

Demographic Characteristics of Population Growth in Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

This article examines the demographic characteristics of population growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the issues of natural and mechanical population growth in the country and its regions.

Key words: Birth, death, natural increase, population density, migration, migration balance.

The geographical study of the population has always been central to socio-economic geography. The location of the population in different regions differs by its territorial features. The location of the population is primarily influenced by natural resources and living conditions, the structure of sectors of the economy and the specialization of the regional economy, the characteristics of the development of demographic processes [15].

In recent years, the decline in the population of the republic, the decline in natural growth and the high number of migrants compared to immigrants have had an impact [1]. For example, the natural population growth in 1991 was 593 thousand people, in 2000 - 392 thousand people, in 2013 - 534 thousand people, in 2017 - 554.7 thousand people, in 2018 - 613.6 thousand people [14].

The analysis shows that population growth is not the same at the regional level and at the national level. For example. In 1979, Uzbekistan had a population of 15,391,000, and by 1995 the population had reached 22,562,000, an increase of 46.6% over 1979. Currently, 34,558.8 thousand people (January 1, 2021) live in the country, which is 65% more than in 1991 and 11% more than in 1995. During these years, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions are characterized by high demographic growth [13].

Among the regions, population growth during 1915-2020 was highest in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Surkhandarya, Tashkent, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Namangan and Samarkand regions [12]. The demographic indicators of the remaining regions were lower than the national level (Table 1).

Table 1: In the territorial structure of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan phase

T/ P		Territory thousand km ²	Population						In 2020 Growth compare d to 2015%
			2015y	2016y	2017y	2018y	2019y	2020y	
	Republic of Uzbekistan The Republic of	448,97	31 022,5	31575, 3	32120, 5	32656, 7	33255, 5	34558, 9	111,3
1	Karakalpak stan Regions:	166,59	1 763,1	1791,1	1817,5	1842,3	1869,8	1923,8	6,7M
2	Andijon	4,30	2 857,3	2910,5	2962,5	3011,7	3066,9	3188,2	111,5
3	Buxoro	40,22	1 785,4	1815,2	1843,5	1870,2	1894,8	1946,9	109
4	Jizzax	21,21	1 250,1	1276,1	1301,0	1325,0	1352,4	1410,6	112
5	Kashkadar ya	28,57	2 958,9	3025,6	3088,8	3148,4	3213,1	3334,5	112
6	Navoi	111,09	913,2	927,9	942,8	958,0	979,5	1013,8	111
7	Namangan	7,44	2 554,2	2603,4	2652,4	2699,6	2752,9	2867,4	112
8	Samarkand	16,77	3 514,8	3583,9	3651,7	3720,1	3798,9	3947,4	112
9	Surxondary o	20,10	2 358,3	2411,5	2462,3	2514,2	2569,9	2681	113
10	Sirdaryo	4,28	777,1	790,6	803,1	815,9	829,9	861,1	110
11	Tashkent	15,25	2 758,3	2794,1	2829,3	2861,2	2898,5	2994	108,5
12	Fergana	6,76	3 444,9	3505,3	3564,8	3620,2	3683,3	3819,9	110,8
13	Khorezm	6,05	1 715,6	1746,9	1776,7	1805,0	1835,7	1893,1	110,3
14	Tashkent	0,34	2 371,3	2393,2	2424,1	2464,9	2509,9	2677,2	112,9

The table is based on data from the Republican Statistics Committee.

Due to the size of the territory of Uzbekistan, its natural conditions and opportunities for socio-economic development have varied. Therefore, the average population density in the country in 2020 was 76.9 people per 1 sq. Km, which is 9.1 people in Navoi region and 741 people in Andijan region. It is known that the population has long been located close to water sources. Therefore, the population density in the valleys of the country is high [2]. For example, this figure is 565 in Fergana, 385.4 in Namangan and 312.9 in Khorezm region [11]. Among the regions of Uzbekistan, Navoi region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan have the lowest population density, with a population density of 9-11.5 people.

According to 2020 data, 50.6% of the population of Uzbekistan (January 1, 2021) live in urban areas.

The population of the Republic of Uzbekistan is growing only through self-reconstruction. In terms of population, our country is a country with an average demographic potential in the world. Uzbekistan has the third largest population in the CIS after Russia and Ukraine, and the first among Central Asian countries.

From the data in Table 2, it is clear that one of the main indicators of population growth is the ratio of births, deaths and migration per thousand population among the population of this region or a particular region [10].

The following conclusions can be drawn from the analysis of data on natural population growth rates in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2009-2018. Birth rate per 1,000 people ranged from 21.0 per thousand to 23.5 per thousand. The highest natural population growth rates were observed in 2009, 2015, and 2018 (18.6% 0) [9].

Surkhandarya region is one of the regions in the country with a high rate of natural population growth. The main reason for this is the high share of the rural population in the population of the region (64.5%), the preservation of many children in accordance with historical national traditions, high life expectancy, stable mortality [8].

The total birth rate is higher than in all regions of the country. In the last decades from 2009 to 2018, the region ranked second only to Khorezm in 2009 in terms of birth rate, but took the lead in the remaining years [7].

In 2009, the birth rate in the province was 24.9 per thousand, while in 2015 this figure rose to a record high of 227.0 per thousand. Only this figure in 2016 decreased by 1.3 per thousand compared to 2015. Only after 2016 did this figure rise again. In all the years under study, the birth rate in the region was higher than the total birth rate in the country [6].

If we look at the analysis of the mortality rate in the population of the region, in 2009-2010 the mortality rate was 3.9 per thousand population, while from 2011 to 2016 it was relatively high and stable.

The natural growth rate of the region's population per thousand population was 19.2 per thousand in 2012, 19.8 per thousand in 2010, and the highest in 2015 was 22.9 per thousand. In other years, the figure was lower than in 2015 [5].

Table 2: Natural population growth rate of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Surkhandarya region (per thousand people).

Year	Number of births		Number of dead		Natural reproduction	
	Republic of Uzbekistan	Surkhandarya region	Republic of Uzbekistan	Surkhandarya region	Republic of Uzbekistan	Surkhandarya region
2009	23,4	24,9	4,8	3,9	18,6	21
2010	22,0	23,7	4,8	3,9	17,2	19,8
2011	21,2	24,6	4,9	4,1	16,3	20,5
2012	21,0	23,4	4,9	4,2	16,1	19,2
2013	22,5	24,7	4,8	4,2	17,1	20,5
2014	23,3	26,0	4,9	4,2	18,4	21,8
2015	23,5	27,0	4,9	4,1	18,6	22,9
2016	22,8	25,7	4,9	4,3	17,9	21,4
2017	22,1	26,1	5,0	4,6	17,1	21,5
2018	23,3	26,9	4,7	4,2	18,6	2121,8

The table is based on the data of the Republican Statistics Committee and the regional statistics department.

Population growth in countries and regions is affected not only by natural population growth but also by population migration processes [18].

In Uzbekistan, population migration has been negative since 1970-1980 [4].

Table 3: Population migration in the Republic of Uzbekistan (person)

Years	The newcomers	They are gone	Migration balance
2000	145880	212472	-66592
2005	144778	246386	- 101608
2010	139775	183858	- 44083
2011	136565	184149	- 47584
2012	169701	210653	- 40952
2013	155084	89650	-34566
2014	145354	183916	- 38562
2015	139280	168579	- 29299
2016	141548	167796	- 26248
2017	157149	175748	- 18599
2018	160103	174832	- 14729
2019	158 861	169 547	-10686
2020	191197	203703	-12506

The table is based on data from the Republican Statistics Committee.

At the same time, the number of visitors has been steadily declining since 2015, excluding some years. Since 2015, this figure has increased. For example, the largest number of arrivals in the country was observed in 2020, when 191.1 thousand people came, but this year the number of departures exceeded them and amounted to 203.7 thousand people. As a result, the migration balance in 2020 is 12.5 thousand people. This figure was the highest in 2005, at 101.6 thousand people (Table 3).

In short, the regeneration of the population in our country is based on the processes of natural and mechanical movements of the population. The population of the republic is growing mainly due to natural growth. On the contrary, the migration balance is negative and the share of those who left is higher than that of those who came [3].

Active demographic processes in the population of the country create the basis for the formation of labor resources. In this regard, the country is implementing comprehensive socio-economic reforms aimed at improving the welfare of the population, along with the effective use of labor resources and employment.

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