



ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ASSESSMENT INDICATORS

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Abstract

The abstract highlights the importance of understanding the main causes and indicators of unemployment in order to address the issue of providing suitable employment for the working population. It also references the natural degree of unemployment and the A. Ouken law.

The following criteria reflect demographic, social, economic, and other aspects of the unemployment situation: achieving market balance between demand and supply of labor force; reducing labor supply; increasing jobs; increasing participation of the economically active population in work; increasing personnel qualification, mobilization, and competitiveness; increasing labor income of the population, and so on.

Keywords: labor supply, unemployment, indicators, wage.

Introduction

The following unemployment indicators are used to calculate this criteria: the number of existing and newly generated employment; the length of working hours; the magnitude of GDP produced per capita; the number of local and engaged labor resources; the flow of population migration; the provision of funds and energy to labor; the volume of social infrastructure services; the land load of each agricultural employee; the average annual salary; the provision of housing for every resident; the level of qualification and education of labor resources; the shift coefficient of use of fixed assets in industrial enterprises; the number of people not employed in social production and unemployment; and the amount of unemployment

The criteria and indicators listed above can be used to analyze and forecast the unemployment situation, as well as to calculate the amounts of its different expressions.

The following are our definitions of the many types of unemployment.

A) Unemployment that is not visible:

(1.) $I_{yash}(t)qRhq(t) - R_{ni}(t)$,

$Rhq(t)$ is the number of real employed employees (hq), expressed in thousands of people;

$R_{ni}(t)$ is the number of normative workers necessary to be employed, expressed in thousands of people.

$Imav(t)qR(t)Q R_{mav}(t)$, (2.)



$R_{mav}(t)$ denotes the number of seasonally employed, able-bodied individuals during the peak period of agricultural production and processing, as well as public service, in thousands of people.

C) Technological unemployment: $I_{tex}(t) = R_{front}(t) - R_{key}(t)$, (3.)

$R_{old}(t)$ and $R_{key}(t)$ are the number of hired employees before (before) and after (key) the adoption of new techniques and intense technology, in thousand individuals.

G) Structural unemployment: $I_{tar}(t) = R_{ij.front}(t) - R_{ij.key}(t)$ $Q(R_{xx.front}(t) - R_{xx.key}(t) + R_{xk.od}(t) - R_{xk.key}(t) + R_{qk.front}(t) - R_{qk.key}(t))$, (4.)

Here: $R_{ij.front}(t)$ and $R_{ij.key}(t)$ - the number of employed employees before and after applying the lease form of ownership, in thousands; $R_{xx.front}(t)$ and $R_{xx.key}(t)$ - the number of employed workers before and after the formation of private companies, in thousands;

$R_{xk.od}(t)$ and $R_{xk.key}(t)$ - the number of employed workers prior to and following the formation of joint-stock companies, in thousands; $R_{qk.old}(t)$ and $R_{qk.key}(t)$ - the number of employed workers prior to and following the formation of joint ventures, in thousands.

Increasing the social and economic efficiency of labor-force utilization is increasingly dependent on the amount of unemployment, which is determined differently in foreign and domestic economic literature. In Japanese statistics, for example, there are two techniques for calculating the unemployment rate (I):

amount of jobless people

1) I_q ----- (5) unemployed wage earners amount of jobless people

2) I_q ----- (6) employed Q unemployed.

Another method for calculating the unemployment rate is to divide the number of jobless individuals (I_{nor}) by the number of working-age people (A):

$100\% (7) I_{nor} / A$

The fundamental drawback of the first technique is that the number of employed employees, rather than the whole labor force, is used as the divisor of the unemployment rate.

Another technique mistakenly used the number of working-age people to describe the unemployment rate. Because not all physically capable persons are in high demand in the labor market.

The degree of unemployment, in our opinion, should be calculated by dividing the number of jobless by the number of economically active people:

amount of unemployed I_q ----- * 100% (8) of the population is economically active.

Natural unemployment rate. The Law of A. Oaken

Economists differ on what the natural rate of unemployment should be, but the exact rate has not been determined. Because both voluntary and structural unemployment persist in some form or another, the unemployment rate will always be higher than zero. However, the normal amount of unemployment prevents inflation from rising.



The natural unemployment rate in industrialized nations may rise as a result of the following factors:

1. Workplace participation of teens and women.
2. The state's economic strategy permits the jobless to hunt for long-term high-paying opportunities rather than being hired for low-paying positions. Unemployed persons in most countries are now paid 50% of their last pay for 16 to 26 weeks and are tax-free, so they begin collecting 60-70% of their wage.
3. An rise in structural unemployment causes an increase in natural unemployment. Slow agricultural growth, for example.

There is no ideal level of the natural rate of unemployment in practice. Nobody has yet shown the ideal degree of unemployment for the economy. On the contrary, some analyses indicate that rapid GDP growth decreases the natural level of unemployment.

However, it remains over the permissible level. Because gross national product output will fall short of its potential. Growth of the gross national product beyond its potential level results in excessive economic prosperity and, as a result, inflation may rise. The methods listed below can have a direct influence on attaining the natural rate.

- to promote public awareness of available employment;
- improving specialised training; and
- increasing the amount of governmental protection for the jobless.

The natural unemployment rate is 1.5-2.5%, according to International Labor Organization standards.

Arthur Oaken, an American economist, quantitatively shown that artificial or frequent unemployment has a detrimental effect. When the natural rate of unemployment rises by 1%, the gross national product falls by 2.5%, according to A. Oaken's law. State policies to combat unemployment

To avoid the onset of significant difficulties, the government consistently executes a program of promoting citizen employment. First, when frictional and structural forms of unemployment increase: - reintroduces a profession; - broadens the education system; - broadly disseminates information about job openings; - raises investments in labor exchanges.

Second, if unemployment becomes chronic, the government employs budgetary, fiscal, and credit-monetary mechanisms, such as:

- spends more money on production in order to boost employment;
- lowers interest rates on loans and creditors in order to encourage entrepreneur interest;
- lowers taxes on producers and consumers.

Third, the state labor market's organization and regulation:

- changes in population size, age, and gender;
 - changes in employment industry and region;
 - criteria for involving additional labor force in production;
 - to the size, composition, and growth rate of production;
 - pays special attention to factors such as territorial location of production forces.
- The most essential economic approach to minimize unemployment is the formation of small businesses in sectors of the national economy that meet market demand. This should be done with the goal of growing the scale of production and services. This may be accomplished through boosting labor productivity, enhancing workplace material



and technical, technological, and investment assistance, developing new non-agricultural labor zones, efficiently using working hours, raising worker material benefits, and levying acceptable taxes.

The complex of important economic activities includes determining future indicators based on demand and supply for the main agricultural and industrial products, providing guaranteed jobs to mothers with young children and many children, pensioners and disabled people, and providing them with various services. It consists of rising.

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