

Statistical Analysis Of Labor Market In New Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the problems of evaluating the efficiency of the labor market infrastructure have been the object of research of a number of scientists and practitioners. The purpose of the labor market and employment theory is to scientifically express the events and processes taking place in these areas and to constantly study them.

Keywords:

Labor resources, integration, labor market, employment, unemployment rate, distribution of labor resources, green economy, green profession, green employment

Introduction.

The seasonality of agricultural production has a significant impact on the formation and development of the labor market, which is explained by the fluctuations in the number of people not fully employed in agriculture. The sharp fluctuations in the number of seasonal unemployed are a consequence of the low level of mechanization of labor processes in agricultural production. However, the use of advanced technologies in agricultural production and the efficient organization of labor accelerate the process of releasing excess labor from the sector. As a result, the demand for highly skilled labor will increase further and lead to an increase in the number of unskilled unemployed.

As a result, as emphasized above, the labor market situation is such that the supply of labor resources does not fully meet the requirements of the need for it. Therefore, it is necessary to distinguish quantitative and qualitative indicators describing the state of factors and conditions in two interrelated groups that express the labor market situation. The first group includes the following: the state of the

agro-industrial sector of the economy; the level of material and technical support; the state of production and social infrastructure, the rural construction industry, the labor of personal and auxiliary farms and home workers; the degree of reform of collective, leased, joint-stock, private, joint and other farms in the conditions of the development of a diversified economy; the degree of formation of the market for goods and services, investments, securities and scientific research; if we include the availability of natural resources, then the second group can include processes related to the formation and development of the labor market, and they include the following:

- the degree of possession of information, skills and professions;
- the state of educational institutions engaged in training highly qualified rural personnel;
- the gender and age structure of the rural population, both skilled and unskilled, qualified for work;
- the level of income from wages and other sources, especially from personal subsidiary farms;

- the social and psychological state of the unemployed;
- the socio-psychological environment in the labor community offering work on a contract basis;
- the state of interethnic relations and the political situation;
- national-ethnic traditions and mobility of the rural population, etc.

The factors and conditions determining the ratio of demand and supply of labor resources in the labor market may enter into competition (or conflict) with the socio-economic directions and principles of the employment policy of the population.

In this case, the timely development and implementation of measures to counteract negative trends in the labor market is of particular importance. The state develops a labor policy that takes into account the factors of regional labor markets and differences in the situation. This is reflected in Article 37 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law "On Providing the Population with Employment". The role of state regulators (economic, social, organizational and legal) is to mitigate conflicts in the labor market, to prevent imbalances in the supply and demand for labor resources and to protect them from the consequences of crisis disruptions (the emergence of general unemployment, lack of opportunities for employment in the social economy, a decrease in income, etc.). is determined [1].

Statistical analysis of labor market utilization in New Uzbekistan, statistical assessment of the situation of creating new jobs at enterprises, study of the adaptation of the labor market to changes in the era of the "green economy", statistical forecasting, statistical analysis of the formation and change of labor resources, and statistical modeling are among the important tasks of the development of New Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to ensuring the employment and well-being of the population in the context of achieving rapid and stable socio-economic development. Statistical analysis of labor market utilization in the regions of the republic, statistical assessment of the situation of creating new jobs at enterprises,

study of the adaptation of the labor market to changes in the era of the "green economy", statistical forecasting, statistical analysis of the formation and change of labor resources, and statistical modeling are important issues of the development of New Uzbekistan. is considered one of their duties. Resolution No. PQ-436 of December 2, 2022 "On measures to increase the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy by 2030"[2], Resolution No. 504 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of August 9, 2021 "On the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan lagging behind in development and with a relatively high unemployment rate" "On the procedure for creating a source of income for families through ensuring employment in deprived areas"[3] and, as noted by our Honorable President Sh. Mirziyoyev, "Although there is a need to employ 1.5 million people in our country annually, last year Employment Assistance Centers employed only 248 thousand people or 16.5 percent. The main reasons for this are outdated forms and methods of work and formalities in resolving employment problems"[4]. Based on this, in our country, "creating new jobs and ensuring employment of the population, primarily graduates of secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, ensuring the proportionality of the labor market and the development of its infrastructure, and reducing the level of unemployment" [5] are considered urgent issues.

Literature review

The textbook entitled "Labor Economics" examines the formation and development of the labor market, labor market conditions, labor supply and demand, its types and forms, the mechanism of its operation, labor market models, and ways to reduce unemployment and mechanisms for regulating employment, the activities of employment assistance centers, and methods for their research. Also, the scientific basis for the classification of indicators for assessing the effectiveness of the employment program and the activities of the employment service in relation to the topic is studied[6].

O.A. Varfolomeeva's work covers the scientific foundations of the formation of the labor market infrastructure, in which the labor market infrastructure as a system of institutions, the activities of state and non-state employment support structures, the mechanisms of legal, financial and economic regulation of the formation and development of the labor market are studied. The work also classifies the components and elements of the labor market infrastructure at various levels in the field of economics and management, and the indicators for assessing the effectiveness of the state employment service [7].

O. Kolesnikova in her article covers the essence of the concept of labor market infrastructure, its functional elements, classification of components and their interrelationships, and scientifically studies the levels and functions of the labor market infrastructure. The article also partially substantiates the need to use optimal methods to assess the effectiveness of the employment service [8].

G. Rozikova in her article Increasing investments in rural areas and creating new jobs: It is necessary to increase investments to create jobs in rural areas. Through regional investments, it is possible to create new jobs in the agricultural sector and increase the employment rate by 20%. She put forward the idea that by implementing these recommendations, the employment rate in Uzbekistan can be significantly increased [9].

According to B. Akbarova, at the current stage of the country's development, one of the socio-economic problems in our society is employment, the growth trend of unemployment, socially unprotected segments of the population, issues of social protection of women in the field of employment, and the level of employment of women in the fields of small business and private entrepreneurship. A statistical analysis was carried out [10].

Research methodology

The need to use optimal methods for assessing the effectiveness of the employment service was substantiated as a research methodology. Since the main task of solving the problem of ensuring the development of the labor market infrastructure is to ensure the employment of both the unemployed and those who are employed but want to change their main place of work. Currently, the role of information in the labor market is growing significantly. The high need for information for management purposes and the rapid development of information processes bring the creation of its infrastructure components to the forefront. Information infrastructure includes computing equipment, communication tools, methodological and software support, and auxiliary types of activity. In order to ensure sufficient equipment with computing equipment, the market price of computing equipment is decreasing. The growth of the volume of scientific and technical, political, economic and any information necessary for effective work in the relevant areas of human activity necessitates the widespread use of information technologies in management.

Analysis and results

Today, identifying trends in socio-economic processes in the labor market, systematically identifying and monitoring the regional parameters of demand and supply of labor resources in it, and further improving labor market mechanisms are among the most urgent and specific issues awaiting a solution. The formation and development of market relations in the economy of our republic directly affects the effective functioning of the labor market, its structural, quantitative and qualitative indicators. Data on the dynamics of the population of our country, as well as its composition, labor resources, and indicators such as the number of people employed in economic sectors, their dynamics in recent years, their share in the total population, and their growth rates over the years are presented in Table 1.

Table 1.

Dynamics of changes in the population and labor resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Year	Average annual number of permanent population (thousand people)	Average annual number of labor resources (thousand people)	Average annual number of people employed in economic sectors (thousands of people)	Share of labor resources in the permanent population, %	The share of people employed in economic sectors in the permanent population, %
A	1	2	3 3	4	5
2010	28001,4	16726,0	11628,4	59,7	41,5
2011	29123,4	17286,4	11919,1	59,4	40,9
2012	29555,4	17564,3	12223,8	59,4	41,4
2013	29993,5	17814,1	12523,3	59,4	41,8
2014	30492,8	18048,0	12818,4	59,2	42,0
2015	31022,5	18276,1	13058,3	58,9	42,1
2016	31575,3	18488,9	13298,4	58,6	42,1
2017	32120,5	18666,3	13520,3	58,1	42,1
2018	32656,7	18829,6	13273,1	57,7	40,6
2019	33255,5	18949,0	13541,1	57,0	40,7
2020	33905,2	19158,2	13236,4	56,5	39,0
2021	34558,9	19334,9	13538,9	55,9	39,2
2022	35271,3	19517,5	13706,2	54,2	38,1
2023	36024,9	19739,6	14014,2	54,8	38,9

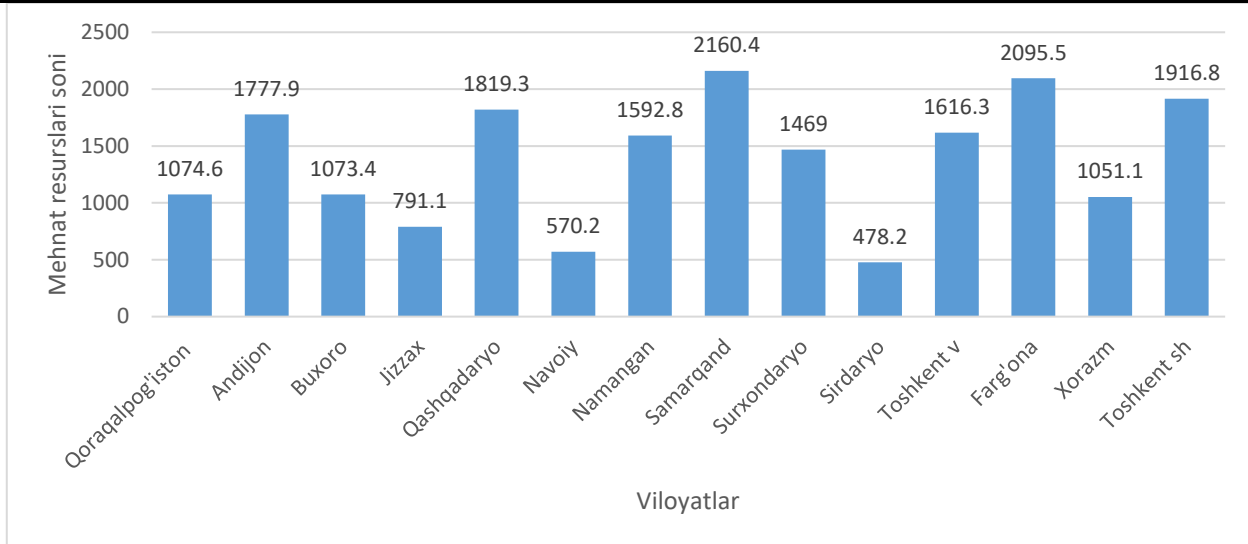
Source: Compiled based on data from the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Based on the above data, the data from 2010 to 2023 are given for the average year. Based on data for 2023, it can be emphasized that while population growth increased by 28.7% in 2023 compared to the beginning of 2010, the number of people working in the economy increased by 20.5% during this period. The growth in the number of labor resources in the studied periods is 2.48% less than the growth in the number of people employed in the economy,

which is 18.02% compared to 2010. Based on the table above, it can be said that the number of labor resources in 2023 compared to 2010 is 3013.6 (thousand people), or 22.3%; The number of labor resources in 2023 compared to the total population was 106.8 (thousand people), or 6.8%; the number of groups in the economy was 16.4%; and we can see that it increased by 14.3% compared to the total population in 2023 [11].

Figure 2

Distribution of the number of labor resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan by region (thousand people)



Source: Compiled based on data from the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It should be noted that today, the number of labor resources in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022 will amount to 20,462.1 thousand people, and as a result of analyzing the data, we can emphasize the following points: an increase of 176.7 thousand people, or 0.9%, was observed compared to 2020. Today, the number of economically active people in the labor force is 14,980.7 thousand people (77.5% of the total labor force), while the number of economically inactive people is 4,364.2 thousand people (22.5%). It should be noted that the number of working-age people in the republic has increased by 16.4% compared to the same period in 2010[12].

Table 2

Composition of labor resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan (thousand people).

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change in 2023 compared to 2018	
							(+/-)	(%)
Labor resources	18829,6	18949	19158,2	19334,9	19517,5	19739,6	910	104,8
	57,1	56,4	56	55,4	54,8	54,8	-2,3	95,97
in relation to the resident population, in percent								
including:	18712,1	18857,6	19075,7	19237,6	19393,0	19585,4	873,4	104,7
Working-age population	56,8	56,2	55,7	55,1	54,4	53,8	-2,9	94,9
in relation to the resident population, in percent	99,4	934	99,6	99,5	99,4	99,2	0,2	99,8
Labor resources, in percent	117,5	91,4	82,5	97,3	124,5	154,2	36,7	131,2
Employees younger	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,43	0,13	143,3

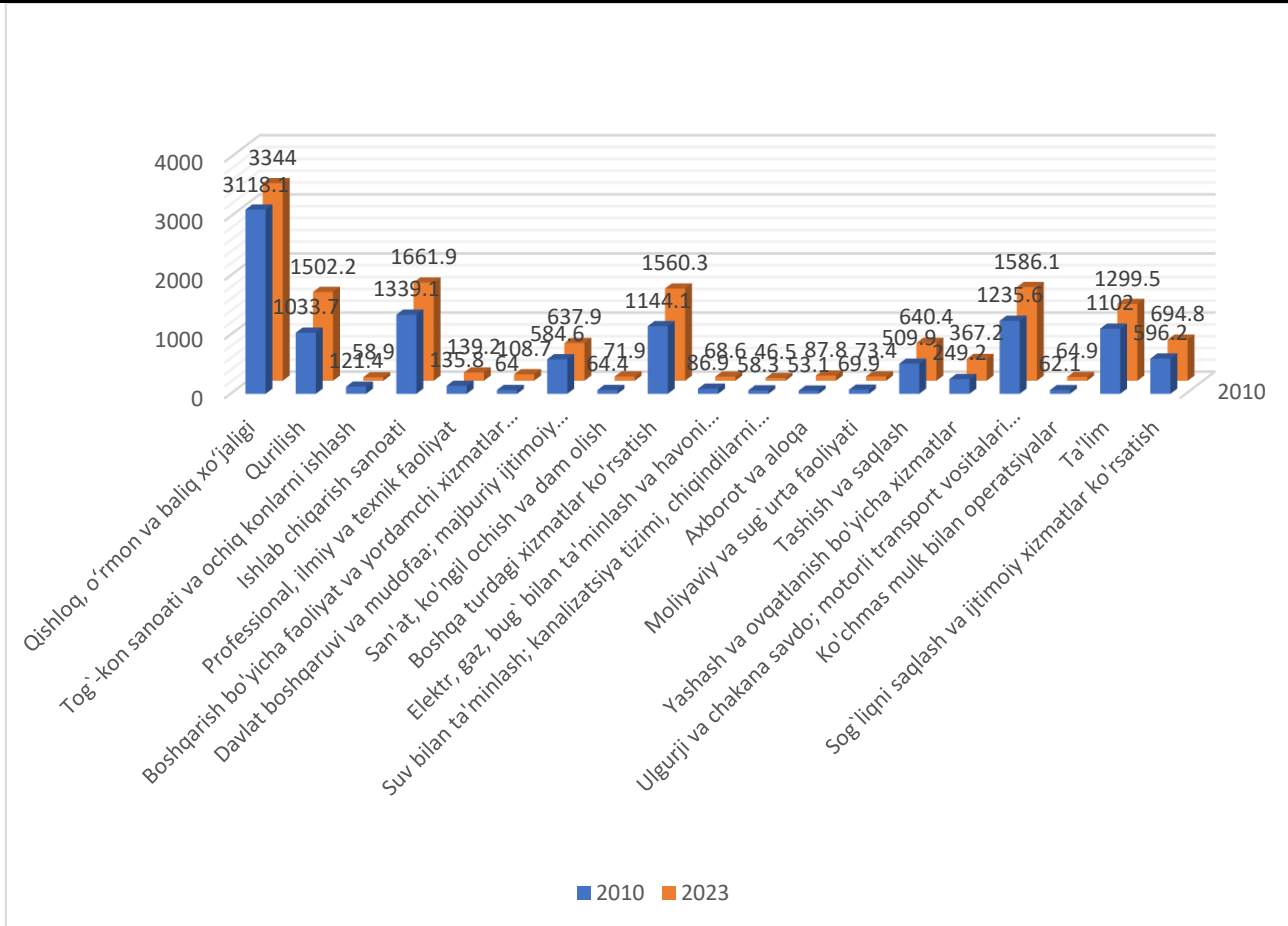
and older than working-age								
in relation to the resident population, in percent	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,78	0,18	130,0

Source: Compiled based on data from the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

As noted above, labor resources in the Republic of Uzbekistan increased by 4.8% in 2023 compared to 2018, and decreased by 3.03% compared to the total population. The number of working-age population in 2023 amounted to 19,585.4 thousand people, an increase of 873.4 thousand people or 4.7% compared to 2018, and a decrease of 5.1% compared to the permanent population. Compared to labor resources, it decreased by 0.2 thousand people or 0.2%. The number of workers of working age, both young and old, will be 154.2 thousand people in 2023, an increase of 36.7 thousand people or 31.2% compared to 2018. The

permanent population has remained relatively unchanged, and labor resources have also remained relatively unchanged[13]. To calculate the above indicators, it is appropriate to use the calculation method that is directly applicable on a global scale and is derived from the conditions and situations existing in our country. For this, applying the calculation method of these processes on a national scale to calculate the rural population density is considered the right way not only from a theoretical but also from a practical point of view. It is appropriate to calculate the above-mentioned indicators in the following table 3:

Table 3
Distribution of items by type of economic activity. (thousand people)



Source: Compiled based on data from the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Therefore, based on the data in the table above, we can say that we can see the differences in the formulas used by researchers who have conducted a number of scientific studies on the labor market and its development in our country when calculating labor market indicators, and the differences in their calculation methods. For example, when calculating the working-age population (WAP), Kh. Nabiev and Sh. R. Kholmominov used the formula $Ye(16-60) + X(16-55)$, while K. Abdurakhmanov used $Mp(16-59) + Wp(16-54)$. The number of independent job seekers is determined by subtracting the number of persons officially registered as unemployed in the district (city) centers of social assistance from the estimated number of the population in need of employment at the end of the reporting period, using the following formula: $IM = IB - PP$ [1],

Where: IM- the number of independent job seekers, IB-number of people in need of

employment, PP- persons officially registered as unemployed.

The source of information on the number of officially registered unemployed is the data provided by the labor (district, city) centers.

Conclusions and results

1. Today, a number of scientific works have been carried out by economists of our country to study the population and labor resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, in today's rapidly developing era, it is necessary to statistically analyze the current state of the problems and shortcomings in the labor market, its indicators in the regions, and to implement specific, systematic measures to eliminate existing problems in them.

2. The results of the analyzes conducted show that the population and labor resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been increasing in recent years. We can see an average increase of 2% in the future. This, in turn, means that an average of about 200.0 (thousand people) of

labor resources are being added to the labor market every year. Ultimately, this will have an impact on the final results of the work being carried out in the country to create new jobs and contribute to the population's well-being.

3. The labor market is distinguished from other markets by the fact that the object of sale in it is the right to use labor or labor-related skills. One of the main tasks of the labor market is to rationally regulate the volume, composition, and ratio of demand for and supply of labor resources. Because the labor market is a system of socio-economic relations related to the supply and demand of labor resources.

4. The composition of the permanent population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, changes in the economically active and inactive strata of the population were statistically studied. The number of the employed population was studied by region. The importance of the labor market in our country and the results of state programs and reforms being implemented in this regard were studied.

5. In the labor market, not the citizens themselves, but their labor capabilities are bought and sold. The demand for and supply of labor resources in the labor market are its main components. The correct formation of the labor market is of great importance for the development of individual enterprises and related economic sectors, as well as for regional and national development.

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