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**КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАГЫ ЭМГЕК РЫНОГУНУН  
СТАТИСТИКАЛЫК НЕГИЗГИ КӨРСӨТКҮЧТӨРҮ**

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**ОСНОВНЫЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ СТАТИСТИКИ РЫНКА ТРУДА  
В КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКЕ**

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**BASIC RATES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

УДК: 330

*Бул иште Эмгекчилердин эл аралык уюмунун (ЭЭАУ) классификаторуна туура келүүчү эмгек рыногунун көрсөткүчтөрү жана стандарттуу аныктамалары келтирилген. Ошондой эле жумушсуздуктун жана жумуштуулдуктун статистикасынын негизги маселелери көрсөтүлгөн. Андан сырткары, Улуттук Статистикалык Комитет тарабынан сереп салуу үчүн колдонулуучу, стандарт боюнча эмгек ресурстарынын категориясы келтирилген.*

**Негизги сөздөр:** эмгек рыногу, эмгек статистикасы, эмгек ресурстары, жумуштуулук, жумушсуздук.

*В данной работе приведены стандартные определения и показатели рынка труда, в соответствии с классификаторами МОТ. Также указаны основные задачи статистики занятости и безработицы. Также приведена категория трудовых ресурсов согласно стандартам, используемых для обзора Национальным Статистическим Комитетом.*

**Ключевые слова:** рынок труда, статистика труда, трудовые ресурсы, занятость, безработица.

*Standard definitions and rates of the labour market are mentioned in the paper, due to international ILO classification. There are also mentioned main goals in employment and unemployment statistics. And also the category of workforce, used for statistical survey is given according to standards, used in Kyrgyz Statistical Committee.*

**Key words:** labour market, labour statistics, workforce, employment, unemployment

Labour Statistics is one of the developed in International statistics, inculcated within the framework of International Labour Organization (ILO). International meetings of statisticians are regularly held within the frame of ILO. Labour statistics mainly local currently has switched to the international standards. Labour market means the system of economic, social, organizational measures and institutes, which coordinate and regulate distribution and use of labour resources. Labour force is to be considered as commodity.

Labour statistics includes such new aspects, as statistics of labour resources and labour force, labour efficiency and wage statistics [1].

Employment definition has theoretical and practical feature. Theoretically, socially useful activity of the people is to be considered as an employment, connected with satisfaction of personal and public demands, which brings as a rule wage or labour income. Practically,

correlation between labour force and employed is to be considered as an employment, which characterizes the degree of labour force use and situation on labour market. But both definitions don't consider into attention detailed processes, typical to employment. Employment has more typical social character. There I reflected demand of the people in self-expression through the prism of socially useful activity, and the demand satisfaction border under fixed level of social and economic development, not only in incomes, as it is used to be considered.

Typical employment features of the use of labour force' potential have not only economic interest, but also perform as major indicators, reflecting state policy in labour sector, relation towards human as a major productive force and as a person.

Population employment matter is one of the actual social and economic problems. Employment has more tight connection to people and their labour activity, so to production, distribution, assignment of material wealth. Thus, employment category is a big economic category, having connection to all social and economic formations. Employment is one of the important social and economic problems of market economy.

The following goals are mentioned in employment and unemployment statistics:

- Data collection on employed and unemployed, as labour force components;
- Employment and unemployment level measurement for status, tendency analysis on labour market;
- Analysis of population employment for evaluation of the situation on labour market and for its forecasting;
- Analysis of the employed and unemployed with the purpose of employment program development;
- Measurement of correlation between employment, income, allowance and other motivations for labour for employment program development.

Review and evaluation of the situation on the labour market is implemented not only through the absolute number of employed and unemployed, but also through the level of employment and unemployment, which are to be considered as relative share of the corresponding category of labour force among labour force at the beginning and the end of the period [2].

Implementation of these issues is a base for measurement of labour force offer and its actual use. Their solution is based on plenty information source combining.

Situation on labour market of the Kyrgyz Republic is defined by changes, occurring in economic and social fields of the country's life. The major labour market indicators are: level of economic activity, level of employment and level of unemployment of the population.

Sample survey of the population on employment issue is one of the main methods of information collection on labour force in countries with market economy. This is the only information source, allowing to implement measurement of employed, unemployed and economically inactive persons, in correspondence with ILO standards and to evaluate real sizes of unemployment level, as in the whole country, so in each oblast.

**The main rates of the labour statistics**

<b>Category of workforce</b>	
<i>Labour force</i>	Part of the population offers its labour for commodity producing. The labour force of a country, by manufacturing products or providing services, adds to its GDP. Labour force is calculated by using the simple formula given below: <b>Labour Force = Employed + Unemployed</b>
<i>Employed</i>	Persons, who work for hire for wage, or they get their payment in-kind, and also other job, which brings income; The employment-to-population ratio is a macroeconomic statistic that indicates the ratio of the labour force currently employed to the total working-age population of a region, municipality or country. It is calculated by dividing the number of people employed by the total number of people of working age. <b>Employment rate = labour force in work / population of working age</b>
<i>Passive economic population</i>	Part of the population, which is not considered as labour force: - pupils and students; pensioners; - disability pensioners; - those who are involved in house-holding; - those, who stopped job search, having exhausted all the possibilities on finding it, but those who are ready to work; - other people, who don't need to work regardless income source
<i>Unemployed</i>	<b>Those, who are at the age of economically active population, who meet three criteria within the analyzed period:</b> - having no job (other gainful employment); - searching any type of job; - ready to start working. From this information we can extrapolate the percentage of people unemployed. <b>Unemployment Rate = (Unemployed Workers / Total Labour Force) * 100</b>

Data of the First National Census of the Kyrgyz Republic of 1999 and Housing Census of 2009 are the bases for survey composing.<sup>1</sup>

Since February 2003 there has started implementation of sample integrated survey of the budget of households and labour force in cooperation and financial support of UK Department for International Development (DFID), which has combined budget survey of households and analysis of labour force.

During survey and development of its results, each respondent is classified as employed, unemployed

or economically inactive, in correspondence with definitions and recommendations of ILO.

Interest towards labour statistics, as from Government of the country, so from the enterprises causes its fast reforming and development. And in this way methodological frameworks of labour statistics can help.

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<sup>1</sup> [www.stat.kg](http://www.stat.kg)

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