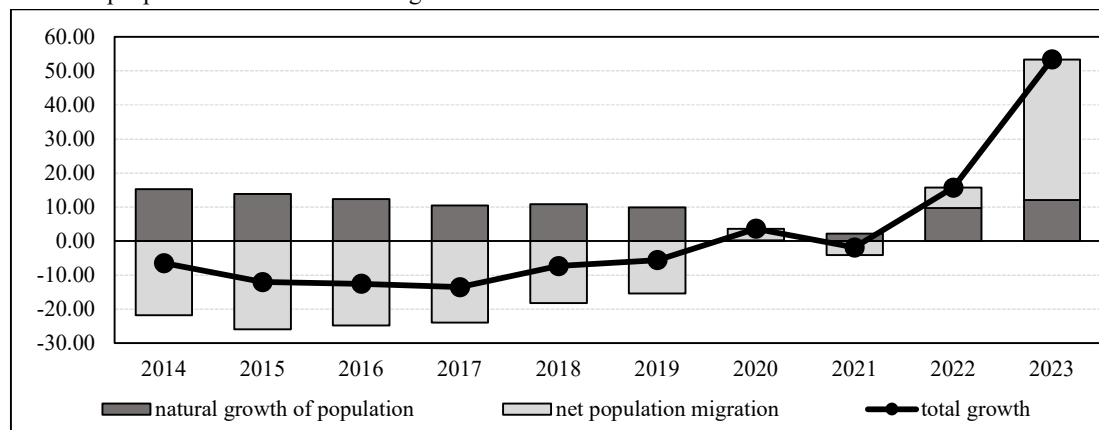
Several studies have assessed the impact of migrant influx on housing prices. In particular, an analysis conducted for countries such as Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Spain, the UK, and the US showed that a 1% increase in immigrants leads to a 1.5% increase in private rents and a 3% increase in homeownership prices [Cochrane W., Poot J., 2019].

The impact of migration is not limited to the indicators presented. It also affects many other factors. Such factors also include finance and fiscal policy [Aleshkovskiy I., Grebenyuk A., Maksimova A., 2018], creditworthiness of the population, unemployment, interest rates, productivity and others [Furlanetto F., Robstad Ø, 2016]. However, in our study we will limit ourselves to examining the impact of migration on GDP, CPI, wages and housing prices in Armenia.

2. Changes in Armenia's Economy Due to the inflow of migrants

Studying the impact of migrants on the country's economy is important for Armenia as well, as it provides insight into the factors that contributed to such high economic growth after the war and the Covid-19 crisis. Our sample includes data for the ten-year period from 2014 to 2023. We choose this period to cover the pre-crisis period (2014-2019), COVID-19 (2020-2021), the Second Artsakh War (2020), the Special Military Operation (2022-2023) and resettlement from Artsakh (2023).

During 2014-2019 years the permanent population decreased by a total of 57.5 thousand people, while during 2020-2023 it increased by a total of 70.8 thousand people. In this increase, the contribution of natural population growth was 24.1 thousand people, and the contribution of the positive migration balance was 46.7 thousand people. Let us consider the migration data in more detail.

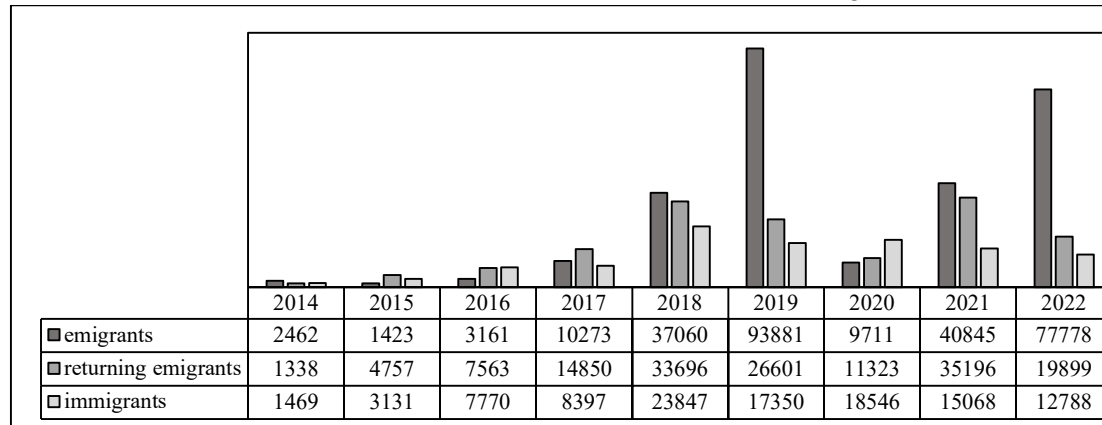


Source: compiled by the authors based on the data <https://www.armstat.am/>

Fig. 1. Population growth dynamics in Armenia (thousand people), 2014 – 2023

According to the data of the National Statistical Committee of Armenia, based on the results of the Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey, in a representative sample of households³, the volume of migration flows in 2020-2022 is almost equal to the volume of flows in 2014-2019. If in 2018-2019 it was associated with the change of government, then in 2020-2022 it was associated with the already noted COVID-19 (2020-2021), the Second Artsakh War (2020) and the Special Military Operation (2022-2023).⁴

It is obvious that a huge outflow of population was observed in 2019 and amounted to 93,881 people. In all other years, the influx of migrants was slightly greater than the outflow. However, it should be noted that the main influx of migrants was provided by returning emigrants (more than 55% of the total level of immigrants). The same trend is observed in 2022. Next, we will consider the main reasons for migration.



Source: compiled by the authors based on the data <https://www.armstat.am/>

Fig. 2. Migration dynamics in Armenia (thousand people), 2014 – 2023

According to the data presented in Table 1, the main reasons for immigration among recent migrants were family reasons (form a family/re-unite) (27.8%), war activities (26.9%), and residence (19.6%). In contrast, the return emigrants came back due to the end of their contract (26.2%) and family reasons (19.3%). It's noteworthy that migration statistics from 2020-2022 differ significantly from those of 2014-2019. In particular, family reunification was the leading reason for both immigrants (44.0%) and returning migrants (32.1%), the next one was employment.

In the case of emigration, employment in other countries remained the dominant reason among 64.0% of the total emigrants.

Table 1

The main reasons of migration (person)

Reason	2014-2019 rr.			2020-2022 rr.		
	Emigration	Returned emigrants	Immigration	Emigration	Returned emigrants	Immigration
Employment	95 090	17 550	8 571	84 606	9 566	3 434
Family	8 551	27 719	27 290	3 582	12 790	12 920
Accommodation	3 936	6 332	7 254	1331	5 205	9 103
Study	10 699	1 909	5 002	10 191	822	922
Health	185	1 464	567	1451	660	1 221

³ The sample of 2022 contained 5184 households, of which 3240 were from urban areas and 1944 were from rural areas (<https://armstat.am/am/?nid=82&id=2617>). The sample of 2019 contained 5165 households, of which 3230 were from urban areas and 1935 were from rural areas (<https://armstat.am/en/?nid=82&id=2323>).

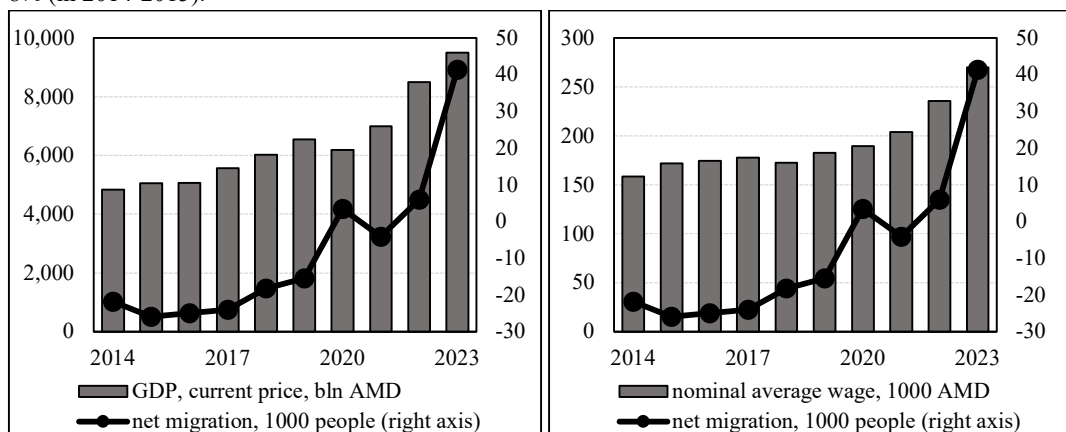
⁴ More detailed information regarding 2023 will be provided only in 2025. It should also be mentioned that the 2022 data may also be adjusted after publishing results of 2023.

Private visit	6 246	8 570	5 765	5 414	2 710	1 515
End of work	x	5 806	745	x	17 390	1 552
War activities	5 081	7 268	2 174	0	1 792	12 471
Other	18 472	12 187	4 596	21 759	15 483	3 264
Total	148 260	88 805	61 964	128 334	66 418	46 402

Source: compiled by the authors based on the data <https://www.armstat.am/>

By examining migration indicators and their causes, we will now assess how certain macroeconomic indicators of Armenia have changed.

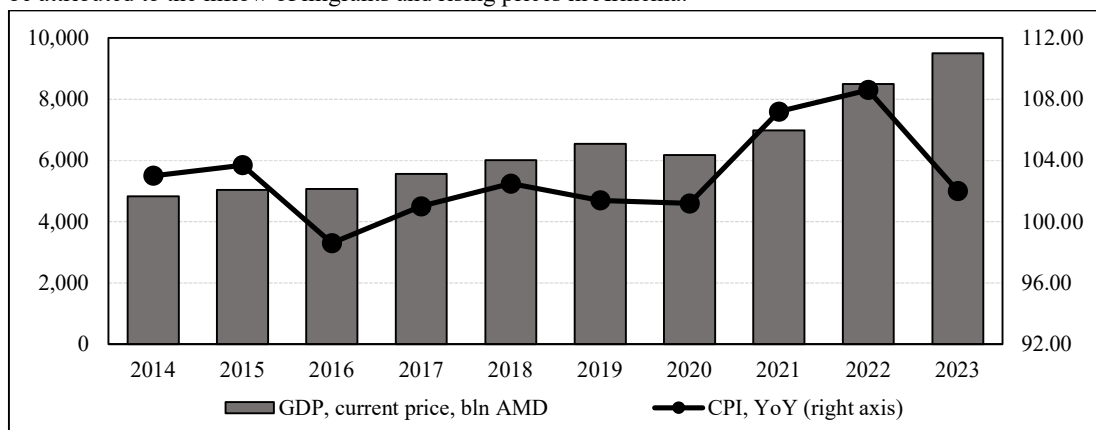
Figure 3 shows the dynamics of GDP, average nominal wages, and net migration from 2014 to 2023. There is clearly positive correlation between GDP and the mentioned indicators. At the same time, there is a direct relationship between net migration and average nominal wages, particularly in the period from 2021 to 2023. Additionally, the growth of average nominal wages in 2022 and 2023 reached 15.4% and 14.6%, respectively, rising from 204,048 drams in 2021 to 269,994 drams in 2023. For the rest of the period, the highest growth was 8% (in 2014-2015).



Source: compiled by the authors based on the data <https://www.armstat.am/>

Fig. 3. GDP dynamics (billion drams), average nominal wages (drams), net migration (thousand people, right axis) of Armenia, 2014-2023

Figure 4 shows the dynamics of GDP and CPI from 2014 to 2023. It is obvious that these indicators practically do not have any relationship. However, a sharp increase in the CPI was observed in 2022, which could be attributed to the inflow of migrants and rising prices in Armenia.

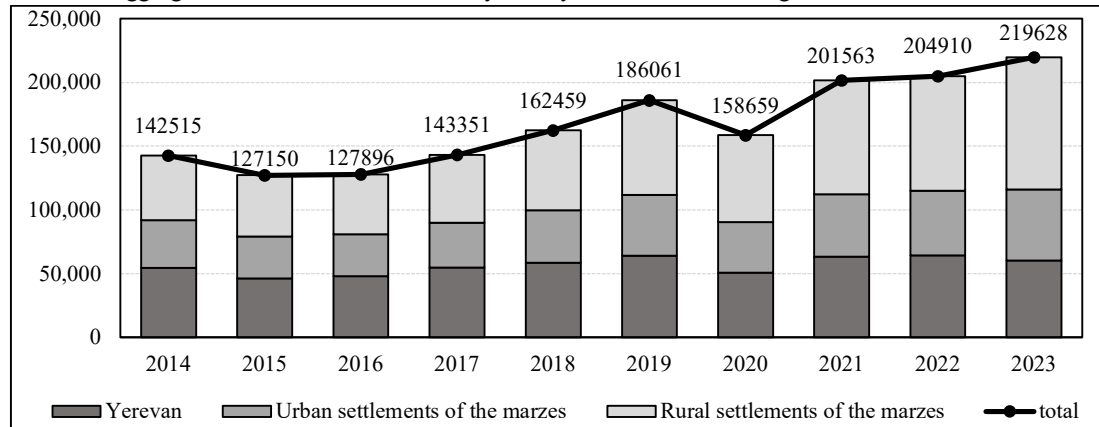


Source: compiled by the authors based on the data <https://www.armstat.am/>

Fig. 4. GDP dynamics (billion drams) and CPI (compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, right axis) of Armenia, 2014-2023

As it was noted earlier in the literature review, the inflow of migrants also impacts on housing prices in international practice. Hence, let's examine how the situation in Armenia's housing market has evolved.

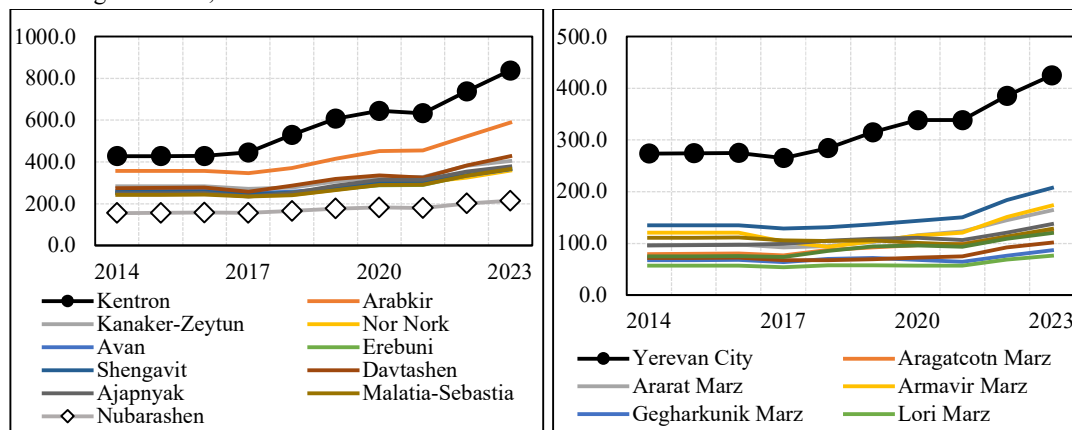
As shown in Figure 5, the Armenian real estate market experienced stagnation until 2017. Changes in the behavior of domestic consumers in 2017-2019 were influenced by changes in the conditions in the state target program "Affordable Housing for Young Families" and the introduction of a program for the refund of income tax equivalent to interest payments on mortgage loans. In the first half of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic led to a decline in aggregate demand and market activity, but by 2021, the market began to recover.



Source: compiled by the authors based on the data <https://www.cadastr.am>

Fig. 5. Dynamics of distribution of total volume of transactions in Armenia, 2014-2023

The recovery of the real estate market was also confirmed by changes in housing prices in Yerevan and throughout Armenia (Figure 6). From 2014 to 2016, the average annual cost per square meter for apartments in multi-apartment buildings in Yerevan increased by 1850 AMD (approximately \$4 USD), but it decreased by 7000 AMD (about \$14.5 USD) in 2017. During 2018-2019, it increased again by 1850 AMD (around \$144 USD). From the beginning of 2020 to June 2021, real estate prices declined, but starting from November 2021, they had a double-digit increase, which continues until now.

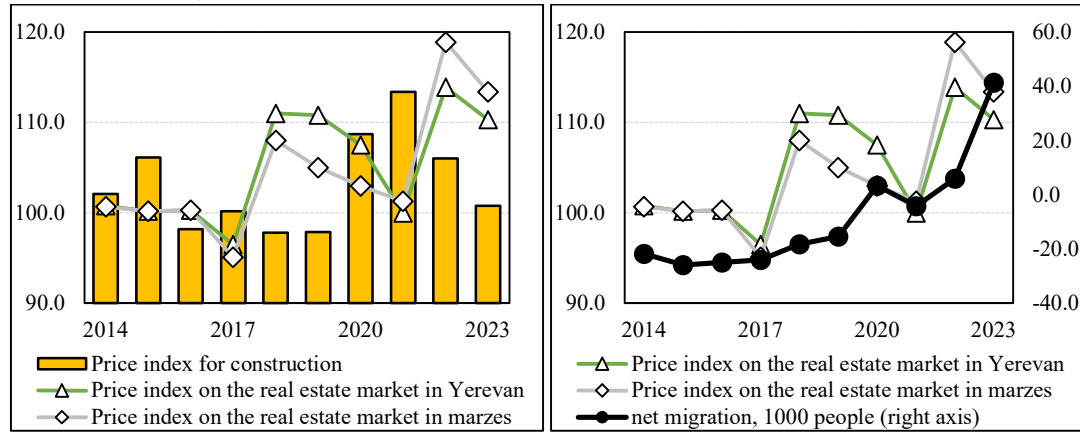


Source: compiled by the authors based on the data <https://www.armstat.am/>

Fig. 6. Dynamics of average annual market prices for 1 sq.m. of apartments in multi-apartment buildings by administrative districts of Yerevan and marzes (thousand drams), 2014 – 2023

If we compare the price indices shown in Figure 7, the construction price index weakly correlates with the real estate market price index. This suggests that average market prices per square meter of apartments in Yerevan and Armenia's marzes (regions) are more influenced by consumer demand than construction costs. If we compare the dynamics of migration with the real estate market, as also shown in Figure 7, we can observe a certain degree of correlation. The inflow of people into Armenia from other countries affects prices in Yerevan with a lag, but continues to persist for several quarters.

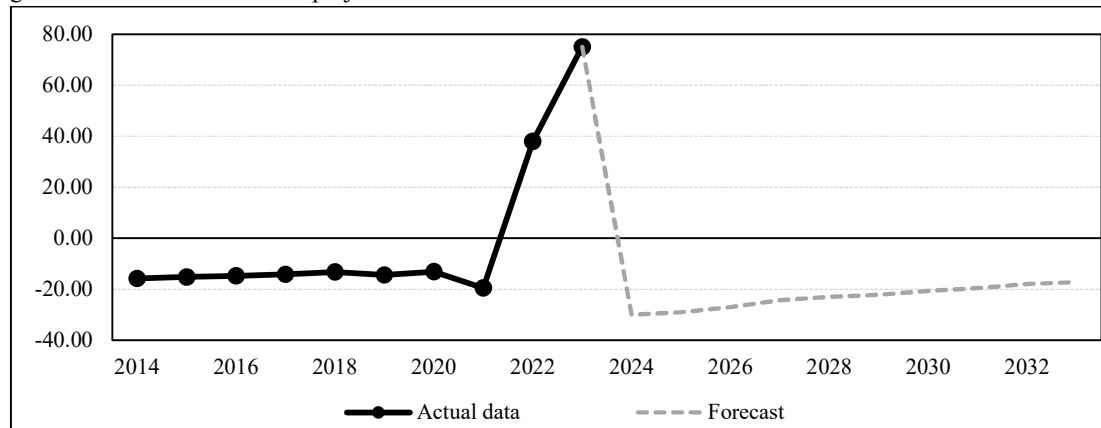
In the last two years, real estate price growth has primarily been driven by an inflow of migrants who furnish the demand for houses. The capital, especially the Kentron district, has a number of advantages over other areas of the city and regions of the country. For example, there is better developed infrastructure (including Internet communications), network opportunities (for professional events, conferences and meetings that enable networking, finding new projects and expanding the client base), access to resources and services (i.e. specialized stores and services) and so on.



Source: compiled by the authors based on the data <https://www.armstat.am/>

Fig. 7. Dynamics of price indices compared to last year, 2014 - 2023

According to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs's Report "World Population Prospects"⁵, after the positive net migration of 2022-2023 (113.0 thousand people in total), a negative net migration in amount of 29.966 thousand people is possible in 2024. If this forecast comes true, then, in our opinion, economic growth will be lower than the projected 6.3%⁶.



Source: compiled by the authors based on the data <https://population.un.org/>

Fig. 8. Dynamics of net migration (thousand people), 2014 - 2033

3. Correlation and Comparative Analyses

To assess the impact of migrant inflows on the macroeconomic indicators mentioned in this article and to evaluate the impact of the shock of 2020-2023, we conducted correlation and comparative analyses using the

⁵ UN. Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/MostUsed/>

⁶ The forecast of Armenia's economic growth is taken from the "Analysis of the execution of the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia for the first quarter of 2024" of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Armenia // https://minfin.am/hy/page/2024_tvakan_

extrapolation method and SARMA model. The analysis was performed using the EViews13 software. The primary data source was the database of the National Statistical Committee of Armenia⁷, covering the period from 2013 to 2023. Based on the literature review and the objective of our research, we included the following indicators:

- migration – net migration (thousand people);
- rgdp – real GDP (index);
- cpi – consumer price index;
- wage – index of real average monthly wage;
- est_evn – price index on the real estate market in Yerevan;
- est_marz – price index on the real estate market in marzes;

The correlation analysis considered two samples: from 2013 to 2019 and from 2020 to 2023. Splitting the data into these two time periods (2013-2019 and 2020-2023) was necessary to identify changes in the strength and direction of migration's influence under different economic and social factors.

Tables 2 and 3 show the correlation coefficients of the studied indicators for 2013-2019 and 2020-2023, respectively. The data show that in 2013-2019 there was a positive correlation between GDP and net migration, while in 2020-2023 the correlation between GDP and net migration was close to zero. The data also show that net migration in 2020-2023 had a stronger positive correlation with real estate prices in Yerevan and the marzes compared to 2013-2019. At the same time, in 2020-2023 there was a negative correlation between net migration and consumer prices, which we attribute to a lag in migration's impact on the CPI.

Table 2

Correlation coefficients of indicators for the period 2013-2019

	migration	rgdp	cpi	wage	est_evn	est_marz
migration	1.0000					
rgdp	0.3143	1.0000				
cpi	0.0068	0.0127	1.0000			
wage	0.1672	0.2305	-0.3581	1.0000		
est_evn	0.1373	0.1314	0.1428	0.1926	1.0000	
est_marz	0.0816	-0.1542	0.1927	0.0903	0.8904	1.0000

Source: Authors' calculations

Table 3

Correlation coefficients of indicators for the period 2020-2023

	migration	rgdp	cpi	wage	est_evn	est_marz
migration	1.0000					
rgdp	0.0397	1.0000				
cpi	-0.3947	0.5471	1.0000			
wage	0.2680	0.5698	-0.1993	1.0000		
est_evn	0.2024	0.4127	0.0227	0.5197	1.0000	
est_marz	0.2381	0.7120	0.3188	0.5730	0.8568	1.0000

Source: Authors' calculations

To demonstrate the impact of the shock of 2020-2023 on net migration, we decided to build a model that showed what net migration would have been in the absence of the shock. Using the extrapolation method and the SARMA model, a hypothetical forecast of net migration for 2020-2023 was made. These hypothetical data of net

⁷ Source: National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia, access mode: <https://www.armstat.am/am/>

migration were compared with the actual data of 2020-2023. SARMA type of model allows to make a forecast of future values of the indicator based on their past values and seasonality. It includes three components: autoregression (AR), moving average (MA) and seasonality (S) [Hydman R. 2014].

The best specification was the SARMA model (01)(21).

Table 4 shows the actual and hypothetical values of net migration for 2020-2023 and the impact of the shock.

Table 4

Comparison of actual and hypothetical net migration data (thousand people)

Period	Actual data	Hypothetical data	Shock's impact
2020 Q1	-3.10	-7.03	+ 3.93
2020 Q2	5.00	-5.06	+ 10.06
2020 Q3	1.10	-7.77	+ 8.87
2020 Q4	0.40	0.06	+ 0.34
2021 Q1	0.40	-7.61	+ 8.01
2021 Q2	0.40	-7.29	+ 7.69
2021 Q3	-0.40	-6.19	+ 5.79
2021 Q4	-4.50	-1.73	-2.77
2022 Q1	0.80	-7.14	+ 7.94
2022 Q2	-2.10	-8.10	+ 6.00
2022 Q3	4.60	-4.83	+ 9.43
2022 Q4	2.80	-4.54	+ 7.34
2023 Q1	2.00	-6.14	+ 8.14
2023 Q2	1.50	-7.59	+ 9.09
2023 Q3	4.40	-4.17	+ 8.57
2023 Q4	33.50	-6.89	+ 40.39

Source: Authors' calculations

According to the data obtained using EViews, due to the shock of 2020-2023, the actual net migration was 138.81 thousand more people than it could have been without it.

Despite these results, we believe they are not final, as the sample size is quite small. For a more in-depth analysis, precise and official migration statistics over a more extended period, which are currently unavailable.

Conclusions

Migration processes are one of the most complex and important aspects of any economy that affect the country's economy. Given the wide range of impacts of migration on the economy, both directly and indirectly, in our article we tried to study the impact on only some macroeconomic indicators: GDP, CPI, average nominal wages and housing prices, while other aspects are the subject of another study.

The analysis conducted for Armenia once again showed that the influx of migrants had an impact on the formation of Armenia's GDP in 2022 and, accordingly, led to economic growth, and also affected average nominal wages and housing prices in the capital Yerevan. The results of the correlation and comparative analysis conducted in the study, for which the extrapolation method and the SARMA model for Armenia were used, coincided with the results of most studies conducted for other countries:

- the relationship between GDP and the migration balance is positive, but close to zero;
- the relationship between the influx of migrants and the CPI is negative, but there is a strong positive relationship with the growth of prices in the real estate market in Yerevan and in the marzes;
- the influx of migrants also has a positive impact on the average nominal monthly wages: in the case of Armenia, the influx of migrants led to an increase in average nominal monthly wages.

It should be noted that the obtained results are not final and more detailed studies are required, with the availability of accurate statistical data on migration, which is not limited to a small sample, as presented by the National Statistical Committee of Armenia.

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