

Improving the practice of identifying socially vulnerable segments of the population: world experience and national characteristics

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***Abstract**---This article investigates improving the practice of identifying socially vulnerable segments of the population: world experience and national characteristics. Moreover, research has been analyzed both methodology and theoretically while focusing on the different points as the whole. In conclusion, outcomes and shortcomings of the identifying socially vulnerable segments of the population in case of world experience and national characteristics pointed out with the vivid examples.*

***Keywords**---Improving, practice, social, vulnerable segments, population, world experience, national characteristics*

I. Introduction

Identifying socially vulnerable segments of the world and enhancing the targeting of their social protection is a priority of the national social policy of the United Nations (UN), International Economic Organizations and States. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), in 2017, 45% of the world population (4 billion people) will be covered by one social assistance, with 29% of the population having full access to social services (27% in 2014-2015). . In particular, the level of coverage of the working age population with the social protection system for mothers remains low. Mothers with 41.1% of children in the world receive maternity benefits (\$ 83 million). young mothers are covered by social security. Only 21.8% of unemployed people of working age receive unemployment benefits, of which 152 million are unemployed. The person is missing out on this opportunity. 27.8% of able-bodied persons with disabilities have the opportunity to get disability benefits. According to the World Bank Group, in 2015, 10% of the world's population lived below the poverty line. This international organization is planning to reduce poverty by 3% by 1530 by achieving sustainable economic growth in developing countries by 2030, investing in education and healthcare, implementing social insurance programs and social security systems.

In Uzbekistan, a new social protection system is being developed, aimed at developing a methodology for assessing the social status of the population, inherent in the market economy, gradually improving the quality and standard of living of the population, and enhancing the targeted social protection of the poor. At the stage of deepening economic reforms, the possibilities for the effective use of budgetary funds for social support of the vulnerable layers of the population are expanding. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan As Mirziyoev said in his address to the Oliy Majlis, "It is necessary to

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further improve the system of efficient use of budgetary funds. Any program or project that is funded from the budget should include indicators of quality and quantity that should be outcome-oriented. ”

The level of coverage of social protection, the quality of social services, social protection, social insurance, health care, education, social work with social groups, systematization of social reforms and poverty protection, as an integral part of improving the social protection system. Increase is a problem of scientific and practical importance.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 № UP-4947 "On the strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", № PP-3268 "On additional measures to support the poor" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2018 № PP-3782 "On Organizational Measures to Promote Employment of Socially Vulnerable Population" dated June 11, 2018 national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development in the period No. 841 "On measures to implement the decisions and other legal documents related to the industry, the implementation of the tasks of this research service, and to a certain extent determines the relevance of the theme.

The extent of the problem studied.

Scientific research on the methodology of identifying socially vulnerable segments of the population, social services and social support of socially vulnerable segments of population, the effectiveness of the social protection system. Basso, M. Dolls, p. Behrendt, J. Berg, R. Merkle, b. Babajanyan, R. Analyzed in scholarly works by scholars such as Bettie.

Formation and development stages of the system of social protection of the population in the CIS countries, features of the social state Sharokov, G.A. In the works of Akhinov, theoretical and methodological bases of social protection of the population, general and distinctive features of functioning of systems and models of social protection of the population abroad. Volgin, V.V. Studied by Antropov, SV Kalashnikov and other scientists.

A.V. Vakhobov, T.M. Akhmedov, K.Kh. Abdurakhmanov, X.P. Abulkasimov, N.M. Majidov, B.H. Umurzakov, R.R. Khasanov, M.K. Abdullaeva, R.F. Djumanova, N. Zakirova, M.A. Hakimova, B.Sh. Khusanov and other economists have studied the methodology of identifying socially vulnerable segments of the population in the context of economic liberalization, trends in the assessment of living standards and quality of life in the country, and the possibility of using the best international experience of social protection for socially vulnerable groups. At the same time, theoretical and practical issues related to improving the economic mechanism of implementing the social protection system are not analyzed as a systematic, specialized research object.

An analysis of the studies in the economic literature on this issue calls for the need to improve the methodology for identifying socially vulnerable segments of the population in the context of economic modernization, the economic mechanism for implementing targeted social protection and social protection for socially vulnerable segments of the population. The relevance of the problem, insufficient study of the economic literature, and the scientific and practical significance of the expected scientific results are the basis for the selection of the subject.

The purpose of the research is to develop systematic scientific proposals and practical recommendations aimed at improving the economic mechanism of implementing the system of targeted social protection of socially vulnerable segments of the population in the conditions of economic modernization.

The aim of the study is to develop alternative scenarios for improving the well-being of socially vulnerable segments of the population in the country over the medium term.

II. Research methods

Systematic analysis, historicity and logic, induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, comparative and selective sampling, monograph analysis and grouping, econometric analysis and forecasting were used in the study.

Analysis of world social security practice shows that today in each country we can observe the social stratification of society, its differentiation into different social groups and classes. In a market economy, the social structure of society varies across countries, depending on the balance between production and social relations in the country.

Before analyzing the social stratification of the population, it is advisable to clarify the concept of social image of society. The social image of the society, in turn, appears as a general manifestation of the hierarchy of social stratification of the population. According to a study by international experts, the social image of a society is reflected in the types of social cohesion, its features and characteristics (Table 1).

The analysis shows that social and economic relations contribute to the social stratification of society, such as the forms of ownership and savings, the level of income and consumption of the population, the power and access to power, and the prestige of the community.

Table 1. Forms and features of social cohesion in assessing the social image of society³

Forms, features and features of social cohesion		
Types of social commonality	Characteristics of social co-existence (or differentiated aspects)	Symptoms of social cohesion
Group	The role of society in social stratification and production relations	Employment (incomes)
Industry	Supply of labor force	Direction of production activity (level of science capacity in production relations, state of production of high-tech products)
National	Features related to national mentality in humans	Social origin, language and regional characteristics of the person (for production relations)
Demographic	Age and sex characteristics of the population	Children, youth, middle age, men, women and other groups
Regional	Lodging features	Signs of administrative-territorial division
Family	Characteristics of fraternity	Co-living, common living, relationships

³Berg J. 2015a. "Labour market institutions: The building blocks of just societies", in J. Berg (ed.): Labour markets, institutions and inequality: Building just societies in the 21st century (Geneva, ILO; Cheltenham, Edward Elgar), pp. 1–38.; Berg J. 2015b. "Income support for the unemployed and the poor", in J. Berg (ed.): Labour markets, institutions and inequality. Building just societies in the 21st century(Geneva, ILO; Cheltenham, Edward Elgar), pp. 263–286.; Mearkle R., Mactaggart I., Walsham M., Kuper H.; Blanchet K. 2017. "Disability and social protection programmes in low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review", in Oxford Development Studies, Vol. 45, No. 3, pp. 223–239. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13600818.2016.1142960>. маълумотлари асосида муаллиф томонидан тузилган

The causes of social stratification of the population can be divided into two groups:

- Individual-individual characteristics - this kind of stratification usually implies that in a market economy, the degree to which a person receives a certain amount of income depends on his or her efforts. That is, higher skills and professional skills will lead to higher incomes;
- Peculiarities of the redistribution of national wealth - usually associated with the provision of social security services in the market economy, which leads to a greater likelihood of dependence on low-income and socially vulnerable segments of the population, implying the ineffectiveness of passive social protection programs.

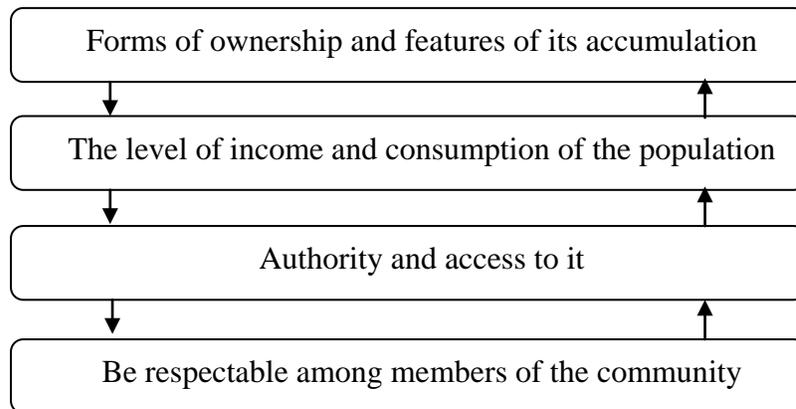


Figure 1. Factors contributing to social stratification in society⁴

The social stratification of the population is a characteristic of each country, with its positive and negative consequences. Positive social stratification As a result of the implementation of active social protection programs aimed at stimulating the middle class in the country, competition among some social groups will increase, and the efficiency of goods and services in the national economy will increase. Increasing incomes will improve the social image of society. At the same time, the failure of the government to implement social programs aimed at preventing and reducing social stratification can have the following negative consequences:⁵

- an increase in socially vulnerable populations and protests;
- increased social problems and increased social tensions;
- Increased government spending on social protection, including health and education support;
- increasing social confrontation between different social groups, different sectors of the economy, rural and urban populations;
- tension in the labor market, increased external migration and rising unemployment;
- disbalance in the consumer market and the disruption of social infrastructure.
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⁵Ўша манба, pp. 270-272

- increasing social confrontation between different social groups, different sectors of the economy, rural and urban populations;
 - tension in the labor market, increased external migration and rising unemployment;
 - disbalance in the consumer market and the disruption of the social infrastructure.
 - decile coefficient of income stratification - the ratio between the maximum incomes of the 10% of the high-income and the poor of 10%;
 - quintile of income classification - the ratio between the highest incomes of 20% and the minimum income of 20% of the poor;
 - Funds ratio - the ratio between the highest income earner and the lowest income earner;
 - Gin coefficient (coefficient of concentration of income) - an indicator characterizing the distribution of income between different social groups of the population;
 - income (wage) differentiation - an indicator that describes inequality of wages (income of the population) by economic sectors or regions and regions of the country;
- The ratio between the average and the minimum wage is an indicator that describes the inequality of income sources of social groups.

Table 2.System of indicators of social stratification⁶

The negative impact of social stratification on social stability	Indicators of social stratification assessment
Increasing the number of poor people	Indicator of income (consumption) differentiation:
Increase of social tension and confrontation in society as a result of increasing income inequality	Indicators of property stratification
Increased expenditures of the state budget for social protection, including education and health care	Poverty Assessment Indicators
The imbalance between different social groups, sectors of the economy, regions and regions, urban and rural areas	Indicator of employment differentiation in different social groups and sectors of the economy
Increasing tension in the labor market (violation of supply and demand in the labor market)	Indicators of the formation of the stratified community, including the middle class
Differences in the development of the consumer market and social infrastructure	Indicator of the provision of social infrastructure facilities in the regions, urban and rural areas

The practice of assessing the social stratification of the population in the country is carried out on the basis of the Resolution of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 24, 2010 № 18 "Regulation of

⁶Behrendt, C. 2013. "Investing in people: Implementing the extension of social security through national social protection floors", in D. Kucera and I. Islam (eds): *Beyond macroeconomic stability: Structural transformation and inclusive development* (Geneva, ILO; Basingstoke, Palgrave), pp. 228–261.; Колмаков И.Б. Методология расчета и анализа интегральных показателей поляризации денежных доходов населения. *Вопросы статистики*, № 2, 2015 г. с. 23-36; Шамаева Е.Ф. Комплексная модель расчета качества жизни в регионе (на основе формализованного принципа устойчивого развития и системы естественнонаучных показателей). *Уровень жизни населения регионов России*. № 3 (197), 2015 г. 152. с. 109-120; Козлова О., Гладкова Т., Макарова М., Тухтарова Е. *Качества жизни населения: вопросы оценки*. *Экономист*, № 8, 2015 г. с. 80-87; Глуценко К.П. *К вопросу о применении коэффициента джинни и других показателей неравенства*. *Вопросы статистики*, № 2, 2016 г. с. 71-80

the methodology of household surveys". In accordance with this Regulation, a system of indicators is used to characterize the social stratification of the population in Uzbekistan, such as the grouping of the population on average per capita income, the grouping of the total income by the decile and quintile, the jeans coefficient and the stock ratio.

Indicator of the population's average per capita cash income classification characterizes the stratification of the population by the level of material security and is calculated as follows:⁷

$$(X_{max} - X_{min})/n \quad (1)$$

here:

X_{max} – cash incomes of the population with high incomes among the sample selected for the survey.

X_{min} – the cash income of the low-income population of the sample selected for the survey.

n – the total population selected for the survey.

Classification of total income of population by decile and quintiles.

The Gini coefficient (G) represents the differentiation in the distribution of income, calculated using the following formula:

$$G = 1 - 2 \sum_{i=1} x_i cum. y_i + \sum x_i y_i \quad (2)$$

$i=1$

here:

x_i – i percentage of population belonging to the group

y_i – i share of income of the population belonging to the group

$cum. y_i$ – share of total income of all population groups

The Gini coefficient is between 0 and 1, and the closer to 0 is, the closer the coefficient of 1 is to the presence of strong differentiation.

The Fund ratios (CF) represent the difference between the incomes of the poor (10% or 20%) and the incomes of the same poorer, and calculated using the following formula:⁸

$$Kf = S_{10(s)}/S_1 \quad (3)$$

here:

$S_{10(s)}$ – total income of 10 (or 20) percent of the highest income group

S_1 – total income of 10 (or 20) percent of the population with the lowest income

In order to study the living standards and welfare of the population in the country, to assess the social stratification of the population, the State Statistics Committee conducts annual surveys of households in the country. The method of conducting such surveillance is adapted to international standards and based on the recommendations of the World Bank, the United Nations and the European Economic Commission, 10,000 households are selected and polled across the country. The results of these studies, in turn, will allow evaluating the effectiveness of social protection programs implemented in the country.

The development and implementation of the practice of assessing the socio-economic efficiency of the social protection system in the country in a market economy is one of the most important scientific and practical issues.

⁷Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика кўмитасининг “Уй хўжаликларини тадқиқ этиш методологиясининг низоми тўғрисида”ги № 18 сонли Қарори, 24.12.2010 й.

⁸Ўша манба.

Assessment of the socio-economic efficiency of the social protection system allows to assess the following factors that influence the social programs in the country:

- increased income (or reduction in expenditures) of social groups and their families covered by the social protection program;
- changes in income and expenditure of social groups that are not covered by the targeted social protection programs as a result of implementation of social protection programs;
- Efficiency of using social resources as a result of government support of certain categories of social groups;
- Increasing income of the population as a result of the implementation of active social protection programs and creation of decent working conditions for the population.

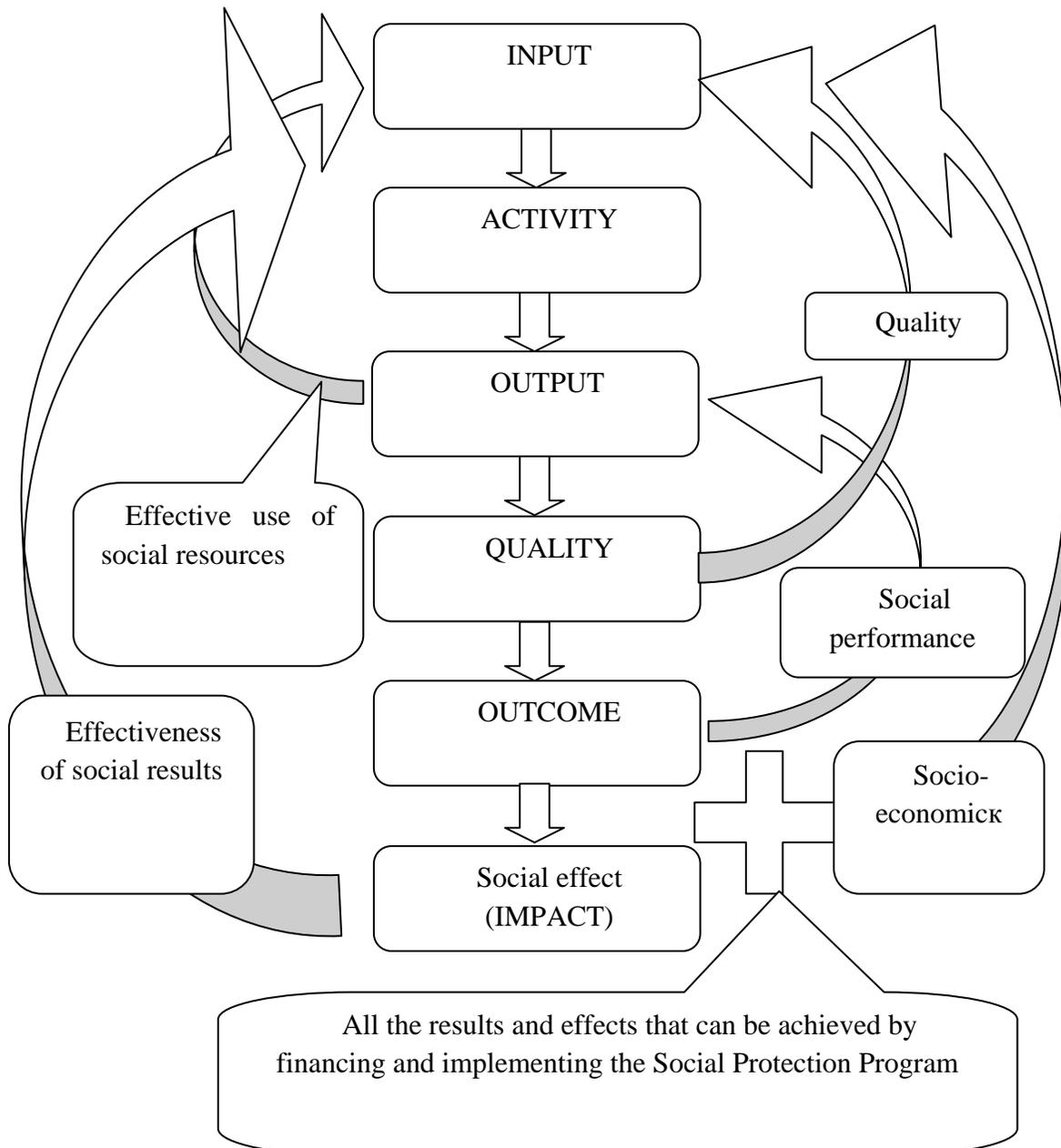


Figure 2. Methodology for determining the socio-economic effectiveness of the Social Protection Program⁹

The proposed practice of assessing the social and economic effectiveness of the proposed social protection system (Figure 2), in turn, requires clarification of the social implications of social protection programs and their social effectiveness.

Outcome of social protection programs implies a change in the standard of living of the social groups covered by the Social Welfare Program. These changes are a direct result of the implemented social protection programs.

Impact of social protection programs is an increase in the well-being of the social groups that do not cover the social protection programs. In other words, it is an indication of the indirect impact of social protection programs on certain social groups.

This type of assessment will help to determine the effectiveness of the economic mechanism of the social protection system in the country. This, in turn, requires clarification of the economic efficiency of the social protection program.

The concept of cost-effectiveness of social protection programs summarizes the efficiency of social resources and the effectiveness of the social program and is calculated by the following formula:¹⁰

$$I_e = \frac{D_{kn}}{P_d}$$

here:

I_e – indicator of economic efficiency of social protection program

D_{kn} – expected result from implementation of social protection program

P_d – cost of implemented social protection program

The efficiency of social resources utilization as a result of the implementation of the Social Protection Program is determined by the ratio of the total value of social resources used as a result of implementation of the social protection measures to the resources expected to be consumed in the absence of this program. At the same time, changes in the well-being of the population are secondary and may determine the value of the social program.

The effectiveness of the Social Security Program is the ratio of what is expected to be achieved with the implementation of the Social Protection Program and the actual results achieved. As a result of poor or inconsistent development and implementation of social protection programs, there will be no positive changes in the life of the society, with the use of social resources. Such programs are considered ineffective and have zero value.

According to the international practice of the evaluation of the system of social protection of population, the evaluation of the effectiveness and coverage of social protection programs provides an opportunity to analyze, evaluate and forecast the state of social policy in the country.

Table 3. System of indicators characterizing the level and coverage of social protection programs¹¹

Name of the pointer	Calculation formula	Formula expression
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¹⁰Муаллиф томонидан тузилган

¹¹Муаллиф томонидан тузилган

Public Health Ratio	$I_{AS} = 1 - \frac{K + T + Q + R}{N}$	K - number of chronic patients; T - number of industrial injuries or occupational diseases; Q - number of persons with disabilities; P - number of registered illnesses; N - the total population
Housing Coefficient	$I_{UJT} = \frac{M}{M_0}$	M is the total housing affordability index for each population m^2 ; M_0 – minimum living space per person, m^2
The real growth rate of the population	$I_{AO'} = 1 + \frac{N_{tug'} - N_{O'}}{N}$	$N_{tug'}$ – newborn number quantity ; $N_{O'}$ – number of deaths; N –total number of population
The coverage rate of the population with professional education services	$I_{KT} = \frac{N_{ml}^{kt}}{N_{ml}}$	N_{ml}^{kt} - number of able-bodied population having vocational training; N_{ml} – able-bodied population
Ratio of income of the population	$I_{AD} = \frac{D_{ym}}{M_{TK}}$	D_{ym} – gross per capita income; M_{TK} – cost of living in the country
Employment rate	$I_{a6} = \frac{N_6}{A_{иф}}$	N_6 – number of employed in all sectors of the economy; $A_{иф}$ – economically active population
Pensioners' well-being	$K_{ПТФ} = \frac{\Pi_{мин}}{ЯМ}$ $K_{ПТФ} = \frac{\Pi_{урт}}{ЯМ}$ $K_{ПТФ} = \frac{\Pi_{макс}}{ЯМ}$	$K_{ПТФ}$ – pensioners' well-being; $\Pi_{мин}$ – minimum pension; $\Pi_{урт}$ – average pension; $\Pi_{макс}$ – maximum pension amount; $ЯМ$ – minimum living age.

In our opinion, it is expedient to introduce certain types of methods used by international experts to improve the practice of comprehensive assessment of the level of social protection in the country and to bring it into line with standards. To this end, we propose a system of indicators that allows to assess the scope and effectiveness of social protection programs (Table 3):¹²

¹²Babajanian, B.; Hagen-Zanker, J. 2012. Social protection and social exclusion: An analytical framework to assess the links, Background Note (London, Overseas Development Institute). Доступно по адресу: <http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/6889-social-protection-social-exclusion-design-analytical-framework>; Basso, G.; Dolls, M.; Eichhorst, W.; Leoni, T.; Peichl, A. 2012. “The effects of the recent economic crisis on social protection and labour market arrangements across socio-economic groups”, in *Intereconomics*, Vol. 47, No. 4, pp. 217–223.; Behrendt, C. 2013. “Investing in people: Implementing the extension of social security through national social protection floors”, in D. Kucera and I. Islam (eds): *Beyond macroeconomic stability: Structural transformation and inclusive development* (Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan), pp. 228–259.; Доклад о социальной защите в мире 2014/15: Обеспечение экономического восстановления, инклюзивного развития и социальной справедливости / Группа технической поддержки по вопросам достойного труда и Бюро МОТ для стран Восточной Европы и Центральной Азии. – Москва: МОТ, 2015. 436 р. маълумотлари асосида муаллиф томонидан тузилган

- public health ratio;
- housing affordability ratio;
- real population growth rate;
- coverage rate of professional education services;
- coefficient of cash income of the population;
- employment rate;
- The well-being of retirees.

The aforementioned system will reduce the error in assessing the effectiveness and coverage of the social protection system being implemented in the country. In addition, this system of indicators can be used for comparative assessment of the social picture of society, or for achieving accuracy in the assessment of the level of social development of the country and the forecasting of social development trends.

III. Conclusion

To improve the methodology for assessing the effectiveness of social protection programs implemented in the country, we believe it is advisable to:

- Estimating and setting the social threshold of the population in each region, city, and region, taking into account the national features of the country;
 - calculate and determine the cost of living in each district, city, and region;
 - implementation of a single online system for the use of social services for the purpose of monitoring and analyzing the population's access to social services, and the wide use of modern information technologies;
- Comparing the data of the citizens' passports with the current situation and assessing the level of satisfaction of the population's demand for housing in order to study citizens' housing requirements and to assess their housing affordability;
- Examining the cost structure of retirement benefits. At the same time, to determine how much of the pension payments are spent on primary consumer goods and on medicines;
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of programs aimed at promoting the use of civil society services and promoting formal employment in order to assess the informal employment situation

In view of the above, the development of a methodology for assessing the effectiveness and coverage of the social protection system in our country reduces errors in describing problems, shortcomings and achievements in practice.

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