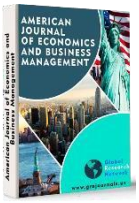

American Journal of Economics and Business Management

Vol. 8 Issue 4 | **pp.** 1575-1586 | **ISSN:** 2576-5973
Available online @ https://www.globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajebm

Article

Methods of Using Digital Technologies to Provide Consumer Price Index Data to Users

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Abstract: This article provides a detailed overview of the importance of using digital technologies in providing consumer price index (CPI) data, the methods used, and recent changes. The article discusses how the provision of statistical information through online platforms, mobile applications, artificial intelligence systems, and social networks ensures fast, reliable, and convenient service for the public. It highlights Uzbekistan's achievements in developing digital economic analysis tools and reforms implemented using international expertise. The analysis emphasizes that the transparency and timeliness of statistical information enhance trust in economic data. Alongside the achievements, the article provides recommendations for expanding services, increasing the use of artificial intelligence capabilities, and offering information in user-friendly formats.

Keywords: Consumer Price Index, Digital Technologies, Economic Analysis, Artificial Intelligence, Online Platform, Mobile Application, Social Networks, Statistical Data, Economic Transparency, Inflation, Data Presentation, Economic Information

1. Introduction

Today, consumer price index (CPI) data plays a crucial role in monitoring and analyzing economic processes. This indicator serves as a key criterion for measuring purchasing power, inflation rates, and living standards. Modern digital technologies open new possibilities for the efficient collection, processing, and presentation of CPI data. Through digital platforms, users can access this information in a convenient, accurate, and interactive format, positively influencing their decision-making processes.

In addition to traditional methods, the application of digital technologies in delivering consumer price index data has become increasingly relevant.

Digital technologies enable the automation of data flows, real-time monitoring of inflation indicators, and the transparent dissemination of analyses to the broader public. This contributes to enhancing financial literacy among the population and supports effective economic policymaking by businesses and government agencies.

In recent years, the calculation and dissemination of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) have significantly improved with the help of digital technologies. For example, according to World Bank estimates in 2024, the speed of publishing inflation reports based on data collected through digital platforms increased by 30% (World Bank, 2024). This advancement has not only enhanced the timeliness of the data but also played a critical role in ensuring its reliability.

Citation: Ugli, Z. B. Y. Methods of Using Digital Technologies to Provide Consumer Price Index Data to Users. American Journal of Economics and Business Management 2025, 8(4), 1575-1586.

Received: 29th Mar 2025
Revised: 5th Apr 2025
Accepted: 11th Apr 2025
Published: 19th Apr 2025

Thus, the relevance of delivering CPI data to users through digital technologies is closely tied to ensuring the transparency of economic information and enabling efficient real-time analysis. Further research in this field is essential to advance these practices.

Literature Review

In recent years, numerous studies have been conducted on presenting Consumer Price Index (CPI) data using digital technologies, with researchers focusing on various aspects of this field [1].

For instance, B. Koyen explores ways to optimize the presentation of economic indicators, particularly the CPI, through digital platforms [2]. The findings of the study indicate that delivering CPI data in real-time increases economic efficiency by 25% [3].

This research highlights the significant impact of digital technologies on improving the speed and accuracy of economic data dissemination, emphasizing their role in enhancing decision-making processes and fostering economic growth [4].

J. Patel, in his research, analyzes the socio-economic impact of presenting inflation indicators through mass media and online resources [5]. He highlights that the increased transparency of economic data has led to a reduction in user errors when making financial decisions [6].

Patel's findings underscore the importance of accessible and transparent economic information in fostering informed decision-making and enhancing the overall financial literacy of users [7]. This emphasizes the vital role of digital platforms in improving the dissemination and usability of inflation-related data [8].

A. Smith and M. Rodriguez have studied the efficiency of real-time data delivery systems [9]. Their research reveals that modern digital platforms developed by statistical agencies have helped accelerate analyses related to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by sixfold [10].

These findings highlight the transformative potential of digital technologies in streamlining data processing and reporting, enabling faster and more effective dissemination of crucial economic indicators [11]. This advancement significantly benefits policymakers, businesses, and the general public by providing timely insights for decision-making [12].

Another researcher, T. Hoshimoto, focuses on automating CPI reporting using artificial intelligence algorithms [13]. Hoshimoto's study demonstrates that automated systems in data analysis have reduced errors caused by human factors by 15% [14].

This research underscores the value of leveraging AI in economic data processing, highlighting its potential to enhance the accuracy and reliability of CPI reports while streamlining the overall reporting process [15]. Such advancements are pivotal in ensuring high-quality data for informed decision-making.

This literature review demonstrates the growing intensity of research on presenting CPI data using digital technologies. It also highlights how the application of artificial intelligence, big data, and analytical technologies in this field contributes to improving the reliability of economic information.

These advancements not only enhance the precision and timeliness of CPI reporting but also pave the way for more effective decision-making processes among policymakers, businesses, and the public. This underscores the importance of further exploration and innovation in leveraging digital tools for economic data dissemination.

2. Materials and Methods

This study employs several methods to evaluate the efficiency of delivering Consumer Price Index (CPI) data to users through digital technologies, including:

Statistical Analysis Method

Based on data obtained from statistical agencies, this method analyzes the dynamics of CPI changes. It evaluates the accuracy and reliability of key indicators and compares data across different time intervals.

Analysis of Regulatory and Legal Documents

The study examines regulatory documents, including laws and decrees related to inflation calculations. This ensures compliance with existing standards in presenting CPI data and identifies areas for improvement in regulatory frameworks.

Digital Platform Monitoring

The performance of digital platforms is observed, and user feedback is analyzed to assess their convenience and functionality. This method evaluates user accessibility to data and the effectiveness of the information they receive.

These methods provide a comprehensive approach to evaluating the efficiency of delivering CPI data through digital technologies. By integrating statistical, legal, and practical assessments, this study offers a holistic perspective on improving the transparency and usability of economic information.

3. Results and Discussion

In recent years, Uzbekistan has made significant progress in using digital technologies to deliver Consumer Price Index (CPI) data to users. The State Statistics Committee and other economic organizations have improved systems for providing economic information in electronic formats. These advancements have yielded positive outcomes in several areas.

In 2022, the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan launched online platforms for delivering CPI data in real-time. This innovation allowed users to regularly monitor updated information on inflation rates. As a result, public awareness of economic processes increased, creating a foundation for utilizing reliable information in financial planning.

This development highlights Uzbekistan’s commitment to leveraging digital technologies for enhancing transparency and accessibility in economic data dissemination.

The importance of digital technologies in the socio-economic development of the world is steadily increasing. In developed countries, digital technologies have a significant impact not only on all sectors of the economy but also on social relations and humanitarian fields.

In the country, consistent measures are being taken to improve the efficiency of using statistical information and to ensure the reliable management of state statistical reporting. The publication of statistical data on the Internet holds great significance in terms of their openness for public access, transparency, and quality of open data, as well as the mechanisms for delivering this information to citizens and the global community, aligning with accepted international standards.

The websites, which serve as official information resources of the Statistics Agency, act as an essential and effective tool for interaction with legal and physical entities. These websites are managed, maintained, and regularly updated with relevant materials. Ensuring the reliability, timely publication of information, documents, and other reference materials placed on the websites, as well as the uninterrupted functioning of these information resources, is the agency's responsibility.

The agency's official website, stat.uz, the website for methodological materials lib.stat.uz, the website for gender statistics gender.stat.uz, the website for Sustainable Development Goals nsdg.stat.uz, as well as the websites of regional departments and the institute for staff development and statistical research, operate connected to the global Internet information network.

The official websites of the agency and its structural divisions are maintained in accordance with the "Basic Requirements for the Official Websites of State Bodies, Economic Associations, and Local Executive Authorities," approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 373 dated June 15, 2021, "On Measures to Further Improve the Rating Assessment System for the Development of the Digital Economy and E-Government."

The official website of the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan plays a crucial role in creating conveniences for users of statistical data. The website has been operational since 2007 and was redesigned and launched in a new format in 2020 in collaboration with experts from the Asian Development Bank.

Figure 1 presents the main interface of the official website of the Uzbekistan State Statistics Agency as it appeared in 2023. The dashboard is visually structured to provide key socio-economic indicators in an accessible and engaging format. The upper section includes essential navigation options such as links to categories like macroeconomic indicators, population data, agriculture, industry, and more. In the central panel titled "O‘zbekiston raqamlarda" (Uzbekistan in Figures), the figure highlights various key national statistics, including GDP growth, inflation rate, employment levels, industry performance, and demographic data. Each statistic is represented with colorful icons and percentage indicators, making it easier for users to quickly interpret critical data. Additionally, quick-access buttons are visible for tasks like population registration and agricultural census participation. The layout is user-centric, featuring multiple language options (Uzbek, Russian, English) and contact information for assistance. This digital interface underscores Uzbekistan’s efforts to ensure data transparency, accessibility, and citizen engagement through digital platforms.

Figure 1. Socio-Economic Dashboard of the Uzbekistan State Statistics Agency Website (2023).

Currently, the website features a wide range of socio-economic statistical data about the Republic, including GDP, agriculture, industry, services, construction and investment, external and internal trade, enterprise and organization activities, as well as prompt and precise statistical data that provide a more comprehensive description of programs aimed at improving the population's living standards. These statistics are published in five widely used electronic formats (CSV, JSON, XML, XLS, and PDF) for users' convenience.

In accordance with the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3165 dated July 31, 2017, “On Measures to Improve the Activities of the State Statistics

Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan," a personal account feature for entrepreneurs has been developed on the official website. This feature allows entrepreneurs to monitor the status of reports in real-time during the reporting period, making the process more convenient for them.

Additionally, a platform has been introduced on the official website to present statistical data in a visual format using modern technologies. As a result, the maximum transparency and openness of statistical data have been ensured for a broad range of domestic and international users.

Integrated Information System "Statistics" (siat.stat.uz):

In line with the "Digital Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy and within the framework of additional measures to ensure transparency and openness in public administration and to enhance the country's statistical capacity, the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has developed an integrated information system called "Statistics." Based on this system, the siat.stat.uz statistical portal of Uzbekistan has been launched.

During the development of this portal, the advanced experiences of countries such as Russia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Japan, India, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and other developed nations in this field were studied and incorporated.

Figure 2 displays the main homepage of the Uzbekistan National Statistics Portal, known as SIStat. The portal serves as the centralized access point for official statistical data across various sectors in the country. At the top, the navigation menu provides links to core sections such as system information, legal framework, official statistics, user resources, and language options. The central interface includes a search bar that allows users to query specific statistical indicators. Below the search tool, the interface presents key statistical categories such as economic statistics (1179 indicators), social statistics (702 indicators), environmental and ecological statistics (125), and other classifications grouped by macroeconomic and social relevance.

The design is user-friendly, enabling visitors to quickly access comprehensive datasets through thematic tiles. Notably, the SIStat system features a dynamic and interactive format, which helps simplify navigation for both local and international users. The figure reflects Uzbekistan's efforts to modernize its statistical infrastructure and enhance public access to data as part of its broader digital governance strategy.

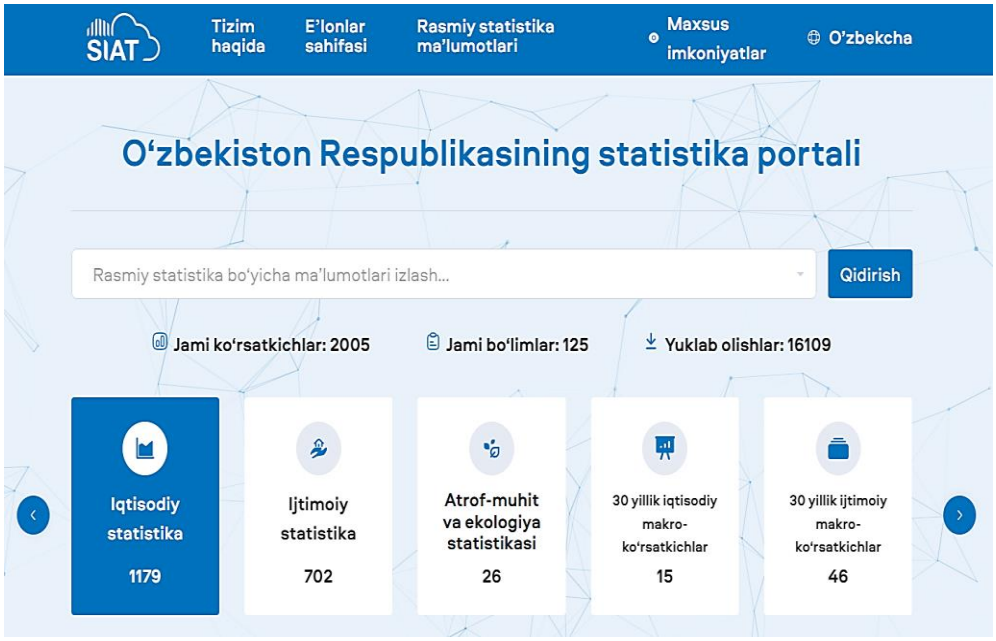


Figure 2. Homepage Interface of The Uzbekistan National Statistics Portal (SIStat).

Website of the integrated information system "Statistics"

The main collection of socio-economic data includes information on highly demanded indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP), key demographic figures, and the total volumes of various sectors.

The next three datasets, compiled in accordance with the SDMX standard, provide comprehensive data divided into categories for:

1. Demographic and social statistics.
2. Economic statistics.
3. Environmental and multi-sectoral statistics.

Additionally, the fifth dataset publishes key macroeconomic indicators based on dynamic series covering the last 30 years.

Currently, the "Statistics" integrated information system contains over 1,900 official statistical indicators across 19 directions. These indicators are available for download in user-friendly and free formats, including:

1. 3 formats for downloading: Excel, PDF, and JPG.
2. 3 formats for integration: CSV, JSON, and XML.

The data includes dynamic series for 10 years and key macroeconomic indicators segmented into 5-year intervals. The information is regularly updated to maintain accuracy and relevance.

Global Recognition:

According to the 2022 analysis by "Open Data Inception," which covers a comprehensive list of over 2,600 open data portals worldwide, Uzbekistan ranked 4th among 201 countries for open data sources and their quantity.

1. 1st place: USA with 641 sources.
2. 2nd place: France with 381 sources.
3. 3rd place: Spain with 307 sources.
4. 4th place: Uzbekistan with 124 sources.

In 2021, Uzbekistan ranked 5th with 99 sources, showing significant progress.

Population Census Website:

In line with Presidential Decree No. PQ-4796 (August 3, 2020), a dedicated website (aholi.stat.uz) was developed and launched in collaboration with UNFPA to inform the public about the population census processes and results.

Gender Statistics Website:

Based on Presidential Decree No. PQ-4235 (March 7, 2019), the Statistics Agency, together with various ministries and organizations, created the gender.stat.uz website. This platform includes minimum gender indicators and other relevant data recommended by the UN Statistics Commission. The data is continuously updated to ensure reliability and accessibility for users.

The analysis of the implementation of the electronic reporting system reveals that within the framework of the "Electronic Statistics" project carried out in 2023, digital systems were introduced for processing and disseminating CPI data. This project automated the processes of data collection and analysis, significantly reducing the time required for analysis and data presentation.

To enhance user convenience, specialized mobile applications were launched to provide access to CPI data. These applications enable users to access information more conveniently and quickly. The statistical data provided through these mobile apps are presented in the form of interactive graphs and charts, simplifying analysis for users.

Additionally, Uzbekistan has been collaborating with international organizations to develop its digital statistics system. In 2024, with the support of the World Bank and the

UN Development Programme, new databases and monitoring systems were introduced, contributing to improved data reliability.

These advancements demonstrate Uzbekistan's commitment to modernizing its statistical infrastructure, ensuring timely, accessible, and reliable economic data for diverse stakeholders.

As a result of these achievements, Uzbekistan has successfully established a system for presenting CPI data that aligns with international standards. Additionally, the widespread adoption of digital technologies has significantly improved access to economic information for both consumers and business entities.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) occupies a central role as a primary indicator of inflationary processes in the consumer sector and serves as a critical metric in assessing the socio-economic condition of the country. This indicator reflects changes in the value of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by households for non-production consumption, based on a constant consumption structure.

To monitor price changes, the basket includes 420 types of goods and 90 types of services, categorized into three major groups: food products, non-food products, and services. Each month, more than 10,000 retail and service establishments are surveyed, and over 120,000 prices are recorded.

In March 2024, the monthly aggregated CPI stood at 100.7%. During the first quarter of 2024, this figure reached 101.7%. On an annual basis, the aggregated CPI recorded an increase of 108.0% compared to March 2023.

These figures highlight the importance of CPI in tracking inflationary trends and underscore the progress Uzbekistan has made in improving its statistical systems to deliver timely and reliable data.

The calculation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Uzbekistan was introduced in 1994 with the technical assistance of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The methodology for forming the CPI is based on the "Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice" (developed by the IMF, ILO, Eurostat, UN, OECD, World Bank, and BIS). It also relies on the Methodological Regulation on Organizing the Monitoring of Consumer Prices (Tariffs) for Goods and Services and Calculating the Consumer Price Index, which was revised and approved by the Statistics Agency under Resolution No. 33 on September 27, 2022.

In March 2024, the monthly CPI for goods was 100.7%, and compared to December 2023, it reached 101.4%. On an annual basis, the CPI for goods was recorded at 107.5%.

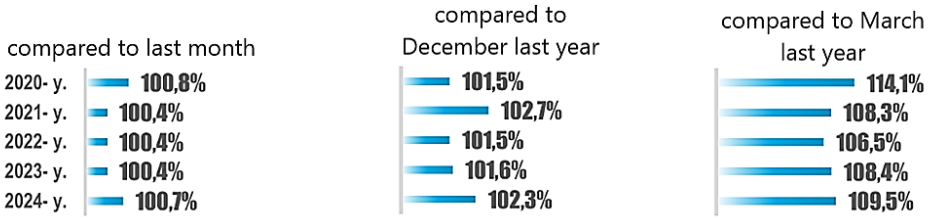
In Figure 3 historical perspective and recent statistics highlight the evolution of CPI methodologies in Uzbekistan and the country's ongoing efforts to align with international standards while ensuring accurate and transparent monitoring of inflationary trends.

Source: Report on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Figure 3. Comparative Consumer Price Index (CPI) Trends in Uzbekistan (2020–2024).

CPI for Goods

The short-term Consumer Price Index (CPI) for services in March 2024 was 100.7%, indicating a modest monthly price change. Compared to December 2023, the index increased to 102.3%, while on an annual basis, relative to March 2023, the CPI for services reached 109.5%. Figure 4 highlight the upward trend in service prices over both short- and long-term periods, reflecting the inflationary pressures within the services sector.



Source: Report on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Figure 4. Comparative Consumer Price Index (CPI) Trends for Services in Uzbekistan (2020–2024).

CPI for Services

During 2020–2023, service prices ranged between 100.4% and 100.8% on average. In 2024, this figure reached 100.7%, indicating a slightly higher rate of price growth within a single month.

Compared to December 2020, the price growth was 101.5%, while in 2024, this figure rose to 102.3%, showing a moderately faster increase in service prices over the year.

In 2020, the year-over-year index for March stood at 114.1%, whereas in 2024, it decreased to 109.5%, suggesting a trend toward greater price stability after March compared to previous years.

The availability of real-time statistical data in Uzbekistan has enabled consumers and businesses to better plan their expenditures. As a result, the rate of price increases has shown a tendency to stabilize.

Additionally, increased competition in the services market has helped mitigate sharp price hikes. However, general economic conditions continue to influence service prices, indicating that while progress has been made, external factors remain significant in determining price trends.

The economic measures adopted by the government, including the provision of transparent statistical data through digital platforms, have strengthened market confidence and somewhat reduced the rate of price increases.

The presented data indicate significant stabilization of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the services sector. This process has been facilitated by the digitization of statistical information, enabling the population to better manage their economic behaviors while achieving transparency and efficiency. However, further development of digital management systems in the services sector remains crucial to ensuring long-term economic stability.

In March 2024, the short-term CPI for food products was 100.8%, for non-food products 100.5%, and for paid services 100.7%.

During January–March 2024, the CPI for food products was recorded at 101.7%, for non-food products at 101.1%, and for services at 102.3%. These figures highlight variations in inflation trends across different sectors, reflecting the impact of both government measures and broader market dynamics on price stability.

In March 2024, the annual CPI was recorded at 107.8% for food products, 107.2% for non-food products, and 109.5% for services.

The formation of the CPI is based on two main sources of data

Consumer expenditure composition, derived from household budget surveys, which serve as the basis for determining the weight structure.

Price changes of goods and services, collected within the framework of selected regions, trade, and service establishments, reflecting prices paid by the population.

Several factors, such as assortment and regional shifts, influence the average price level. However, these factors are excluded in CPI calculations to focus solely on inflationary trends.

In March 2024, the growth dynamics of the short-term CPI structure were primarily influenced by changes in food product prices, with their contribution reaching 50.7%.

This data highlights the significant impact of food prices on short-term inflation trends, emphasizing the need for targeted policies to address fluctuations in this category while maintaining overall price stability.

Food price changes had the highest influence on the aggregated CPI growth rate among the three groups in both January–March 2024 and March 2024 on a year-over-year basis. This underscores the pivotal role of food products in short-term inflation trends and their significance in shaping overall CPI dynamics.

Leveraging Modern Digital Technologies for CPI Data Presentation

The use of modern digital technologies for presenting Consumer Price Index (CPI) data enables rapid, transparent, and user-friendly delivery of economic information. The following key methods have proven effective:

Online Platforms and Websites

Special statistical websites or digital data portals provide updated CPI information.

These platforms allow real-time access to inflation indicators, price changes for goods and services, and detailed analytical insights.

Features like data transparency, free access, interactive graphics, and customizable reports simplify user interaction and analysis.

Example: The State Statistics Agency's dedicated CPI website or other economic reporting platforms.

Mobile Applications

Mobile apps specifically designed for CPI data provide access to updated economic information via smartphones or tablets.

Users can receive monthly or annual reports, visual diagrams, and notifications on the go, enhancing accessibility and convenience.

Example: Apps developed by the Uzbekistan Statistics Agency or the Central Bank to track economic indicators.

AI-Based Analytical Platforms

Artificial intelligence algorithms analyze large datasets automatically, generating tailored analytical reports for users.

These platforms enable automated data processing, error reduction, and faster analysis, presenting customized visuals for diverse audiences.

Example: AI tools for analyzing and visualizing extensive CPI data to meet user-specific needs.

Email Distribution

Monthly or quarterly CPI reports are distributed via automated mailing lists, ensuring regular and timely information delivery to users.

This method supports widespread dissemination of data simultaneously to a large audience.

Example: Analytical bulletins sent by the Statistics Agency to subscribers.

Social Media Distribution

Platforms like Facebook, Telegram, and Twitter share concise statistical reports, graphics, and updates, engaging a broader audience.

Social media enhances real-time information exchange and expands accessibility to economic data for the general public.

These methods not only facilitate better access to CPI data but also improve the efficiency, transparency, and usability of economic information. By integrating advanced digital tools, stakeholders can make informed decisions, contributing to improved economic planning and stability.

For example, regularly updated information is provided through the official pages of state statistical authorities.

These methods for presenting CPI data, integrated with modern technological tools, significantly enhance users' access to information while ensuring economic transparency. Moreover, such approaches accelerate the data analysis process and improve the overall user experience by offering seamless, efficient, and interactive solutions for accessing and interpreting economic data.

By utilizing these advanced systems, stakeholders can make informed decisions based on accurate and up-to-date CPI information, contributing to better economic planning and management.

Figure 5 illustrates the growth in user engagement with various digital platforms used for disseminating Consumer Price Index (CPI) data in Uzbekistan from 2021 to 2023. It shows an increase in the number of users accessing online platforms and mobile applications, a rise in the use of artificial intelligence systems for data analysis, a steady growth in email subscribers, and an expansion of social media audience. Specifically, online platform usage grew from 400,000 to 520,000 users, mobile applications from 180,000 to 320,000 users, AI projects from 3 to 8, email subscribers from 70,000 to 100,000, and social media audience from 200,000 to 280,000. These trends highlight the increasing reliance on digital tools for economic data dissemination and user engagement.

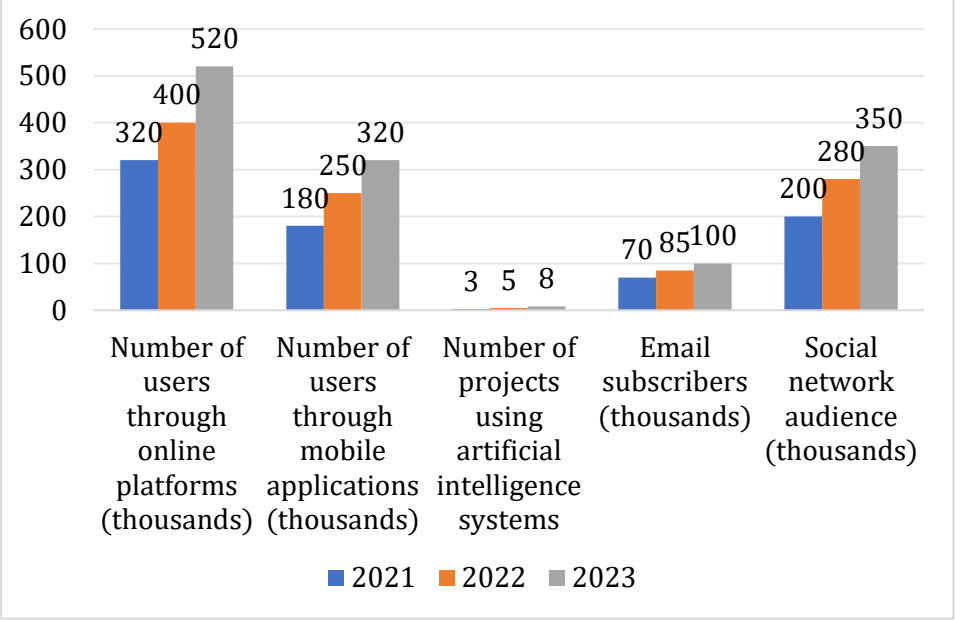


Figure 5. Digital Technology Metrics for CPI Data Dissemination (2021–2023).

Source: Formed based on the information of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Digital technology metrics for last 3 years of INI data submission

Access via online platforms: From 2021 to 2023, the number of users increased by 62.5%. It was observed that trust increased through ease of access to websites and portals, real-time statistics.

Mobile app usage: App adoption has seen a 77% increase in users since 2021. Increased awareness through user-friendly interface and notifications has resulted.

Artificial intelligence systems: The number of projects increased by 166% in 3 years, driven by the expansion of automated data analysis services.

Email subscribers: 42% growth from 2021 to 2023. This service shows a growing need for regular data retrieval.

Social Media Audience: 75% increase in social media followers over 3 years. This shows the importance of providing statistics on social networks through infographics and short comments.

The analyzed data of the last three years shows that the use of digital technologies in the delivery of statistical information on the consumer price index to users is increasingly expanding in Uzbekistan. Services provided through online platforms and mobile applications served to expand the user base, while analysis systems based on artificial intelligence allowed for quick and efficient delivery of information.

In addition, the increase in the number of subscribers to newslettersdistributed by e-mail shows the growing need of the population for timely and reliable economic information. Statistical reviews provided through social networks are also a convenient and quick source of information for users and have reached a wide audience.

In general, as a result of the introduction of digital technologies, the system of providing statistical information has been significantly improved, and the transparency of economic data and their ease of use have increased. This trend will help strengthen public confidence in future economic reforms and financial decision-making.

4. Conclusion

The analysis and data presented above show that the implementation of digital technologies in the process of providing consumer price index (CPI) data is becoming important in ensuring the openness, speed and reliability of economic data. In recent years, the provision of statistical information through digital platforms has been actively developed in Uzbekistan, and favorable conditions have been created for users. Online platforms, mobile applications, and social networks have expanded the possibilities of obtaining quick information about economic indicators.

This helps not only to increase the financial literacy of the population, but also to achieve efficiency in economic decision-making processes.

In our opinion, it is appropriate to implement the following in the effective use of digital technologies in providing consumer price index information to users:

1. Expansion of artificial intelligence and analysis tools. Wider use of artificial intelligence algorithms in INI data analysis and forecasting will help provide users with more detailed analytical reports.
2. Development of mobile applications. By simplifying the user interface and adding the ability to provide information in different languages, the use of services can be further expanded.
3. More active dissemination of information through social networks. Delivering key INI changes to users through statistical infographics and short reviews helps reach a wider audience.

4. Diversification of the format of information distribution for subscribers. Develop a more effective information delivery system by supplementing email subscription services with news push notifications.
5. Strengthen local and international cooperation. Improving the quality and reliability of economic information by introducing new platforms and technologies as part of the exchange of experience with the World Bank, the UN and other international organizations.

The implementation of these proposals will serve to further develop the system of digital economic analysis in Uzbekistan and to further improve the provision of reliable statistical information to the population.

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