



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT:

In the article Methodological aspects of statistical income generation are based on international standards and distribution of income by statistical methodology for improving statistical data base of population income based on the Balance Sheet method and statistical evaluation of changes in their formation processes, sources and trends.

Keywords: *Employment, income, statistical estimates, unemployment.*

INTRODUCTION

Providing employment and raising cash income is one of the most important economic features of the socio-economic development of the society and is of particular importance to the economy. In Uzbekistan, a number of strategies are being developed to further improve incomes and employment and improve the welfare of the population.

Among them is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 № UP-4947 "On the strategy of action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The Decree identifies five priority areas of development of the country. We will focus on the following directions: "Further development and liberalization of the economy" and "Development of the social sphere". The implementation of measures for the first of these priorities includes: ensuring national currency and price stability, gradual introduction of modern market mechanisms for currency regulation, expanding the revenue base of local budgets, expanding foreign economic relations, exporting products and materials. introduction of modern technologies for production, development of transport and logistics infrastructure, entrepreneurship and foreign trade Improvement of investment attractiveness for investors, improvement of tax administration, introduction of modern principles and mechanisms of banking regulation, development of diversified farms, as well as accelerated development of the tourism industry.

It also includes measures to protect private property, financial markets, modernization of agriculture, development of the jewelry industry, and to prepare for the initial public offering of IPOs at reputable foreign stock exchanges.

It is planned to implement 649 investment projects worth \$ 40 billion in 2017 - 2021. As a result, over the past 5 years it is envisaged to increase industrial production by 1.5 times, its share in GDP from 33.6% to 36%, and the share of processing industry from 80% to 85%.

The fourth direction, “Social sphere development”, is aimed at increasing employment, social protection and health of citizens, development and modernization of road-transport, engineering-communication and social infrastructure, improvement of electricity and gas supply to the population, and social support. improving the quality of women, increasing their status in public and political life, reforming the health care system, ensuring the availability of pre-school education facilities; implementation of measures to improve the quality and development of general secondary education, secondary special and higher education.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

In particular, it is envisaged to fully implement the employment programs through the creation of 256,400 jobs through the implementation of nearly 25,000 investment projects for the comprehensive development of the regions. It is planned to create 46,800 new jobs in the regions with the highest unemployment rate and provide loans to 10,000 graduates of educational institutions to start their business.

There are measures to support the older generation, improve the system of social benefits, and reform the health care system. In particular, it is planned to reconstruct 78 district medical associations, 7 cities and 2 regional multidisciplinary medical centers, to provide ambulance service with 1,200 special vehicles.

It is planned to build 15,000 cheap houses in rural areas, 415 km of water supply systems, 316 km of gas pipelines and 291 km of internal roads. In order to improve the quality of transport services to the population, it is planned to introduce 86 new bus routes and purchase 537 modern buses.

As a result of this, one of the most important areas of the macroeconomic policy of the country - the issue of effective income generation - will be changed.

It is well known that the wrong economic and social policies of the state can create a strong differentiation between the incomes of the population. As a result, the population is divided into very rich and very poor. That is why effective income generation is an important and important issue.

As a result of effective measures to ensure employment, increase of income and living standards in the country, privatization in the form of ownership in the country resulted in creation of opportunities for employment of population in small business and private entrepreneurship. radically positive changes are taking place in the economy.

The following factors influence the effective income generation:

- socio-economic policy of the state;
- economic and financial condition of production and service enterprises;
- the right of people to own and use property;
- favorable conditions for doing business in the country.

The transition to a market economy, in itself, has brought new levels of quality of life. Changes in income structure require careful study and analysis, identification and forecasting of new sources of income generation. The structure of total income of the population of Uzbekistan in recent years is characterized by the following data

Increased incomes and targeted social support have been instrumental in the growth of average incomes of all segments of the population. At the same time, with the growth of gross family incomes, conditions for efficient use of these incomes were created by increasing the production of consumer goods and expanding the range of services provided to the population.

The share of consumer spending in total expenditure in 2018 was 85.3%. At the same time, the structure of consumption expenditures of households is also being optimized: the share of food expenditures has stabilized (47.2%), while the share of expenditures for services has increased (20%). This is true for economically developing countries.

The adoption of measures aimed at raising the incomes of the population by the government of our country has allowed us to form a middle class, which is becoming a decisive force in our lives.

Consumption of basic foodstuffs in the Republic of Uzbekistan (per capita, kg)

Indicators	Years					In 2018, compared to 1990, in percentages
	1990	2000	2010	2017	2018	
Meat and meat products	31	34	38	43	45	145,1
Dairy products	183	162	239	270	276	150,8
Eggs (pieces)	97	47	138	215	218	2,2 б.
Vegetable and melon crops	107	128	238	249	256	2,4 б.
Potatoes	29	36	45	55	58	2,0 б.
Sugar, including confectionery products	12	16	17	31	34	2,8 б.
Grapes, including fruit	23	42	83	145	149	6,4 б.

Consumption of meat per capita increased 1.45 times, milk - 1.51 times, vegetables and melons - 2.4 times, potatoes - 2 times, fruits - 6.4 times. At the same time, consumption patterns are changing due to higher consumption of better quality food products. During the years of independence, the number and types of food products consumed by the population have increased tenfold.

According to the survey, the country has achieved a high level of supply of durable goods. At the end of 2018, there are 154 TVs, 101 refrigerators and freezers, 34 air conditioners, 54 vacuum cleaners, 50 personal computers and 257 mobile phones per 100 households. It is noteworthy that the pace of modern home appliances and electrical appliances in all regions of the country has been growing steadily and in proportion.

"It is particularly noteworthy that in recent years the level of provision of the population with domestic cars has increased. "If in 2000 there were 20 cars for every 100 families, today the number is 43.8."

Provision of the population with durable goods (number of goods per 100 households)

Indicators	2000	2010	2015	2018
TVs	88	132	152	154
Refrigerators and freezers	86	99	101	101
Air Conditioners	11	19	32	34
Electric vacuum cleaners	30	37	53	54
Personal computers	0,2	12	47	50
Video recorders, video players and DVD players	31	64	112	92
Washing machines	69	75	79	80
Mobile phones	18	145	234	257
Cars	20,1	27,1	41,9	43,8

One of the most effective instruments of state regulation is the minimum wage established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, guaranteed by the state and operating throughout the country.

Structure of indicators that reflect the incomes and expenditures of the population The standard of living of the population is quantitative and qualitative. In the quantitative indices, income of the population plays an important role.

In market conditions, wages from the main workplace are the leading source of income for the majority of the population. Otherwise, it cannot fulfill its functional role. In developed countries, salaries make up 60 to 80% of the total income of employees, which is the basis for their standard of living.

The concept of "income" is more broad than the notion of wages. It is classified as total revenue by three, namely total nominal income, total disposable income, and real income.

The total income of the population includes cash income and in-kind income, consisting of regular, recurring, annual or less income for the household or individual members.

In accordance with international statistics practice, total revenue is generally divided into 'primary income' and 'transfer income', which allows tracking the effects of institutional changes depending on employment status or social security systems.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

To summarize, the structure of income of the population has been consistently changing and acquiring new importance with the transition to a market economy. The share of wages in its structure is practically unchanged, and incomes from private entrepreneurship, personal subsidiary farms and families from their own property are formed and improved. Various state benefits and social transfers have a tendency to decline.

The standard of living of the population is a complex socio-economic category, which reflects the level of development of physical, spiritual and social needs, the extent of satisfaction and the opportunities created to meet them.

The main socio-economic indicators of living standards are characterized by such indicators as monetary incomes and expenditures, the structure and use of these incomes, and the distribution of income by the population. Population Income of all categories Income from entrepreneurial activity, income from entrepreneurial activity, pensions, pensions,

scholarships, interest income on capital investments, income from rent, real estate, agricultural products and livestock sales and others.

Increased incomes and targeted social support have been instrumental in the growth of average incomes of all segments of the population. At the same time, the Gini coefficient, which reflects the income gap between different groups of the population, decreased from 0.39 to 0.26 in 2000 - 2018. This is much lower than in many economically developed countries of the world.

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