SYSTEM OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS EXPRESSING THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND EXPENSES OF THE POPULATION

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Abstract

In my scientific study, statistical indicators that express the standard of living and expenses of the population and the total income of the population, their composition and growth rates, as well as differences in the cross-section of regions were analyzed. The article covers issues such as income from labor activity, property and transfers, the importance of small entrepreneurship. The results show that in the first half of 2024, the total income of the population is 399.2 trillion. the net growth rate was 108.6%. The article also discusses income inequality, inter-territorial differences, and ways to reduce them. In the summary part, recommendations are given to increase the income of the population, diversify their composition and reduce territorial differences.

Keywords: labor income, transfers, small business, territorial differences, standard of living, statistical assessment, population income, primary income, population expenses, Human Capital Index, Human Capital.

Introduction

Statistical indicators that express the standard of living and costs of the population are an important indicator in assessing the socio-economic development of any country. The size and composition of income determines the standard of living of the population, consumer behavior and savings opportunities. Therefore, the study of the income of the population, the analysis of the sources of their formation and the search for ways to increase are of urgent importance.

During the years of independence in Uzbekistan, increasing the income of the population, reducing poverty and promoting the welfare of the population continue to be one of the priorities of state policy. In recent years, significant results have been achieved in this regard. In particular, in 2017-2021, real total per capita income increased by more than 2 times . However, revenue growth also slowed as a result of declining economic growth rates during the COVID-19 pandemic[1].

In the new Uzbekistan development strategy for 2022-2026, increasing the income of the population and reducing poverty are set as priorities. In particular, it is intended to bring the per

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[1] President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan. (2022). On the development strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. Decree PF-60. 28.01.2022
https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-5841063

capita income to US $ 4,000 by 2026 and reduce the poverty rate by 2 times 2. Achieving these goals requires an in-depth analysis of the sources of formation of population income, identifying existing problems and looking for ways to overcome them.

This article analyzes the sources of formation of population income based on the data published by the statistical agency under the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-June 2024 3.

The relevance of the article is that it analyzes the current state of population income in Uzbekistan based on the latest data from the first half of 2024. This is important in assessing the current economic situation and making forecasts for the future. In addition, the article identifies regional discrepancies through cross-sectional analysis of Regions, which may be the basis for improving territorial policies.

LITERATURE   ANALYSIS

The contribution of our scientists from the world and the Republic to the research and study of the system of statistical indicators that express the standard of living and expenses of the population is remarkable.

World Bank experts N. Lustig and D. Younger emphasizes the importance of tax-budget policies to increase population incomes and reduce inequality in developing countries. They believe that the progressive tax system and targeted social transfers are an effective means of reducing income inequality4.

T. Piketty in his popular book "Capital in the 21st century" showed that income and wealth inequality are growing in developed countries. He points to capital gains as the main reason for this as growing faster than labor income.

Uzbek scientists also pay great attention to the study of the income of the population. For Example, N. Khodjayeva in his study analyzed the peculiarities of the formation of population income in Uzbekistan. In his opinion, in the formation of income in Uzbekistan, income from labor activity plays a key role, but the role of small entrepreneurship and private entrepreneurship is also increasing5.

B. Berkinov and D. Aynakulov proposed priorities for increasing population income and poverty reduction in Uzbekistan. They proposed measures such as increasing employment, improving the quality of education and health care, and developing small businesses.

A. Kadyrov in his article considered the issues of improving population income statistics in Uzbekistan. It emphasizes the need for a complete transition to international standards, a more complete coverage of income in the informal sector.

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2 Statistical agency under the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (2024). Total income of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan: preliminary data for January-June 2024. Tashkent., https://stat.uz/uz/matbuot-markazi/qo-mita-yangiliklar/55447-aholining-umumiy-daromadlari-2024-yil-yanvar-mart-2

3 Samuelson, P.A., & Nordhaus, W.D. (2010). Economics (19th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

4 Lustig, N., & Younger, S.D. (2018). Fiscal policy, income redistribution, and poverty reduction in low- and middle-income countries. In N. Lustig (Ed.), Commitment to Equity Handbook (pp. 416-465). Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.

5 Piketty, T. (2014). Capital in the Twenty-First Century. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press

D. from foreign researchers. Sacks and author-partners have studied the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on population income in the United States. They concluded that the poverty rate did not rise as sharply as expected due to state aid during the pandemic[6].

P. Conceição and author-partners have proposed a new approach to the use of the Income Index in the calculation of the UN Human Development Index. In addition to GDP per capita, they stressed the need to take into account the distribution of income[7].

E. Dabla-Norris and others have cited the need to improve the quality of Education, expand access to financial services, and reform the labor market to reduce income inequality in developing countries[8].

From recent years of research on Uzbekistan, S. It should be noted separately the work of Gulyamov and others . They analyzed the dynamics of population income in Uzbekistan during the pandemic and found that revenue growth slowed during this period, especially when income for those employed in the service sector decreased.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The sources of the formation of a system of statistical indicators expressing the standard of living and expenses of the population, published by the statistical agency under the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, were analyzed. Below are the main results and their analysis.

Total population income and growth figures

In January-June 2024, the total income of the population in Uzbekistan is 399.2 trillion. som. This shows a nominal increase of 18.4% compared to the same period last year, and 8.6% in real terms. The total per capita income is 10.8 million. the sum increased nominally to 15.9% and realistically to 6.3%.

Table 1. Main indicators of total income of the population (January-June[9] 2024)

Score	Price	Growth rate
Total revenues	399,2 trln. so'm	118,4%
Total revenue (real)	-	108,6%
Total per capita income	10,8 mln. so'm	115,9%
Total per capita income (real)	-	106,3%

The table shows that both the total income of the population and the per capita income have grown significantly. The fact that Real growth rates are relatively low is explained by the effects

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6 Distinctive features of the formation of population income in Uzbekistan. Economics and innovative technologies, 3, 23-35.

7 Berkinov, B., & Aynaqulov, D. (2022). Priority areas of increasing population income and poverty reduction in Uzbekistan. Economics and education, 2, 45-57.

8 Issues of improving population income statistics in Uzbekistan. Statistics and Economics analysis, 1, 78-89.

9 Sacks, D. W., Stevenson, B., & Wolfers, J. (2012). The new stylized facts about income and subjective well-being. Emotion, 12(6), 1181–1187.

of inflation10. Nevertheless, an increase in real incomes around 6-8% indicates an increase in the purchasing power of the population.

Population income in the cross-section of Regions
There are significant differences between areas in total per capita income.

Table 2. Total per capita income by Region (January-June 2024)11

Area	Per capita income	Real growth rate
Tashkent City	28705,6	114,7%
Navoi	16612,2	107,9%
Bukhara	11809,0	102,2%
Tashkent region	10845,9	103,7%
Republic Of Karakalpakstan	7258,2	103,8%
Namangan	7451,7	101,7%
Surkhandarya	8080,8	100,3%

As can be seen from the table, the city of Tashkent in terms of per capita income (28.7 million. (16.6 M) and Navoi region (16.6 m). SoC) leading. The lowest results on this indicator are the Republic of Karakalpakstan (7.3 million. Soum) and Namangan region (7.5 mln. Soum) was recorded. The difference between the city of Tashkent and the Republic of Karakalpakstan is almost 4 times, which indicates the presence of income inequality between the regions.
In terms of Real growth rates, the city of Tashkent (14.7%) and Navoi region (7.9%) are also leading. In contrast, Surkhandarya (0.3%), Namangan (1.7%) and Bukhara (2.2%) regions had low real growth rates. This suggests that differences between regions may be exacerbated.

Structure of income and their changes
In January-June 2024, the general income of the population includes the following main sources:

Source of income	Share	Growth Index
Mercenary income	29,9%	119,1%
Income from independent employment	30,7%	112,3%
Income from property	3,6%	143,7%
Revenues from transfers	27,8%	117,2%
Revenues from services produced for personal consumption	8,0%	-

As can be seen from the table, in the structure of the total income of the population, income from labor activities (hired workers and independent employment) occupies the main place

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10 Conceição, P., Assa, J., Calderon, C., & Gray, E. (2021). The changing nature of development: Implications for the measurement of human development. Human Development Research Paper. New York: UNDP Human Development Report Office

11 .Dabla-Norris, E., Kochhar, K., Suphaphiphat, N., Ricka, F., & Tsounta, E. (2015). Causes and consequences of income inequality: A global perspective. IMF Staff Discussion Note 15/13. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund.

(60.6%). Revenues from transfers also have a significant share (27.8%). While the share of income from property was relatively low (3.6%), their growth rate was the highest (143.7%)[12]. Below is a detailed analysis of each of the sources of income:

I) Income of hired workers:

The share of hired workers ' income was 29.9%, an increase of 119.1% from the previous year. Among the regions with this indicator, the highest growth rates were recorded in the regions of Tashkent City (126.5%), Andijan (119.5%) and Samarkand (118.6%). A significant increase in the income of hired workers can be explained by the activation of the labor market, an increase in the amounts of wages.

II) Income from independent employment:

The share of income from independent employment was 30.7%, an increase of 112.3% from the previous year. The highest share of this type of income was observed in the regions of Jizzakh (46.1%), Bukhara (43.5%), Surkhandarya (43.3%), Kashkadarya (41.4%) and Tashkent (40.8%). This can be explained by the fact that small businesses and private entrepreneurship have developed in these regions, and there are many people who are busy in the agricultural sector.

III) Income from property:

While the share of income from the estate was 3.6%, their growth rate was the highest (143.7%). 64.1% of this type of income corresponds to the contribution of the city of Tashkent. This may be due to the development of the real estate market in the capital, with high rental income.

IV) Revenues from transfers:

The share of income from transfers was 27.8%, an increase of 117.2% from the previous year. Transfers include social transfers (37.1%) and other current transfers (62.9%). Pensions (79.1%), benefits (19.0%) and scholarships (1.9%) are the main ones in the structure of social transfers.

In the structure of other current transfers, transfers from outside the Republic occupy an important place. In January-June 2024, their share of total revenues was 17.5%. The highest shares were recorded in Andijan (26.8%), Namangan (24.1%), Fergana (22.8%). This can be explained by the fact that labor migration from these regions is high.

The role of small entrepreneurship

In January-June 2024, the share of income from small entrepreneurship in the total income of the population was 55.8%. The highest results for this were recorded in the regions of Jizzakh (63.5%), Bukhara (62.4%) and Kashkadarya (60.9%). On the contrary, in the city of Tashkent (47.6%), Navoi region (48.1%) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (48.8%) this figure is

12 Mustafakulov.U.U, Application of digital platforms in the statistical system based on international experience,- European Journal of Economics, Finance and, 2024/https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=1Iv_0xsAAAAJ&citation_for_view=1Iv_0xsAAAAJ:hMod-77Fhwuc

relatively low. This data shows the important role of small-scale entrepreneurship in the employment of the population and the creation of a source of income.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the research of the system of statistical indicators expressing the standard of living and expenses of the population in Uzbekistan, we will draw the following main conclusions based on the above data:

In the first half of 2024, Uzbekistan experienced a significant increase in population income. The fact that Real growth rates are around 6-8% indicates an increase in the purchasing power of the population.

There are significant differences in income between regions. While the city of Tashkent and Navoi region are at the forefront, the indicators in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Namangan and Surkhandarya regions are relatively low. This indicates the need to improve territorial policy.

In the structure of income, income from labor activities is the main place. This shows that it is possible to increase the income of the population by creating jobs and increasing labor productivity.

Independent employment and small business are important sources of income. There are opportunities to further develop this sector, increase the income of the population by improving the entrepreneurial environment.

Transfers, especially transfers from abroad, form a significant part of revenues in certain regions. This suggests that the economy depends on external factors and emphasizes the need to develop an internal labor market.

High growth rates of income from property are observed, but their share of total income is still low. By developing this area, there are opportunities to increase the passive sources of income of the population.

These results indicate the need to develop new measures to increase the income of the population and diversify their composition in Uzbekistan. At the same time, special attention should be paid to such issues as reducing the differences between the regions, further development of small entrepreneurship and improving the labor market.

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