EXPERIENCES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON THE STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURAL MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

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Abstract. The history of human development is closely related to the dynamics of population growth or decline. Judging by world experience, Uzbekistan, like all other countries in the world, will inevitably see evolutionary development processes in the demographic sphere, that is, certain stages of demographic growth. It should be noted that the first of them is associated with a high birth and death rate, and is characterized by a large number of large families and a rapid change of generations. The second aspect is characterized by a sharp decrease in the death rate due to social development and successes in the field of health care, but the high birth rate remains. This leads to a sharp and uncontrolled growth of the population. In this article, we extensively study and analyze the experience and statistics of censuses in the CIS countries.

Key words: census, administrative territorial units, natural movement of population, birth, death, data sources

Administrative-territorial structure is the division of territories into parts (administrative-territorial units) according to the system of local authorities. The administrative-territorial structure is related to natural, political, economic, ethnic, national and other factors and is strengthened on the basis of the constitutions of countries and other legal documents.

In the CIS countries, the high-level administrative-territorial structure has been formed over the years under the influence of the above-mentioned factors, and various structures, including national autonomies, republics, territories, regions, autonomous regions, autonomous districts, and cities of republican federal significance have emerged.

If the higher-level administrative-territorial structure in the CIS countries is considered to be generally well organized, the structure of administrative districts, urban and rural settlements at the lower geographical level is more variable. Its change is influenced by reforms related to urbanization and administrative-territorial reorganization carried out in countries, i.e. the number and composition of administrative districts, the change in the status of a settlement (transferring a rural settlement to an urban category or transferring an urban settlement to a rural category).

Such reforms are carried out almost constantly in countries. However, before the census, the statistical authorities monitor and take into account all the changes during the census period, which is important to obtain the results of the census in accordance with the actual territorial distribution of the population in the country.

Table 1

Administrative-territorial structure of the CIS countries

Name of States	The number of high-level administrative regions	Number of administrative districts	Number of urban settlements	Number of rural settlements
Azerbaijan	1	73	339	**4248**
Armenia	11		49	**954**
Belarus	7	118	200	**23065**
Kazakhstan	17	183	118	**6322**
Kyrgyzstan	9	40	43	**1941**
Moldova	2	32	66	**1616**
Russia	85	1831	2353	**153536**
Tajikistan	4	48	83	**4324**
Uzbekistan	**14**	**206**	**1067**	**10996**

Analyzing the above table, Russia (85), Kazakhstan (17) and the Republic of Uzbekistan (14) have the highest number of high-level administrative regions among the CIS countries. Azerbaijan (1), Moldova (2) and Tajikistan (4) show the lowest indicators. Russia (2353), Uzbekistan (1067) and Azerbaijan (339) have the largest number of settlements among the CIS countries. The lowest indicators are Kyrgyzstan (43), Armenia (49) and Moldova (66).

Table 2

Permanent population of the CIS countries (at the beginning of 2023, million people)

States Total	States Total	
Azerbaijan	10 127	
Armenia	2977	
Belarus(2022)		9256
Kazakhstan		19 756
Kyrgyzstan		7037
Moldova		2604
Russia	146 425	
Tajikistan		9887
Uzbekistan		36 025
Ukraine		40 998

The above table shows that Russia (146.4 million), Ukraine (40.9 million) and Uzbekistan (36.0 million) have the largest population among the CIS countries. . We can see that the lowest indicators are Moldova (2.6 million), Armenia (2.9 million) and Kyrgyzstan (7.0 million).

Table 3

Life expectancy in CIS countries, years

States Total	States Total
Azerbaijan	76
Armenia	75,1
Belarus	74,5
Kazakhstan	71,4
Kyrgyzstan	71,9
Moldova	71,4
Russia	71,5
Tajikistan	75,1
Uzbekistan	73,8

In the table above, we have given life expectancy in CIS countries. Analyzing these data, Azerbaijan (76 years), Armenia (75.1 years) and Tajikistan (75.1 years) have the highest life expectancy. Kazakhstan (71.4 years), Moldova (71.4 years) and Kyrgyzstan (71.9 years) show the lowest indicators.

Registration of data on the natural movement of the population is carried out by registry offices, that is, births, deaths, as well as marriages and annulments, adoptions are registered.

Deed records are created to issue official birth (birth certificate) and death (death certificate) documents, which also contain information about the person in which the event occurred. The date and place of birth, gender, nationality and citizenship of the child, basic socio-demographic characteristics of the parents are indicated in the birth registration; the basic socio-demographic information about the deceased is shown in the registration of death.

Each supporting document, i.e. deed record, is submitted by the registration authorities (in paper or electronic form) to the statistical authorities for processing and formation of data on the natural movement of the population.

The immigration statistical registration card contains the following data of immigrants: date and place of birth, gender, citizenship (nationality), place of residence, where and when they arrived, purpose of arrival, place of employment, level of education, marital status (marriage), children who arrived with adults includes.

On the basis of this data, statistical offices perform processing and form data related to population migration.

In most countries of the CIS, preliminary data on the number of births and deaths by administrative districts and large urban settlements, administrative-territorial units are compiled monthly and quarterly, and final data once a year. Migration indicators are formed mainly on monthly and quarterly basis.

The number of population by administrative-territorial units is carried out by statistical bodies on an annual basis, adding natural growth and migration growth to the population at the beginning of the current year.

Also, the increase or decrease in the population of administrative-territorial units is taken into account based on changes in their composition and boundaries, changes

in the number of urban and rural residents as a result of changes in the status of settlements.

Data on the gender and age of the population are made by the statistical offices every year, taking into account the natural movement and migration phenomena based on the gender and age group.

States	Source of information
Azerbaijan	Administrative information
Armenia	Information of the registry of civil status documents
Belarus	Administrative information, civil registry offices, civil and migration units of internal affairs bodies, as well as information of village executive bodies
Kazakhstan	Information on civil registry (birth, death, marriage, divorce) and medical certificates (birth, death, perinatal death), as well as records of migration services
Kyrgyzstan	State registration service information: birth, death, marriage, divorce
Moldova	Information from the State Services Agency (population register), Border Inspection, Ministry of Internal Affairs
Russia	Administrative information, registration information at the registry office
Tajikistan	Registration information at the registry office
Uzbekistan	Administrative data: birth, death, marriage, divorce of the registry office and immigration, emigration data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

Figure 1. A source of information on natural population movement and migration

We will analyze the natural movement of the population, migration of the population, as well as the accounting of the total population, its gender and age structure in the administrative-territorial units in the national statistical offices of the CIS countries.

Azerbaijan. The sources of information on the number of births, deaths, arrivals and departures are administrative data. Gender and age composition by administrative districts is compiled by five-year age groups. Gender and age structure of urban and rural settlements are not considered separately.

Armenia. The number of births, deaths, arrivals and departures is compiled by administrative districts, urban and rural settlements. The population of the Republic of Armenia is divided into quarters, districts - higher-level administrative units, cities, and rural population of the district as a whole. The population of rural settlements is compiled according to the data of household accounting books. The gender and age structure of the population consists of urban and rural residents and residents of the

capital.

Belarus. The population is compiled annually, age and gender composition by one-year and five-year age groups by administrative districts, cities and urban-type settlements. The number of population and its age and gender composition are not kept in rural settlements.

Kazakhstan. Current population demographics statistics are based on civil status records (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) and associated medical data (births, deaths, perinatal deaths), as well as migration services' records of immigration and immigration for permanent residence.

Results of natural growth, number of births, total birth rate, number of deaths, total mortality, infant mortality, child mortality, number of marriages and divorces, total number of marriages and divorces, migration balance, number of migrants, external and internal migration data by regions and districts will be formed by the administrative districts of the centers (including urban and rural settlements).

The total population is kept only by cities, districts and district centers (including urban and rural settlements) of republican and regional significance. The population in one-year and five-year age groups is conducted once a year in the republic, the capital and cities of republican significance (and their districts within the city), regions, cities of regional significance and administrative districts by sex and location (urban and rural population). .

Kyrgyzstan. Data on the number of births, deaths, as well as the number of marriages and divorces are aggregated by administrative districts, urban settlements and rural areas.

Data on the number of people who moved and left are kept by districts (by urban and rural population of the district) and urban settlements. Every year, the National Statistics Committee keeps an account of the gender and age structure of the population in the republic, regions, districts, cities, urban settlements.

n addition, the National Statistical Committee divides the population into two categories: urban and rural. The National Statistical Committee does not keep population counts for rural settlements.

This information is provided by local self-government bodies based on data from the farm book. Also, local self-government bodies by gender and age groups of rural population (total 0-15 years, 16-17 years, 16-57 years for women, 16-62 years for men, 58 years and older for women, 58 years and older for men 63 years and older) also provides data.

Moldova. Available data at the level of administrative districts:

- on the number of births, deaths, marriages and divorces, as well as internal migration (by sex, five-year age groups);

- by urban settlements - about births, deaths, marriages, divorces, migration (the total number of arrivals and departures without distribution by gender and age);

- by rural settlements - the number of births, deaths, marriages and divorces. Until January 1, 2019, according to current statistics, the number, gender and age composition of the permanent population (total, men, women) was calculated once a year.

At the same time, since 2005, estimates of the existing population without gender

distribution for all settlements of the country by separate age groups (0-3, 3-6, 3-7, 0-14, 7-16, 15-57/62) done. Starting from 2019, the transition to the calculation of the number of the population with the usual place of residence was carried out.

Currently, the population of the Republic of Moldova is calculated by the place of permanent residence (total men and women by age). In order to develop data on the number of permanent residents at the regional level, it is necessary to access individual data from administrative sources, for which legal and organizational issues must be resolved. Currently, at the level of administrative districts, permanent population and existing population are calculated (without gender distribution); the number of permanent residents and existing residents of urban settlements is calculated (gender distribution); the number of existing population in rural settlements is maintained (without gender distribution).

Russia. In the Russian Federation, the formation of statistical data on population demography by administrative territorial units is carried out by municipalities in accordance with the Law of October 6, 2003 "On General Principles of Organization of Local Self-Government in the Russian Federation". The number of population, its age and sex composition is calculated, the number of births, the number of deaths, including the causes of death, arrivals, departures, marriages, divorces, infant mortality, total birth and death rates are compiled. Tables on the number of deaths and births are calculated for large municipalities with a population of 100,000 or more.

Tajikistan. In the Republic of Tajikistan, data on the number of births, deaths, arrivals and departures is collected annually in order to calculate the population of regions, Dushanbe city and districts.

The population is formed by the republic, regions, Dushanbe city, districts and urban settlements. Calculation of gender and age composition (by age) is carried out in the republic, regions, cities, villages.

In these analyses, the information posted on the websites of the national statistical services of the CIS countries and other official websites of the state authorities of the countries and the information prepared by the CIS statistical committee as part of the interstate information exchange were used.

By analyzing the obtained data, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1.   All CIS member states regulate the rights and obligations of statistical accounting objects and subjects: respondents (legal entities and individuals), state bodies that collect, provide and process data in compliance with data confidentiality, as well as regulate their publication and presentation to users. adopted laws on official statistics. These laws were developed in accordance with the basic principles of official statistics approved by the UN General Assembly Resolution No. 68/261 of January 29, 2014 and are of decisive importance for the operation of statistical systems of countries. Also, laws on conducting national population census were adopted in the Republic of Belarus, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

All statistical activities of countries, including statistical bodies, activities of ministries that collect and provide departmental statistical data, are carried out in accordance with national statistical work programs approved annually by governments and financed from national budgets.

2. During the last decades, the territorial distribution of the population of most of the CIS countries is characterized by a predominant proportion of the urban population. Currently, 50 to 80 percent of the population of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, Uzbekistan and Ukraine are urban residents. At the same time, except for Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, the share of the population living in the capital is increasing in most countries. In recent years, capital cities have become centers that attract people from both small towns and urban-type settlements, as well as from rural areas, due to increased demand for labor and the diversification of employment. Baku (Azerbaijan), Yerevan (Armenia), Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) and Chisinau (Moldova) make up more than 40 percent of the total city population. A relatively more complete set of demographic data is available for urban settlements than for rural settlements.

Current population and age composition indicators are formed at the level of administrative districts and urban settlements, which are divided into urban and rural population. Such calculations are not carried out for rural settlements.

In almost all CIS countries, annual data on the number of births, deaths, immigrants and emigrants are compiled at the level of administrative districts and urban settlements. In a number of countries, such data for rural areas are compiled without specifying each rural settlement for the total rural population of the administrative district. In some countries, these data are not aggregated and results are not generated.

As the sources of the current demographic statistics, the records of the deeds entered by the civil registry office in the registration of the natural movement of the population, as well as the data of the migration passes on the migration or migration of the population recorded by the internal affairs (migration) authorities. is used. As a result of the automated processing of these data by the statistical offices, aggregated data with the owner abstracted is formed. In a number of countries, the source of information on rural settlements is the household census, which allows obtaining specific demographic data.

List of used literature:

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