

Slide show: Analyzing the employment situation

by the Uzbekistan delegation

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Employment problems

- Implication of employment policy in a socially-oriented market economy
- Impact of demographic situation on employment and labour market
- Demand for employment (annual growth + redundancy of non-productive labor force + unemployed population)
- Economically active and non-active able-bodied population

Employment problems

- Employment in State and non-State sectors
- Employment in informal sector (Int'l Standards) – features, demand, shock-absorber, integration into formal sector
- Employment structure and disproportions (professional skills: mismatch between supply and demand in labor market)

Employment priorities

- Active policy measures such as those preventing unemployment, creating new job opportunities
- Matching labor force supply and demand (sectoral, territorial, qualifications, and skills)
- SME and family business support
- Increasing the role of wages in labor market regulation

Employment priorities

- A system of staff training and re-training; economic interests of employers
- Social orientation in the process of privatisation, restructuring and bankruptcy
- Labour market monitoring system
- Targets and stages

Income

The first priority is to form SUSTAINABLE income sources on the basis of productive employment and labor activity

Income structure

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Low decile</u>	<u>Top decile</u>
Total money income (in %) of which:			
Wages	25.4	38.5	31.2
Income from products and services	29.3	6.7	31.9
Social transfers	12.7	45.3	17.7
Entrepreneurship income	32.3	9.5	19.3

Population income problems

- Minimum wage is losing the role of regulator of wage scales and differentials
- Social transfers prevail in income structure of poor
- The low share of tariff part in wage structure
- Increasing disparities between wages of budget sphere and production sectors
- Increasing sectoral and territorial disparities in wages

Population income priorities & targets

- Minimum wage should grow faster than inflation rate
- Lower wage differentials thru low- and mid-level wages progression
- Reducing demand for social transfers