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Indicators Ways Of Determination Of The Level And Quality Of Living Of Family Members

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Abstract: The article presents the results of research and indicators of the standard and quality of living family members. A theoretical analysis of the views and opinions of different scientists about the quality of life of the population is described, and an improved definition of this concept developed. Eight indicators be used to determine the level and quality of life in a household recommended, ways to calculate a common indicator for these indicators determined, and comparative analysis methods used to apply them to practical information.

Keywords: welfare of population; standard and quality of life; family welfare; living standard of family; living quality of family; family income; family expenses; consumer expenditure; indicators; qualitative indicators; aggregate indicators.

Indicators of welfare, living standards and quality of the population are mainly macroeconomic indicators, and many studies have been conducted by foreign and domestic scientists on this issue. However, it is necessary to define indicators reflecting the standard and the quality of living of the population in household families. However, this concept is a very complex socio-economic category and has always been at the center of attention of economists.

To clarify the problem, it is necessary to describe the level and quality of life of the population as a whole. General indicators state the general conditions of population of country and the region. However, today's socio-economic policy in our country requires that every person and every family live in a prosperous life. Therefore, we believe that welfare, quality of life of members of every household should be described. The scientists of Uzbekistan and the CIS, Yo.Abullaev, K.Kh.Abduraksmanov, K.Kh.Zokirova, Kh.T.Tokirova, V.I.Gurev, I.Iliseeva, M.G. Nazarov, E.P. Shpakovskaya, V.N.Salin, A.V.Sidenko, M.V.Matveeva, M.G. Pardaev, B.K.Goyibnazarov, G.M.Shodieva, G.Kh.Kudratov, U.Shudaiberdiev, Sh.Oltaev and others have provided research on the topic and many publications have been published by these scientists.

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As mentioned above, it is desirable to study the definition of welfare, standard of living of a household population, and, above all, the definition of standard of well-being. Leading economists from our country and the CIS countries expressed their opinion on this issue, that is, on the definition of the standard of living. This table highlights some of the concepts outlined in their publications.

Table 1

Opinions of various scientists are based on the definition of the category of living standards

Number	Surname, name and patronymic of the scientist	Definition of a category of a standard of living of the population	Source
1.	Abdullaev Y.	The standard of living is a socio-economic and economic concept that determines the level of satisfaction of the material, spiritual and moral needs of people and the degree of their living conditions.	macroeconomic statistics. Tutorial. T.: Mehnat, 1998.- 181 p
2.	Abduraxmonov K.X ZokirovaK.X., ToxirovaX.T.	Standard of living means the level of access and consumption of basic tangible and intangible food products and services for the population.	Social protection of the population. tutorial. T.: “O’zbekiston yozuvchilar uyushmasi Adabiyot jamg’armasi, 2004.- 74 б.
3.	Akramov E.A., Soatov N.M.	The standard of living is a socio-economic concept that includes an understanding of people's material and cultural needs and the improvement of social life.	Basics of statistics textbook. T.: Uqituvchi 1979.- 385 p.
4.	Gurev V.I	The standard of living is a complex socio-economic category and represents the level of satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the population.	Basics of social statistics. textbook. M.: Finansi I statistika, 1991.- 67 p
5.	Eliseeva I.I.	Ensuring a high level of consumption of essential nutrients and services for the population based on the standard of	Social statistic. textbook. M.: Finansi I statistika,

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		living and satisfaction with various (rational) consumption.	2002.- 65 бет.
6.	Nazarov M. G.	The standard of living of the population is a complex and multifaceted category, which is a combination of life styles, primarily real socio-economic conditions, and an important characteristic of social development.	course of social and economic statistics. textbook M.: inform finstat, unity-dana, 2000.- 576 p.
7.	Salin V.N, Shpakovskaya E.P.	The standard of living is characterized by the material ability of the population to ensure its own consumption. It includes such aspects as working conditions, the level and structure of income and expenditure of the population, leisure, health, culture, art, and others.	Social economic statistic . textbook M.: Yurist, 2001.- 339 p
8.	Sidenko A.B, MatveeevaM. V.	The standard of living is a difficult economic category, or an indicator cannot be characterized without its help.	International statistic. textbook. M.: Delo servis, 2004.-141 pp.
9.	Goibnazarov B.K	The standard of living is a socio-economic category that includes an understanding of people's material and cultural needs and the improvement of social conditions.	Statistical assessment of living standards monography. T.: Fan/ 2005.- 5 p.
10.	G.M. Shodieva	The standard of living is a complex socio-economic category that represents the economic and intellectual potential necessary to ensure the constant satisfaction of the material, domestic, spiritual, and educational needs of people.	Problems of development of organizational and economic factors and services in improving the welfare of households. Samarkand, 2008. – 13 p
	A.Ulmasov, A.Vahabov	Meeting the vital needs of people in a particular economic development sets the standard of living.	Economic theory . textbook A.Ulmasov, A.Vahabov – Iqtisod moliya", 2014. – 417 p.
	Sh.Shodmonov,	The standard of living is the level of material and spiritual well-being	Economic theory Sh.Shodmonov,

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	B.Mamaraximov	necessary for the survival of the population, and the level of its satisfaction with these needs.	B.Mamaraximov – "Iqtisod moliya", 2016. – 462 p
	T.Juraev	It is possible to determine the standard of living of the population with the material and spiritual values necessary for its survival, and the level of satisfaction of the needs of people for these gifts.	Economic theory.. (yutorial). – T.: "Fan va texnologiya", 2017. - 595 p..
11	Own elaboration	A standard of living is a combination of complex socio-economic categories and indicators that reflect the quality of life as a result of consistently meeting their material, domestic, spiritual, and educational needs, using the economic and intellectual potential of people.	Mentioned at this publication.

Comment: In the description of some authors, the translation of the monograph "Statistical Estimation of the Population" by B. G. Goibnazarov (T. Fan, 2005) was used.

As we have already mentioned, our scientists have different views on the definition of the standard of living. One of them speaks only about economic benefits, the other group explains the satisfaction of economic and mental needs. Some are concerned about meeting the material, domestic, mental, and educational needs of the family. Without exaggerating the positive and negative aspects of these views, we express our point of view on this issue. In our opinion, the standard of living of the population, including families, is primarily measured by its economic power. But in the absence of mental satisfaction, they may not limit economic well-being, and for such people need for material wealth is always unsatisfied. Consequently, it is necessary to take into account the adequacy of not only economic, but also intellectual potential, as well as mental potential in determining the standard of living of the population. Additionally, the standard of living should be expressed in certain indicators. Evaluation of the level of indicators necessary for ranking and benchmarking purposes. It is important to note that this should be reflected in the indicators without limiting the complex socio-economic categories, which reflects the quality of life and standards of living. Based on this requirement, the definition set forth in the study of G. Shadyev, in our opinion, fully covers the content of this category. According to the author, the standard of living is a complex socio-economic category, which represents the economic and intellectual potential necessary to ensure the constant satisfaction of people's material, domestic, mental and educational needs. We believe that this definition is slightly more refined than other definitions, and combines the quality of life with its content, its quality. Moreover, the advantage

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of this definition over the above definition is that it is based on the economic and intellectual abilities of people. Because in a market economy, everyone or the family must satisfy their needs. Based on these requirements, we have developed our own clear definition.

A standard of living is a combination of complex socio-economic categories and indicators that reflect the quality of life as a result of consistently meeting their material, domestic, spiritual, and educational needs, using the economic and intellectual potential of people. The advantage of this definition from the point of view of other definitions is that all work should be directed not only at the needs of the family, but also at its economic and intellectual potential. Because the economic potential of a family depends on many successes. However, to meet the spiritual needs of people, there should be enough intellectual abilities and economic opportunities. Also, the standard of living in a family is characterized by certain indicators. This means that the set of indicators should also be described in the description. In our description, we believe that these shortcomings have been corrected.

It should be noted that in world practice and in the country the **level of the welfare** of the population is represented by a number of indicators. Here are some opinions of our scientists from our country and foreign countries. Along with scientists, United Nations has own opinions on this issue. However, the UN recommendations are directly presented at the national level at the macroeconomic level. Accordingly, 12 groups recommended indicators to fully characterize the level of fluctuations in the population.[1].

1. Demographic conditions in the country: birth and death rates, etc.
2. Sanitary and hygienic conditions of living.
3. Food consumption.
4. Affordable housing.
5. Science and culture.
6. Conditions of labour and employment.
7. Income and expenditure of the population.
8. Standard of living and consumer prices.
9. Availability of vehicles.
10. Organization of holidays.
11. Social security.
12. Human rights.

In the practice of our country, a system of indicators is used to represent the standard of living of the population. By Y.Abdullaev they are:

- per capita income;
- the average wage of workers and employees;
- consumer materials per capita;
- newly built residential buildings;

[1] Ғойибназаров Б.К. Аҳоли турмуш даражасини статистик баҳолаш. Монография. Т.: Фан. 2005.- 8 бет.

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- secondary schools;
- outlets per capita;
- paid services per capita;
- number of doctors;
- number of students;
- the number of university students;
- number of teachers[2].

Two groups of indicators can be used to determine the socio-economic development of states and compare them with each other at the macroeconomic level. However, we believe that our research is directly related to the microeconomic level, so it is dedicated to the economy of the family household. However, the standard of living of each family member is not well investigated and not published in the economic literature.

The mentioned system of indicators is mainly used to assess the standard and the quality of living of the population at the macro level. Direct and indirect indicators for the micro level are used to determine the level and quality of household livelihoods. Summarizing the findings of scientists on this issue, we recommend using the following 8 indicators to indicate the level and quality of life in the family. In our opinion, indicators of the level and quality of living of family members are as follows.

- average income per family member (I);
- structure of consumer expenditures, including the share of expenditures for services in total expenditures (Ce);
- the share of savings in total revenue (S);
- average house space area equivalent to family members (M^2 average useful area) (Ar);
- level of literacy (the proportion of higher education in the structure of able-bodied family members) (Ll);
- the employment rate of able-bodied family members (Er);
- health indicators of family members (Hi);
- moral stability in the family (Ms).

$$\mathbf{Lq = I + Ce + S + Ar + Ll + Er + Hi + Ms;} \qquad \mathbf{(1)}$$

It should be noted that these indicators have different sizes and measures of measurement and cannot be generalized because of this. It is necessary to bring them to the same size and measurement. This requires the following steps.

$$\mathbf{Lq = I_{soum} + Ce_{share} + S_{share} + Ar_{м}^{2} + Ll_{share} + Er_{share} + Hi_{share} + Ms_{share};} \quad \mathbf{(2)}$$

One of 8 indicators represented in soums, another one in $м^2$, six other in share. Although the indicators for average weighted indicators are the same, their

[2] Абдуллаев Ё. Статистика назарияси. Дарслик. Т.: Ўқитувчи, 2002.- 524-525 бетлар.

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meaning is different. For example, the share of expenditure on services in the structure of consumer spending cannot be attributed to the percentage representing the level of employment of able-bodied family members. Therefore, these indicators require the same size and direction. For this purpose, you can achieve the rate of change by comparing the actual value of each indicator with its standard. Only then will they have the same size and direction. However, the standards of these indicators in our country are not developed. Therefore, the actual number of these indicators should be increased compared with the base year. In this case, the unit of measurement of all indicators is also comparable. In this conditions, equation (2) will have following shape:

$$\mathbf{Lq = I_{soum.change} + Ce_{share.change} + S_{share.change} + Ar_{м}^{2.}{}_{change} + Ll_{share.change} + Er_{share.change} + Hi_{share.change} + Ms_{share.change};} \qquad \mathbf{(3)}$$

This formula calculates the sum of the increments. Thus, if the result is set to "U", then the remaining result is proportional to X1, X1, X1 ... Xp, then the cumulative indicator, which describes the quality and standard of living of family members, is determined as follows:

$$\mathrm{U} = \sum_{i=0}^{8} Xi\,; \qquad (i = 8) \qquad (4)$$

This complex indicator requires the determination of the average population size and quality of life for comparison with the results of previous periods and with other families. This is determined by the following equation:

$$\mathrm{Lav} = 1/8 \sum_{i=0}^{8} Xi\,; \qquad (5)$$

For a comparative analysis of these indicators, we recommend to create the following table. (Table 1).

Table 1

Comparative analysis of indicators of the standard and quality of living of family members for 2016-2018 years

T/p	Indicators	2016	2018	Change temp, coefficient.
1.	Average income per family member, thousand soums. (III)	3456,7	5965,1	1,726
2.	Family expenses, thousand soums.	3208,3	5513,8	1,719
2.1.	Including expenses for services, thousand soums.	686,6	1279,2	1,863
2.2.	Share of expenses for services in total expenses (Xy)	21,4	23,2	1,084
3.	The amount of savings in total income,	248,4	451,3	1,817

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	thousand soums.			
3.1.	The share of savings in total revenue (S)	7,19	7,56	1,051
4.	House space area per family, M^2	61,75	65,3	1,058
4.1.	average house space area equivalent to family members (M^2 average useful area) (Ar)	12,5	13,3	1,064
5.	Avregae number of family members, person	4,94	4,91	0,994
5.1.	Average number of people with higher education in families, person	1,58	1,62	1,025
5.2.	level of literacy (the proportion of higher education in the structure of able-bodied family members) (Ll), %	32,1	32,9	1,025
6.	Number of employed from able-bodied family members, persons	4,486	4,507	1,005
6.1.	The employment rate of able-bodied family members (Er)	90,8	91,8	1,011
7.	Number of annual workdays of family members, person	1803	1792	0,994
7.1.	number of days when family members were sick, days	47	52	1,106
	health indicators of family members, e.g. share of sick days in total workdays, % (Hi)	2,607	2,902	1,113
8.	Moral stability in the family (Ms)	100,0	100,0	1,0
	Total indicator (U)	x	x	9,074
	Average indicator (Uav = U / 8)	x	x	1,134

As can be seen from this table, the level and quality of life of families in the surveyed areas increased by 13.4% (113.4-100) from 2016 to 2018. From the table we can observe an increase in all indicators. This situation also entails a steady increase in these activities.

Thus, there are studies showing indicators of the level and quality of life of family members and how to identify them. However, the theoretical and practical aspects were not properly studied. Taking this into account, we developed an original description that fully covers the quality and standard of living of family members. The description we have developed fully covers the content of this concept.

There is also a system that describes the quality and standard of living of family members. We believe that these indicators are fully covered by the content of the studied economic categories.

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