Statistical Analysis of Regional Classification of Population Income

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Abstract: this article covers the issues of assessing the income of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan, improving living conditions, studying the regional distribution of the income of the population and analyzing the current situation.

Keywords: standard of living, statistical assessment, population income, regional distribution of population income, economic analysis.

INTRODUCTION

One of the main results of the transition to market relations is the uneven development of the population's income in the regions. Under the influence of the economic potential of the regions, their geographical location, the number and composition of the population, the availability of natural resources, the economic potential of industrial and service enterprises and other factors, some regions of our country are developing faster than others, and this positive trend is reflected in the income of the population is also reflected.

In order to reduce regional stratification, targeted measures aimed at effective protection of the population, as well as high economic growth and employment rates, ensure the improvement of the well-being of the population. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev stated: "We have set a goal to make Uzbekistan one of the countries whose population earns an upper-middle income by 2030" [1]. In order to achieve such a goal, it is important to develop the regions proportionally, not to have a high gap between the incomes of the population in some regions and other regions, and not to accumulate the scale of economic capital in only a few cities of the republic.

According to our statistical analysis, the per capita income of the population has been steadily increasing in recent years, at the same time, the stratification in the economic opportunities of some regions of Uzbekistan is also increasing significantly.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Assessment of the standard of living of the population and research on it began in the 20s of the 20th century, in this regard V.N.Salin, V.I. Rutgeiser, V.F. Mayer, N.I. Buzlyakov and others conducted scientific research. In their scientific research, the standard of living of the population was scientifically researched, taking into account the lifestyle of the inhabitants of their countries, the location and development of productive forces. All this had a positive effect on the pace of research in the field of studying the standard of living of the population, and on the development of the system of indicators.

Local scientists K. Abdurahmonov, Y. Abdullayev, H. Abulkosimov, A. Vahobov, G. Saidova, S. Gulomov, B. Goyibnazarov, E. Akramov, H. Mukhitdinov, A. Olmasov, R. Khasanov discussed the problems of assessing the standard of living of the population. , Sh.Shodmonov, M.Khakimova, D.Rahimova, N.Zokirova and others have widely described in their works.

V.N. Salin: "The standard of living of the population describes the material possibilities of satisfying the consumption of the population. It includes various social aspects of social life: working conditions, the level and structure of income and expenses of the population, the use of free time, the level of development of health care, culture, art, etc. Quantitative description of these social aspects of social life is carried out with the help of socio-economic indicators and is the subject of statistical study of the population's standard of living and social development.

As Y.Abdullayev noted, the income of the population represents the sum of money and in-kind funds received by family members in a certain period. The level and composition of needs always increase in demand, directly affecting the amount of his income [2].

K.Abdurahmanov defined the standard of living of the population as follows: "Standard of living means the level of provision of necessary material and immaterial benefits and services of the population, the level of their consumption" [3].

As noted by I.I.Eliseyeva, the level of monetary income of the population of the regions of Uzbekistan is estimated by the presence of significant stratification in the socio-economic development of the regions. This is due to several reasons. One of them is natural raw materials of strategic importance

is the uneven location of mines: usually an appropriate processing plant is built near each such mine [4].

In the course of research, general methods of scientific analysis, as well as special statistical methods: selective observation, questionnaire survey, statistical grouping, economic indices, dynamic series, correlation-regression analysis and other methods are widely used.
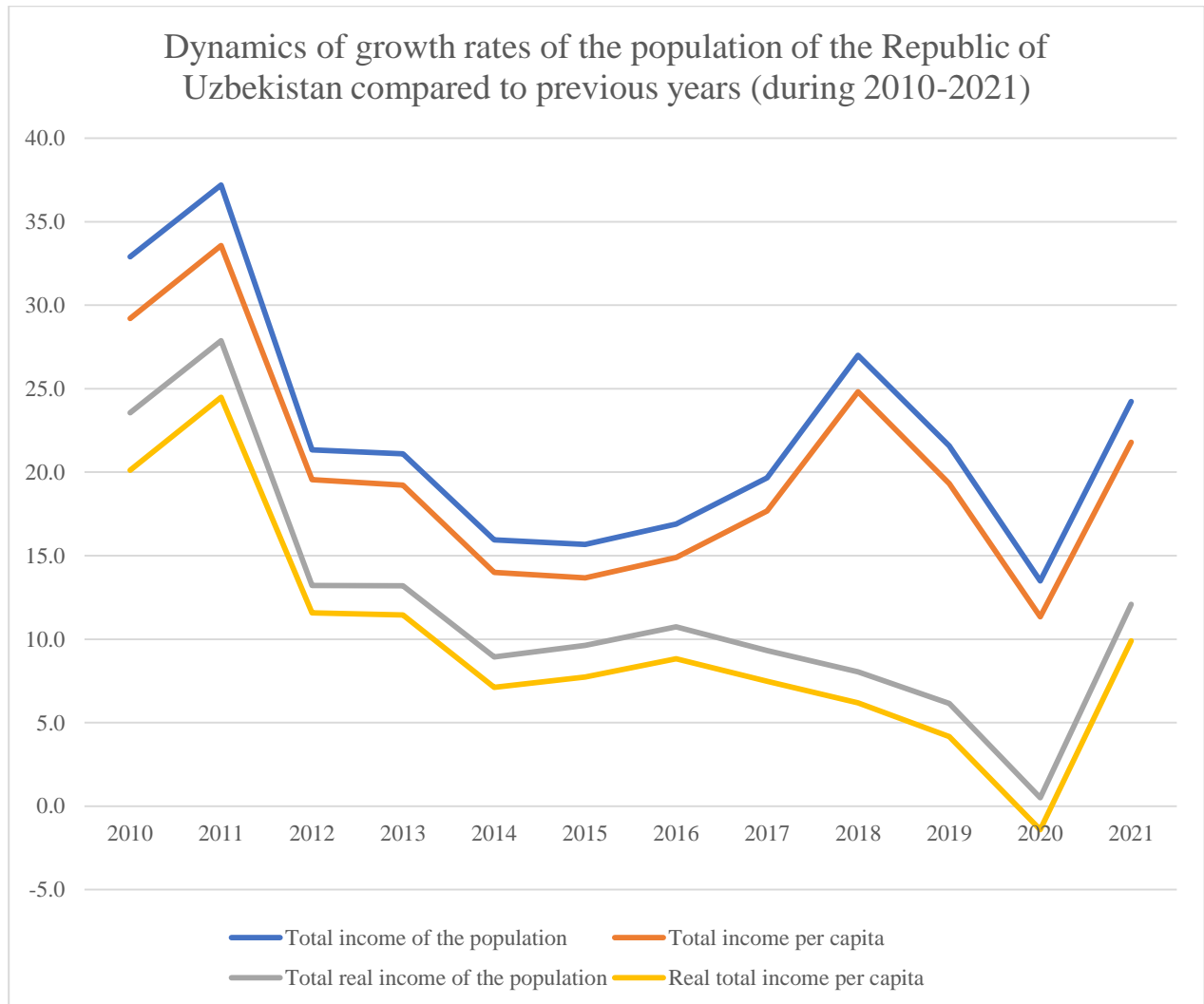
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It consists in the development of practical suggestions and recommendations regarding the statistical methods of analysis and evaluation of the territorial stratification of the population's income in our republic. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were defined and resolved:

➢ defining the main directions for assessing the standard of living of the population in our republic;

➢ study and statistical analysis of the system of statistical indicators representing the standard of living of the population;

➢ statistical analysis of monetary incomes of the population in our republic and its regions, sources of their formation;

➢ statistical analysis of money expenses and savings of the population in our republic;

➢ Specific characteristics of the difference in the standard of living of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan are revealed and theoretically studied;

➢ Systematization of the factors affecting the increase of the income of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan from business activities;

➢ Statistical study of the dynamics and level of current incomes, expenses of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

> To determine the main directions of measures aimed at creating new jobs in order to ensure the employment of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

> Development of proposals and recommendations to increase the income and quality of life of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In our opinion, the income of the population is not only an important indicator of the standard of living, but it is also seen as a factor determining the level of employment of the population, the movement and supply of the labor force.

Indicators of population income include all types of monetary and in-kind income, regardless of their source.

Figure 1.

As can be seen from the data of diagram 1, the dynamics of the growth of the income of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan compared to previous years is the highest in 2011 (the indicator of the total income of the population - 37.2%) and the lowest growth rate is 2020 (indicator of the total income of the population - 14%).

Table 1. Total income per capita by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand sums
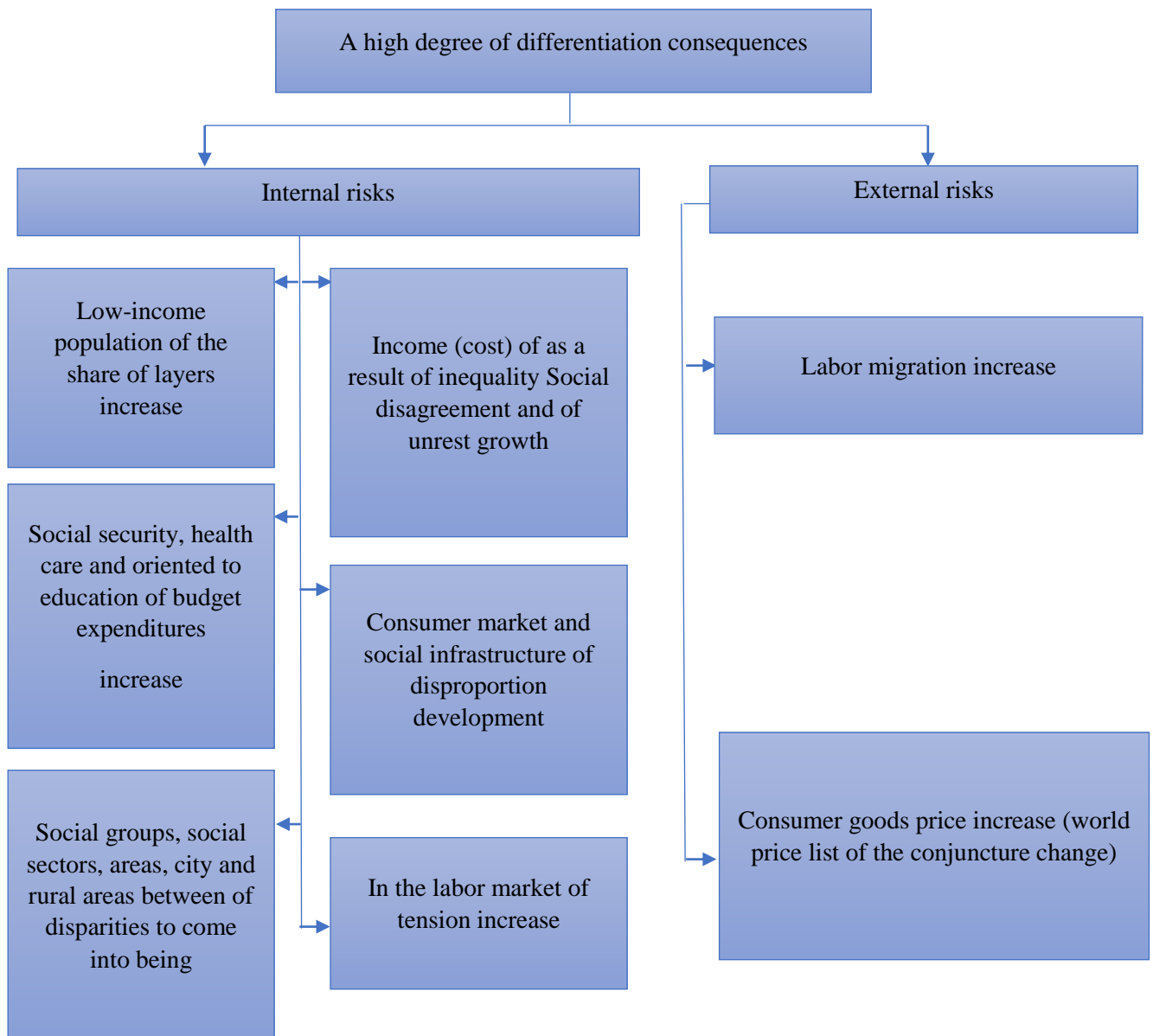
Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2021
Republic of Uzbekistan	96,4	371,8	2192,8	5410,6	14769,0
Republic of Karakalpakstan	60,6	203,2	1498,9	3908,0	11391,6
Andijan	111,2	328,6	1838,1	4835,0	12862,9
Bukhara	87,6	342,4	2524,4	6411,6	17847,1
Jizzakh	54,2	216,8	1810,7	4809,6	13229,7
Kashkadarya	72,4	270,8	1896,4	4642,7	12299,8
Navoi	117,7	540,8	3881,6	8761,4	24156,2
Namangan	65,3	242,4	1566,7	4113,2	11329,1
Samarkand	74,7	247,0	2029,0	4631,0	12874,4
Surkhandarya	66,2	274,0	1718,4	4560,8	11884,7
Syrdarya	75,2	277,2	2215,1	5813,9	12675,3
Tashkent	91,2	363,6	2433,3	6123,7	16331,7
Fergana	105,5	309,9	1723,0	4418,3	10929,8
Khorezm	73,6	258,8	2105,3	5052,2	15484,5
Tashkent city	244,3	1269,9	4505,9	10614,4	30232,0

As can be seen from the data in the above table, in 2000, Tashkent city had the highest per capita income among all regions, and this leadership will continue until 2021. arrived. The lowest indicator was contributed by Jizzakh in 2000, the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2005 and 2015, and Fergana region in 2021. It should be noted that in 2000, the difference between the lowest and highest per capita income indicators was 4.5 times, and as a result of the economic reforms carried out in the republic, by 2021 this difference will be 2, reduced to 7 times. In the regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Andijan, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhandarya and Fergana, the total income per capita in the years 2000-2021 is always lower than the overall average of the republic. achieved, the incomes per capita of Tashkent city and Navoi region were almost 2-3 times higher than the overall average of the republic.

The policy aimed at increasing the standard of living of the population requires taking into account the differences in the economic development of the regions of the country. In the years of independence, the following measures were taken to create conditions for the economic development of the regions of Uzbekistan and to limit the growth of regional stratification in living standards:
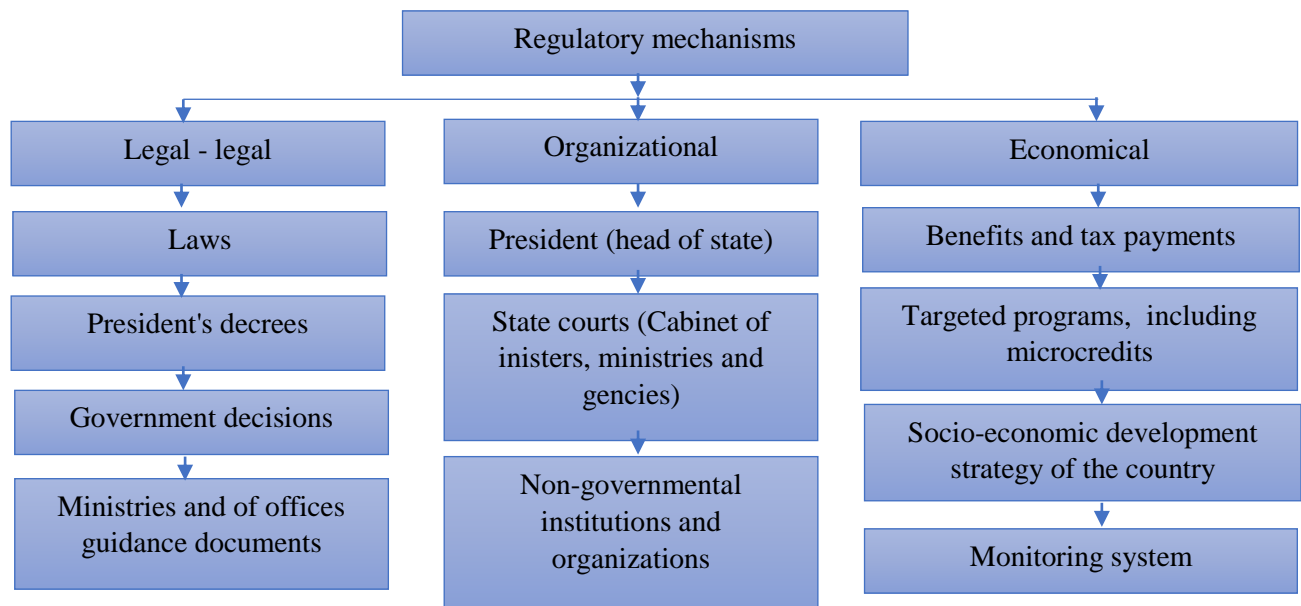
➢ encouraging the establishment of new enterprises based on the use of local resources;

➢ implementation of investment projects for the development of production infrastructure facilities;

➢ development and implementation of programs aimed at territorial goals: education, health care, reform and development of rural social infrastructure, provision of clean drinking water and natural gas to rural residents, jobs, protection of socially vulnerable population creation of state programs that ensure social protection of groups. The measures adopted by the government made it possible to prevent the sharp and uncontrollable growth of territorial stratification in socio-economic development.

It should be said that a high level of stratification in the regions creates a number of internal and external risks:

Figure 2.

In order to objectively evaluate the stratification of the regions according to the standard of living of the population, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population develops methods and special indices describing the level of well-being and human development of the republic's regions. As a result of applying these methods, the regions of the republic are distinguished by the level of social development.

Figure 3.

Policy to alleviate regional disparities in the standard of living of the population. Excessive differences in the living standards of the regions, although they have objective reasons, require mitigation by means of targeted state policies.

For this, in Uzbekistan, tools such as inter-budgetary redistribution of income (subsidization of less developed regions at the expense of more developed ones) and a unified social protection system (all citizens have the same right to social protection regardless of their place of residence) are actively used. However, to equalize the economic opportunities of the regions the importance of creating conditions is no less. In this direction, the main support of economic policy is the promotion of special investment projects in economically backward regions.

An important role in reducing the level of stratification in the socio-economic development of the regions should be played by the deepening of economic reforms, especially in the agrarian sector, as the most important source of increasing the well-being of the rural population.

It should be said that the integral assessment of the population's well-being is determined based on the following indicators:

➢ level of livelihood of the population - level of use of clean drinking water and use of thermal energy;

➢ purchasing power of average per capita income;

➢ distribution of income of the population;

➢ assessment of the standard of living by everyone.

The level of livelihood of the population consists of two indicators, that is, the level of water supply of households and the level of the population with electricity and gasification.

CONCLUSION

In order to ensure the sustainable socio-economic development of the regions, it is necessary to implement the following measures:

➢ development and implementation of targeted regional social programs aimed at reducing the share of low-income groups and creating jobs in areas with difficult conditions (mountainous, water management and ecologically difficult areas, small towns);

➢ development and implementation of comprehensive programs of socio-economic development of regions;

➢ developing a program of actions for the rapid development of the service sector in rural areas based on neighborhoods and guzars from the point of view of each rural administrative district;

➢ state programs aimed at the development of individual sectors of the social sphere (housing and communal economy, education, health care), taking into account the uniqueness of each region (region, city, district, rural settlements) development and implementation;

➢ development of a plan for long-term resettlement of the population in various places in the future, including the passporting of the population, including rural points, dividing them into types according to the level of socio-economic development and perspective criteria;

➢ to ensure state support and encouragement of harmonious development of regions in the field of development of production infrastructure objects, increase of investment attractiveness, placement of small industrial enterprises in rural areas;

➢ clear demarcation of duties and responsibilities of central and local authorities;

➢ expanding the powers and independence of local authorities in creating and implementing the budget at the appropriate level;

➢ improving inter-budget relations, increasing the role and responsibility of local authorities;

➢ reform of local government, clear division of executive and legislative branches of local government;

➢ improvement of regional statistics, household inspection methodology, social research;

➢ organization of an effective system of monitoring the living standards of the population in the regions.

The implementation of the above measures will help ensure the sustainable socio-economic development of the regions.

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