

UZBEKISTAN
Metaata
Maternal mortality rate

H.HEADER DATA

0. PREREQUISITES

A. 0.1 Legal environment

0.1.1 Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The State Statistics Committee (SSC) is operating independently under the Law on "State Statistics" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated December 12, 2002, amended in 2012, which regulates relations in the sphere of organization of state statistics work, defines powers of state statistics agencies and creates a normative basis for maintaining the uniform system of statistical information.

In September 2017, a new Statute on the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been introduced to specifying the mandate, the functions and the structure of the SSC, which shall be the principal data collecting, processing, analyzing and dissemination agency responsible for co-coordinating, monitoring and supervising the National Statistical System. Its functions include the provision of a uniform statistical methodology corresponding to international standards.

The SSC, like other State statistics agencies performing statistical work, shall have the right, within the limits of their powers, to request and obtain state statistical reports, administrative accounting data, and other data necessary for the conduct of state statistical observations, as well as explanations appended to the reports from other offices.

According to the presidential decree Nr.5054, dated December 12, 2017, economic and financial data in the country should be compliant and coordinated under the IMF GDSS system.

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to the Article 9 of the Law on Statistics, State statistics agencies shall perform statistical work in interaction with other state bodies in fulfillment of the Program of State Statistical Works. State statistics agencies permit other state agencies and legal entities to perform separate actions concerning their powers in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation. Other state agencies and legal entities shall conduct statewide

statistical observations according to the Program of State Statistical Work, as well as departmental statistical observations according to the forms coordinated with the authorized state statistics agency. The data of departmental statistical observations shall be submitted to the authorized state statistics agency at its request. In addition, the Statistics Council, a collegial advisory body, ensures coordination on problems associated with the development, functioning and coordination of state statistics under the authorized state statistics agency. The Statistics Council may appoint expert commissions to examine separate matters of state statistics. Experts may be invited to meetings of the Statistical Council and the expert commissions, and representatives of ministries, state committees and departments may be heard on matters of state statistics. The composition of the Statistical Council shall be approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

0.1.3 Confidentiality of individual reporters' data

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

Under the Article 7 of the Law on State Statistics, State statistics agencies shall be obliged to ensure confidentiality of individual statistical data, preservation of state secrets and trade secrets of legal entities and anonymity of data regarding individuals. In addition, the Statute of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Sep.2017) stipulates that the SSC shall take security measures to prevent confidentiality issues (art. 13.c, §15), including on bank secrecy (13.c, §11). Lastly, according to the Article 5 of the Law on State Statistics, interference by state agencies and local public authorities in the state statistics activities shall not be permitted.

The employees of SSC must follow a Code of Ethics, including an oath of secrecy, not to disclose any information availed to them while carrying out their duties as assigned to them. They are informed of duties upon appointment. Each employee of the SSC is required to sign a contract which requires him not to disclose such data.

A. 0.2 Resources

0.2.1 Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing (Encouraged)

[Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing for statistical programs currently available as well as what would be required for programmed statistical outputs.]

The formation of data on demography at the republican level is carried out by the staff of Department of Demography and Labour Statistics, Division for Formation and Analysis of Demographic Indicators of the State committee on statistics. At the regional level, this indicator is formed by the staff of Divisions of Demography and Labour Statistics of the territorial statistics Departments.

6 employees work in the Division for Formation and Analysis of Demographic Indicators and on average 5 employees work in the Divisions of Demography and Labour Statistics of the territorial Departments. The number of employees is sufficient for fulfilling the set tasks on formation of statistical data on population statistics.

All employees have the corresponding qualification level. The regular training of employees at the courses of the Centre for Staff Retraining and Statistical Researches under

the State committee on statistics contributes to maintaining and developing skills at work.

The electronic computing resources are sufficient for fulfilling the set tasks, the software is periodically updated and corresponds to the set and arising tasks. Each workplace is provided with a personal computer connected to the local network. The sufficient protection of electronic computing resources is provided, as well as by providing the emergency support systems for restoring the statistical information.

The material-technical and other resources correspond to the set tasks.

The provided financial resources are sufficient for carrying out the works stipulated by the Program of state statistical works on demography statistics.

INTEGRITY

1.1 Professionalism

1.1.1 Impartiality of statistics

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to the Law on Statistics (Article 4), the basic principles of the State Statistics include accuracy, objectivity and impartiality. In addition, the Statute of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (art. 13 c., §6) stipulates that the principles of the SSC should include impartiality.

1.1.2 Selection of sources, methodology, and modes of dissemination

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to the Law on Statistics (Article 15), statistical data shall be used for state and scientific purposes, for informing the public, ensuring rights, freedoms and lawful interests of users. Primary statistics obtained by state statistics agencies from legal persons, their representations and branches, natural persons, including individual businessmen, shall be used for statistical purposes only for the preparation of summary statistical indicators and shall be published in summary and anonymous form. Statistics that contain the state and trade secrets shall be submitted in the manner prescribed under law.

1.1.3 Commenting on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The SSC can, on ad-hoc basis, comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

1.2 Transparency

1.2.1 Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing, and dissemination

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to the Law on Statistics (Article 4), the basic principles of the state statistics include accessibility, transparency and openness. The terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing and dissemination are incorporated into Uzbekistan's laws and resolutions dealing with statistics. These legislative measures are on the websites and thus accessible to the public. Thus, the *Law on State Statistics Committee (2002)* and Resolution Number 368 are posted on the Committee's website (www.stat.uz). The *Law* is also reproduced in the Bulletin of Oliy Majalis (Parliament), and included in the data base on laws and regulations (www.norma.uz), as well as that of the Ministry of Justice accessible on the address www.Lex.uz.

1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to release

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The government has no access to SSC data prior to their release. The State statistics Committee are independent in the dissemination of statistical data. Interference by state agencies shall not be permitted (cf. Article 5 of the Law on Statistics). Only the Chairman of the Committee has access to statistics prior to release.

1.2.3 Attribution of statistical products

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

Data released to the public are clearly identified by the data producing agency (logo and footnotes).

1.2.4 Advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques.

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

Before a move to a new methodology, the SSC provides to the public advance notice when major changes are introduced in methodology and statistical techniques. The SSC posts on its website a relevant methodological note explaining what changes users should expect.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Concepts and definitions

2.1.1 Concepts and definitions (Required)

[Degree to which the overall structure of concepts and definitions follows internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

The used concepts and definitions are based on internationally recognized statistical systems.

The following international recommendations are used for determining the maternal mortality rate:

“Principles and recommendations for statistical recording system of natural population movement”, approved by the UN Statistical commission at the 45th session in 2014 (The third revised edition, UNO New York, 2015).

“The recommendations on statistics of international migration” (The first revised edition, UNO New York, 1998).

The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, endorsed by the International conference on the Tenth revision of the ICD in 1989 and adopted by the Forty-third session of the World Health Assembly.

The Population and Housing Census in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (2010 Round Census Practice Review, UNO New York, 2016).

The guidance on the use of administrative sources and sample surveys for measuring international migration in the CIS countries, UNECE, 2016.

The national normative standards and legal acts:

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the procedure for resolving issues of the administrative-territorial structure, naming and renaming of toponymic objects in the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated August 30, 1996 №276-I;

The Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 30, 1998 №607-I;

The Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 30, 1998 №607-I;

The decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On approval of the rules of registration of acts of civil status” dated November 14, 2016, №387;

The order of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On approval of recording forms of acts of civil status and rules for filling in them” dated October 23, 2012, №234-MX;

The appendix № 2 “The counterfoil of the medical certificate of perinatal death”, appendix № 3 “The counterfoil of the medical certificate of death” to the Order of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On approval of the Instruction on the procedure for issuing a medical birth certificate, medical certificate of perinatal death and death in health care institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan ” dated February 27, 2010 № 56;

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures on improving the passport system in the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated January 5, 2011 № YII-4262;

The Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the Instruction" On the procedure for implementing the passport system in the Republic of Uzbekistan "dated April 9, 1999 № 55;

The methodological provisions on the formation of main demographic indicators, approved by the State committee on statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 2, 2013;

The guidelines for coding information of acts of civil status and coupons of statistical reporting in the formation of key demographic indicators, approved by the

State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics on January 23, 2015.

2.2 Scope

2.2.1 Scope (Required)

2.2.1.1 Scope of the data

[Scope of the data.]

The geographic coverage of the data includes the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 provinces and Tashkent city.

The data covers the following groupings: by gender, city and village.

The data on the maternal mortality rate covers those who died in the Republic of Uzbekistan and those citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who died abroad (without exceptions).

The maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births is defined as the ratio of the number of dead mothers to the number of born (alive) multiplied by 100,000.

2.2.1.2 Exceptions to coverage

[Exceptions to coverage.]

The exceptions from statistical coverage are not available.

2.2.1.3 Unrecorded activity

[Unrecorded activity.]

The unaccounted activity is not available.

2.3 Classification/sectorization

2.3.1 Classification/sectorization (Required as relevant to data category)

[Broad consistency of classification/sectorization systems used with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

The international system for classifying diseases and causes of death ICD-10 is used for compiling data on statistics of population mortality.

The statistical classifier “System of designating objects of administrative-territorial formations of the Republic of Uzbekistan” is used for compiling data on the territory.

2.4 Basis for recording

2.4.1 Valuation (Required as relevant to data category)

[Types of prices (market, historical, administrative, basic, purchasers’, producer, etc.) used to value flows and stocks.]

The main accounting unit is a person.

2.4.2 Recording basis (Required as relevant to data category)

[Degree to which recording meets requirements for accrual accounting.]

Keeping track of born ones, deceased ones, marriages and divorces is carried out while registering entries in the civil registry bodies (under the Ministry of Justice).

Keeping track of migration is carried out while filling in the coupons of arrival and departure by the Divisions of migration and registration of citizenship of the territorial Departments (divisions) of Internal Affairs (under the Ministry of Internal Affairs).

2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures (Encouraged)

[Broad consistency of grossing/netting procedures with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

The maternal mortality rate per 100,000 born ones is defined as the ratio of the number of dead mothers to the number of born ones (alive) multiplied by 100,000.

3. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY

3.1 Source data

3.1.1 Source data collection programs (Required)

[Comprehensiveness of source data from administrative and survey data collection programs, and appropriateness of the collection modality for country-specific conditions.]

The main source of maternal mortality statistics is death records and medical certificate.

The data on maternal mortality statistics is collected annually.

The assessment of the initial data is carried out systematically with quarterly periodicity.

The assessment results are tracked and taken into account in the statistical process.

The accuracy and reliability parameter is applied in relation to annual and quarterly estimates of the population size.

3.1.2 Source data definitions, scope, sectorization, classifications, valuation, and time of recording (Encouraged)

[Degree to which source data approximate definitions, scope, sectorization, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required (as described in 2.1.1-2.4.3).]

The initial data are close enough to the required parameters in terms of definition, statistical coverage, classification, assessment and registration time.

The births are subject to obligatory registration in the Civil Registry Office of the Ministry of Justice.

The absolute numbers of events are obtained on the basis of statistical development of the information contained in the second copies of the records of birth certificates.

3.1.3 Source data timeliness (Encouraged)

[Source data timeliness relative to what is required for producing statistical outputs whose timeliness meets applicable data standard (SDDS requirements or GDDS recommendations).]

The data collection programme ensures their timely receipt.

The initial data is developed following the results of each quarter by the State committee on statistics within the time frames established by the statistical works Program, in the republic as a whole and by regions.

The development of annual data on natural movement is carried out according to the date of the event, the development of monthly data - according to the date of registration of the event. The maternal mortality rate per 100,000 born ones is defined as the ratio of the number of deceased mothers to the number of born ones (alive) multiplied by 100,000.

3.2 Assessment of source data

3.2.1 Source data assessment (Encouraged)

[Routine assessment of source data—including censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records (e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and nonsampling error); whether assessment results are monitored; how results are used to guide statistical processes.]

The received data is analyzed, undergoes the obligatory control and verification of regional statistical departments in the State committee on statistics. When the registration errors are detected, the information must be specified.

3.3 Statistical techniques

3.3.1 Source data statistical techniques (Required as relevant to data category)

[Statistical techniques in data compilation to deal with data sources (e.g., to align them with target concepts from 2.1.1).]

The data on the maternal mortality rate covers those who died in the Republic of Uzbekistan and those citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who died abroad (without exceptions).

The maternal mortality rate per 100,000 born ones is defined as the ratio of the number of deceased mothers to the number of born (alive) multiplied by 100,000.

The applied statistical methods correspond to sound statistical procedures, that allows to minimize errors in processing.

The data compilation procedures allow to minimize errors in data processing, such as errors in coding and editing data and compiling tables.

3.3.2 Other statistical procedures (Required as relevant to data category)

[Statistical techniques employed in other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis).]

The correction and transformation of data are carried out using methodological provisions for the formation of main demographic indicators, guidelines for coding information of acts of civil status and coupons of statistical recording while forming the main demographic indicators, approved by the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics.

3.4 Data validation

3.4.1 Validation of intermediate results (Encouraged)

[Assessment and investigation of statistical discrepancies in intermediate data.]

The regular collation of evaluative and reporting data is carried out. The difference between operational and clarified data is insignificant.

3.4.2 Assessment of intermediate data (Encouraged)

[Assessment and investigation of statistical discrepancies in intermediate data.]

The regular assessment and verification of intermediate and output statistical data is carried out.

Following the results of the annual development, the clarification of data is carried out on the number of registered deceased people by the date of the occurring event.

3.4.3 Assessment of discrepancies and other problems in statistical outputs (Encouraged)

[Investigation of statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs.]

The statistical discrepancies in the intermediate data are evaluated and studied.

The statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of the presence of problems in the output statistical data are studied.

In case of detecting discrepancies in previously published data, the changes are made to these data in subsequent publications.

3.5 Revision studies

3.5.1 Revision studies and analyses (Encouraged)

[Periodicity with which studies and analyses of revisions and/or updates are carried out; whether and how they are used internally to inform statistical processes (see also 4.3.3).]

The study and analysis of revisions are carried out systematically with quarterly periodicity, and their results are taken into account in internal statistical work.

4. SERVICEABILITY

4.1 Periodicity and timeliness

4.1.1 Periodicity (Required)

[Periodicity of statistical outputs relative to applicable dissemination standard (SDDS requirement or GDDS recommendation).]

The periodicity and timeliness meet internationally recognized standards for data dissemination.

The data on maternal mortality statistics is collected annually.

The data on natural population movement and migration statistics is published annually, that meets the requirements of the IMF GDDS.

4.1.2 Timeliness (Required)

[Timeliness of statistical outputs relative to applicable dissemination standard (SDDS requirement or GDDS recommendation).]

The quarterly preliminary information on population is prepared during 10 days after the end of the reporting period.

The annual data on the maternal mortality rate for the republic as a whole and by provinces for the reporting year is available in April next year.

The indicators of demographic statistics as a whole for the republic and provinces for the reporting year is available in August next year.

4.2 Consistency

4.2.1 Internal consistency (Required as relevant to data category)

[Consistency of statistics within the dataset.]

The statistical data is characterized by internal consistency, comparable in time.

4.2.2 Temporal consistency (Encouraged)

[Consistency or reconcilability of statistics over a reasonable period of time.]

There are comparable time series of data for a sufficient period of time. The time series begin from 1991.

4.2.3 Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency (Encouraged)

[Consistency or reconcilability of statistics with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical frameworks.]

The statistical data is agreed with data received from other sources (public health authorities and others).

4.3 Revision

4.3.1 Revision and/or update schedule (Required)

[Transparency and regularity of revision/update schedule.]

The data review cycle is determined in advance. The time periods for the preparation of preliminary and final data are determined annually by the developed Programme of state statistical works.

4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised/updated data (Required)

[Identification of preliminary and/or revised/updated data.]

During the data dissemination the users are informed whether the data is preliminary. When the preliminary data is published, the corresponding entry is made.

4.3.3 Dissemination of revision studies and analyses (Encouraged)

[Dissemination of revision studies and analyses (see also 3.5.1).]

The analysis of revised data is carried out in comparison with preliminary data, which allows to evaluate the authenticity of preliminary data.

5. ACCESSIBILITY

5.1 Data

5.1.1 Statistical presentation (Required)

[Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts).]

The data is published by territory, location and gender. Quarterly and annual data are presented to users through the publications “The social and economic position of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, “The statistical review of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, “The demographic yearbook of Uzbekistan”, “The statistical yearbook of Uzbekistan”, “Uzbekistan in numbers”, “The women and men of the Republic of Uzbekistan” and etc., as well as on the official website of the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics at www.stat.uz, www.gender.stat.uz.

5.1.2 Dissemination media and format (Required)

5.1.2.1 Hard copy - New release

[Hard copy - New release.]

The data is distributed to users in printed form through publications of the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics:

- “The statistical yearbook of Uzbekistan”
- “The demographic yearbook of Uzbekistan”
- “The women and men of the Republic of Uzbekistan”
- “Uzbekistan in numbers”
- “The statistical yearbook of regions of Uzbekistan”
- “The social development and living standards in Uzbekistan”, etc.

In addition, the data is presented according to agreed table layouts to state

administrative bodies and to other users upon their request.

5.1.2.2 Hard copy - Weekly bulletin

[Hard copy - Weekly bulletin.]

5.1.2.3 Hard copy - Monthly Bulletin

[Hard copy - Monthly Bulletin.]

5.1.2.4 Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin

[Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin.]

The publications “The social and economic position of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (in Russian), “The statistical review of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (in Uzbek, Russian and English), “The natural movement of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (in Uzbek and Russian) are distributed on a quarterly basis.

5.1.2.5 Hard copy - Other

[Hard copy - Other.]

The tables are available upon users’ request.

5.1.2.6 Electronic - On-line bulletin or data

[Electronic - On-line bulletin or data.]

On the official website of the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics the statistical data, time series in the form of electronic spreadsheets are placed and constantly updated on a quarterly basis, in addition to it, “The statistical review of the Republic of Uzbekistan” is published at www.stat.uz.

5.1.2.7 Electronic - Other

[Electronic - Other.]

5.1.5 Dissemination on request (Encouraged)

[Dissemination on request of unpublished but non-confidential statistics.]

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On state statistics”, the Provision on the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics, the Regulation on the organization of works on the preparation and dissemination of statistical information and other normative documents, the statistical data is presented to users upon their request in the prescribed manner. The dissemination of statistical information is carried out by providing, upon written request of legal entities, physical entities and international organizations in the form of printed or electronic spreadsheets, statistical compilations, express information, as well as providing, in accordance with the agreements of the parties on information interaction.

5.2 Metadata

5.2.1 Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques (Required)

[Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques, including annotation of differences from internationally accepted standards, guidelines.]

The data on concepts, registering basis, data sources and statistical methods are reflected in the disseminated statistical compilations in the form of methodological explanations for the main indicators.

The website contains methodological provisions on the formation and calculation of statistical indicators at <https://lib.stat.uz/ru/metodicheskie-materialy/demografiya-i-rynok-truda>.

9. PLANS

9.1 Recent

9.1.1 Plans for improvement - Recent improvements

[Plans for improvement - Recent improvements.]

The software of registering the natural and mechanical movement of the population has been improved.

The registration of demographic events has been improved.

9.2 General

9.2.1 Plans for improvement - Short-term

[Plans for improvement - Short-term.]

9.2.2 Plans for improvement - Medium-term

[Plans for improvement - Medium-term.]

The improvement of works on data exchange between the State committee on statistics, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

9.3 Financial

9.3.1 Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Short-term

[Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Short-term.]

9.3.2 Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Medium-term

[Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Medium-term.]

For implementing the medium-term plans the technical assistance in the study of international recommendations and best practices is necessary.

CONTACT PERSON(S):

[Please provide information below as relevant]

Contact 1

Prefix/First Name/Last Name: Mr. Berdikulov Kobil Gulomovich
Title: Head of
Department of demography and labour statistics
Division:
Department:
Agency:
Address1: Mustakillik Avenue 63
Address2:
City/State: Tashkent 100170
Postal Code:
Phone: Country Code /Number 998 712308065
Fax: Country Code/Number
Email: GKS@stat.uz

Contact 2

Prefix/First Name/Last Name:
Title:
Division:
Department:
Agency:
Address1:
Address2:
City/State:
Postal Code:
Phone: Country Code /Number
Fax: Country Code /Number
Email:

Contact 3

Prefix/First Name/Last Name:
Title:
Division:
Department:

Agency:

Address1:

Address2:

City/State:

Postal Code:

Phone: Country Code/Number

Fax: Country Code/Number

Email:

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