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STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHANGES IN DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES AND PUBLIC HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

The article examines changes in demographic processes and statistics. On the contrary, rapid population growth also poses challenges in a number of areas, such as the formation of the education and health systems, manufacturing, employment, and the planning of government spending on the social sphere. Economic reforms in each country are characterized primarily by the state of its labor resources, their level of professional training and compliance with the requirements of today's labor market. The set of needs, social norms and attitudes that determine the demographic behavior of a country's population has a certain effect on population growth. When analyzing the average age of the population of some countries in the world, in early 2020, the country with the highest age at this age was Japan, with an average age of 47.3 years. In the next places are Ukraine 40.6 years, Belarus 40.0 years, which, in turn, leads to a shortage of labor in the country.

KEYWORDS: *Geography, Demographic Processes, Great Geographical Discoveries, Population Reproduction, Births, Deaths, Comparative Demography,*

INTRODUCTION

In the history of the development of society, information about the number, composition, demographic processes, including population reproduction, has existed since ancient times on the planet and in its various regions. In the first century, Strabo wrote a 17-volume book, Geography, which provided valuable information on nature, economy, ethnography, and population. Medieval sources also contain information about farms, the number of soldiers, the number of people who died of starvation and various epidemics in wars. The period from the 16th century to the beginning of the 19th century is of special importance in the development of the study of demographic processes. Because during this period, conditions were created for the emergence of demographic knowledge.

Demographic processes, like all processes in society, develop interconnected under the influence of social, economic, political and other processes. Statistics on the main natural demographic processes, births, deaths, migration from one place to another for permanent residence (population migration) show a "photo" of the quantity and quality of the countries population. The decline in the country's population makes it difficult to perform certain functions of the state and may eventually lead to the country's disappearance from the world political map. On the contrary, rapid population growth also poses challenges in a number of areas, such as the formation of the education and health systems, manufacturing, employment, and the planning of government spending on the social sphere. At the same time, the differences between the demographic development trends of the countries increase the difference in the level of economic development between the developed and developing countries. In developed countries, population decline and "aging" are observed, while in developing countries, on the contrary, there is a rapid increase. Economic reforms in each country are characterized primarily by the state of its labor resources, their level of professional training and compliance with the requirements of today's labor market. The set of needs, social norms and attitudes that determine the demographic behavior of a country's population has a certain effect on population growth. In order to regulate socio-economic processes, demographic processes and factors influencing their development are studied. Statistical data play an important role in the analysis of demographic processes, determining their prospects, planning the development of society. Statistical data on demographic processes are called demographic statistics. Demographic statistics (population statistics) is a branch of socio-economic statistics that collects, processes, expresses and analyzes data on the number, composition, location and reproduction of a population or its groups using statistical methods. Statistics: Today the world's population is 7.8 billion. more than 7 million people (an average of 1.1 percent) in the last year. The Republic of Uzbekistan ranks 41st in the world in terms of population. The Republic of Uzbekistan is consistently implementing economic reforms aimed at ensuring economic stability. The role of the country's demographic development is great, and the study of such aspects as population, its growth, location, demographic composition is of great importance in the implementation of economic goals aimed at social interests. This is because the population, as both a major productive force and a consumer, is crucial to the development of society. Population is a dynamic indicator, the change of which occurs every second under the influence of demographic processes (as a result of natural and mechanical movement of the population). The permanent population of the Republic of Uzbekistan increased from 20.6 million in 1991 to 34.6 million by 2021. Since independence, the population has grown by an average of 0.5 million people annually, maintaining a 1.7 percent increase. If we analyze the population of Uzbekistan by gender, we can see that during the years of independence, 50.6% of the total population were women and 49.4% were men, now 49.7% of the total population are women and 50.3% are men. In the first years of independence, 40.3% of the population lived in urban areas and 59.7% in rural areas. Today, 50.6% of the population lives in urban areas. 4 percent of the population lives in rural areas.

The natural movement of the population is the process of changing the number, composition and structure of the population under the influence of direct (birth, death) and indirect (number of marriages and divorces) factors. In 2020, the natural population growth in the country was 666.2 thousand, which was 19.5 natural growths per 1,000 population (coefficient). Birth is an indicator that characterizes the occurrence of birth processes and other features. Birth dynamics from 1991 to the present show 550,000 births and fewer between 1998 and 2006. In 2020, 841.8 thousand children were registered, corresponding to 24.6 babies per 1,000 populations (coefficient). In 1991, 130.3 thousand deaths were registered in the country, and in 2020 - 175.6 thousand deaths, per

1,000 population (coefficient) in 1991 was 6.2 deaths, and by 2020 (coefficient) 5.1 deaths were observed. Mechanical (migration) movement of the population is the movement of the population (migrants) for the purpose of permanent residence across a certain territory (country, region, district, city, town and other settlement) in order to change their place of residence. The dynamics of migration from the year of independence to the present day was the highest in 1991-1994, with an average of 311 thousand people. thousand people, of which 190.1 thousand people moved within the territory of the republic, 1.1 thousand people from foreign countries. In particular, the figure for women was the highest at 115.4 thousand people. The main part of immigrants to the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020 is the Republic of Kazakhstan (37.0% of total immigrants), the Russian Federation (22.3%), the Republic of Tajikistan (20.0%), the Kyrgyz Republic (8.5%). The Republic of Turkmenistan (1.3 percent) and other countries (10.9 percent).

The dynamics of emigration from the year of independence to the present day averaged around 385,000 people in 1991-1994, the highest rates ever recorded. Between 1995 and 2005, the average migration rate was around 250,000, and since 2006 it has been around 180,000. In 2020, the total number of emigrants amounted to 203.7 thousand people, of which 190.1 thousand people moved to the territory of the republic, 13.6 thousand people to foreign countries. In particular, this figure was the highest among women at 122.3 thousand people. According to the Labor Code, the age of the population is divided into three groups - those under working age (children and adolescents under 16), working age (men aged 16 to 60 and women aged 16 to 55) and the working age population (men over 60 and 55). older women).The permanent population of the republic in the first year of independence as of January 1, 1991 was 43.1% of the total working age population, and as of January 1, 2020 this figure was 30.7%, and the working age population was 12. Decreased by 4 percent. As of January 1, 1991, the working age population was 49.1 percent, and as of January 1, 2020, it was 58.8 percent, with a gap of 9.4 percent. As of January 1, 1991, 7.8 percent of the total population was of working age, and as of January 1, 2020, it was 10.5 percent, and the gap between the two increased by 2.7 percent.

When analyzing the average age of the population of some countries in the world, in early 2020, the country with the highest age at this age was Japan, with an average age of 47.3 years. In the next places are Ukraine 40.6 years, Belarus 40.0 years, which, in turn, leads to a shortage of labor in the country. We can also see Tajikistan (24.5 years), Kyrgyzstan (26.5 years) and Uzbekistan (29.0 years) as countries with an average age of less than 30 years, which indicates that there is a sufficient labor force in the labor market.

In short, changes in demographic processes in the country have a direct impact on changes in supply and demand for labor resources.

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