

XIV. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME OF POPULATION

SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME OF POPULATION

The comprehensive income of the entire population, family, and individual is important for describing the well-being of the population.

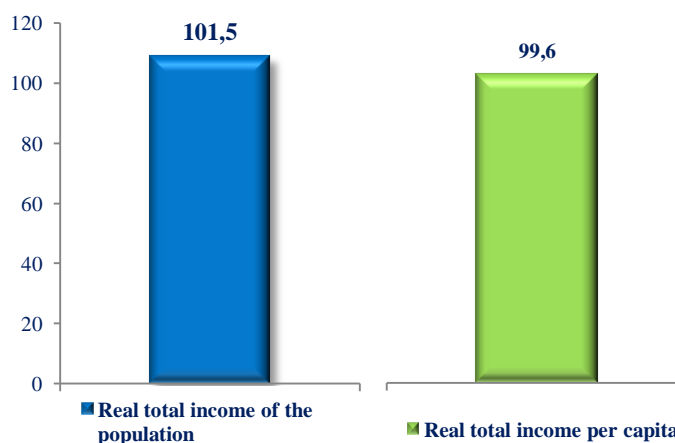
The calculation of the total income of the population is carried out on the basis of the international statistical standards of the System of National Accounts, the recommendations of the International Labor Organization, an interdepartmental methodological guide developed and approved by the State Statistics Committee, the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction on the basis of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The following sources are used in the calculations: data from state statistical reports, the results of regularly conducted sample surveys of the economic activity of individual entrepreneurs and dekhkan farms, surveys of household income and expenditures according to the methodology recommended by the World Bank, as well as generalized data from the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance, the off-budget Pension Fund, People's Bank and the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

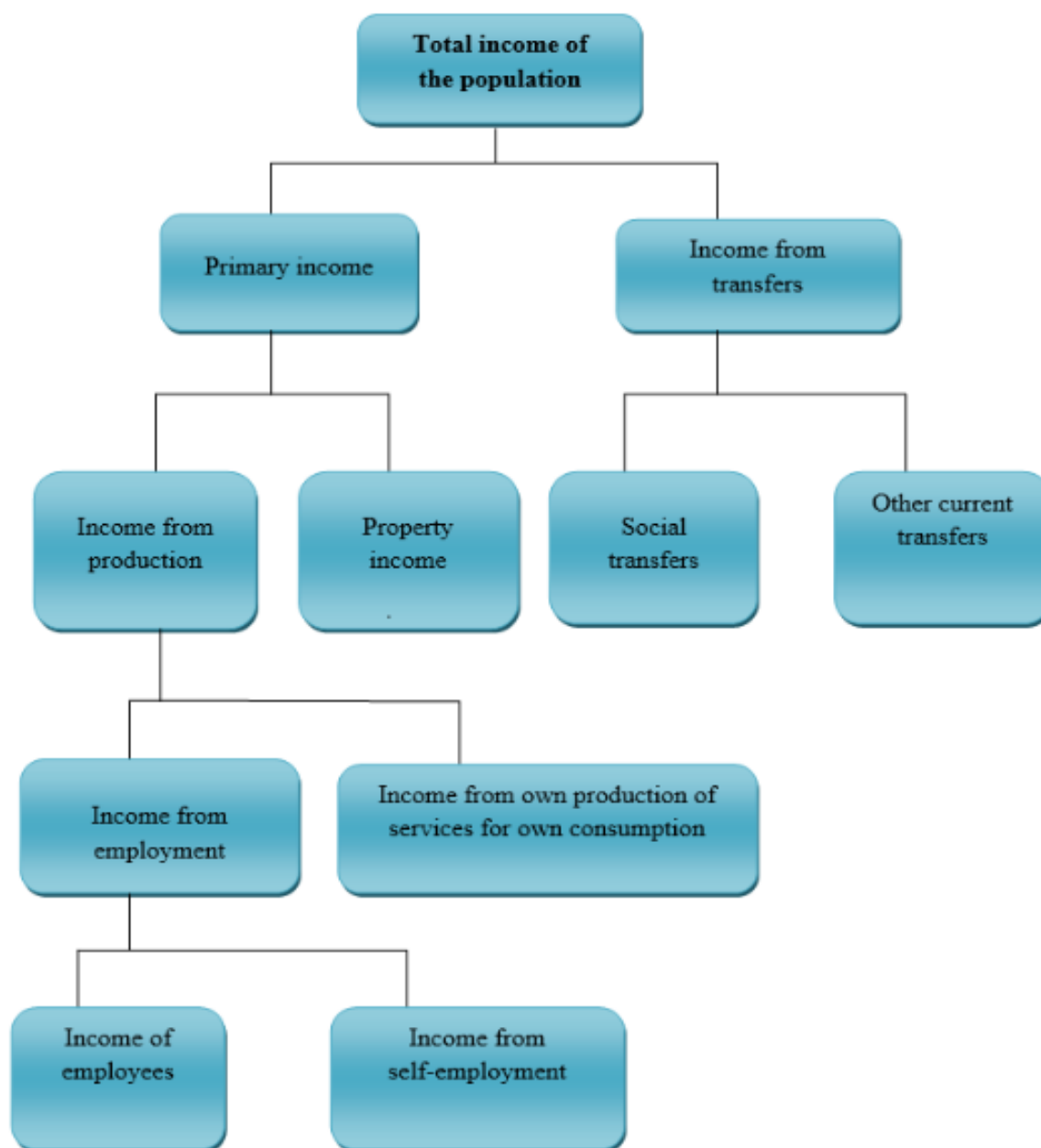
According to preliminary data, in January-June 2020, the total income of the population amounted to 176.0 trillion soums and, compared to the corresponding period of 2019, real growth rates reached 101.5%. The total income per capita amounted to 5168.3 thousand soums and, compared to the same period in 2019, the real growth rate was 99.6%.

Real growth rates of the total income of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-June 2020

(in% compared to the corresponding period of 2019,%)



The total income of the population consists not only of income from the labor activity of employees, but also from self-employment, own production of services for their own consumption, income from property (interest, dividends, royalties, other property income) and income from transfers (pensions, benefits, scholarships, other current transfers).

The structure of the comprehensive income of the population

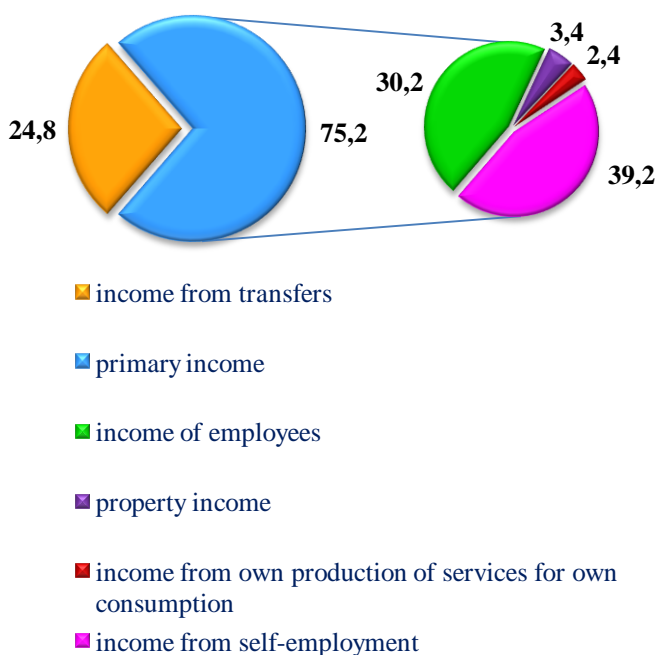
**Structure and growth rates of the total income of the population in the
Republic of Uzbekistan compared to the corresponding period of
the previous year for January-June 2020**

	% of total		January-June 2020 compared to January-June 2019, in %
	2019	2020	
Total income (I + II)	100,0	100,0	115,8
I. Primary income	75,2	75,2	115,8
I.1. Production income	72,3	71,8	115,0
I.1.1. Labor income	70,0	69,4	114,8
I.1.1.1. Income of employees	29,8	30,2	117,4
I.1.1.2. Income from self-employment	40,2	39,2	112,9
I.1.2. Income from own production of services for own consumption	2,3	2,4	119,9
I.2. Property income	2,9	3,4	136,7
II. Income from transfers	24,8	24,8	115,7

According to preliminary data, in January-June 2020, 75.2% of the total income of the population was formed at the expense of primary income, and the share of income from transfers was 24.8%.

The main share of primary income is made up of income from production, and the share of income from transfers is made up of other current transfers.

**Structure of the total income of the population in
the Republic of Uzbekistan for
January-June 2020**



The largest part of the total income of the population in January-June 2020 was formed at the expense of income from labor activity (69.4% of the total volume of total income), which includes the income of employees and income from self-employment.

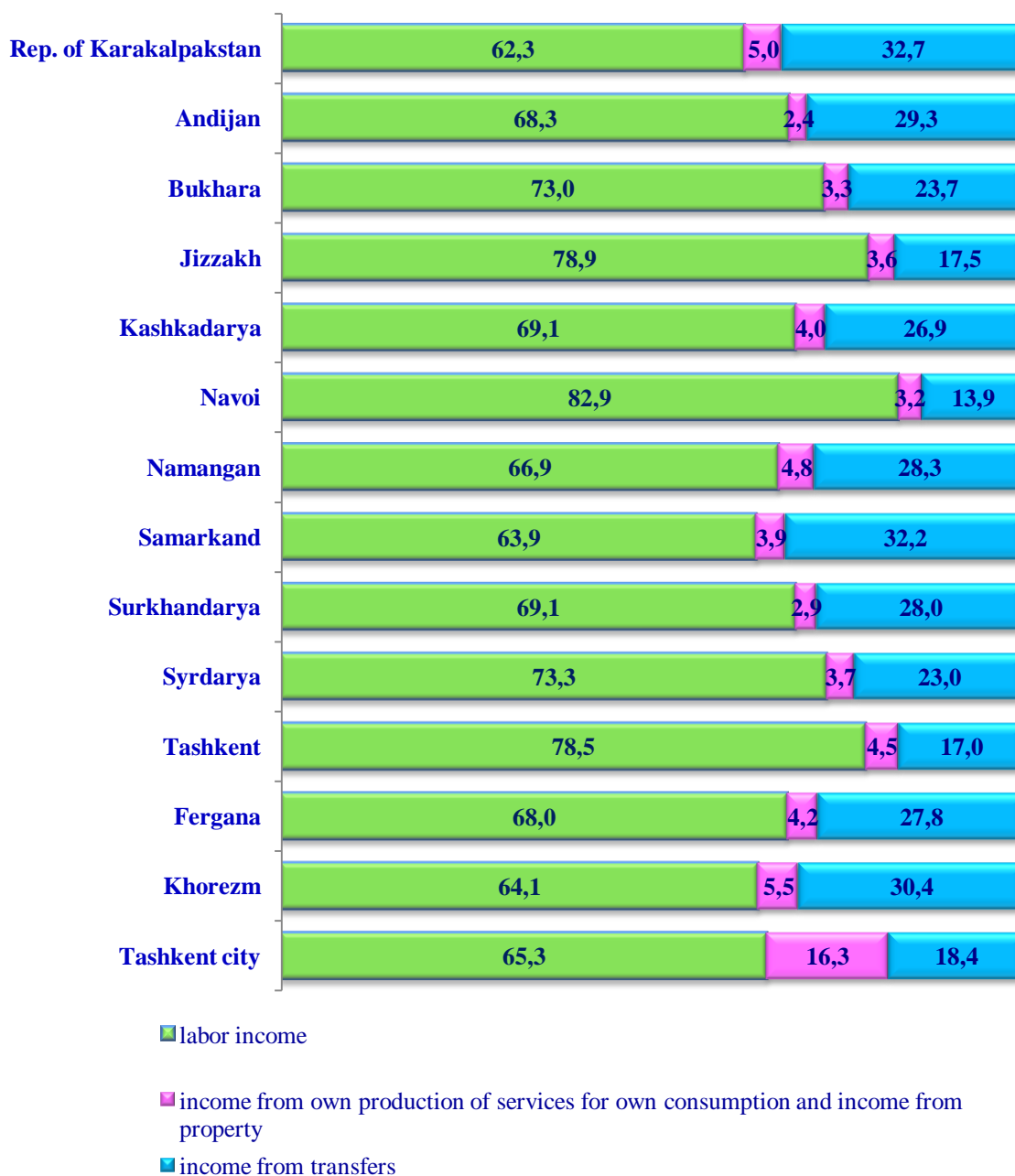
The share of income from the production of services for own consumption in the total volume of total income of the population amounted to 2.4%, income from property - 3.4%, income from transfers - 24.8%.

In the total income of the regions, the largest share of income received from labor activity (income of employees and income from self-employment) was observed in Navoi region (82.9%). On the contrary, in the city of Tashkent, Samarkand, Khorezm, Namangan, Fergana, Andijan, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it was below the national average.

The share of income from own production of services for own consumption and income from property in the structure of the total income of the population of the republic was insignificant, and the share of such income in the city of Tashkent was 16.3%.

**Structure of the total income of the population by region
for January-June 2020**

(in total income,%)

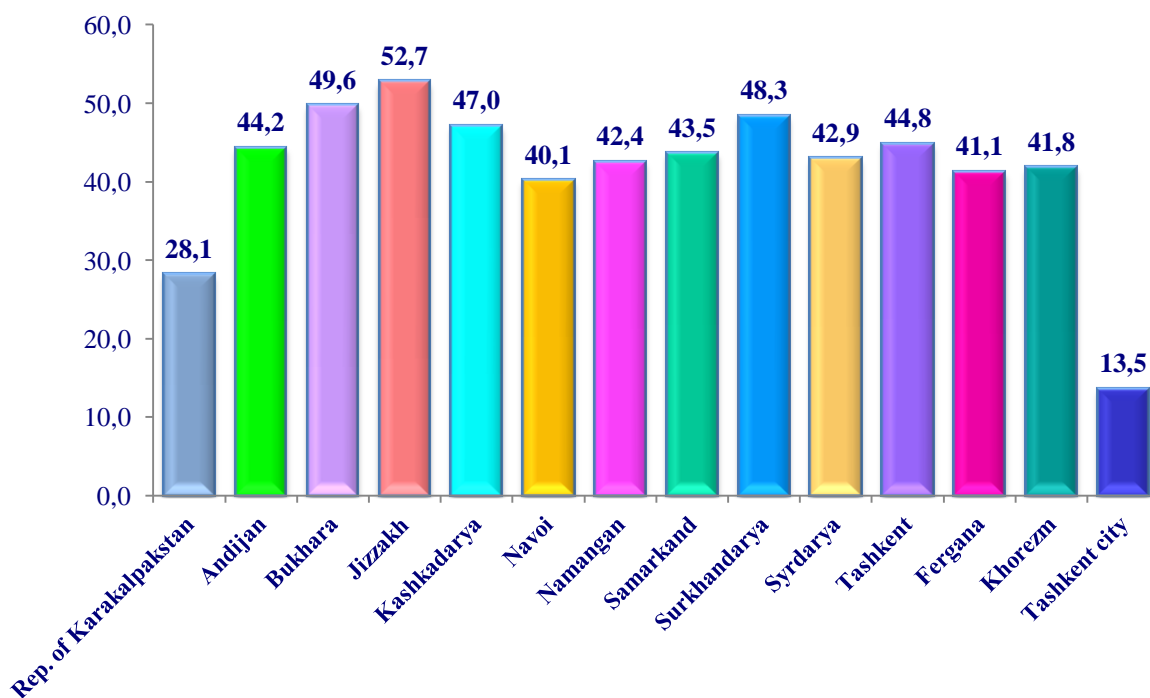


Also in Samarkand, Khorezm regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the share of income from transfers has reached more than 30% of the total income of the population, the share of this type of income in Navoi region is the lowest - 13.9%.

One of the sources of income from labor activity is income from self-employment of the population, whose share in the structure of total income is 39.2%.



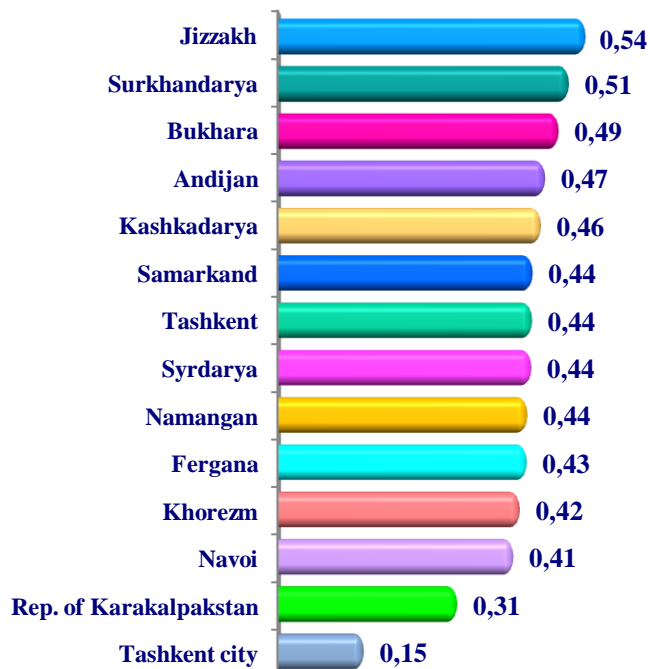
**Share of income from self-employment in the total income of the population
for January-June 2020 by region, %**



The share of income from self-employment in total income in the regions differs and varies from 13.5% (in Tashkent city) to 52.7% (in Jizzakh region).

With an increase in income from self-employment by 1%, the total volume of total income increases by 0.40%.

**Influence of income growth from self-employment
by 1% to the overall growth of the total income of
the population by region, %**

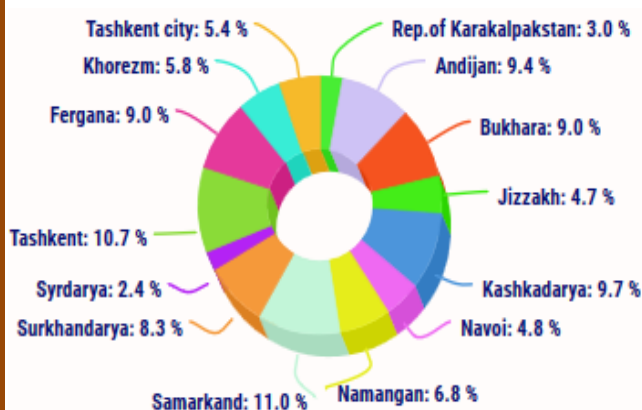


For example, in the Jizzakh region, the share of income received from self-employment in the total income of the population was 52.7%, and the nominal growth rate, compared to the corresponding period of last year, reached 118.0%. So, only the same income in Jizzakh region led to an increase in total income by 9.7%.

Similarly, in the Bukhara region, the share of 49.6% and the growth rate of 118.0% ensured an increase in the total income of the population by 8.8%.

The main share of income received from self-employment fell on the Samarkand (11.0%), Tashkent (10.7%) and Kashkadarya (9.7%) regions. The next regions with the smallest share are Syrdarya region (2.4%), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3.0%), and Jizzakh (4.7%) region.

Share of regions in total income from self-employment in January-June 2020, %





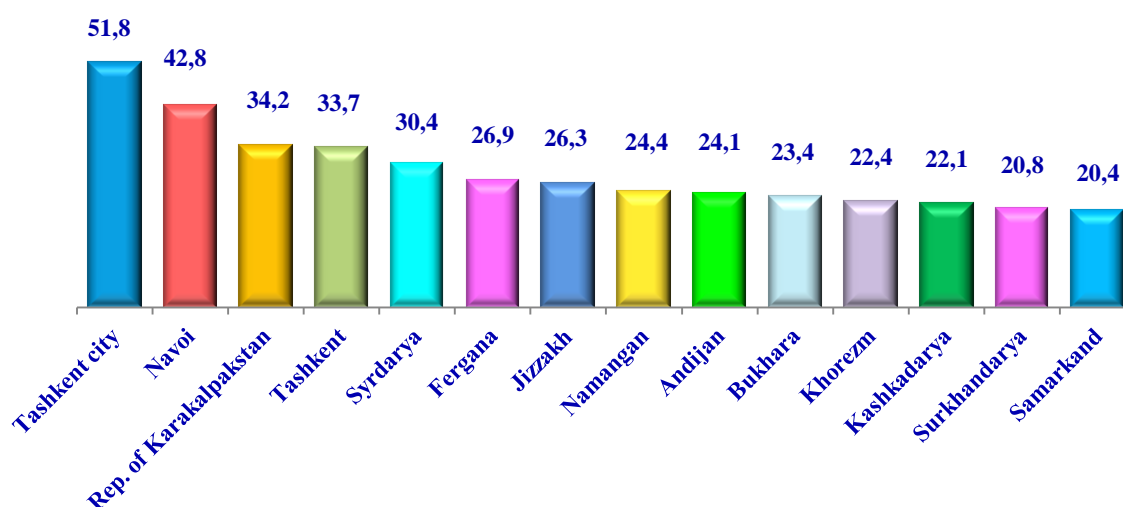
Another source of labor income is the income of employees. According to preliminary data, in January-June 2020, these incomes amounted to 30.2% of the total total income of the population.

In the past period, the growth rate of wage earners' income reached 117.4% and ensured an increase in the nominal income of the population by 5.2%.

The share of income of employees in the regions varies from 20.4 % (in the Samarkand region) to 51.8% (in the city of Tashkent).

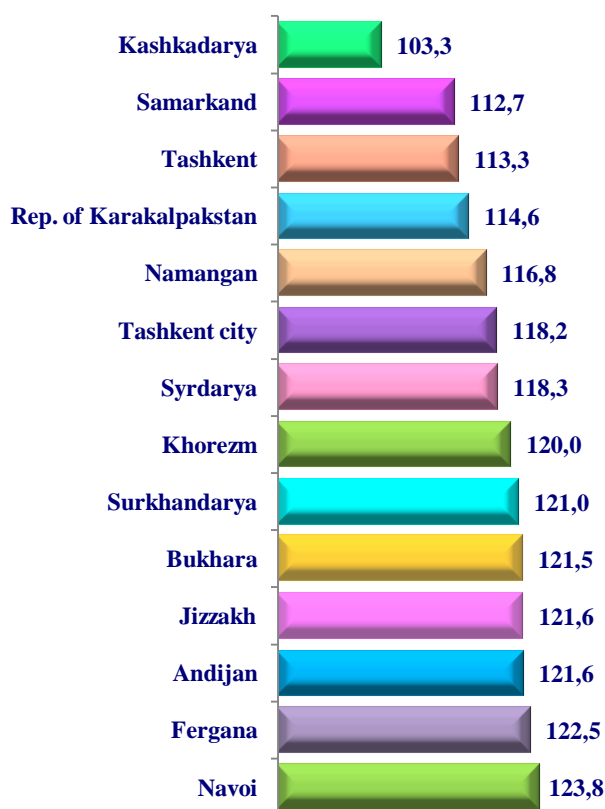
In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of December 30, 2019, DP - 4555 "On measures to ensure the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan", from February 1, 2020, the salary of employees of budgetary institutions and organizations increased by an average of 1.07 times ...

Share of employees' incomes in the total income of the population for January-June 2020 by regions, %



In the context of regions, it can be seen that the share and high growth rates of income of employees in the Navoi region, the city of Tashkent, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as well as in the Tashkent, Syrdarya and Fergana regions have a significant impact on the total income of the population.

**Growth rates of employees' incomes by
region for January-June 2020**
(in% compared to the corresponding period of 2019)



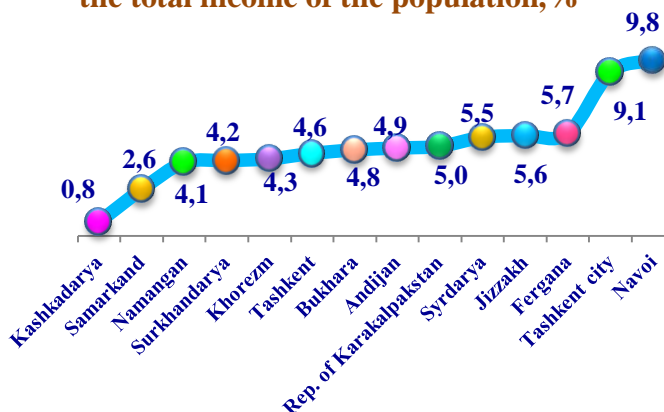
The highest nominal growth rates of wage earners' incomes were noted in Navoi (123.8%) and Fergana (122.5%) regions.

For example, the share of income of employees in the total income of the population in the city of Tashkent was 51.8%, compared to the corresponding period of 2019, the nominal growth rate reached 118.2%. However, only this type of income increased the total income of the population by 9.1%.

Similarly, in the Navoi region, the share of incomes, respectively, amounted to 42.8%, and the growth rate reached 123.8%.

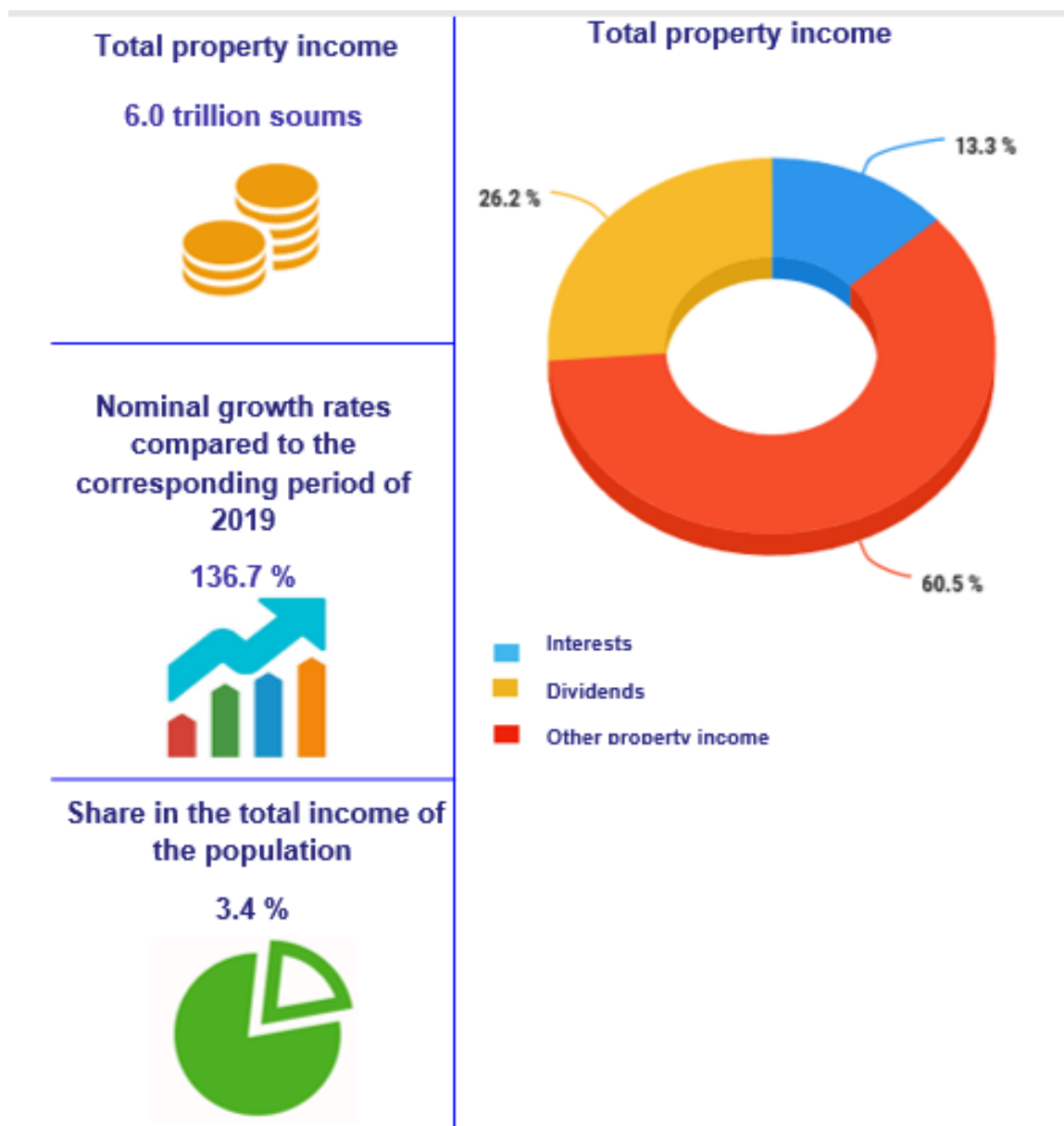
This, in turn, provided an increase in the total income of the population by 9.8%.

**Influence of the income of employees on
the total income of the population, %**



In the Fergana region, the share of 26.9% and the growth rate of 122.5% ensured an increase in the total income of the population by 5.7%.

Also, an important source of income of the population is income from property, the share of which in January-June 2020 in the total total income of the population, in relation to the corresponding period of 2019, increased by 0.5 percentage points.



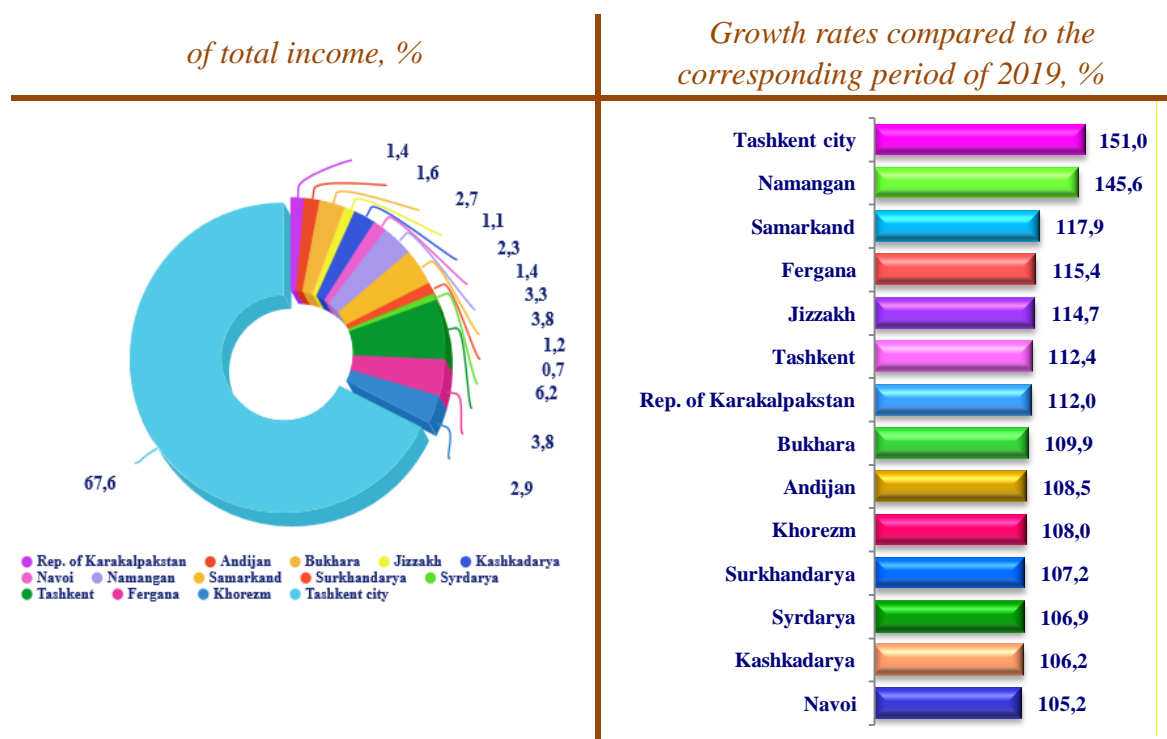
In the structure of income from property, the main share was made by other property income - 60.5%. The next most important are dividends - 26.2%, interest on bonds, deposits and other securities, as well as royalties - 13.3%.

Other income from property includes other income calculated for individuals by enterprises and organizations, excluding salaries, dividends and interest. In addition, these incomes also include rent and profits (as a result of taxes and other obligatory payments) of the entrepreneur (owner of a private enterprise or head of a farm).

According to preliminary data, in January-June 2020, the share of income from property in the structure of the total income of the population amounted to 3.4%.

The influence of income from property on the change in the total income of the population is insignificant. So, in the past period, these incomes contributed to the nominal increase in the total volume of total income in the order of 1.1%.

Property income for January-June 2020



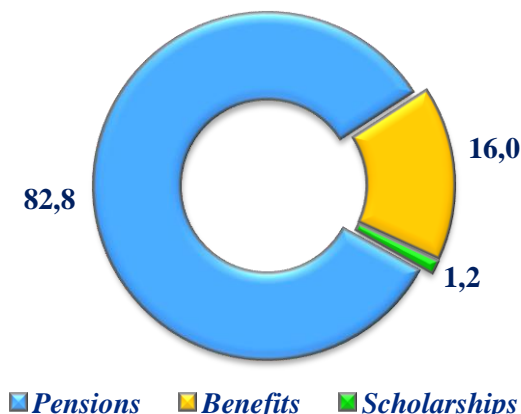
The share of regions in the total income of the population from property is different. For example, in the past period, two-thirds of the total income from property accounted for the city of Tashkent (67.6%), the share of other regions is much lower.

Income from transfers, consisting of social and other current transfers, is of no small importance in the structure of the population's income.

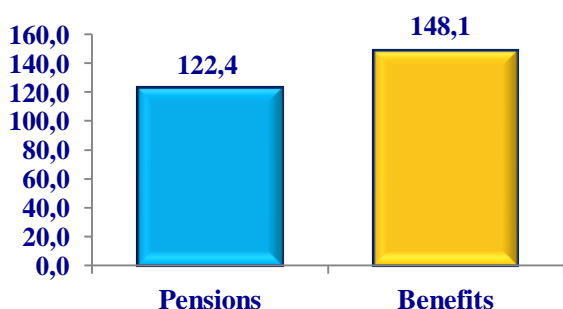
The nominal growth rates of income from transfers, according to preliminary data for January-June 2020 over the corresponding period of 2019, amounted to 115.7%. At the same time, over the same period, the share of income from transfers in the total income of the population increased by 1.0 percentage points and reached 24.8%.

The growth of social transfers in the period under review amounted to 124.7% and this was mainly influenced by pensions, whose share is 82.8% of their total volume.

Structure of social transfers, %



Growth rates of social transfers by type, %



The nominal growth rates of pensions, compared to the data for the corresponding period of 2019, amounted to 122.4%.

Changes over the past period in pensions, benefits and scholarships contributed to the growth of the total income of the population by 2.6%.

Analysis of the growth of social transfers in the regions, in comparison

with the corresponding period of 2019, showed that in January-June 2020, in all regions, this type of income tended to grow in the following regions - Kashkadarya (128.4%), Jizzakh (127.7%), Surkhandarya (126.9%), Namangan (126.6%), Samarkand (126.1%) and Andijan (125.0%) regions.

One third of the total income (35.3%) of the total amount of pensions in the republic falls on the city of Tashkent (14.0%), Tashkent (10.9%) and Fergana (10.4%) regions. In the city of Tashkent, the growth rate of this source of income was 122.1%, while in Tashkent - 122.2% and Fergana regions - 121.6%.



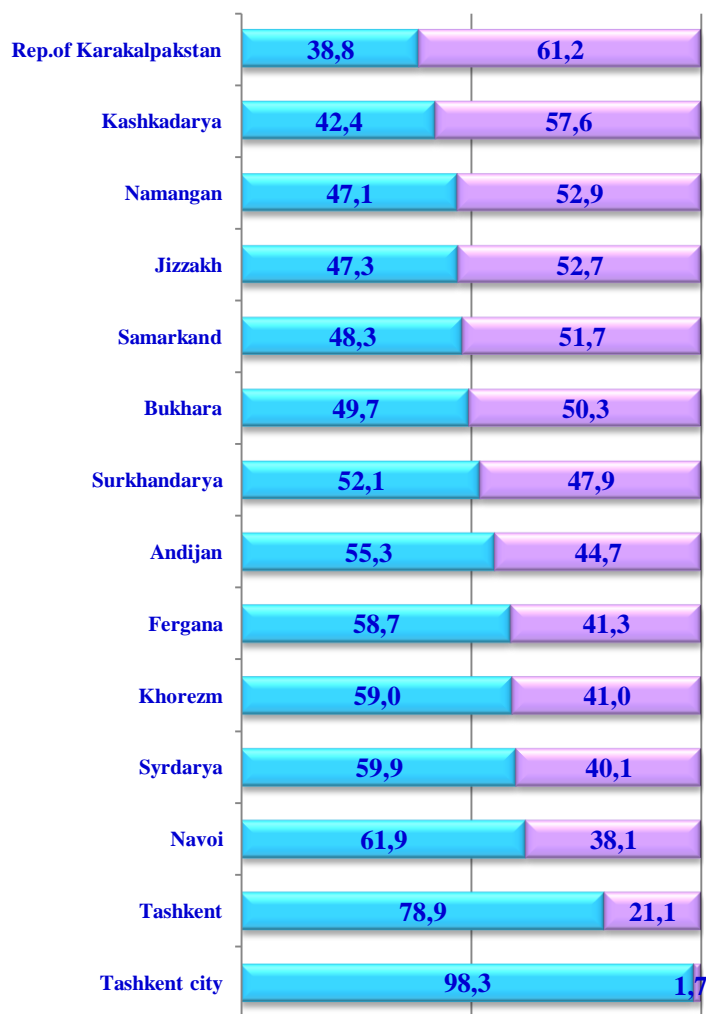
Growth rates of social transfers for January-June 2020
(% compared to the corresponding period of 2019)

<i>Name of regions</i>	<i>Growth rates of social transfers</i>
Republic of Uzbekistan	124,7
Republic of Karakalpakstan	124,8
<i>regions:</i>	
Andijan	125,0
Bukhara	124,2
Jizzakh	127,7
Kashkadarya	128,4
Navoi	123,1
Namangan	126,6
Samarkand	126,1
Surkhandarya	126,9
Syrdarya	125,0
Tashkent	123,8
Fergana	124,2
Khorezm	124,8
Tashkent city	119,8

The share of social benefits in the structure of social transfers is 16.1%, the growth rate reached 148.1% compared to the corresponding period of 2019. The highest growth rates were recorded in the Tashkent region (151.4%). Also in Namangan (150.2%), Samarkand (150.0%), Bukhara and Fergana (149.8%), Jizzakh (148.8%), Surkhandarya (148.7%) regions, growth rates were higher than the republican level.

According to preliminary data, in January-June 2020, the share of scholarships in the structure of social transfers was 1.2%.

**Sources of formation of social benefits by region
for January-June 2020, %**



■ From the off-budget Pension Fund

■ From the funds of the republican and local budgets

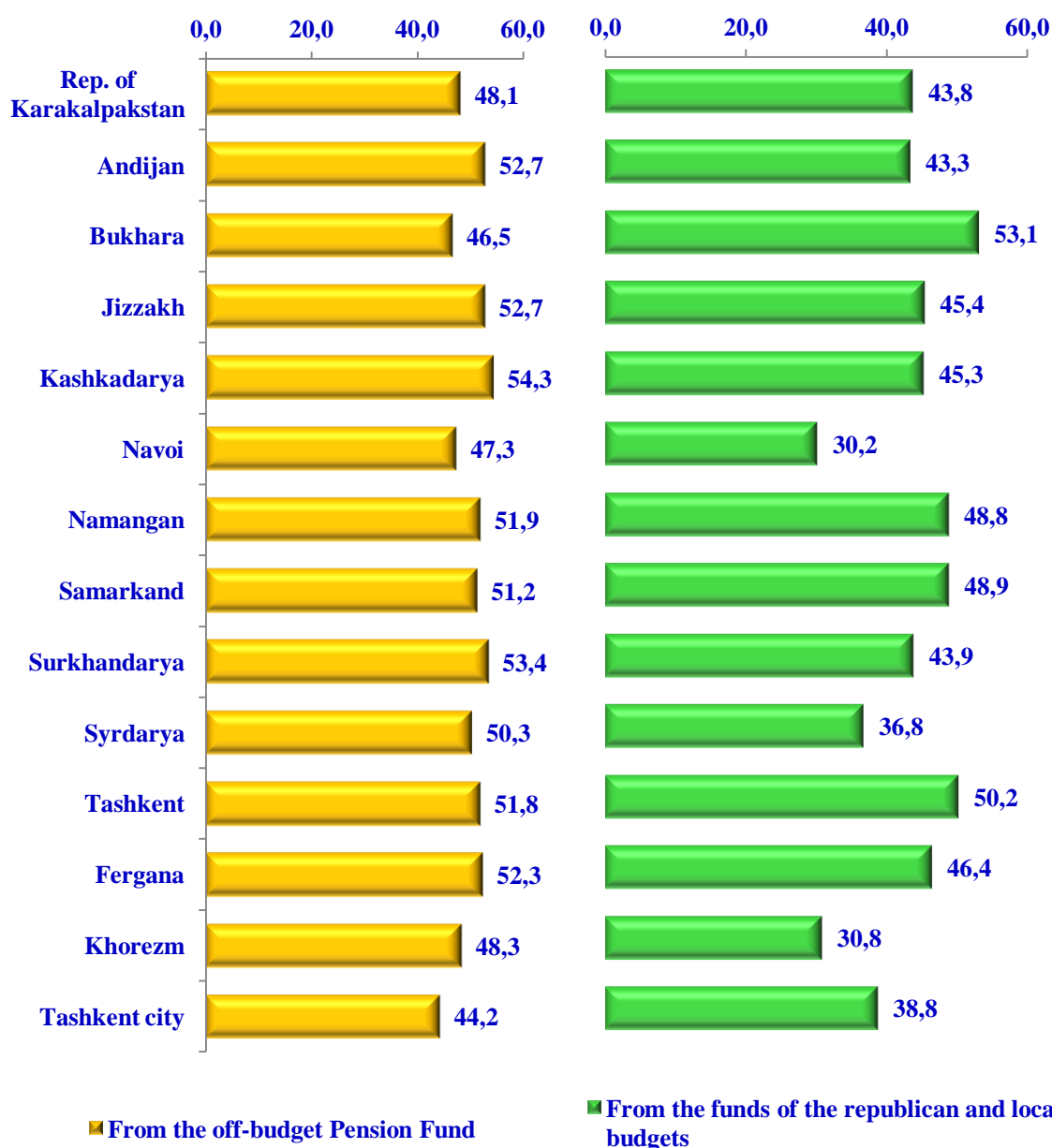
In January-June of the past year, 3.2 trillion soums of benefits and material assistance were allocated for social support of the population. Of these, 53.0% of social insurance benefits were financed by the off-budget Pension Fund and 47.0% were allocated from the state budget. This indicator varies in the regions.

So, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan 38.8% of benefits were financed from the off-budget Pension Fund, 61.2% - from the republican and local budgets, and in the city of Tashkent 98.3% of the total amount of social benefits were formed from the funds of the off-budget Pension Fund. fund,

1.7% - from the republican and local budgets.

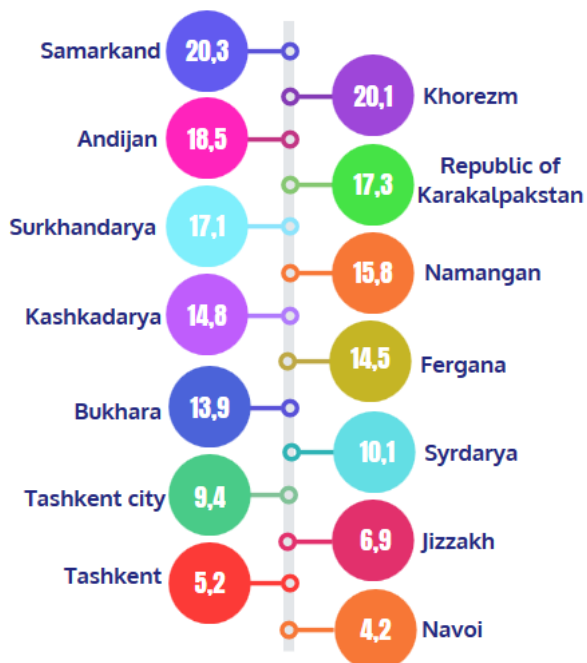
If we analyze the changes in the financing of social benefits compared to the corresponding period of 2019, it becomes obvious that there is an increase in both sources in almost all regions.

Growth of social benefits by funding sources by region for January-June 2020
(% compared to the corresponding period of 2019)



The nominal growth rates of remittances from abroad, which are part of other current transfers, in January-June 2020 amounted to 109.2%, and their share in the total income of the population, compared to the same period in 2019, decreased by 0.8 percentage points. The change in income provided an increase in the nominal value of the total income of the population by 1.3%.

Share of remittances from abroad in the volume of total income by region, %

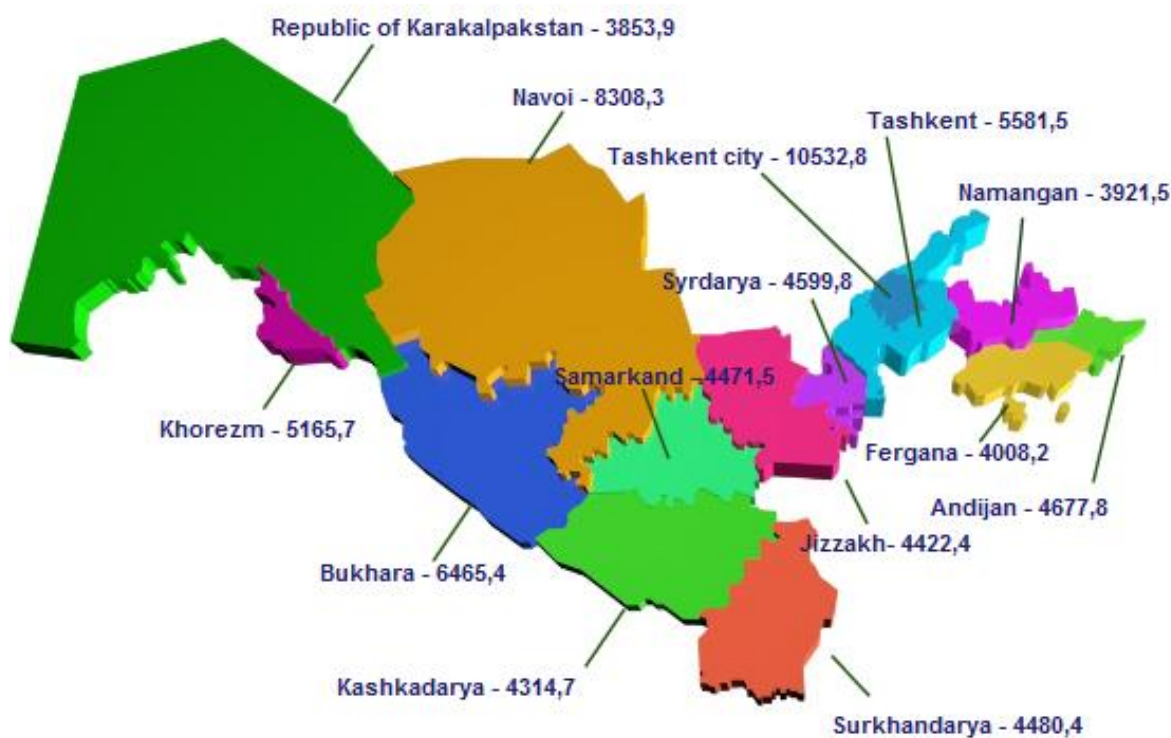


In the past period, the share of remittances from abroad in the total income of the population was significantly higher, the largest share was in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (35.4%).

Also in Jizzakh (25.5%), Surkhandarya (18.3%), Kashkadarya (17.2%), Samarkand (16.7%), Namangan (15.4%), Andijan (14.6%) and Fergana (14.2%) regions, they exceeded the average republican level.

SECTION 2. INFORMATION ON POPULATION INCOME BY REGION

Total income of the population per capita by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-June 2020, thousand soums



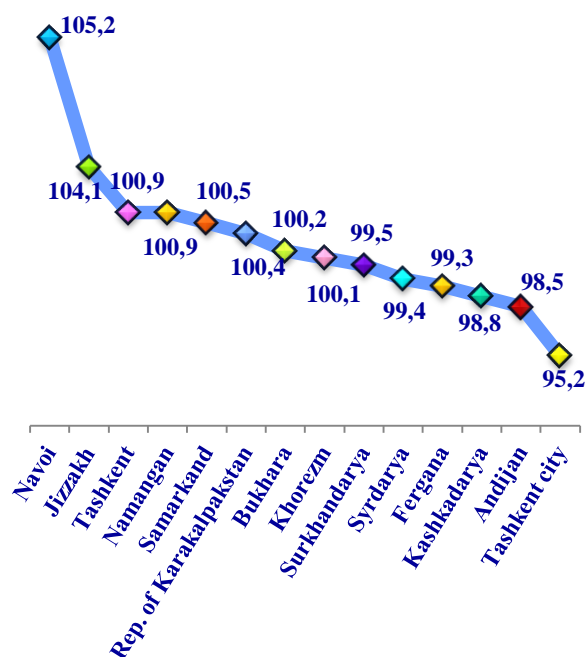
According to preliminary data for January-June 2020, the total income per capita in the Republic of Uzbekistan averaged 5.2 million soums.

Total income of the population per capita above the national average was observed in Tashkent city (10.5 million soums), Navoi (8.3 million soums), Bukhara (6.5 million soums) and Tashkent (5.6 million soums) areas.

The highest indicator of real growth of total income per capita was noted in the Navoi region - 5.2%.

Also in Jizzakh - 4.2%, Namangan - 0.9%, Tashkent - 0.9%, Samarkand - 0.5%, Bukhara - 0.2% and Khorezm - 0.1% regions, the income of the population per capita exceeded the national average level.

Real growth rates of the total income of the population per capita by region for January-June 2020, %



In January-June 2020, real incomes of the population amounted to 154.3 trillion soums. Compared to the corresponding period of 2019, the growth rate reached 101.5%, per capita - 4533.2 thousand soums and decreased by 0.4%.

Very high indicators of real income per capita were observed in the city of Tashkent (9041.0 thousand soums). Also, in Navoi (7431.4 thousand soums), Bukhara (5641.3 thousand soums) and Tashkent (4904.6 thousand soums) regions, these incomes were recorded at a level higher than the national average.

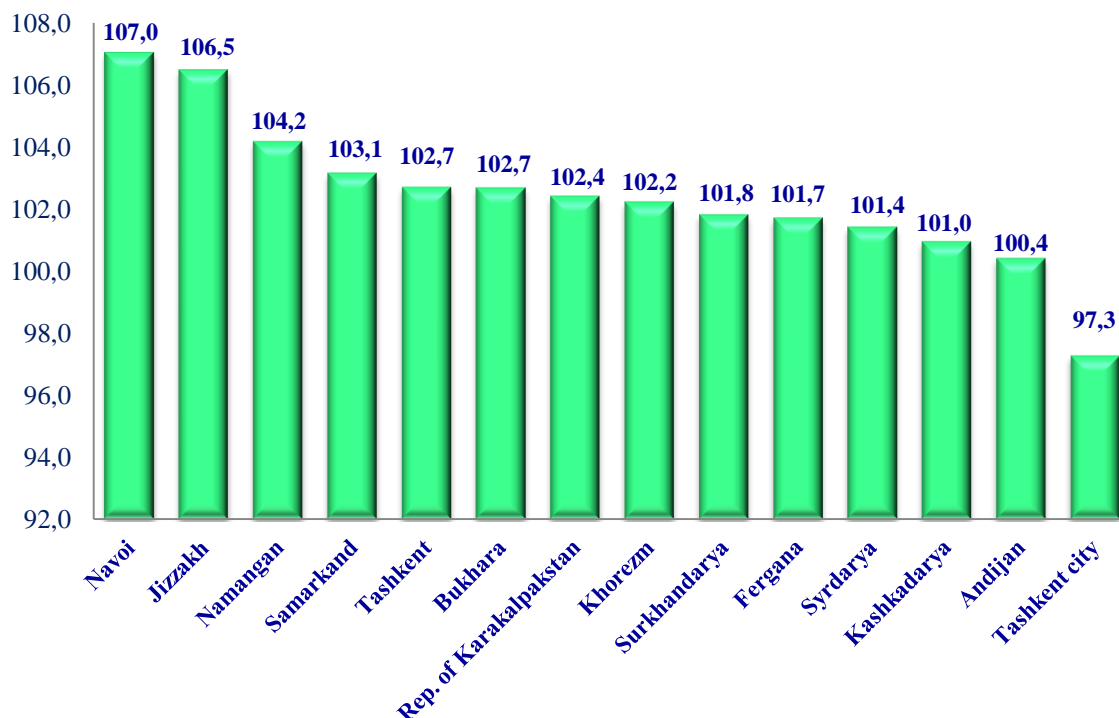
The lowest indicators were noted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3390.5 thousand soums), Namangan (3454.4 thousand soums) and Fergana (3506.7 thousand soums) regions.

**Real total income of the population by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan for
January-June 2020**

<i>Name of regions</i>	<i>Total, billion soums</i>	<i>Compared to the corresponding period of 2019, %</i>	<i>Per capita, thousand soums</i>	<i>Compared to the corresponding period of 2019, %</i>
Republic of Uzbekistan	154 349,7	101,5	4 533,2	99,6
Republic of Karakalpakstan	6 456,1	102,0	3 390,5	100,4
regions:				
Andijan	12 903,4	100,5	4 108,7	98,5
Bukhara	10 877,5	101,7	5 641,3	100,2
Jizzakh	5 425,2	106,4	3 906,4	104,1
Kashkadarya	12 400,4	100,7	3 768,3	98,8
Navoi	7 438,0	107,1	7 431,4	105,2
Namangan	9 751,1	103,0	3 454,4	100,9
Samarkand	15 506,7	102,5	3 982,1	100,5
Surkhandarya	10 457,5	101,7	3 959,7	99,5
Syrdarya	3 417,9	101,4	4 022,5	99,4
Tashkent	14 477,5	102,5	4 904,6	100,9
Fergana	13 210,2	101,2	3 506,7	99,3
Khoezm	8 540,2	101,7	4 563,3	100,1
Tashkent city	23 481,4	98,0	9 041,0	95,2

According to preliminary data for January-June 2020, the total disposable income of the population amounted to 164.4 trillion soums (real growth rates - 101.8%), per capita reached 4829.7 thousand soums (real growth rates - 99.8%).

Real growth rates of disposable total income of the population
(in% compared to the corresponding period of 2019)

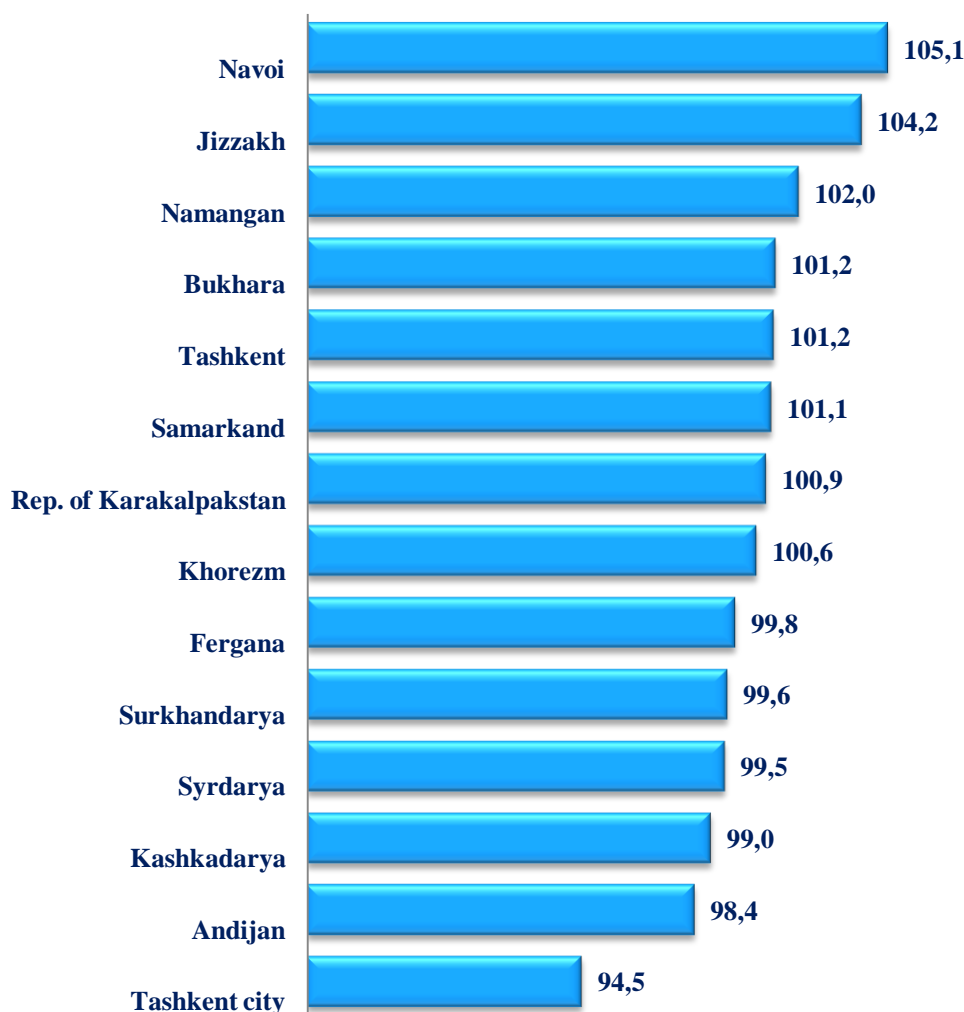


In the regional context, disposable total income per capita exceeded the average republican level in the city of Tashkent (8816.3 thousand soums), Navoi (7808.3 thousand soums), Bukhara (6206.5 thousand soums), Tashkent (5254.3 thousand soums) and Khorezm (4966.4 thousand sum) regions. The lowest indicator was noted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3629.7 thousand soums), Namangan (3707.0 thousand soums) and Fergana (3792.7 thousand soums) regions.

The highest real rates of growth of disposable total income were noted in Navoi (107.0%) region. Along with this, in Jizzakh (106.5%), Namangan (104.2%), Samaragand (103.1%), Tashkent (102.7%) and Bukhara (102.7%) regions, the real growth rates of the disposable total income of the population reached above the average republican level.

According to preliminary data for January-June 2020, the real disposable total income of the population amounted to 144.2 trillion soums, per capita reached 4236.2 thousand soums.

Real growth rate of disposable total income per capita
(in% compared to the corresponding period of 2019)



The lowest indicator of real disposable total income per capita was noted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3193.2 thousand soums), Namangan (3265.5 thousand soums) and Fergana (3318.2 thousand soums) regions. On the contrary, in the city of Tashkent (7,567.6 thousand soums), Navoi (6,984.2 thousand soums), Bukhara (5,415.3 thousand soums), Tashkent (4,617.2 thousand soums) and Khorezm (4387.3 thousand soums) regions, it exceeded the average republican level.

The highest growth rates of real disposable total income per capita were recorded in the Navoi region (105.1%). In Jizzakh (104.2%), Namangan (102.0%), Bukhara (101.2%) and Tashkent (101.2%) regions, growth rates were higher than the republican level.

SECTION 3. SHARE OF INCOME FROM SMALL BUSINESSES IN TOTAL INCOME OF POPULATION

According to preliminary data for January-June 2020, of the total volume of the total income of the population, the share of income received from small businesses amounted to 57.2%.

In the structure of the total income of the population, the share of income from small businesses had a significant weight in the following regions: Jizzakh - 65.1%, Bukhara - 64.6%, Surkhandarya - 62.3% and Kashkadarya - 62.1% regions.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 11, 2018 No.UP-5409 "On measures to further reduce and simplify licensing and licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurial activity, as well as improve the conditions for doing business", wide opportunities are created for entrepreneurs.

Share of income from small businesses in the total income of the population by region for January-June 2020, %



Explanation of statistical indicators

The total income of the population includes cash income and income in kind, consists of receipts, which, as a rule, have the property of recurrence and are received by the household or its individual members on a regular basis, annually or at shorter intervals.

Primary income of the population consists of income from production and income from property.

Production income includes income from employment and income from own production of services for own consumption.

Labor income consists of the income of employees and the self-employed population.

Income of employees is income in the form of wages in cash and in kind (in the form of goods or services), including the hidden part of wages (i.e. payments to the employer, which are not reflected in the primary and accounting records).

Self-employment income is income obtained as a result of the involvement of household members in the labor process, organized independently.

Income from own production of services for own use includes imputed services for owner-occupied dwellings not held for the market.

Property income is defined as receipts to households associated with ownership of financial and non-financial assets that are transferred for use by others.

Interest - payments received from bank accounts, deposits in credit unions or other financial institutions, on certificates of deposit, government bonds, loans and securities, promissory notes and loans issued to others.

Dividends are receipts from investments in enterprises in which the investor (individual) may or may not work.

Royalties are payments to owners for literary works, inventions and similar proprietary materials that are copyrighted (i.e. paid not only to authors (creators), but also to other owners, such as heirs, etc.).

Rent is a payment received by an individual for the provision of non-produced assets (for example, land plots) for use by other legal entities or individuals.

Transfers are receipts to a household of goods, services and assets without receiving reimbursement from them in the form of goods, services or assets.

Pensions - regular cash payments for social security provided by legislation upon reaching a certain age, disability and loss of a breadwinner, as well as pensions that are not included in the legislatively established systems (for example, established by the employer).

Benefits - cash payments, regular or one-time, provided by law in cases of partial or complete disability, difficult financial situation, support for families with children, death of relatives, unemployment benefits, etc.

Scholarships - monthly allowances paid to students of higher educational institutions, as well as study grants to individuals, including from foreign countries.

Other current transfers include payments to the household from other legal entities and individuals (regular financial support such as alimony, support from children or parents, payments on a regular basis from charitable non-profit organizations, trade unions, etc.).

Disposable income is calculated on the basis of total income minus direct taxes (including refunds), mandatory fees and fines, and cash support from one household to other households.