

Worldwide Unemployment Rate and Rate of Reduction

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Abstract: The article deals with the important information and the latest date about worldwide unemployment rate and rate of reduction. On the other hand, unemployment rate in Uzbekistan and in the world were analyzed.

Keywords: economic instability, negative ramifications, full-time job, economic conditions, unemployment rate, artificial intelligence, policymakers, innovative industries.

In today's interconnected world, the issue of global unemployment has become a pressing concern for individuals, economies, and societies at large. Unemployment is a serious problem that impacts people, families, and whole economies. Unemployment may cause social and economic instability, as well as slowed economic development and productivity. Many nations across the globe deal with high unemployment rates, and certain countries have extremely high rates. Economic circumstances, labor market restrictions, skill mismatches, and other variables may all contribute to high unemployment rates, which vary by nation. Understanding the causes and repercussions of excessive unemployment is vital for governments and people attempting to solve this serious problem. Not being able to afford rent, to get an education or visit a doctor, to provide for yourself and your family—unemployment, we know, has many negative ramifications. However, translating each person's situation into data and data into policies that can improve the situation of millions of unemployed individuals is remarkably arduous.

While experts agree that the jobless rate represents the percentage share of the labor force out of work and that high unemployment can threaten growth and social cohesion, they often disagree on how best to quantify joblessness since there are multiple methods of appraising the nuances of a given labor market. The official unemployment rate is determined by dividing the number of individuals without jobs by the sum total of the labor force. The trouble starts when it comes to figuring out who exactly is—and is not—part of the labor force. The very individuals in question often cannot tell whether they should consider themselves employed or unemployed. For example: a person who loses a well-compensated full-time job and settles for a part-time position that pays a fraction of what they previously made even though they continue to seek additional part-time or freelance work to supplement their income is by default classified as “employed” while another person who actively seeks work but takes a few weeks off from job-hunting is not counted as part of the labor force. An individual who would like to work but is unable to get a job due to a disability or medical condition is in the very same position[1].

As we move into 2023, there is much interest in how the global economy will fare in the coming year. One key indicator of economic health is the unemployment rate, which provides insight into the availability of job opportunities and the overall economic conditions in different countries. In 2023, many countries are expected to continue recovering from the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, but the unemployment rates are still projected to vary widely between different regions and countries. According to recent projections, some of the

countries with the lowest unemployment rates in 2023 are likely to be Iceland, Japan, and South Korea, with rates ranging from 2.2% to 2.9%. On the other hand, some countries are expected to continue facing high unemployment rates, including South Africa, Nigeria, and Jordan, with rates ranging from 20% to 35%. Other countries are projected to see significant improvements in their unemployment rates in 2023, such as Brazil, where the rate is expected to drop from 14.3% in 2022 to 9.3% in 2023[2]. The unemployment rates by country in 2023 are expected to be influenced by various factors, including government policies, changes in the global economy, and the effects of the ongoing pandemic.

As we look ahead to 2023, it will be important to monitor these trends and understand how they impact the job market and the overall economic conditions in different parts of the world. By staying informed and adapting to these changes, individuals and businesses can better navigate the complex economic landscape of the coming year. Unemployment Rate in Uzbekistan decreased to 6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2022 from 9.60 percent in the fourth quarter of 2021. Unemployment Rate in Uzbekistan averaged 7.96 percent from 1991 until 2022, reaching an all time high of 13.30 percent in 1998 and a record low of 1.90 percent in 1991[3]. The unemployment rate in Uzbekistan and other countries is defined as the number of unemployed people as percent of the labor force. The labor force includes the people who are either employed or unemployed, i.e. who don't have a job but are actively looking for one. The labor force does not include people who are not looking for work, children, and the retired. The unemployment rate seldom declines below 4-5 percent even during boom times. There are always people who move between different sectors of the economy or between cities. When the economy goes into recession, then unemployment can reach much higher numbers, sometimes even in the double digits.

From exploring the underlying causes and impacts of unemployment to examining innovative solutions and government initiatives, this article aims to shed light on this critical issue. By gaining a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and potential solutions, we can collectively work towards creating a more equitable and sustainable future for all. The global unemployment crisis is a pressing issue that affects millions of individuals and communities around the world. Understanding the causes and impacts of this crisis is crucial in finding effective solutions to address it. One of the primary causes of global unemployment is the lack of job opportunities. With rapid technological advancements, many traditional jobs are being replaced by automation and artificial intelligence. This displacement of workers leaves a significant portion of the population struggling to find employment. Additionally, economic downturns, such as recessions or financial crises, can lead to widespread job losses, further exacerbating the unemployment crisis. The impacts of unemployment are far-reaching and extend beyond individuals seeking work. High unemployment rates can lead to social unrest, increased poverty levels, and a decline in overall economic growth.

Unemployment also contributes to mental health issues, as individuals face financial stress, a loss of purpose, and a sense of social isolation. Furthermore, the global unemployment crisis disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, including youth, women, and individuals from marginalized communities. Lack of access to quality education, discrimination, and barriers to entry in the job market further perpetuate the cycle of unemployment and exacerbate social inequalities. Addressing the global unemployment crisis requires a multi-faceted approach. Governments and policymakers must focus on creating an enabling environment for job creation, promoting entrepreneurship, and investing in innovative industries that can generate employment opportunities. Additionally, there is a need for robust social safety nets to support individuals during periods of unemployment, providing them with access to training, education, and reskilling programs. Furthermore, collaboration between governments, businesses, and civil society organizations is essential in implementing comprehensive solutions. By promoting inclusive economic growth, fostering innovation, and prioritizing job creation, the global community can work together to mitigate the impacts of the unemployment crisis and pave the way for a more sustainable and equitable future[4].

In summary, it should be noted that being unemployment has the negative impact on society and the individual as well. Such as having not enough money this is one of the adverse effects on the individual. Everything in the world costs money. If there is no source of income, you're going to have to settle and go without. If an unemployed individual has a family, it's difficult. Sure, there are unemployment benefits, but they aren't going to pay for extra things to do with your family and travel to new places. On the other hand, health Issues is another individual negative effect, but an important one. Being unemployed can lead to depression, low self-esteem, anxiety and other mental health issues, especially if an individual truly wants a job but can't find employment. Tension can occur, causing stress and strain on the body. Of course, the last and the most important point is connected with economic issues. During unemployment, there is no income, which leads to poverty. The burden of debt will increase, leading to economic problems. When there is unemployment, the state and the federal governments have to step in and pay unemployment benefits. By needing to pay more of these benefits, the government must borrow money to pay the benefits or reduce spending in other areas.

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