



ECONOMIC - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCES IN THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE POPULATION OF UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION

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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 informed decisions, assessing the socio-economic consequences of reforms taking place in the country, controlling the implementation of state and territorial social programs. This article focuses on the study of the economic - statistical analysis of differences in the standard of living of the population of Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS: Population income, Djini coefficient, transfer income, benefits, income from entrepreneurship, wages, budget, indexation, consumer basket, population income, food consumption, social payments, modernization, diversification.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the provision of socio-cultural services to the population in our republic is also carried out at a high level. This is evidenced by the fact that in recent years, special state programs have been developed in this regard, and their results are highly effective.

During the transition to market relations in Uzbekistan, there was a need to create a concept of the standard of living that would meet the new socio-economic conditions. In forming this concept, some principles of the concept of "quality of life", which has been widely used in world practice in recent years, can be used.

The concept of quality of life forms the conditions that determine the physical, mental and social well-being of human communities. Here we are talking not only about objective factors that assess the quality of life (food, housing, employment, level of education), but also about the subjective perception of a person of such concepts as his well-being, happiness, satisfaction, pleasure. For example, satisfaction with the level of health, family relationships, work, financial situation, creative abilities, etc. is an important component of life satisfaction. Thus, the concept of quality of life also includes the interaction of a person with the environment. These relationships characterize the degree to which needs are satisfied and the correspondence of existing opportunities to expected opportunities.

In international practice, there are statistical, sociological, resource, and normative methods for calculating the subsistence minimum. The minimum amount of the subsistence minimum is determined differently in different countries. For example, in the USA, the "consumption basket" with 300 names, in Germany with 475 names, in England with 350 names, in Russia, 156 items of goods and services are included.

The majority of the population of Uzbekistan has a high share of food products in the "consumer basket". In order to eliminate this and increase the amount of non-food products and services in the "consumer basket", the President set a number of tasks for the executive branch. The main focus was on educating the population in entrepreneurship, effectively using existing opportunities. As is known, the majority of our compatriots live in rural areas, and many of them have household plots. The main goal of our economy is to teach citizens who are on the lists of low-income people in mahalla citizens' assemblies to earn income from their personal plots. True, by creating a legal basis for the "consumer basket", the population will not be saved from poverty, but only their number will be clarified. For the same purpose, the most effective way to increase the population's income should be to rid citizens of a sense of dependency, ensure their employment, and direct them to entrepreneurship. In addition, in connection with the approval of the "consumption basket" and the establishment of consumer budget limits, it is necessary to revise the minimum wage limits

in the country's economy, regions and sectors, clarify the ratios of wages and the minimum amount of the consumer budget, and introduce the practice of gradually equalizing them[1].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

The CIS countries, AI Subetto[2], IV Bestuzhev-Lada[3], V.N Bobkova[4] and others, in their scientific works, revealed some aspects of the scientific-theoretical and methodological problems of solving issues of increasing the standard of living of the population and, based on the results of research on this issue, made scientific-practical recommendations.

The study of economic and statistical analysis of differences in living standards in case A was described in the scientific research of S. Khachatryan[5], N. Koroleva[6] and others.

The scientific and methodological foundations and interpretation of the standard of living and quality of life of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan were studied by S. Gulyomov[7], Y.O Abdullaev[8], and B. Goyibnazarov[9].

RESEARCH METHODS

The article uses statistical observation, grouping methods, absolute, relative and average quantities, graphics, economic indices, multifactor correlation and regression analysis methods, as well as Panel analysis, VAR and ARDL methods.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The United Nations has made a significant contribution to the development of the concept of "standard of living" and the system of socio-economic indicators. In 1960, a UN working group prepared a report on principles for defining and measuring the standard of living at a global scale. This was the first attempt to create a comprehensive system of standards of living.

In addition to research conducted by the UN, a lot of work has been done by individual scientists to develop accurate systems for determining and measuring the standard of living of the population.

The UN Statistical Commission has approved a minimum set of national social statistics recommended for harmonization as indicators of living standards. According to it, a model of people's well-being has been created, characterized by 12 parameters representing living standards.

The standard of living of the population reflects the main socio-economic indicators: the population's monetary income and expenses, its composition and use; and information on the distribution of the population by income.

An important place in improving the system of indicators representing the standard of living of the population was occupied by the transition from a single person to a family and household. This was associated with the adoption of the methodology of the system of national accounts in 1993, which for the first time included the population as a full-fledged subject in the macroeconomic structure.

Population marriage level statistic in terms of study processes " modern " from the formation of " statistics " much before It was originally a population population , births and deaths , taxes base , food supply such as issues quantitative calculation out of necessity born . Later house farm budget, prices index, poverty border, national accounts and many measurable prosperity indexes such as directions formed, life level assessment methods becoming complicated went.

Table 1

Dynamics of indicators of the standard of living of the population

Source: Calculated based on data from the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Indicators	Unit of measurement	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Absolute change in 2025 compared to 2010 (+,-)	Relative change in 2025 compared to 2010, %
Population soul per head	thousand	11412.6	15014.2	18466.3	20597.4	24665.2	29227.8	34653.1	41307.2	48816.4	37403.8	4.3 m .
Gross domestic product (GDP)	soum											
Real per capita income	thousand soum	4292.4	5150.9	6181.1	10734.3	13416.8	15948.3	18201.2	21991.9	24693.1	20400.7	5.7 m .
Retail turnover per capita	thousand soum	2268	2721.6	3265.2	5828.4	6206.3	7593.3	9075.2	11638.4	14657.1	12389.1	6.5 m .
Doctors number	m ing person	81.7	81.3	81.7	93.3	94.7	100.5	105.7	107.5	109.6	27.9	134.1
School students	m ing person	4579.4	4491.0	4489.7	6287.9	6304.6	6645.1	6645.1	6776.3	6875.4	2296.0	150.1
Number of students in higher education institutions	m ing person	261.3	281.3	298.3	328.7	808.4	1042.1	1314.5	1432.8	1546.3	1285.0	5.9 m .

The data in the table above shows that in 2025, compared to 2017, the volume of gross domestic product per capita

increased by 37,403.8 thousand soums, or 4.3 times. Also, in the years under study, real income per capita (5.7 times), the

number of students in higher education institutions (5.9 times), and retail turnover per capita (6.5 times) significantly increased. The main reason for this is the targeted implementation of socio-economic reforms in our republic, and special attention is paid to the development of social sectors.

Today, the provision of socio-cultural services to the population in our republic is also carried out at a high level. This is evidenced by the fact that in recent years, special state programs have been developed in this regard, and their results are highly effective (Table 2).

Table 2
Dynamics of population income in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total income of the population, billion soums	236893.1	30 0842.7	365735.6	414968.7	538450.7	654993.3	756084.2	896274.4	982416.5
past per year relative , in %	119.7	127.0	121.6	113.5	124.9	121.6	115.4	118.5	123.5
Total income per capita, thousand soums	7314.1	9128.6	10891.3	12122.2	14869.8	17807.3	20015.9	24111.9	25583.7
past per year relative , in %	117.7	124.8	119.3	111.3	122.7	119.5	112.6	116.1	118.2
Real total income of the population, billion soums	216400.1	255971.0	319336.1	367456.6	485834.8	587754.3	687536.8	817470.3	913875.8
past per year relative , in %	109.3	108.1	106.1	100.5	112.9	109.5	105.0	108.1	109.4
capita , thousand soums	6681.4	7767.0	9509.6	10734.3	13416.8	15979.3	18201.2	21991.9	23798.8
past per year relative , in %	107.5	106.2	104.2	98.6	110.7	107.5	102.4	105.9	106.3

As can be seen from the data in the table above, in 2025, there was a significant increase in the total income of the population and the total income per capita compared to 2017. The growth rate of total income of the population increased from 119.7 percent to 123.5 percent during the years under study.

During the years under study, real total income per capita increased by 17,117.4 thousand soums, or 3.6 times. If in 2017

the relative growth of real total income per capita was 107.5 percent, by 2025 it was 106.3 percent.

The table below presents data on the per capita consumption of basic food products in our country for 2000-2025, based on the results of a household sample survey (Table 3).

Table 3
Consumption of basic food products in the Republic of Uzbekistan (average per capita, in kg, based on the results of household sample surveys)*

Indicators	Years									2025 compared to 2000 , %
	2000	20 10	201 7	2020	20 21	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Meat and meat products	34.0	38.0	43.0	43 , 2	44.5	45.0	47.0	46.8	49.3	1 45.0
Dairy products	162	239	270	273.6	21 9.6	282.8	283.9	269.0	268.5	16 5 , 7
Eggs (pieces)	47	138	215	218	229	230	238	245	245	5.2 m .
Vegetable and melon products	128	238	277	278.8	2 23.8	293.3	295.4	287.2	284.6	2.2 m .
Potato	36.0	45.0	55.0	56.4	54 .0	58.6	59.0	59.5	57.7	16 0 .2
With the addition of sugar, confectionery products	16	17	31	32.4	23.7	26.2	26.9	27.2	27.7	173.1
Fruits and berries	42	83	145	148.8	139.3	151.5	154.2	160.1	168.0	4.0 m .

Compiled based on data from the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Per capita meat consumption in 2025 compared to 2000 increased by 145.0%, milk - by 165.7%, vegetables and melon

products - by 2.2 times, potatoes - by 160.2%, fruits and berries - by 4.0 times. At the same time, the composition of consumption is changing due to the increased consumption of higher-quality food products. Over the years of independence,

the number and type of food products consumed by the population has increased dozens of times.

According to the results of the study, our country has achieved a high level of provision of durable goods. This is confirmed by

the fact that by the end of 2025, every 100 households will have 179 televisions, 124 refrigerators and freezers, 67 air conditioners, 85 vacuum cleaners, 76 personal computers, and 359 mobile phones (Table 4).

Table 4
Provision of the population with durable goods (number of goods per 100 households based on the results of a household sample survey)*

Indicators	2000	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Televisions	88	132	152	162	170	171	175	177	179
Refrigerators and freezers	86	99	101	107	114	115	118	121	124
Air conditioners	11	19	32	40	43	45	47	56	67
Electric vacuum cleaners	30	37	53	60	64	69	71	82	85
Personal computers	0.2	12	47	60	63	64	66	73	76
Washing machines	69	75	79	90	94	95	97	101	105
Mobile phones	18	145	234	287	308	309	349	356	359
Passenger cars	20.1	27.1	41.9	49	53	55	57	58	61

Compiled based on data from the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

It is noteworthy that the pace of provision of households with modern household and electrical appliances is growing steadily and proportionally in all regions of our country. It is especially noteworthy that in recent years the level of provision of the population with domestically produced passenger cars has been growing. If in 2000 there were an average of 20 passenger cars per 100 families, today this figure has reached 61. Economic, legal and labor relations are developing rapidly in the world. New industries are emerging. Naturally, in such conditions, the opportunities for earning a good income and self-employment without a higher education certificate are expanding. Similarly, in our country, due to the development of entrepreneurship and the service sector, modern jobs are opening up that require specific qualifications, not a diploma. In such a situation, it is important to support young people and women who are eager to work. After all, skilled and employed people quickly adapt to society and later acquire the skills to find opportunities that meet their desires.

IN CONCLUSION

today the issue of poverty reduction in Uzbekistan has risen to the level of state policy. The realization of the noble goals set

will not only improve the well-being of our compatriots, but also create a solid foundation for our country to join the ranks of developed countries in the world.

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