

Improvements of Employment and Employability in Belarus

Valiantsina Dynich, Dr., Prof.
Institute of Lifelong Education of
Belarusian State University

STATE OF A LABOUR MARKET IN 2007 AND IN JANUARY - JUNE, 2008

(The information of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Belarus)

The basic purpose of the state policy in social sphere is to use a manpower resources and person potential for real needs of Belarus with the increasing efficiency.

The Program of social and economic development of Belarus for a period of 2006 - 2010 is accepted (the Decree of the President. June, 12 — 2006 № 384) and the main result is that the process of economic reforms and investment activity in the organization of new working places has become more active.

THE BASIC TENDENCIES

1. The tendency of growth of the employed population.

In 2005-2006 the employed population has increased by 86,5 thousands people. The forecast: for 2010 is the increase of the people employed in economy by 4740-4775 thousands (77,5-77,6 % of manpower resources).

Currently 4471,8 thousands people are employed in the economy of the country.

In January - June of 2008 the difference between the people accepted to work and the dismissed was more than 9,8 thousands.

In 2008 the number of the citizens who applied the centers of work, employment and social protection for help with the employment has increased. During the first half of 2008 168,8 thousands people asked for assistance with the employment. 64 % of them were recognized as the unemployed.

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN 2007 AND IN JANUARY - JUNE, 2008

THE BASIC TENDENCIES

2. Redistribution of the employed population among the branches of the economy, increasing of working people in the sphere of service.

The job demand has increased. For July, 1, 2008 there were 68,7 thousands vacancies (that is 20 % more, than at the same period in 2006). The number of vacant work places is 1,6 higher, than that of the unemployed people. In Minsk seven vacancies fall to one unemployed person.

Since the beginning of the year 108,5 thousands people have got their job. Among them - 70,3 thousands of the unemployed (65%).

The number of the unemployed is 42,7 thousands, that constitutes 92,2 % of the number of the unemployed in July, 2007).

0,9 % of the economically active population are the unemployed (in July 2007 - 1,0 %).

THE BASIC TENDENCIES

3. Development of a labour market in small towns.

In general small towns has decreased the number of the unemployed people by 973 persons (-8,9 %). The growth of the unemployed population has taken place only in 55 towns out of 187 (29,4 %), in 119 towns (63,6 %) - reduction has taken place, in 13 (7 %) - the situation was stable.

The situation on 1.07.2008 is the following:

21 % of all unemployed people in small towns are concentrated in the Brest area, 16,8 % - in Vitebsk, 15,9 % - in Gomel, 18,5 % - in Grodno, 13,7 % - in Minsk, 14,1 % - in Mogilyov.

The number of vacancies since the beginning of the year has changed from 6714 to 9622 workplaces (43,3 %).

THE BASIC TENDENCIES

4. Negative tendencies:

Women are the majority among the registered unemployed people (more than 65 %),

The youth under 30 years old- 50 % .

Every fourth is hunting for the first job, every seventh has no vocational training.

Quantitative and qualitative difference between the offer and demand remains.

STATE OF A LABOUR MARKET IN 2007 AND IN JANUARY - JUNE, 2008

The name of trades and specialities	Quantity (Amount) of free workplaces (vacancies)	Number of the unemployed
City district		
The driver of the automobile	2694	750
The loader	1165	655
The mason	2627	331
The roofer - tinman	544	78
The house painter	928	322
The serviceman of the equipment	282	35
The carpenter	1313	318
The cook	553	465
The seller of foodstuff	188	1278
The seller of non-foodstuff	1574	1463
The mechanic - repairman	657	326
The mechanic - sanitary technician	741	180
The joiner	828	236
The turner	1015	162
The tractor operator	528	189
The milling-machine operator	386	54
The seamstress	1334	641
The bookkeeper	444	685
The doctor	1029	26
The engineer - programmer	175	14
The engineer of a building structure	136	32
The economist	173	532
The lawyer	54	235

STATE OF A LABOUR MARKET IN 2007 AND IN JANUARY - JUNE, 2008

In city

a driver, a mason, a mechanic, an electrical engineer, a doctor, an engineer, a nurse are mostly claimed.

A seller of foodstuffs, a hairdresser (barber), a book-keeper, an economist, a teacher, a lawyer etc. are not claimed.

In a countryside

a tractor operator, a machine milking operator, a cattle breeder, a driver, veterinarian, an engineer, an agriculturist, a livestock specialist are highly claimed

A house painter, a book-keeper, an economist, a teacher are not claimed.

STATE OF A LABOUR MARKET IN 2007 AND IN JANUARY - JUNE, 2008

Minsk

There were 23,6 thousands of vacant workplaces in a databank of employment agencies on 01.08.2008, from them 19 thousands are the vacancies for workers.

- Workers of building trades,*
- Drivers of automobiles,*
- Welders,*
- Electricians,*
- Mechanics,*
- Assemblers,*
- Turners,*
- Cooks,*
- Sellers of articles of foodstuff,*
- Cleaners, etc.*
- Economists,*
- Lawyers,*
- Technologists,*
- Mechanics,*
- Teachers of different disciplines,*
- Specialists with college special education*

are highly claimed

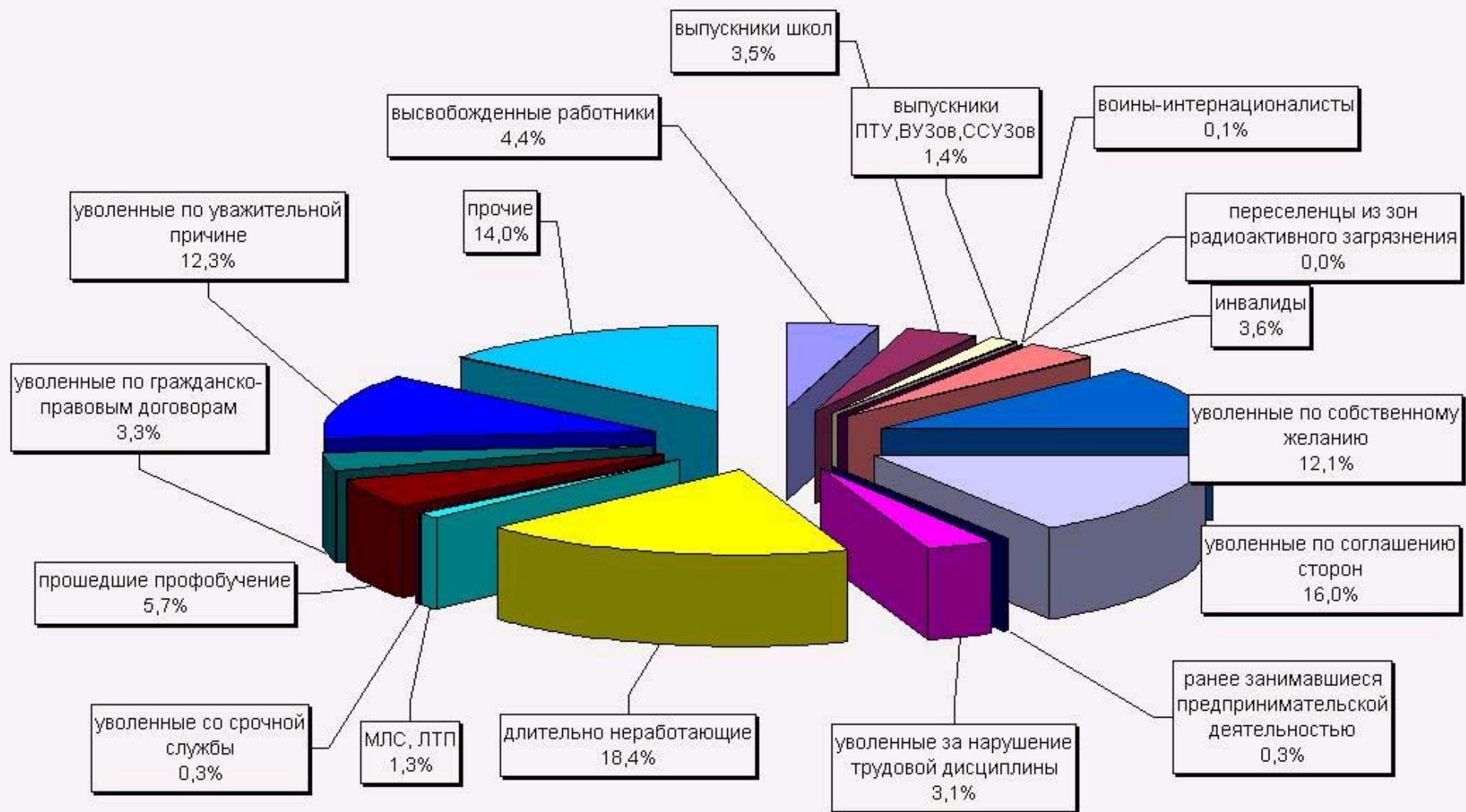
are poorly claimed

STATE OF A LABOUR MARKET IN 2007 AND IN JANUARY - JUNE, 2008

The name of trades and professions	Number of vacancies	Number of the unemployed
<i>Countryside</i>		
The agriculturist	142	103
The book-keeper	117	186
The doctor	263	16
The doctor	62	4
Livestock specialist	218	66
The economist	58	62
The teacher	5	63

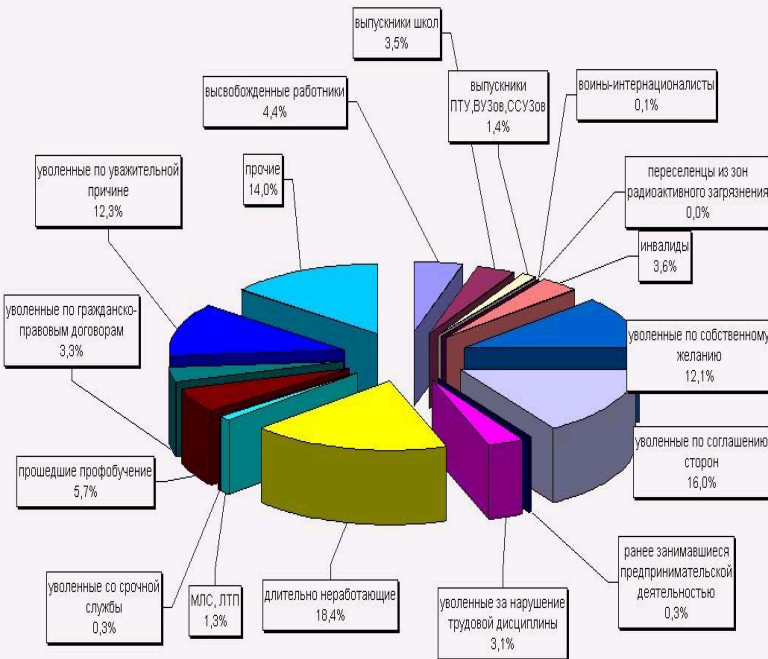
The categorized structure of the unemployed on the 01.07.2008

Состав безработных по категориям на 01.07.2008



The categorized structure of the unemployed on the 01.07.2008

Состав безработных по категориям на 01.07.2008



School leavers – 3,5%

Graduates from vocational school, professional schools and higher educational establishments- 1,4%

Warrior internationalists-0,1%

Migrants from the zones of radio-active pollution-0,0%

The disabled—3,6%

The dismissed by voluntary wish-12,1%

The dismissed on the agreement of the parties- 16,0%

Former entrepreneurs-0,3%

Fire for violation of discipline rules-3,1%

Long-time unemployed-18,4%

Prisoners-1,3%

The retired from military service -0.3%

Vocationally trained-5,7%

Dismissed according the civil- legislative agreements-3,3%

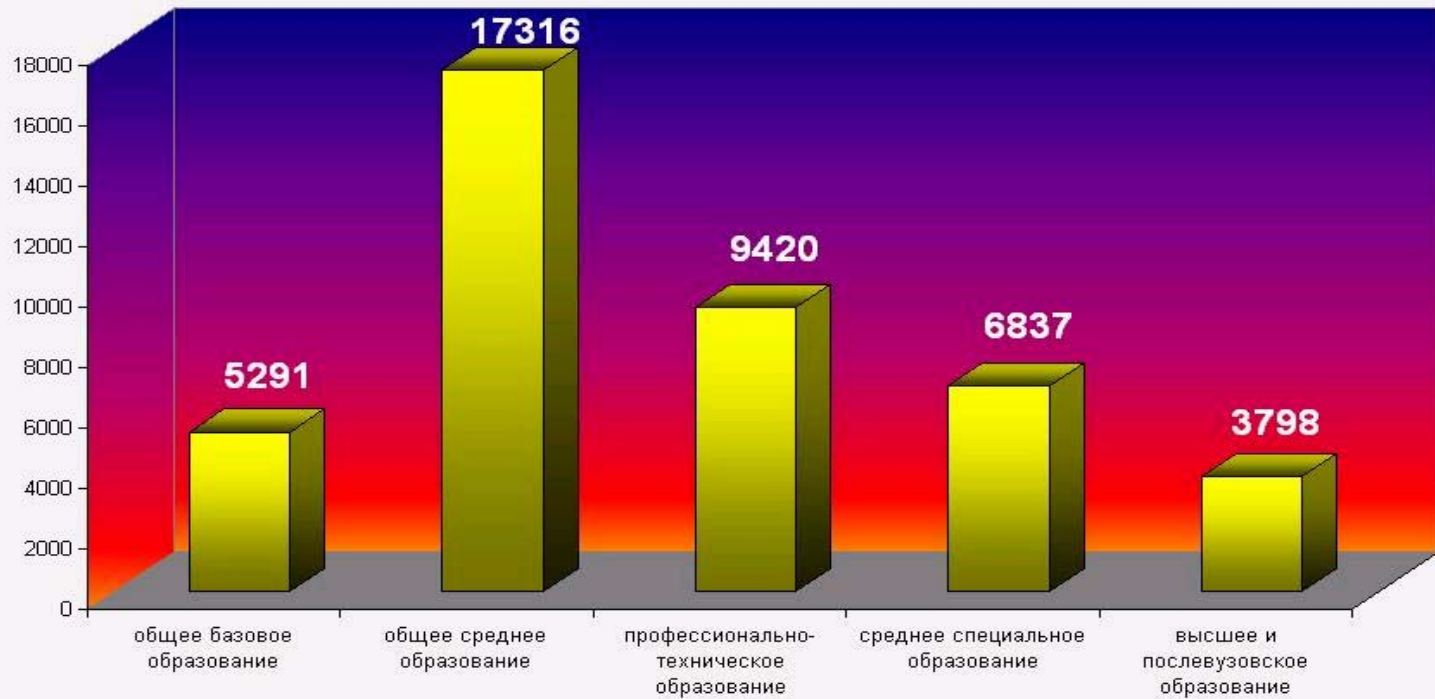
The dismissed on a reasonable cause-12,3%

Other-14%

The fired employees-4,4%

The unemployed categorizes in accordance with their level of education in the first half of 2008

Состав безработных по уровню образования
в 1 полугодии 2008 года



Secondary (general) education

Comprehensive (high school) education

Professional education

Vocational education

Higher education and postgraduate education

LABOUR MARKET. GENDER ASPECT

Number of females at Universities and Colleges is 922 thousands (51 %). Girls constitute 80 % of future teachers, economists, lawyers. 71 % of future doctors are girls as well.

**The educational level of women is higher, than that of men
85 % of teachers, 82 % of directors and their assistants are women.**

Only 33 % of the pupils of vocational schools are girls.

54 % of the employed women have college education in comparison with only 37 % of the male college education. Trade and public catering, culture, education and public health services are mainly "female" - from 70 % up to 86 %.

Women constitute 73 % of college teachers and 55 % of university teachers. Among the last 233 doctors of sciences, about 4 thousands of candidates of sciences, 220 professors and 2,6 thousands senior lecturers.

Women constitute 66 % of the state level management (generally working as experts, vice-directors and etc). But at the same time only 18 % of them are the prominent figures of republican state organizations.

66 % of women are unemployed.

Some conclusions

- 1. The probability to get good work depends on education. But the function has complex character.**
- 2. The probability is small, if there is no vocational training.**
- 3. The college graduates are poorly claimed in the country.**
- 4. Mass character of higher education in conditions of its spontaneous regulation in 90s had led to the decreasing of demand for the specialists in some areas and to the lack of the others ones.**

Measures that the Ministry of Education takes:

- 1. Enhanced attention to enlarging of technical schools**
- 2. Reduction of entrance on a speciality on which the offer exceeds the demand.**
- 3. Stimulation of entrance on a speciality on which demand exceeds the offer.**
- 4. The control over the development of the educational system by acceptance of the state programs.**