

State and development trends of the quality of the population in Uzbekistan

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The article developed a system of indicators that determine the standard of living of the population of Uzbekistan, scientific proposals and practical recommendations for their calculation. Practical application of the developed scientific proposals and practical recommendations. In the future, Uzbekistan will develop scientific proposals and practical recommendations aimed at improving the living standards of the population through their active use to improve the level and quality of life.

Key words: standard of living, quality of life, income, social security, poverty, welfare, quality of life index.

INTRODUCTION.

In the context of modernization of the economy and the implementation of radical changes in it, the improvement of the quality of life of the country's population, the gradual completion of a full-fledged life is the socio-economic goal of the state. In particular, the UN Program "Development Goals 2030" adopted in 2015 provides direct socio-economic support to the world population, prevention of environmental degradation, improving the health of the population, increasing the level and quality of medical and educational services. In particular, a long-term strategic task has been identified, which is to ensure that the population level and quality indicators are developed on a regular basis.

In our country, as well as in other countries of the world, the practical work on improving the quality of life of the population has been carried out in a steady manner since the first years of independence. In particular, in the chapter No. PQ-4702 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 1, 2020 "On the closure of the system of assessment of regional socio-economic development," The development of the sopovnomalapasos, which will be held in the afternoon, was determined. This, in turn, explains the priority given to improving the quality of life of the population in our country in the coming years.

Table 1

Demographic indicators of Uzbekistan (per million people, more than at the beginning of the year)¹

Multiplier	1991 y.	2001 y	2011 y.	2021 y.
Permanent population	20,6	24,8	29,1	34,6
Of which:				
By gender				
Men	10,2	12,3	14,6	17,4
women	10,4	12,5	14,5	17,2
By location				
The population of the city	8,3	9,2	14,9	17,5
Rural population	12,3	15,6	14,2	17,1

It is well known that during the years of independence, large-scale reforms have been carried out to improve the living standards and quality of life of the population of our country. In particular, during the years of independence, the population of our country as of January 1, 2021 amounted to 34.6 million people, with a population of 1.7 million. If we analyze the distribution of the population of the country, in 1991, 59.7% of the country lived in rural areas, and by 2021, this figure will be 49.4% to 17.1 million. was equal to one. During the period under review, the population of the city increased by 2.1 maps and in 1991 amounted to 8.3 million people, and by 2021 this figure will reach 17.5 million. was equal to (see Table 1). The changes in the demographic indicators of our country during the years of independence do not indicate that the quality of life of the population of our country is improving. In particular, the number of labor migrants in the population of the country in 2000-2020 increased from 12.5 million to 19.1 million. The number of economically active population in the analyzed period is about 5.8 million. and reached 14.8 million in 2020 (close to Table 2).

Table 2

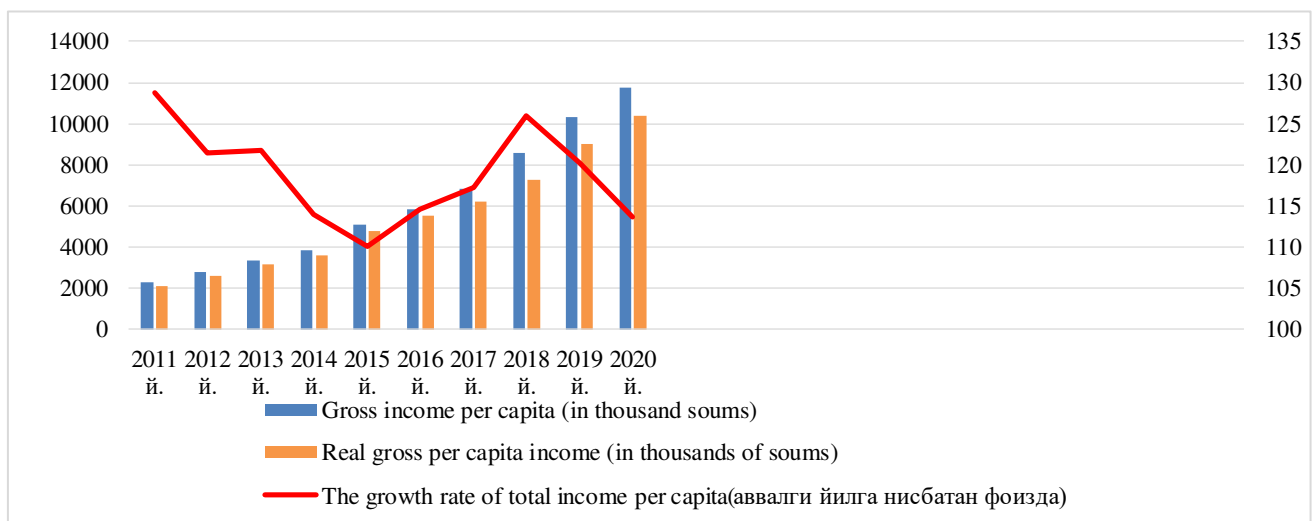
Distribution of labor pesupslapi among economically active and inactive population (per thousand people)

	2000	2010	2019	2020*
The total number of labor resources	12 469,0	16 726,0	18 949,0	19 142,3
city	5 211,6	9 134,1	10 052,7	–
as a percentage of the total	41,8	54,6	53,1	–
village	7 257,4	7 591,9	8 896,3	–
as a percentage of the total	58,2	45,4	46,9	–
Number of economically active population	9 018,4	12 286,6	14 876,4	14 797,9
city	4 181,3	6 840,8	7 838,2	–
as a percentage of the total	46,4	55,7	52,7	–

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари асосида муаллиф томонидан тузилган.

village	4 837,1	5 445,8	7 038,2	–
as a percentage of the total	53,6	44,3	47,3	–
Economically inactive population	3 450,6	4 439,4	4 072,6	4 344,4
city	1 030,3	2 293,3	2 214,5	–
as a percentage of the total	29,9	51,7	54,4	–
village	2 420,3	2 146,1	1 858,1	–
as a percentage of the total	70,1	48,3	45,6	–

In order to improve the quality of life of the population, to fully meet their needs, reform programs aimed at ensuring local employment in our country were adopted. As a result, in 2000-2020, the indicator of the country's employment in the labor market was 67.7 per cent in the medium term, ensuring the stability of the employment level of the population. And the unemployment rate, on account of the fact that the economy of our country is in the conditions of "demographic deident", as well as the presence of employment in the informal sector, has significantly increased in recent years, and by the end of 2020, amounted to 10,5 percent (see Figure 1). In particular, according to the information given by the Republican Scientific Center for the protection of employment and labor of the Ministry of Agriculture and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the level of employment in the informal sector in our country has been relatively high, in recent years this figure has reached 55.0-58.0 percent in the average people are considered labor migrants.²



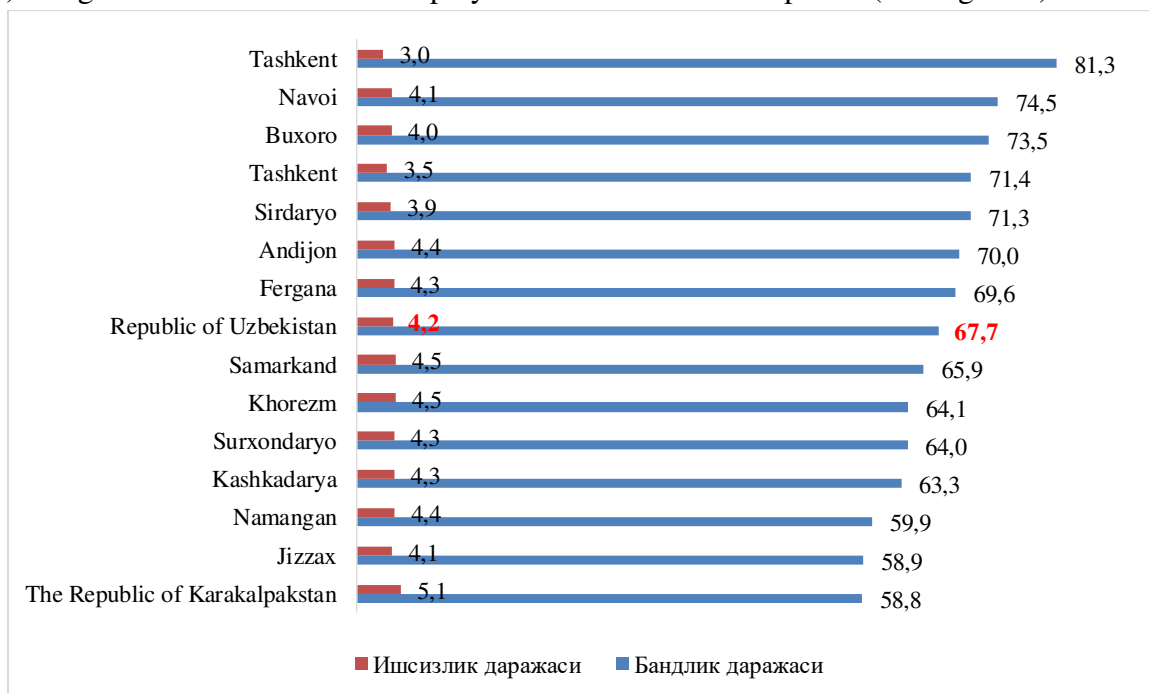
1-picture. The status of the labor market in Uzbekistan trends of variability (in percentage terms)³

Statistical data analysis shows that in 2000-2020 the results achieved in Tashkent City (81.3 percent), Navoi (74.5 percent), Bukhara (73.5 percent), Tashkent (71.4 percent), Sirdarya (71.3 percent), Andijan (70.0 percent) and Fergana (69.6 percent) for the provision of employment in our country are significantly higher than the figures recorded in the Republic (67.7 percent). In particular, the average level of unemployment in the country during the past period was 4.2 per cent. The level of unemployment in such regions as the Republic of

²<https://strategy.uz/index.php?news=1013>

³Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари асосида тузилган

Karakalpakstan (5,1 percent), Samarkand (4,5 percent), Khorezm (4,5 percent), Namangan (4,4 percent) is higher than the level of unemployment recorded in the republic (see Figure 2).



2-picture. In 2000-2020, the average level of employment and unemployment in the regions of Uzbekistan (in percent)⁴

In the years of independence, the provision of employment in our country was among the priority tasks of the reforms under way. In particular, according to official data provided by the

Ministry of employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the number of active population in 2020 is 14.8 million. if they are equal to one person, then they have 89,5 percent or 13,2 million. the employment of a person was provided. 18.9 percent of the population employed in the economy is employed in the public sector. 26.9 percent of the total employed were employed in agriculture, forestry and Fisheries, 13.5 percent in industry, 10.3 percent in trade, 9.6 percent in construction and 8.8 percent in education. In particular, in 2010, the number of unemployed persons who passed the study was 16.2 thousand people, by 2020 this figure was equal to 37.1 thousand people (see Table 3), with an average of 2.3 times.

Table 3

Indicators of local employment in Uzbekistan (in Thousand)⁵

	2010 y	2015 y	2020 y
Number of employed population (on average by year)			
Number of economically active population	12286,6	13767,7	14797,9
From this: the number of employed population	11628,4	13058,3	13239,6
Including by types of economic activity			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3118,1	3601,7	3560,0

⁴Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари асосида тузилган

⁵Ўзбекистон Республикаси Бандлик ва меҳнат муносабатлари вазирлиги ва Давлат статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари асосида тузилган

Industry	1605,7	1768,7	1789,7
Construction	1033,7	1222,2	1267,8
Trade	1235,6	1413,8	1364,4
Transportation and storage	509,9	614,7	623,0
Education	1102,0	1105,3	1160,0
Health and social services	596,2	601,5	652,1
Other types	2427,2	2730,4	2822,5
Distribution of ban population by types of ownership by employment			
Public sector	2410,2	2341,3	2497,0
Ignorance sector	9218,2	10717,0	10742,5
Employment agencies the number of unemployed who have passed the test	16,2	2,7	37,1

In recent years, as a result of targeted programs aimed at providing the population of our country with a decent job, the amount of wages given to hired workers has also gained a steady growth trend. In 2010-2020, the average monthly salary in our country amounted to 5.3 times and amounted to about 2.7 million soums from 504.8 thousand. somgaso ' reached. Financial and insurance activities (6,3 million manats), estimated by the type of economic activity. sum), information vaaloka(4.4 mln. sum), industry (3.7 million. sum), transportation and storage (3,4 mln. sum), construction (3.3 mln. in such areas as sum), the salary is higher than in other areas. Health and social services (1.8 million) sum), living and maintenance services (1,8 million. sum), education (1.9 million. sum), art, entertainment and Recreation (2.3 million rubles). the wages established in the spheres of Social Security (sum) are significantly lower than in other spheres, including the average salary established by the republic (see Table 4).the wages established in the spheres of social security are considered to be significantly lower than in other spheres of Social Security (see Table 4).

4-schedule

We rest ura-hit (rest time)⁶

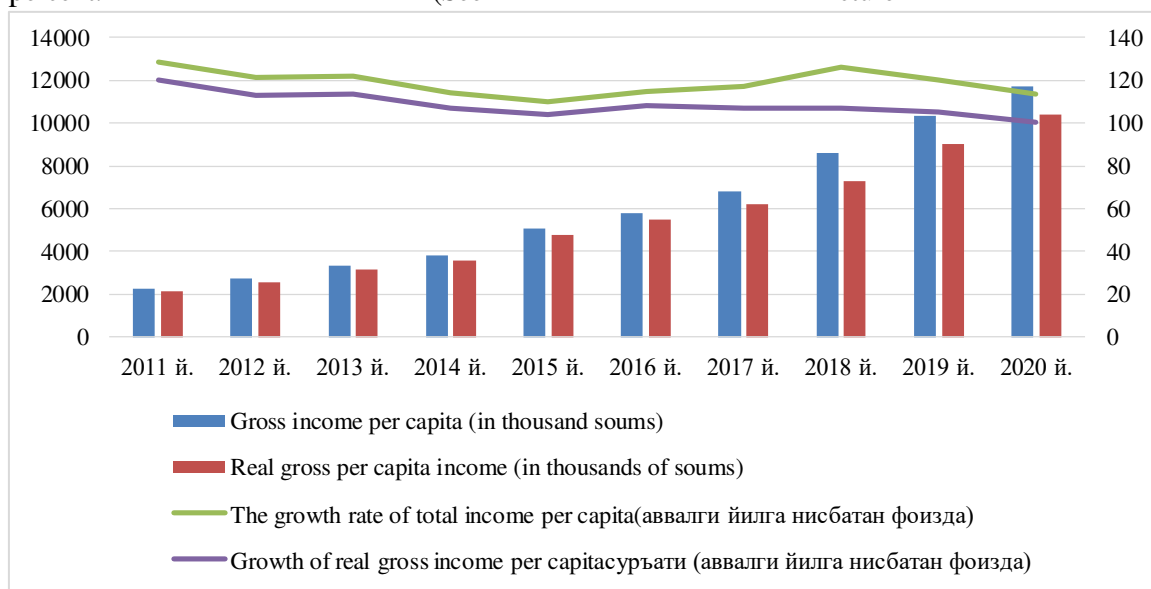
	2010 й.	2015 й.	2020 й.	2010-2020 difference
Average monthly salary	504 796,8	1 171 669,3	2 673 284,5	5,3
Average monthly work volume by types of economic activity				
Industry	789 275,5	1 704 545,6	3 679 179,6	4,7
Construction	882 455,7	1 528 409,9	3 311 790,1	3,8
Trade	625 982,2	1 362 265,1	2 766 943,9	4,4
Transportation and storage	710 670,4	1 564 120,3	3 409 753,6	4,8
Living and care services	333 117,4	826 696,8	1 839 536,5	5,5
Information vaaloqa	741 255,5	1 759 677,9	4 390 482,5	5,9
Financial and insurance activities	510 313,0	1 812 658,1	6 270 653,2	12,3

⁶Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари асосида тузилган

Education	399 001,1	933 703,3	1 980 329,5	5,0
Health and social services	384 776,2	812 115,4	1 811 171,7	4,7
Art, entertainment and Recreation	463 303,7	1 140 951,8	2 262 525,7	4,9
Other types	313 160,4	995 623,4	2 729 630,5	8,7

Note: recalculated except for agriculture and small business

The effectiveness of the active programs of social protection of the population carried out in our country was reflected in the increase in the incomes of the population. The analysis of official statistical data shows that in 2011-2020 years the volume of Real incomes per capita in our country increased by 4.9 times and the average annual growth rate of this indicator in the period under analysis was 108.7 percent. (See Picture 3).



3-picture. Growth trend of population income in Uzbekistan ⁷

In 2020, the volume of global total revenues per capita in our country amounted to 10 385.9 thousand soums. In the regions of our country in the regions of Tashkent City (20 367,4 thousand soums), Navoi (17 314,6 thousand soums), Bukhara (12 742,3 thousand soums), Tashkent (11 133,5 thousand soums) and vakhorazm (10 693,7 thousand soums), the country's per capita income was higher than the average kshrsatkich on the Republic. Real per capita income of Fergana (7 734.3 thousand soums), Namangan (8 063.9 thousand soums) regions and Karakalpakstan Republic (8 121.1 thousand soums) are the regions of the lowest level in the Republic.

As noted above, in order to provide the population with a sufficient standard of living in our country, we are focusing on creating favorable conditions for them to be engaged in profitable labor activities. In 2011-2020 years, we can observe that the income composition of the population of our country has improved, revenues from production have decreased from 73,4 percent to 72,0 percent, and revenues from property have reached 2,9 percent from esa2.3 percent. This, in turn, is evidence of an increase in the standard of living of the population of our country and an increase in the possibility of obtaining income from entrepreneurial-related activities at a superior level. Alternatively, the share of revenues from social tarnsferts in the total income of the population was equal to 24,3 percent, while in the reporting period from 0,8 percent to 25,1 percent, respectively, in the punkt unit. (See Table 5).

⁷Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари асосида тузилган

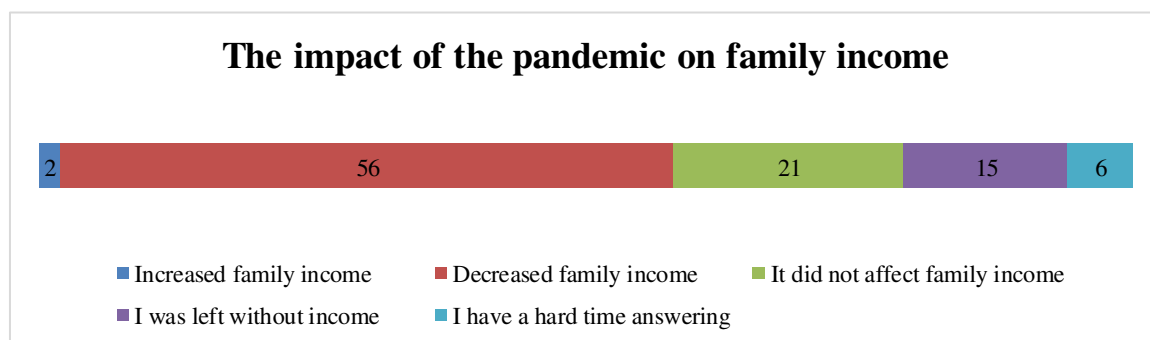
5-table.

**Composition of the total income of the country in Uzbekistan
(on the account of interest)⁸**

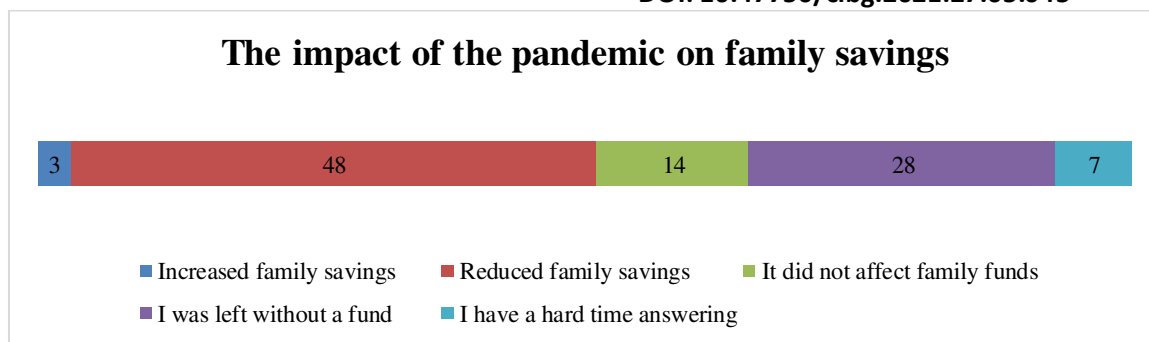
№	Display name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Total revenues, total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	including:										
I	Primary income	75,7	75,1	73,2	73,0	75,6	83,1	84,0	79,1	76,1	74,9
	that:										
1.1	Income from production	73,4	72,8	70,9	70,3	73,2	80,8	80,9	75,8	73,0	72,0
1.2	Income from property	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,8	2,4	2,3	3,1	3,4	3,1	2,9
II	Earnings from transfers	24,3	24,9	26,8	27,0	24,4	16,9	16,0	20,9	23,9	25,1

Note: table data is calculated by the State Statistics Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which included the data for 2016 year

The composition of the population income and the trends in the development of the population indicate that the quality of life of the population in our country is improving from year to year in relation to the standard of living of the population. In this regard, it is worthwhile to pay attention to the assessment of the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the incomes of the population in order to give more clarity to the results of the research carried out. In 2020, the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan conducted surveys on the territory of the Republic on the basis of selective monitoring in order to study the country's living standards and their income composition. A total of 6 987 respondents were covered in this questionnaire. According to the results of the study, as a result of the quarantine measures introduced in the country due to the pandemic "Covid-19", the income of 56,0 percent of families decreased for a certain period of time. In particular, 15,0 percent of families are without income, and 28 percent of families are under-funded (see Figure 4).

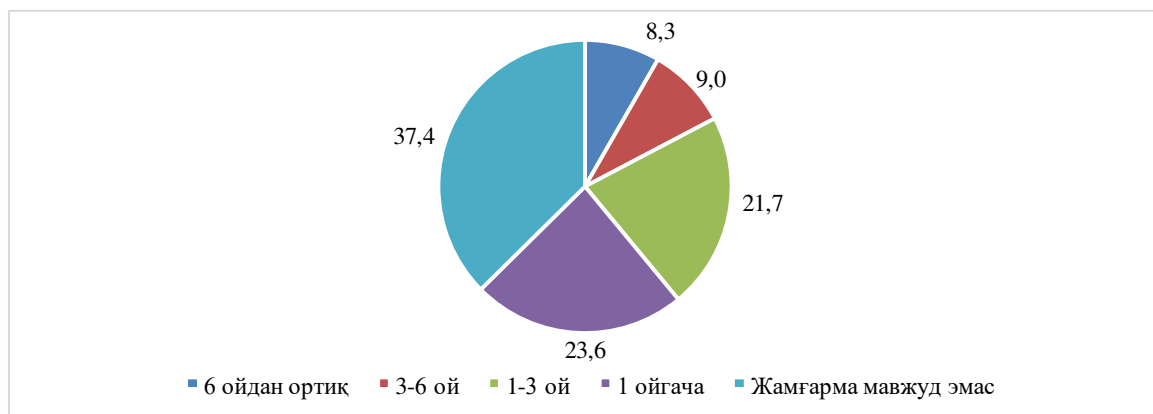


⁸Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитасининг расмий маълумотлари асосида муаллиф томонидан таққосланган.



Four-five. The foundation of the pandemic family Gap and savings (in percent)⁹

The coronavirus pandemic has shown that there are a number of relevant shortcomings in the results achieved in improving the quality of life of the population in our country. In particular, today 37,4 percent of families do not have funds for living for a certain period of time, when there is a disruption in the sources of income or when the labor activity ceases. 23,6 percent of families have up to 1 month, 21,7 percent of families have enough savings to live up to 1-3 months (see figure 2.5)¹⁰



5- picture. When the source of income of families ceases, the period of adequacy of the funds formed for average living¹¹

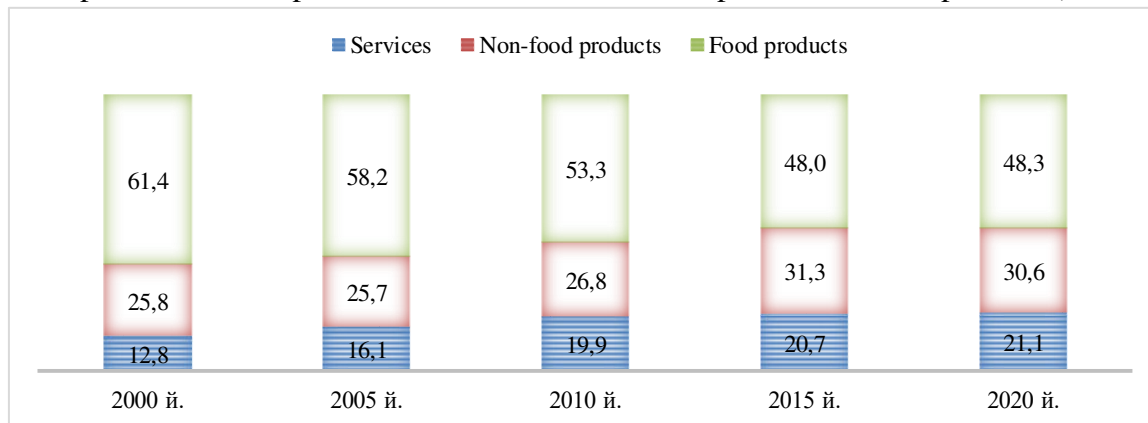
Another indicator that characterizes the quality of life of the population is the composition of consumer spending of this population. In the years of independence, as a result of consistent socio-economic reforms in our country, the base of the country's revenues has strengthened, and in the year-to-year structure of the expenditure of the population, there have been significant changes, increasing the share of expenditures on non-food products. In particular, in 2000-2020, the share of expenses for food products decreased from 61.4 percent to 48.3 percent, while the share of expenses for non-food products increased from 25.8 percent to

⁹Марказий банк асосий ставкасини қўриб чиқиш бўйича Пул-кредит сиёсати таҳлили. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий банки. – Т. 2020 йил 23 июль. https://cbu.uz/upload/iblock/3cd/Markaziy-bank-asosiy-stavkasini-korib-chiqish-boyicha-Pul_kredit-siyesati-tahlili.pdf маълумотлари асосида тузилган

¹⁰ Аҳолининг истеъмол кайфияти шарҳи. 2020 йил IV чорак. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий банки. Тошкент-2021, 10 б. <https://cbu.uz/upload/iblock/dbd/Istemol-kayfiyati.pdf>

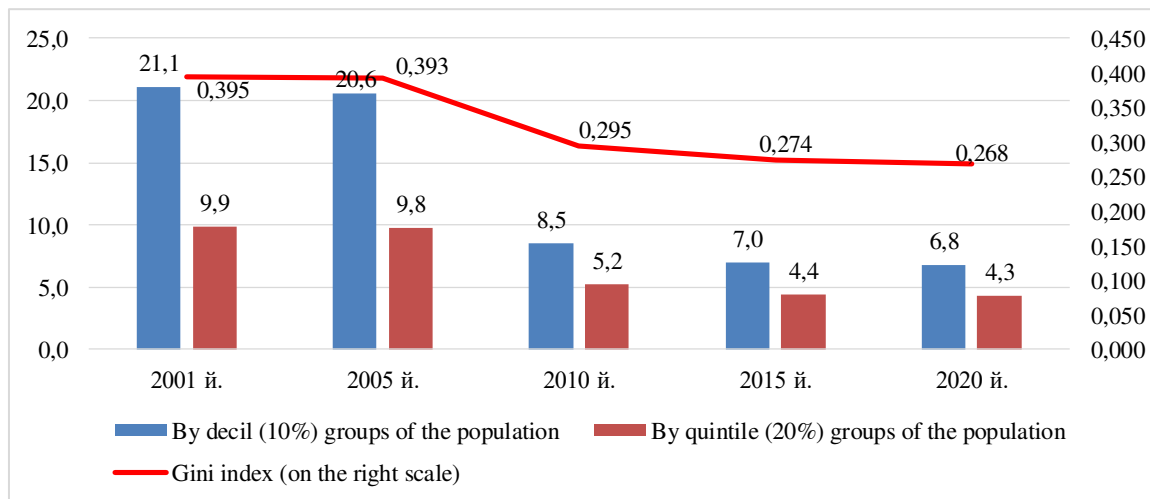
¹¹ Аҳолининг истеъмол кайфияти шарҳи. 2020 йил IV чорак. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий банки. Тошкент-2021, 10 б. маълумотлари асосида тузилган <https://cbu.uz/upload/iblock/dbd/Istemol-kayfiyati.pdf>

30.6 percent, and expenses for services from 12.8 percent to 21.1 percent (see Figure 6).



6-picture. Changes in the composition of consumer spending of the population in Uzbekistan (in percentage relation to the total)¹²

One of the indicators widely used by international organizations in assessing the quality and level of living in countries is the decilization, quintile and djiniindex, which characterizes the stratification of the income of the population. According to the results of the published statistical analysis, in our country between the years 2001-2020, the difference between the incomes of 10 percent of the population layers, which were provided and 10 percent were not sufficiently provided, we can observe that the indicator of the decoding decil coefficient decreased from 21,1 to 6,8, the quintil coefficient (the difference This situation creates a basis for the conclusion that the indicators of the quality of life between different strata in our country are approaching each other, a Universal Society is being established in the country.



7-picture. Development trends in the monetary stratification of the population in Uzbekistan¹³

In order to identify the variables that can be sold to the population as a whole, we analyze the situation with the provision of the population with durable goods. The provision of the population with durable goods has not improved the material condition of the population and has not changed the quality.

This indicator has been growing in our country for 2000-2020 and is improving in terms of quality. In particular, the level of provision of the population with cars in 2020 will be 48 cars per 100 apartments,

¹² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитасининг расмий маълумотлари асосида муаллиф томонидан тузилган

¹³ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитасининг расмий маълумотлари асосида муаллиф томонидан тузилган

mobile phones - 285, washing machines - 90, personal computers - 56, electric vacuum cleaners - 59, air conditioners - 39, refrigerators and refrigerators - 106 and televisions - 161 (see Table 6). This situation does not indicate that the living conditions of the population are improving.

On the basis of the study of the current state and trends in the quality of life of the population of our country, the following existing problems have been identified:

- The difficulty and inefficiency of determining the level of income of households due to the lack of informal employment in the country;

Table 6

Provision of durable goods in Uzbekistan (per 100 households, per unit)¹⁴

	2000 y.	2005 y.	2010 y.	2015 y.	2020 y.	2000-2020 change in yy (on the map account)
TV	88	109	132	152	161	1,8
Refrigerate and refrigerator	86	91	99	101	106	1,2
Conditioning valve	11	16	19	32	39	3,5
Electric vacuum cleaner	30	33	37	53	59	1,9
Personal computer	0,2	5	12	47	56	280,0
ashing machine	69	71	75	79	90	1,3
Mobile phone	18	56	145	234	285	15,8
By car	20	22	27	42	48	2,4

Note: The statistical data in the table are based on household sampling observations

- a sharp change in the family dapomadlapi in a sloping state;
- Lack of sensitivity of the population to the situation with the emergence of gross economic tensions in the quality and level of population;
- Existence of household farms, the amount of which is higher than the total income, and the fact that the property is not covered by the social protection program.

In view of the above, in order to improve the quality of life of the population of our country in the coming years, we consider it expedient to pay attention to the following:

- Expansion of the population's resources, development of a package for improving the quality of education;
- Formation of a legal and regulatory framework for the minimum consumer basket in the country and the products that fall under its control, in order to reduce the demand for food products in the population. Ensuring that the sale of consumer goods and services included in this category is carried out at a price set by the state;
- to provide decent work for the population working in the informal sector and to ensure the employment of the population;
- prevention of a sharp increase in the number of naphalaps produced;
- Expanding the coverage of the population with social protection programs in order to prevent stratification of the population as a whole.

¹⁴Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитасининг расмий маълумотлари асосида муаллиф томонидан таққосланган

In our opinion, taking into account the above, the development of a targeted state program to improve the quality of life and increase the level of poverty in our country will create the necessary conditions for long-term and long-term socio-economic prosperity in the country.