

Statistical Assessment of Population Employment in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article consists of an economic and statistical analysis of the employment of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regions, the development of scientific proposals and practical recommendations for a comprehensive statistical assessment.

Keywords: employment, absolute, relative and average indicators, economic activity, employed population.

INTRODUCTION.

In the general sense of the word "Employment", it is understood the employment of a person, i.e. labor activity that brings income. According to this approach, "employment" describes the level of conscious participation of people in the production of spiritual and material benefits in the involvement of the population in the labor process. In our opinion, the processes taking place in the labor market can be divided into macro, meso and micro levels. At the macro level, processes in the labor market are considered at the level of Uzbekistan; and at the meso level, the labor market is analyzed in the administrative-territorial section; labor market processes at the micro level are considered at the local (local) level.

One of the main reasons for abandoning the system of general classification of national economic sectors (XXTUT) is that it does not allow comparative statistical analysis and comparison of sector indicators of our country's economy with the sector indicators of developed foreign markets. Because the statistics of developed countries are based on the classification of economic entities according to the types of activity. Therefore, since 2016, the national classification of types of economic activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan (IFUT-2) has been introduced in our country instead of the classification of economic activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The content and structure of this classification conforms to the basic standards of the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU).

The development and implementation of measures to improve the methodology of statistical research of population employment requires the availability of indicators that meet a number of requirements: statistical indicators must be officially registered and published or summarized based on indicators.[5]

They should also be presented in absolute, relative or average values.

In the course of our research, important quantitative indicators were formed that were used for the analysis of employment at all levels of the economic hierarchy by types of activity (Fig. 1).

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Figure 1

1. Absolute indicators	2. Relative indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the average annual number of people employed in the economy by types of economic activity; - regional distribution of those employed in the economy; - the number of men and women employed in the economy by types of economic activity; - regional distribution of men and women employed in the economy; - the number of hired and fired employees by type of economic activity; - regional distribution of hired and fired employees; - the average number of employees working in small enterprises (without external substitutes); - the number of employees working part-time in organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -coefficient of employee turnover by types of economic activity; - coefficient of turnover of unemployed employees by types of economic activity; - coefficient of employee turnover by types of economic activity; - the share of the total number of employed people by economic activity; - the share of the total number of employees by region in relation to the total number of employees; - the share of the number of employed women by types of economic activity in relation to the total number of employed people in the economy; - the share of the number of employed women by region in relation to the total number of employed people in the economy.

Today, in our country, information about employment and its structure by types of economic activity is collected from several sources, which differ sharply in terms of purpose, scope, reporting period and transfer time. Each information source has its own advantages and disadvantages, and is aimed at gathering certain indicators that broadly reflect the population's participation in the labor process. In practice, the national labor indicators in our country are formed on the basis of the 1st labor form statistical report of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This form of report is submitted annually to statistical offices in electronic form by more than 32,000 enterprises and organizations (except for small business entities, farms and NGOs). Based on the report, more than 474 indicators are formed. The fact that enterprises do not perform at full capacity, wages are not in accordance with market prices, delay in payment of wages leads to the growth of open and hidden unemployment.

Within the framework of the relative growth model, the dynamics of the average number of people employed in economic activities are compared with the dynamics of the indicators of our country's economy. For this purpose, Spearman's coefficient (r) is modified

$$r = 1 - \frac{6 \sum (d_w - d_c)^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

where, d_w is the average annual dynamic level of employment in the national economy;

d_c - the average annual dynamic level of people employed in a particular type of activity;

n is the number of periods.

According to the calculation of 2022, if we pay attention to the indicators of the number of employed population, the total number of employed people in the republic was 13538.9 thousand people, when analyzed by regions, the largest number of people was found in Fergana region, 1483.3 thousand people, and on the contrary, in Syrdarya region. less than 334.1 thousand people.

The number of employed population in 2022 compared to 2010 increased by 16.4% or 1910.5 thousand people. We can see that a significant increase in this regard was observed in Jizzakh region by 44.3% (169.1 thousand people), in Namangan region by 35.5% (289.5 thousand people) and in Surkhandarya region by 27.7% (217.5 thousand people). On the contrary, the growth rate of the employed population in 2022 compared to 2010 was 0.6% (2.5 thousand people) in Navoi region, 1.2% (9.2 thousand people) in Bukhara region and 4.4% (14, 2 thousand people) was significantly lower (Table 1 ¹).

Table 1

The name of the areas	2010 year	202 2 years	202 2 change compared to 2010	
			absolute	relative %
Uzbekistan Republic	11628.4	13538.9	1910.5	116.4
Karakalpakstan Republic	580.8	702.7	121.9	121.0
regions:				
Andijan	1112.0	1264.3	152.3	113.7
Bukhara	768.1	777.3	9.2	101.2
Jizzakh	381.6	550.7	169.1	144.3
Kashkadarya	971.6	1202.5	230.9	123.8
Navoi	407.9	410.4	2.5	100.6
Namangan	815.3	1104.8	289.5	135.5
Samarkand	1229.9	1441.3	211.4	117.2
Surkhandarya	784.4	1001.9	217.5	127.7
Syr Darya	319.9	334.1	14.2	104.4
Tashkent	1155.4	1222, 1	66.7	105.8
Ferghana	1340.4	1483.3	142.9	110.7
Khorezm	606.7	726.4	119.7	119.7
Tashkent sh.	1153.8	1317.2	163.4	114.2

From 2010, if we pay attention to the share of the number of items in the cross-section of the regions in relation to the total number of items, it can be seen that the relatively high indicator in this regard was continued in Fergana and Samarkand regions. It can be seen that in 2010 , the percentage of employment was 11.5% in Ferghana, and 10.6% in Samarkand.

CONCLUSION As a result of the conducted research, the following conclusions were reached:

1. The employment system by types of economic activity is one of the most important indicators, which represents the scale of economic development. Because the state of the employment sector and its structure and dynamics are the basis for drawing certain conclusions about the level of development of the national economy. According to statistical analysis, the number of employed people in the republic will be 13,538,900 in 2022, which has increased by 1,910,500 or 16.4% compared to 2010. Fergana (11.0% of

¹ Uzbekistan Republic State Statistics Committee information based on the author by made up .

total employment in the republic), Samarkand (10.6%) and Tashkent (9.7%) regions had the highest share of the total employed population in the republic in 2022.

2. In our country, the number of employees working in legal entities constitutes a large share of labor resources, and according to the current regulations, it is determined that it is formed based on the data of statistical reports. According to the current methodology, statistical reports submitted by legal entities provide information on the number of employees working in enterprises and organizations, not distributed according to the employee's permanent address, but summarized. This causes some inconsistencies in the distribution of indicators related to the employment of labor resources by region. Therefore, in the research work, it was proposed to divide the number of employed people in legal entities according to the permanent address of the employees working in enterprises and organizations based on the unified national labor system of the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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