

SESSION 2: LABOUR MARKETS, STRUCTURAL CONSTRAINTS AND REFORM OPTIONS

J.S. Salkin Bank of Botswana

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HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT PERSISTS IN MANY SMICS, WITH YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT REMAINING A SERIOUS CHALLENGE

- Especially in Southern Africa
- Unemployment estimated at 20 percent in Botswana
- Youth unemployment estimated at 34 percent
- Lack of up-to-date reliable data on unemployment
- Data for Botswana at least two years out of date
- There is need for investment in good statistics



WHAT POLICIES SHOULD GOVERNMENTS PURSUE TO FOSTER JOB CREATION?

- Jobs created where private sector can be viable (i.e., profitable)
- Can be supplemented by specific employment incentives at the margin
- Businesses must have confidence to invest (in both physical and human capital)
- Requires stability of supportive and sustainable macroeconomic policy



WHAT POLICIES SHOULD GOVERNMENTS PURSUE (CONT'D)

- Openness of the economy important for SMICs
- Avoid bias for "mega" projects
- Avoid proliferation of incentives
 - Beyond efficient government bureaucracy and generally low taxes
- Incentives can be harmful:
 - Make administration more complex;
 - Encourage rent-seeking; and
 - Place additional burdens on other sectors
 - Higher taxes
 - Public expenditure foregone



WHAT POLICIES SHOULD GOVERNMENTS PURSUE (CONT'D)

- Human capital development essential
- Especially in a dynamic and growing economy
- Productivity the key to raising living standards
- Avoid bad investments in education



WHAT POLICIES SHOULD GOVERNMENTS PURSUE (CONT'D)

Allowing employers flexibility to reduce

employment important for business environment

- "Protect the worker, not the job"
- Assist them to adjust, job search and acquire new skills needed



TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD GOVERNMENTS BE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN ABSORBING THE UNEMPLOYED?

- Resist temptation to create public sector jobs
- Gov't. absorbing the unemployed hides rather than solves the problem
- Distracts Gov't. from provision of core services
- Postpones business environment reforms
- Adds to fiscal pressures and stress
- If there are resources available
- Better to look at options for unemployment benefit, job search and training



HOW CAN THE PRIVATE SECTOR BEST CREATE JOBS?

- Conditions for productive investment and profitable business needed
- Then job creation will follow
- Private businesses should not be based their business models on attracting such Gov't. incentives
- Should focus on market development, investment and adaptation/innovation



HOW CAN THE PRIVATE SECTOR BEST CREATE JOBS? (CONT'D)

- For SMICs, with limited scope for development based on the domestic market
- Private sector must be outward-oriented
- They should not be protected from competition
- Should be empowered to compete in international markets



HOW CAN THE PRIVATE SECTOR BEST CREATE JOBS? (CONT'D)

- Gov't. not solely responsible for creating conditions for promoting employment
- Private sector, including the labour force, has a collective responsibility
- Business cooperation on training and skills development needed
- Workers need to deliver value for money
- Good return on investment in HRD



HOW TO ADDRESS THE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT CHALLENGE AND SKILLS MISMATCHES?

- Quality/relevance of training institutions
 qualifications must be trustworthy
- Lack of trust biases employers towards those with experience
- Relevant structures to promote dialogue and trust needed
- Weaknesses in quality of educated human resources likely to originate at lower levels of education and with incentives



HOW TO ADDRESS THE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT CHALLENGE AND SKILLS MISMATCHES? (CONT'D)

- Need realistic remuneration expectations
- Need to avoid high reservation wages
- Qualifications not "entitlement" to high level job
- New employees not likely the "finished article"
- But they should be trainable resources



Thank you.

