THE SYSTEM OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE POPULATION AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

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ABSTRACT
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The article shows the indicators of household income in the System of National Accounts, cash income, primary income, adjusted gross income, one-time income and how to calculate it, national income, final consumption expenditures of households, cash income of the population and balance of expenditures, indicators of accumulated property and housing, elasticity coefficient, housing, income stratification of the population, cash income deficit and its calculation method, poor T he concepts of poverty, poverty line and extreme poverty are given.

KEY WORDS: *income of the population, system of national accounts, gross income, poverty level, living standards purchasing power, one-time income, cash income deficit, poverty line.*

INTRODUCTION

Development indicators of new Uzbekistan are literally population
it is consistent with incomes and lifestyles and the level of well-being .
Today, New Uzbekistan is being built on the basis of the important idea of "a society where human value is a priority and a people-friendly state". On the basis of this noble goal set by the Head of our state, our people are becoming real authors of new reforms.

Draft Development Strategy
• Building a people-friendly state by increasing human dignity and further developing a free civil society;
• Making the principles of justice and the rule of law the most basic and necessary condition for development in our country;
• Development of the national economy, ensuring its growth rates at the level of modern requirements;
• Fair social policy, development of human capital;
• Ensuring spiritual development, radical reform of this field and bringing it to a new stage;
• Finding solutions to universal problems based on national interests;
• Covers 7 priority issues aimed at strengthening the security and defense potential of our country,

conducting an open and pragmatic, active foreign policy.

A completely new approach is used in the project, and a system of evaluating the effectiveness of the planned reforms based on the level of achievement of development goals is being introduced. In particular, the Development Strategy and the "roadmap" for its implementation in 2022 envisage the achievement of nearly 100 goals within the 7 priority directions of the development of our country.

The system of statistical indicators of the standard of living of the population includes:
• Population Incomes;
• Expenses and consumption of material goods and services by the population;
• Savings;
• Provision of accumulated property and housing for the population;
• Population income stratification, poverty level and limits;
• Socio-Demographic Characteristics;
• Generalized estimates of the standard of living of the population. The indicators of their use are usually related to the fact that they are considered the most important for the analysis of the standard of living

(income, consumption), but they do not cover all its aspects. To more fully describe the well-being of the population, social statistics indicators reflecting the quality of life are used (these are: demographic statistics indicators, health status and protection, quality and composition of consumed food, literacy level, level of social development , etc.).

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

Our local scientists R. F. Jumanova In the scientific work entitled " Indicators of the standard of living of the population and ways to increase it", about the concept of the standard of living of the population and its structural structure, economic indicators, and in the scientific work of X.S Mukhitdinov entitled "Increasing the standard of living of the population and modeling the processes of social development in the regions", Abdurahmonov Kh. "Income of the population and quality of life ", by B.K. G'oyibnazarov In the scientific works entitled" Problems of estimation of the standard of living of the population " and in the scientific works of several other scientists, scientific research was carried out about the income and standard of living of the population.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Indicators of household incomes in MHT (National Accounts System).

The definition of income proposed by J. Hicksom in the 1993 United Nations Convention on the Environment is used: income is the maximum amount that can be spent on consumption in a certain period, provided that the economic entity's equity does not decrease during this period. Household income indicators reflect the stages of income distribution:

1. *Primary income (PD)* - income received by households as a result of the primary distribution of added value: wages (including social insurance contributions), mixed income, net income from property, profit from housing services for own consumption and equalized income.

National income is the sum of primary income of the country's residents at market prices for a given period. Part of the primary income is transferred to other sectors of the economy: current taxes on income and property, social insurance contributions, voluntary contributions and donations, fines. Households also receive current transfers: social payments (pensions, scholarships, allowances), insurance premiums and compensations, etc.

2. *Disposable income (BmD):*
$$BmD= BD + JT$$
where JT is the balance of current transfers received and transferred to other networks.

3. *Adjusted gross income (TYD)* - available income, taking into account transfers in kind (free services of health, education, culture, etc.):
$$TYD= BmD + ST$$
here ST - social cash transfers received by households from government and non-profit organizations providing services to households.

Real final consumption of households is final consumption including social transfers received in kind. The most appropriate indicator for assessing the standard of living.[1]

Income indicators of households in Uzbekistan

1. Cash income is the amount of money that households have at their disposal to cover their expenses and create savings without involving previously accumulated funds, loans and credits.
2. In terms of economic content, the indicator is the closest to the standards of MHT.

1) The amount of cash expenses made by the household and

2) It is determined on the basis of the change of financial assets during the period (the balance between the amount of savings from own funds and the amount of previously collected funds).[3]

Cash income includes income received by households from
- Production Activity;
- Property;
- Cash Redistribution Operations.

The Composition of Monetary Income of the Population
- Salary;
- Social Allowances (pensions, allowances, scholarships, etc.);
- Proceeds from the sale of agricultural products;
- Property income (dividends, interest on deposits, etc.);
- Incomes of persons engaged in business activities;
- •Receipts from the financial system (insurance compensations, loans, lottery winnings, etc.);
- Income from the sale of foreign currency;
- Other Income (sale of items through commission shops, salvage, scrap metal, etc.);[6]

Gross Household Income Includes
- Monetary Income;
- Value of in-kind receipts of food products: agricultural products of own production, help from relatives, etc. It is calculated based on the average prices of these goods in the region;
- The value of in-kind subsidies and benefits for the purchase of goods or payment for services. It is equal to the amount of full or partial

reimbursement of the cost of these goods (services).[11]

Resources at the disposal of households are the sum of gross income and previously accumulated funds, loans and credits used to cover household expenses for a given period . It is fundamentally different from the measure of discretionary income in MHT.

Features of calculation of income indicators:

Income is calculated not only in nominal terms, but also in real terms. Real returns are usually calculated in relative terms (index). For example, real household income index:

$$I_{hd} = I_{nd} : I_{ik} = I_{nd} \cdot I_{sq}$$

where I_{nd} is the nominal discretionary income index;
I_{ik} – composite index of consumer prices;
I_{sq} - index of purchasing power of money: $I_{sq} = 1 : I_{ik}$
Per capita income indicators are used to compare incomes across regions, sectors, or social groups.[6]

Indicators of expenditure and consumption of goods and services of households in MHT
1. Final consumer spending of households includes:
- costs of purchasing consumer goods (except for houses and apartments) in state, cooperative trade, city markets and unorganized trade;
- costs of paying for household services;
- inflow of in-kind products produced by households for their final consumption;
- consumption of goods received in kind as wages of households;
- services for living in one's own residence (the sum of current costs for housing maintenance and its depreciation).
- *Real final consumption of households* - final consumption is provided by:
- discretionary income;
- social transfers in kind to the population by state bodies and non-profit organizations (NPOs) serving households.[15]

Indicators of household expenses and consumption of goods and services in Uzbekistan
1. Household monetary expenses - the sum of the actual expenses of household members in a certain period, including:
• Consumption Costs;
• Expenses not related to consumption (taxes and fees, insurance payments, contributions to state organizations, repayment of bank loans, interest on trade credit, etc.).
Money costs do not include: investments; costs of buying foreign currency, securities; funds deposited in bank accounts.

2. Household consumption expenditure - includes the purchase of consumer goods and services, whether they are intended for consumption in or outside the household:
- Food products;
- Alcoholic Beverages;
- Non-Food goods for personal consumption;
- Fire Engine;
- Personal Services (payment for housing and communal services, clothes, shoes, sewing and repair of electrical equipment, education fees, medical services, etc.).

Consumer spending does not include: the purchase of jewelry, housing construction and capital repairs.
3. Final consumption costs of households include:
• consumption costs;
• value of in-kind receipts of food products;
• the value of grants and benefits given in kind.
For an individual household, do not include the value of food purchased for consumption outside that household.[5]

Sources of information for calculating consumer spending:
Sources of information for calculating consumption costs:
1. Sample budget studies . They are 1950- has been regular since the beginning of years. It is held every quarter , covering more than a thousand households in all regions . Survey results are developed quarterly and throughout the year. The survey is practically the only source of information on the production of agricultural products for own consumption and other types of income. It allows establishing the relationship between the level of well-being of households and their composition, sources of income, and the nature of employment. The sample is formed on the basis of the territorial-network principle. The disadvantage is that it does not represent the highest income population;
2. Balance of cash income and expenses of case *A*. The main source of information on the size and composition of household expenditures. Disadvantages are that the balance sheet is drawn up on the basis of conceptual principles different from MHT (for example, in household savings, only the increase in savings in deposits and securities is taken into account);
3. *Trade statistics.* Provides information on the volume and composition of retail trade. In addition, adjustments are made for unreported businesses and unorganized trade. The data is corrected because some of the goods recorded are not final, but an element of intermediate consumption (seeds, feed, building materials, etc.).[12]

Table 1
Balance of income and expenses of the population

Income	Spend and save
1. Payment	1. Purchase of goods and payment for services:
2. Incomes of workers and employees in enterprises and organizations, excluding wages:	purchase of goods in all distribution channels;
social payments;	payment for services and other expenses:
other payments not related to wages and social benefits (travel expenses, royalties, field allowances, cost of free clothing, etc.).	payment for housing and communal services; payment for household services; educational services;
3. Dividends	sanatoriums and holiday homes , tourism and medical services;
4. Revenues from the sale of agricultural products	expenses for cinema, theaters and other entertainments;
5. Pension and allowances	all types of transport costs;
6. Grants	payment for communication services;
7. Receipts from the financial system:	other expenses.
insurance payments;	2. Mandatory payments and voluntary contributions:
loans;	taxes and fees;
interest on deposits;	insurance payments;
payments on winnings and loans;	contributions to public and cooperative organizations;
lottery winnings;	repayment of loans;
change in debt of the population for purchasing goods on credit;	buy lottery tickets;
reimbursement of expenses for the disabled (for fuel, car repairs);	interest on trade credit.
caused to citizens who were repressed .	3. Increase in savings in deposits and securities.
8. Income from the sale of foreign currency .	4. Purchase of residential buildings .
9. Miscellaneous income	5. Costs of purchasing foreign currency .
from selling items through thrift stores and shopping outlets;	6. Money sent through transfers .
salvage, from the sale of scrap metal;	
other income.	
10. Money received from transfers .	
Total Cash Income	**Total Cash Spending and Savings**

Exceeding the amount of income of the population over expenses means an increase in assets in the form of cash; Expenditure over income is the financing of expenses from accumulated funds.[7]

Elasticity coefficients are calculated to study the relationship between income (price) dynamics and consumption of individual goods . Show how much the level of consumption changes when income (price) changes by 1% **:**

$$Э = \frac{\Delta y}{y_0} \div \frac{\Delta x}{x_0}$$

where y y 0 is the level of consumption in the base period ; [8]

x_0 – average income per capita (commodity price) in the base period;

Δx and Δy is average per capita income (commodity prices) and changes in consumption level in the past period[1]

The purchasing power of the population's monetary income means the commodity equivalent of various types (or sets) of goods and services that can be purchased with average monetary income per capita:

$$x_q = p_d \div \overline{m_i}$$

this is p_d here - monetary income per capita; $\overline{m_i}$- the average price of i-product. [5]

Housing supply of the population is the coefficient of dividing the housing fund at the end of the year by the number of inhabitants of the country (region) on this date. It can be calculated based on:
• *the total area of the housing fund.* The sum of the areas of residential and communal rooms of apartments (kitchens, front, corridors inside the apartment, bathrooms or showers, toilets, storage rooms, as well as heated and habitable tents, mezzanines, terraces, verandas);

• *Living Space.* Includes residential area only.
Also, indicators of housing construction include: commissioning of residential buildings; number and average size of built apartments; indicators of housing stock improvement.[3]

German scientist Ernst Engel's views on defining poverty is important. Engel's law is famous all over the world represents the relationship between the composition of family expenses and changes in income. As incomes increase, spending on food

products decreases, while the demand for durable goods, travel, or savings increases, and the share of high-quality products in the composition of consumption increases. Also, if the share of food expenses in Engel's household expenses is higher than 50 percent, such a household considered poor.

Since there is no complete calculation of household income, simulation methods are used to study the distribution of income of the population. The basis of the model is that the whole population is subject to a lognormal distribution in terms of the wage level of the employed, as well as the level of average monetary income per capita. Average monetary income per capita is calculated using the balance of monetary income and expenditure of the population.[2]

• The decimal coefficient of population income stratification - shows how many times the lowest income of the 10% of the most well-off population is higher than the highest income of the 10% of the least well-off population;

• Fund Ratio - the ratio between the average incomes of the richest 10 percent and the poorest 10 percent of the population;

• Income concentration ratio (Ginni coefficient). It ranges from 0 to 1. A value close to 1 indicates high inequality in the income distribution.[4]

Table 2
Gini coefficient

Indicator name	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gini's coefficient	0.262	0.262	0.262	0.276	0.273	0.283[1]

Poverty level and Threshold Indicators
The main indicators:

- *A consumption basket is* a minimum set of food products, non-food goods and services necessary to maintain human health and ensure his vital activity. The consumption basket is determined for the main socio-demographic groups of the population (working-age population, pensioners, children) throughout the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- *Food products*: bakery products, potatoes, vegetables and sugar products, fresh fruits, sugar and confectionery products, meat products, fish products, milk and dairy products, eggs; vegetable oil, margarine; other products (salt, tea, spices). Example: the minimum volume of consumption of bread products for the working population is 152 kg per year; -119 kg for pensioners; -96 kg for children.[7]
- *Non-food products:* top coat group; high suit and dress group; underwear; socks; headwear and haberdashery; shoes; products written at school; sheets; goods for cultural, domestic and household purposes; necessities, sanitation and medicine. Standards are set with aging conditions in mind.
- *Services: housing;* central heating; cold and hot water supply and sewage; gas supply; electricity; transport services; other types of services.[9]

Poverty level

- The poverty rate is the percentage of the population whose average cash income per capita is below the subsistence minimum.
- The level of extreme poverty is the percentage of the population whose average monetary income per capita is less than half of the subsistence minimum.
- Deficit of monetary income of the population is the total income of the population deprived of the subsistence minimum:[10]

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \left(c_{\min i} - d_i \right)$$

where n is the number of households whose income is below the subsistence level ;

m_i- the number of members of the i -th household;
$C_{\min i}$- the average living minimum per capita, calculated for the i-th household, taking into account its gender and age structure;
$d_i i$, whose income is below the subsistence level .[13]

Poverty Line Index

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{S} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \left(\frac{c_{\min i} - d_i}{c_{\min i}} \right)$$

where S is the total number of the population who participated in the survey;

($C_{\min i}- d_i$)/ – relative level of income deficit per member of the $C_{\min i} i$ -th household with an income below the subsistence minimum .

Extreme Poverty Index: [14]

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{S} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \left(\frac{c_{\min i} - d_i}{c_{\min i}} \right)^2$$

CONCLUSION
In conclusion, we can say that in our opinion, in order to further improve the standard of living and well-being of the population in our country, we believe that the following should be taken into account: per capita income, structural changes in expenses, consumption of basic food products and long-term term used goods with provided with one in line to live condition and standards of the population prosperous and modern home - places with provided, population residence who does environment development and improvement is necessary of infrastructure existence and his

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[1]Stat.uz site through received data .

effective , modern requirements based on education get and health storage from the system satisfaction like important from indicators use abroad of experience analysis results with together in Uzbekistan consumption basket and livelihood for necessary the most less amounts work output; consumption basket work exit for the following separately in consideration get required : demographic factors (families large - small and structure of the population composition and gender - age structure); social - economic factors (in families food products , non-food - food goods and of services in reality consumption to be done); all in the group of the population their needs income level a person health storage and vital activities provide for necessary has been the most less consumption volumes and commodity and services list according to scientific recommendations; of the population social be protected to provide circle of the state financial opportunities ; commodity and of services real market prices ; experience of other countries.

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