

ANALYSIS OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND INCOME OF THE POPULATION

Khojiev Jakhongir Dushabaevich
Tashkent State University of Economics,
Department of Finance, Acting Assistant Professor
xojiyevjaxongir1@gmail.com

Annotation

This article examines the importance of statistical study of population living standards disparities. A system of statistical indicators representing the standard of living of the population has been studied and statistically analyzed. The standard of living of the population of our republic and the factors affecting its increase are statistically evaluated and scientific and theoretical recommendations are given.

Keywords: renta, real estate, dividend, accommodation, budget, indexation, wages, transfer income, allowance, income from entrepreneurship, consumer basket, population income, food consumption, social payments, modernization, diversification, population income.

Entry

The main goal of any society will be to increase the standard of living of the population. In order to ensure social stability, economic development, peace of society and for a person to live a healthy and prosperous life, it is necessary for the state to pursue a strong social policy.

Introduction

In view of this, from the first days of independence, one of the main levers of the market economy was focused on the issues of strong social protection of the population.

The standard of living of the population is socio-economic ka tegoria, which includes such concepts as the satisfaction of the material and cultural - domestic needs of people and the improvement of social living conditions.

The material needs of the population include the requirements for food, clothing, accommodation, fuel and household items. The cultural and domestic needs of the population include the needs of people, such as knowledge, increasing the mala population, improving the provision of household and communal services.

The standard of living of the population is the most important criterion for assessing the effectiveness of state socio-economic policy. Increasing it is the main goal of its social development. The concept of "standard of living" in modern interpretation is a comprehensive concept that applies to all aspects of human activity. These aspects are cumulative and give an idea of the well-being of society in general and of some of its members in particular.

During the transition to market relations, there was a need to create a concept of the standard of living in Uzbekistan, which meets new socio-economic conditions. In the formulation of this concept, certain rules of the concept of "quality of life" can be used, which have been widely used in world practice in recent years.

The concept of quality of life forms the conditions that determine the physical, mental and social perfection of human communities. It is not only about the objective factors that assess the quality of life (nutrition, housing, employment, level of education), but also about the subjective perception by a person of such concepts as his own well-being, happiness, satisfaction, pleasure. For example, satisfaction with health

levels, family relationships, work, financial situation, creativity, etc. is an important component of life satisfaction. Thus, the concept of quality of life also includes human interaction with the environment. This relationship characterizes the degree to which needs are met and the available opportunities correspond to expected opportunities.

The standard of living is determined by a system of indicators that give an idea of a certain aspect of the life activity of the population. For detailed information on the standard of living, it is necessary to study in depth the level of income and needs of the population, the level and composition of consumption, housing, property, cultural and household goods and other opportunities.

Analysis of Literature on the Topic

Assessment of the standard of living of the population of the country and research on it began in the 20s of the XX century, I.I.Eliseeva, V.N.Salin, W.I.Rutgers., V.F.Mayer., N.I.Buzlyakov and others conducted scientific research. In their scientific research, the standard of living of the population was scientifically studied, taking into account the lifestyle of the inhabitants of their country, the location and development of their productive forces. All this has had a positive effect on the research trials taking place in the field of population living standards, on the development of a system of indicators.

The problems of assessing the standard of living of the population can be attributed to local scientists either. Abdullayev, Q.Abdurakhmonov, N.Zokirova, N.M.Sootov, M.G.Nazarov, H.Abulkosimov, A.Vahobov, G.Saidova, S.Gülomov, B.Göyibnazarov, E.Akramov, H.Mukhitdinov, A.Undead, R.Khasanov, Sh.Shodmonov, M.Khakimova, D.Rahimova and others have made extensive statements in their works.

I.Eliseyeva believes that the level of monetary income of the population of the regions of Uzbekistan is estimated by the presence of significant stratification in the socio-economic development of the regions. This is due to several reasons[1].

V.N.Salin: "the standard of living of the population" - this characterizes the material possibilities of the satisfaction of the consumption of the population. It includes various social aspects of social life: the level and structure of the working conditions, income and expenses of the population, the use of leisure, the level of development of health, culture, art, etc. Quantitative characterization of the social aspects of social life is carried out using socio-economic indicators and is the subject of statistical study of the standard of living and social development of the population", – describes[2].

I.Rutgaiser believes that the analysis of the monetary income of the population in itself implies their interaction with the level of material benefits and use of services, indicators of monetary savings, and that it also requires statistical study of the costs it makes. The task of perfecting this analysis requires a fundamentally scientific study of the costs that the population or family has for various purposes[3].

The problems of assessing the standard of living of the population can be attributed to local scientists either. Abdullayev noted that the income of the population represents the sum of the value of money and natural-looking funds received by family members during a certain period. There is always an increase in the level and composition of needs in demand, which directly affects the amount of its income [4].

Q.X.Abdurahmanov described in the educational manual "population statistics" "that" the standard of living is understood as the degree to which the population is provided with the necessary material and intangible goods and services, as well as their consumption" [5].

N.According to Zokirova, the population's income elasticity coefficient can be calculated from consumer price increases based on data on monetary income and consumer price changes in the population. In this, in

our opinion, one can speak of both elasticity: on the one hand, an increase in income leads to an increase in consumer prices, an increase in wages, benefits and receipts [6].

Prof, which served as a scientific and methodological resource in the formation of Uzbek national statistics from both theoretical and practical sides. N.M. In the textbook “fundamentals of Statistics”, published under the watchdog edition, the authors described that “the standard of living of the population is a socio-economic category, which includes such concepts as the satisfaction of the material and cultural household needs of people and the improvement of social living conditions”[7].

Q.X. Abdurahmanov gave the following definition to the standard of living of the population: “the standard of living is understood as the degree of provision of the population with the necessary material and intangible goods and services, the degree of their consumption”[8].

M.G. In the book “the course of socio-economic statistics”, published on the basis of the Nazarov edition, it is defined as “the standard of living of the population is a complex and multifaceted category that represents the sum of the real socio-economic conditions of human life activity, above all in the field of consumption, and is an important description of social progress” [9].

Research Methodology

During this study, general methods of scientific analysis were widely used, as well as special statistical methods: examination by questionnaire, statistical grouping, sample observation, economic indices, dynamics series, correlation-regression analysis and other methods.

Analysis and Results

The indicators that represent the standard of living are diverse and are inextricably linked with the concept of the standard of living. Some important indicators representing the standard of living of the population are presented in Table 1[10].

Indicators presented in this table for assessing the standard of living:

- degree indicators (absolute values);
- structural indicators (components of degree indicators);
- can be calculated as dynamic (relative) indicators that characterize the change in indicators related to the level.

Relative standard of living in terms of the following three aspects:

- a) comparison with the standard of living in previous years;
- b) comparison of the standard of living in one region with the standard of living in other regions (countries)
- c) the current standard of living can be determined by comparing the level of development of people's needs, representing their minimum and reasonable requirements.

1-table

Standard of living indications	Specification
I. Satisfaction of basic physical needs	
1. Sihat-salomatlik	Total number of deaths per thousand or ten thousand inhabitants Number of children who died under one year Average life expectancy Loss of working capacity as a result of illness
2. Diet	2.1. Consumption of basic food products, etc.

3. Accomodation	Commissioning of the total area of houses in residential areas. The total area of the residences is. Improvement of the Residential Fund. The average size of apartments.
EsEstates in houses	The fact that the population is provided with material and household goods.
5. Paid services	The volume of paid services to the population. The composition of the provision of paid services to the population. The volume of household services, etc.
II. Satisfaction of spiritual needs	
6. Cultural level of the population	The educational level of the population. Volume of books and brochures being published. The volume of magazines and other periodicals being issued. The fact that the population is provided with television, etc.
III. Satisfaction of social needs	
7. Working conditions	The loss of working time in the industry (at the expense of a worker on average, days). Changing the working conditions of employees (those who are busy with hard physical labor and etc). Damage in production (the number of people who were injured and lost their ability to work in accidents at the expense of one working day and more, and the number of people whose injury was completed with death at the expense of 1,000 working people), etc.
8. Recreational conditions	8.1. The number of children who have rested in summer camps, etc.
9. Social Security	Ratio of pensions and average wages and its minimum amounts. The average amounts of child benefits and the minimum that they deserve to live ratio. The ratio of the amount of pensions and the subsistence minimum, etc.
10. 10. Social-domestic situation	Total number of unemployed. Death from accidents, poisoning and injuries, murders, etc. Strikes (the amount of person-days of overtime loss, the number of participants). The number of crimes registered. The volume of disposal of contaminated wastewater. The removal of air-polluted substances, etc.
11. Revenues and expenditures	The monetary income of the population, including by their type. By their type, including the expenditure of money of the population. The average monthly salary of employed employees, including its stratification by sectors, regions and professions. Savings of the population in deposits and their increase, etc.

Different criteria are used in different countries around the world to represent the standard of living of the population. Among them, the minimum consumption budget, poverty, absolute and relative poverty indicators are widely used.

The minimum consumption budget is the value of the types of consumer goods and services that provide a socially based minimum level of consumption of spiritual needs necessary for the development of an individual.

The main socio - economic indicators of the standard of living of the population are characterized by: monetary income and expenses of the population, its composition and use; data on the distribution of the population by income.

The monetary income of the population consists of wages received by the population in all categories in return for labor, income of persons engaged in entrepreneurial activity, income from property in the form of benefits, receipts, scholarships, interest on investments, securities, dividends, income from the sale of rent, real estate, agricultural products and livestock, income from the provision of various services, etc.

The monetary costs and savings of the population consist of the expenses that the population has made to purchase goods and various services, mandatory payments and various contributions (taxes and fees, payments to insurance, contributions to social organizations, interest on a commodity loan, etc.), as well as personal savings. The average per capita monetary income is calculated by dividing the total sum of monetary income by the number of inhabitants available.

In accordance with the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on state benefits”, the assigned monthly allowances of pensioners who stand on the account of the social protection bodies of the population are determined by the ratio of the number of pensioners. The size of the appointed allowance is determined in accordance with current laws. The real size of the assigned benefit is calculated by adjusting the average size of the fixed monthly benefits to the Consumer Price Index. The statistical study of income and expenses of families is carried out on the basis of a statistical examination of household budgets on the basis of the selection of families (of different professions) on a regular basis every month.

Household budget verification data characterizes population income structures and consumption costs and changes in income and expenses in different segments of the population, used to reveal differences in these levels, linked to the employment of the household and its members, shows the role of individual sources in shaping the income level in relation to consumption; used to represent changes in consumer requirements step by step; represents the differentiation of income levels and other indicators that characterize the standard of living of the population.

The natural growth factor was an increase of 9.9 promille compared to 1920 (11.0 promille) as well as 20.9 promille.

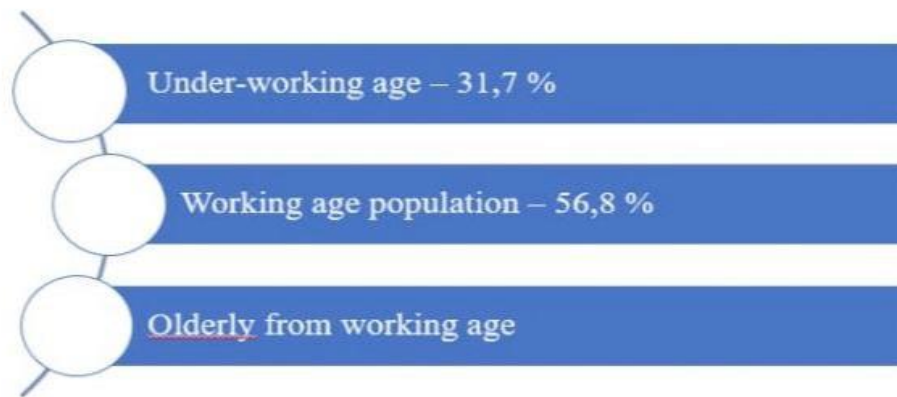


Diagram 1. The natural growth coefficient of the Republic of Uzbekistan's permanent population in the last hundred years, compared to 1000 inhabitants, promille, years[11]

The working age population is made up of men between the ages of 16 and 60 and women between the ages of 16 and 55 according to the Labor Code (children and adolescents under the age of 16 are classified into the categories of working age under the age of 16, men 60 and older, and women 55 years and older).

As of 2022, the real growth in total per capita income was 107.5%. The same figure was 110.7% as of January-December 2021.

Figure 1. Population distribution by soninig age group 2022 [12]



A significant increase in the volume of total income of the population was mainly caused by income from labor activities with a share of 61.6% in the structure of total income (income from the income of hired workers and independently occupied) and a significant change in income from transfers accounting for 29.8% (Table 2).

Table 2 The composition of the total income of the population[13]

	Year 2021	Year 2022
Total revenues-total	100,0 %	100,0 %
Income from labor activity	65,0 %	65,0 %
Produced in itself for personal consumption revenues from services	6,70 %	6,3 %
Self-made for personal consumption revenues from services	2,1 %	2,3 %
Revenues from transfers	26,2 %	29,8 %

Table 3 Total per capita income by Region, thousand sums.[14]

Regions	2018-y	2019-y	2020-y	2021-y	2022-y
Republic of Uzbekistan	9128,6	10891,3	12122,2	14869,8	17807,3
Republic of Qarakalpakystan	6808,7	8136,2	9436,6	11286,5	13253,4
Andijan	8412,0	9941,5	10765,9	12946,1	15727,3
Bukhara	11270,6	13075,7	14675,5	18133,4	21382,0
Jizzakh	8512,9	9723,3	10951,7	13244,0	15221,2
Kashkadarya	7827,9	9149,6	10199,0	12180,8	14678,9
Navoi	13921,4	16926,9	19922,5	24765,0	27420,4
Namangan	6887,6	8293,1	9258,8	11353,5	13880,7
Samarkand	8087,7	9447,9	10522,8	12919,0	15534,2
Surkhandarya	7622,5	8906,0	9745,0	11824,1	14597,2
Syrdarya	8353,5	9998,4	10938,3	12794,6	15124,1
Tashkent	9401,6	11296,2	13129,4	16260,0	18129,4
Fergana	7096,8	8111,8	8853,5	11276,9	13607,9
Khwarazm	9536,1	11213,4	12270,6	15756,4	19643,5
Tashkent c.	18432,1	23674,3	25543,6	30511,1	37518,0

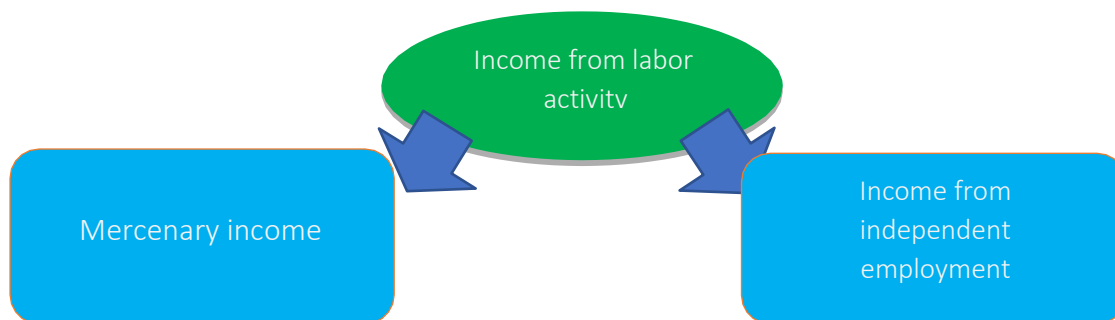


Figure 2. Income from labor activity

Source: Data from the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the structure of the total income of the population, income from labor activities (income from hired workers and independently occupied) made up a significant share.

The share of income from labor activity in the total income structure was 65.0% in 2021, and 61.6% in 2022. The nominal growth rate of income from labor activity was 123.4% in 2021 and 115% in 2022. It was 115.9% compared to the corresponding period of 2021, and provided an increase of 10.3% of the nominal volume of total income of the population.

Conclusions and Suggestions

In conclusion, the sources of increasing the standard of living of the population are formed by the economic growth, which is the factor of resource formation for the functioning of social programs. In this, first of all, an inextricable connection between economic growth and social progress is formed. The tasks of standard of living statistics include the study of factors, phenomena and processes affecting the life activity, material conditions of people, as well as the identification of socio-economic development problems, the solution of which is important.

A well-structured system of indicators of the standard of living of the population is important in the effective development of social policy, assistance to the disadvantaged population, making based decisions, assessing the socio-economic consequences of reforms taking place in the country, controlling the implementation of state and territorial social programs. Statistical descriptions of the standard of living are based on an extensive system of interconnected indicators that ensure its comprehensive assessment.

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