

XVI. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

SECTION 1. DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN January-September 2023, preliminary data

Demographic statistics is one of the areas of socio-economic statistics that collects, processes, analyzes and presents data characterizing the size, composition, distribution and movement of the population of countries, territories or individual population groups using statistical methods.

Permanent population **36 599,8** thousand people
(as of October 1, 2023)

Number of live births



716 885 people + 5,1 %

Fertility rate

26,4 ‰ + 0,8 ‰

Number of deaths



129 664 people - 0,4 %

Mortality rate

4,8 ‰ - 0,2 ‰

Registered marriages



184 461 units - 6,3 %

Marriage rate

6,8 ‰ - 0,6 ‰

Number of divorces



37 654 units + 3,3 %

Divorce rate

1,4 ‰ did not change

Arrivals from foreign countries



2 262 people

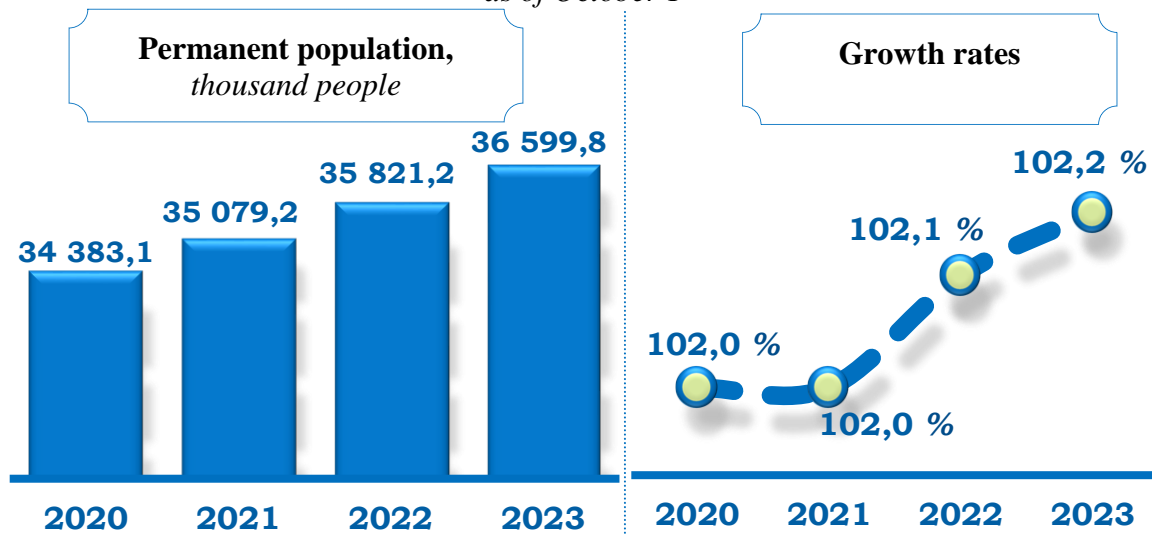
Departed for foreign countries



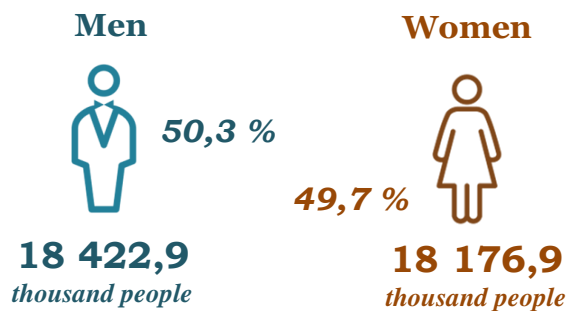
14 666 people

SECTION 2. PERMANENT POPULATION

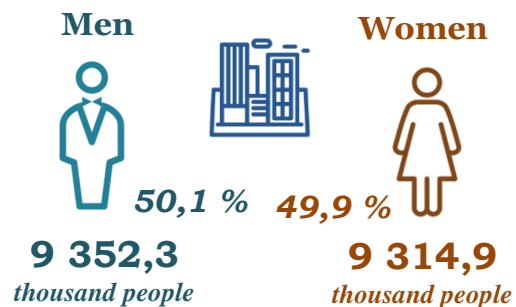
Number of permanent population of the Republic of Uzbekistan
as of October 1



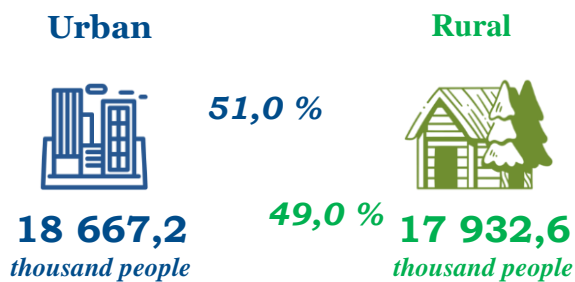
Distribution by gender



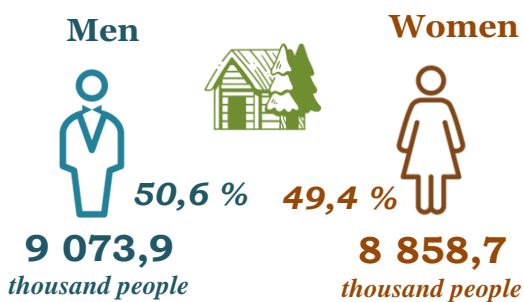
Urban population distribution by gender



Distribution by urban and rural areas



Rural population distribution by gender

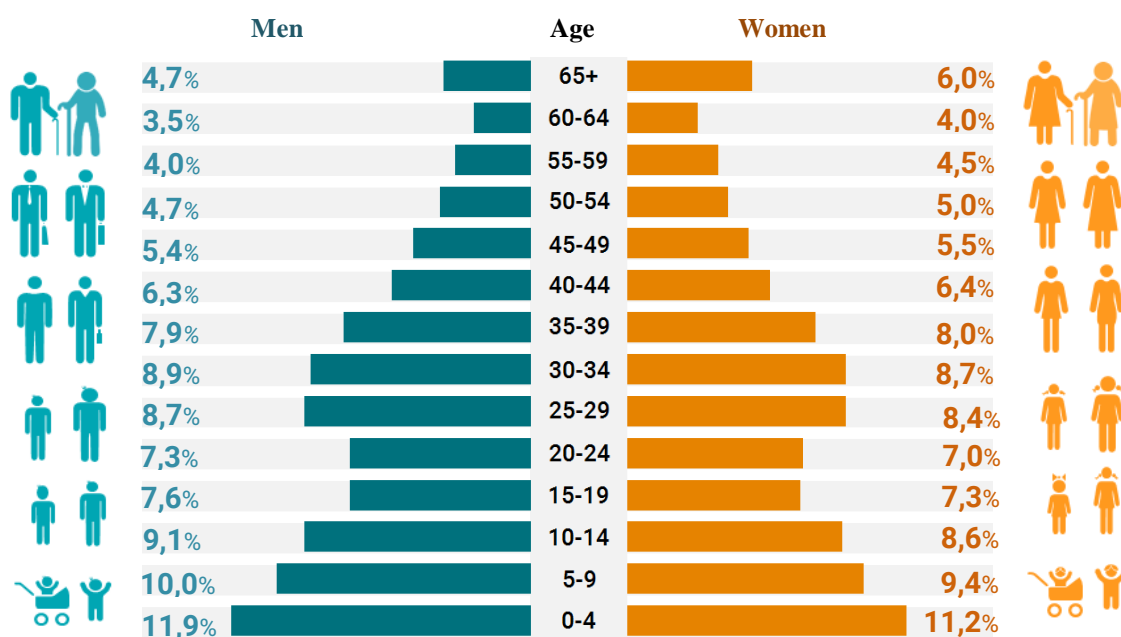


The permanent population as of October 1, 2023 was 36 599.8 thousand people, including men – 18 422.9 thousand people, women – 18 176.9 thousand people, urban population – 18 667.2 thousand people, rural population – 17 932.6 thousand people.

As of October 1, 2023, 50.1% of permanent residents of urban settlements were men, and 49.9% were women. It is also noted that 50.6% of permanent residents of rural areas were men, and 49.4% were women.

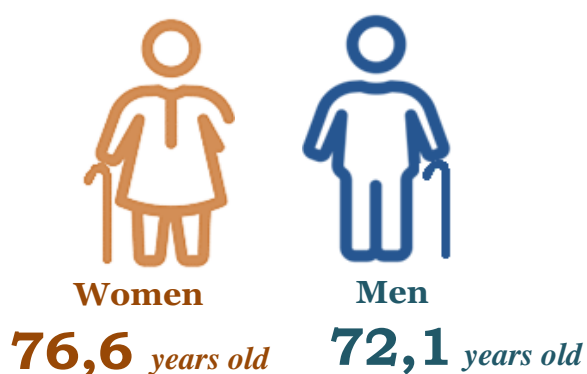
Age is equal to the period from birth to the current moment, measured as accurately as possible. For example, knowing the exact time of birth of a person, we can say that at some point his age is 31 years, 4 months, 13 days, 7 hours, 30 minutes and 28 seconds.

Population by gender and age groups
as of January 1, 2023



In the Republic of Uzbekistan, as of January 1, 2023, when analyzing the composition of the resident population by gender and age groups (up to 65 years in a five-year age interval, and at the age of 65 years and older in total), among men, children under four years old made up the largest indicator – 2 160.4 thousand people. Among men, the share of 60-64 year olds was the smallest number – 641.2 thousand people. Among women, the largest number were girls under four years of age – 2 001.8 thousand people, the smallest number of women was noted in the age group of 60-64 years old – 715.3 thousand people.

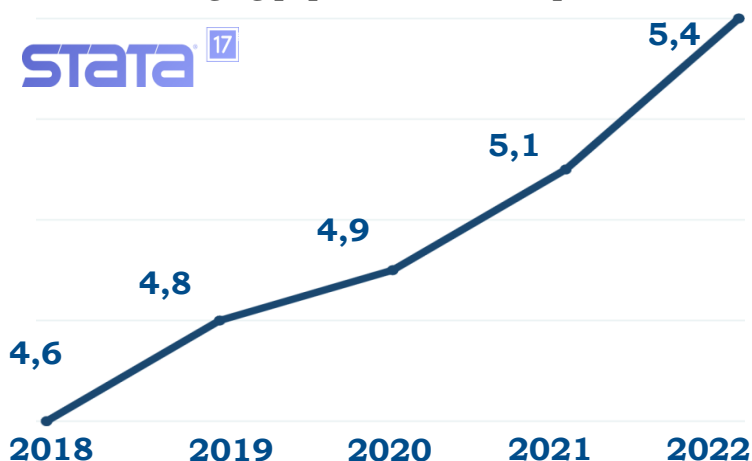
Life expectancy at birth
as of January 1, 2023



As of January 1, 2023, the average life expectancy of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan at birth was 74.3 years. It is equal to 72.1 years for men and 76.6 years for women. For urban areas it was 74.8 years, for rural areas – 73.6 years.

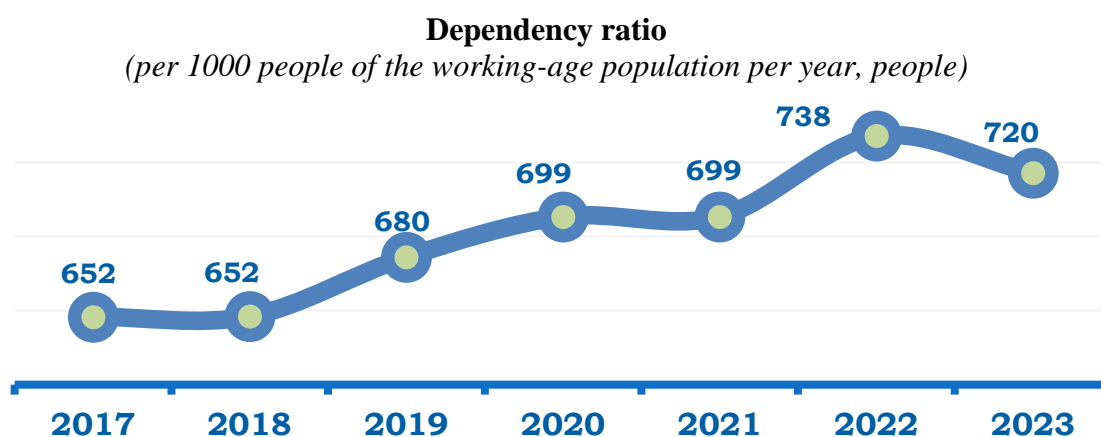
The Aging Quotient is a three-stage measure developed by UN demographers to evaluate the aging process. According to this, if the proportion of the population aged 65 years and older is less than 4.0%, then this is a demographic age, and if 4.0-7.0%, then it is already on the threshold of old age, if it exceeds 7.0%, then the population is considered demographically elderly.

Dynamics of the aging population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, %



As of January 1, 2023, the population of Uzbekistan aged 65 years and older was 5.4%. This means that, according to international criteria, the population is among the countries that are “on the threshold of demographic aging”.

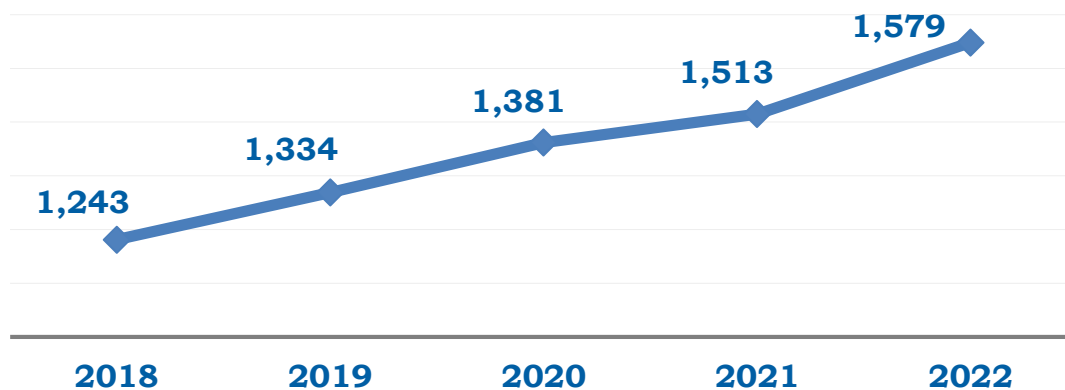
Dependency ratio - the number of people younger than working age (0-15 years) and older than working age (women 55 years and older, men 60 years and older) per 1 000 people of working age (women 16-54 years old and men aged 16 -59 years).



Dependency ratio. As of January 1, 2023, the total dependency ratio is 720 people (per 1 000 working-age population), persons under working age – 534 people, persons over working age – 186 people.

Net population reproduction rate is the average number of girls born in a lifetime to one woman who survives to the end of the reproductive period at given levels of fertility and mortality. The net coefficient of population regeneration was proposed by the German scientist R. Kuczynski and entered into practice.

**Dynamics of the net coefficient in the Republic of Uzbekistan,
people**

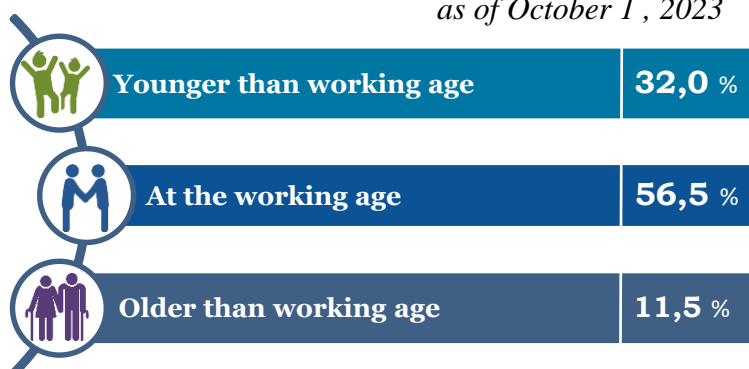


Demographers have developed a three-step criterion for assessing the net ratio. Thus, if it is less than 1.0, then the country is in the process of demographic decline, if it is equal to 1.0, then in the process of demographic stagnation, and if it exceeds 1.0, then in the process of demographic growth.

The net coefficient in our country is 1 579 people. This means that, according to international criteria, Uzbekistan is in the process of demographic growth.

The working-age population in accordance with the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of men from 16 to 60 years old and women from 16 to 55 years old (children and adolescents under 16 years old belong to the population younger than working age, and women over 55 years old and men over 60 years old - to the population older than working age).

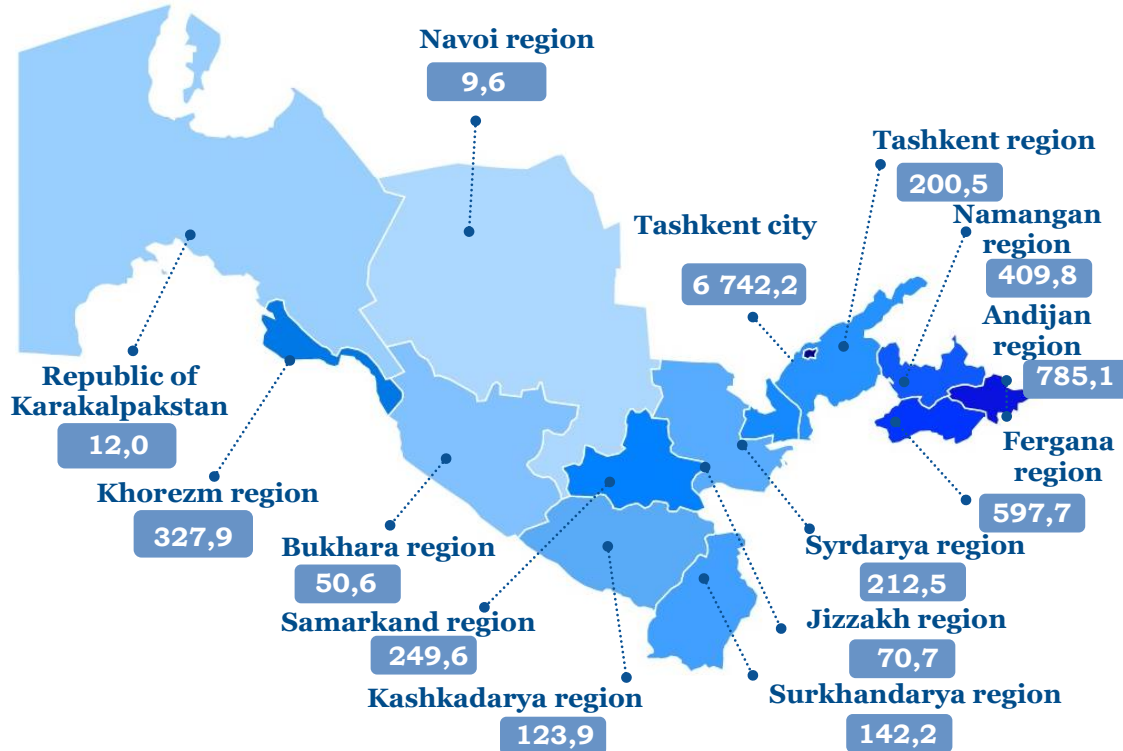
**Population by age group
as of October 1, 2023**



As of October 1, 2023, 32.0% of the permanent population of the republic were people under working age, 56.5% were of working age and 11.5% were over working age.

Population density is determined by the ratio of the total number of permanent population in a certain territory to the area of this area.

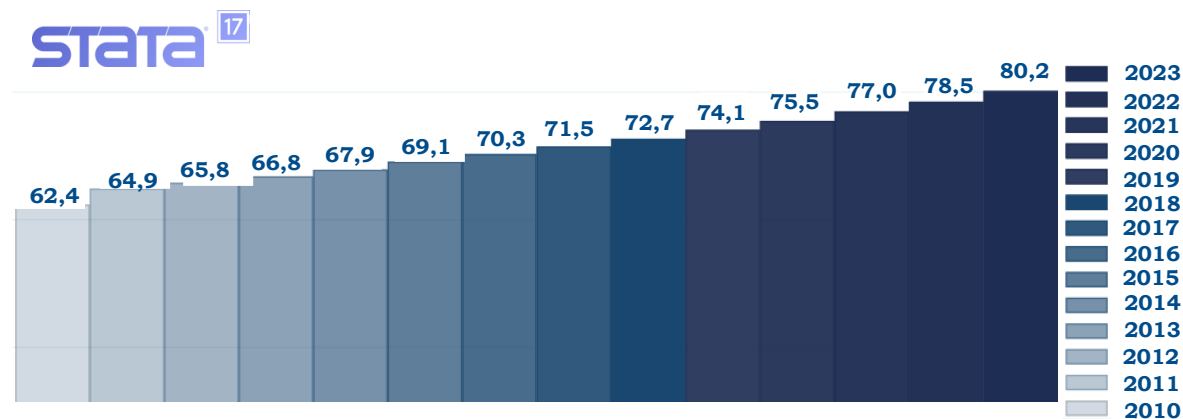
Population density in the Republic of Uzbekistan
as of October 1, 2023, the population per 1 sq.km, people



As of October 1, 2023, the population density in the country was 81.5 people per square kilometer. This is 1.7 people more when compared with the same period in 2022 (79.8 people per 1 sq. km in January-September 2022).

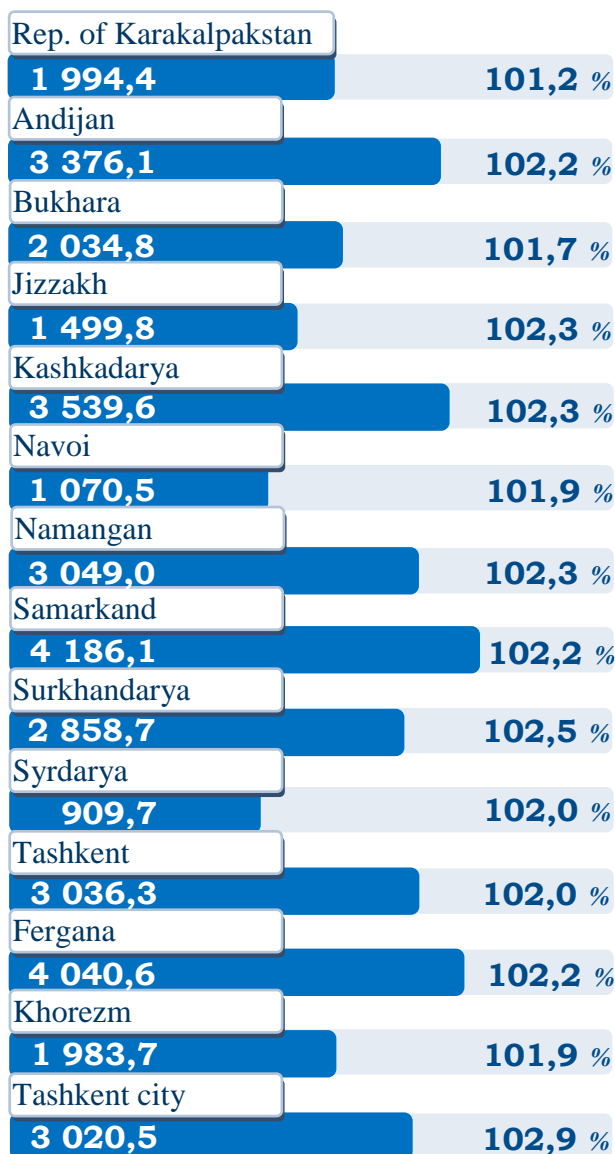
By region, the highest population density was 6 742.2 people in the city of Tashkent, 785.1 in Andijan region, 597.7 in Fergana region. The lowest rates were recorded in Navoi region – 9.6 and the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 12.0 people.

Population density
population per 1 sq.km, people



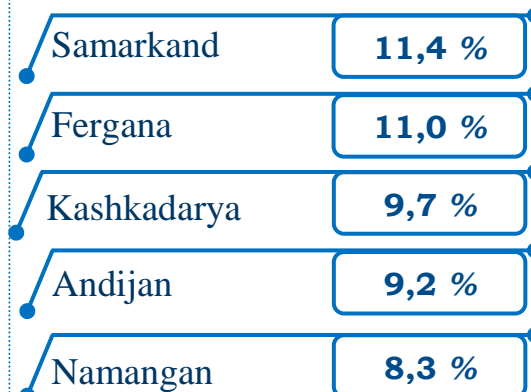
Number of permanent population of the Republic of Uzbekistan by region
as of October 1, 2023

Resident population by region,
thousand people



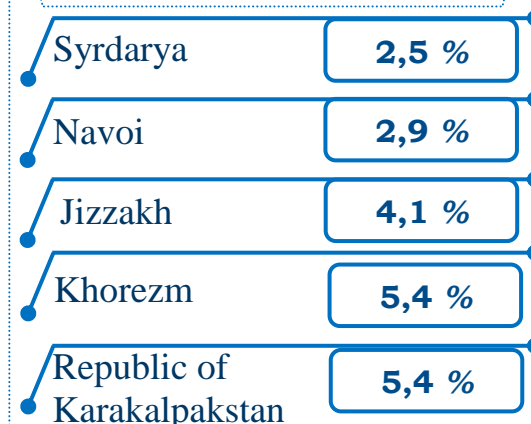
The largest permanent population by region is 4 186.1 thousand people - in Samarkand region, 4 040.6 thousand people - in Fergana region, 3 539.6 thousand people - in Kashkadarya region, the smallest population is recorded in Syrdarya region – 909.7 thousand people, Navoi region – 1 070.5 thousand people and Jizzakh region – 1 499.8 thousand people.

Distribution of the population
relative to the total number



The share of permanent population is highest in Samarkand region – 11.4%, Fergana region – 11.0%, Kashkadarya region – 9.7%, Andijan region – 9.2%, Namangan region – 8.3%.

Lowest population
distribution



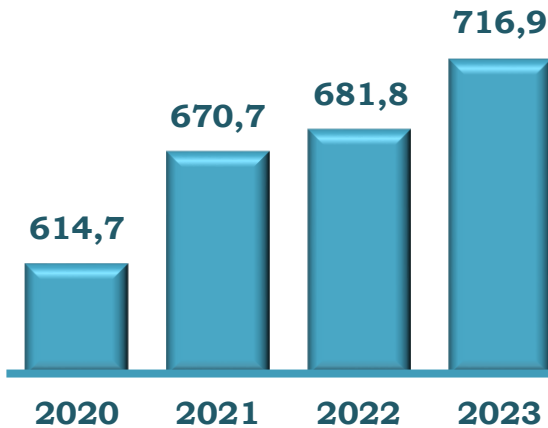
The share of permanent population is the lowest in Syrdarya region – 2.5%, Navoi region – 2.9%, Jizzakh region – 4.1%, Khorezm region – 5.4%, Republic of Karakalpakstan – 5.4%.

SECTION 3. BIRTH

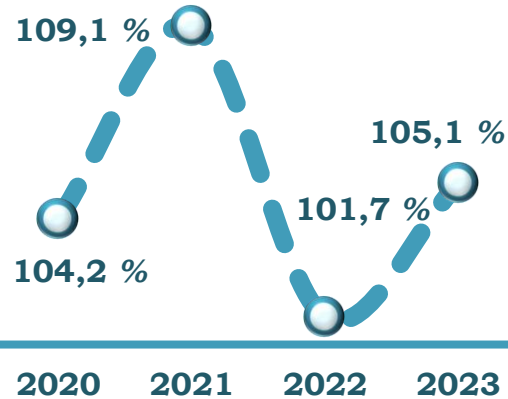
Number of registered births in the Republic of Uzbekistan

January-September 2023

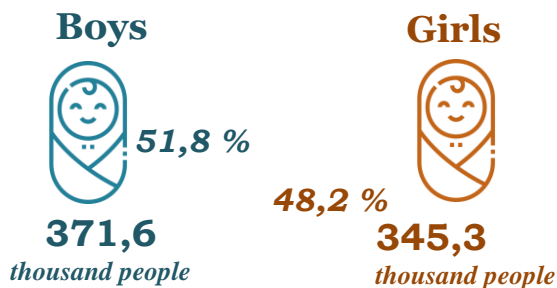
Number of births in January-September, thousand people



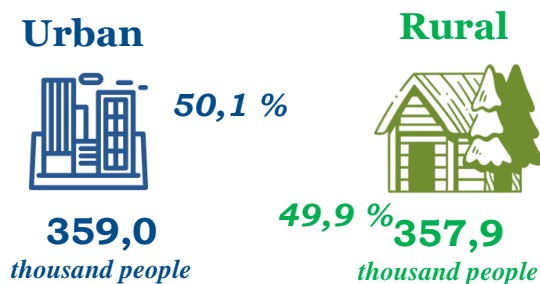
Growth rates



Distribution by gender



Distribution by urban and rural areas



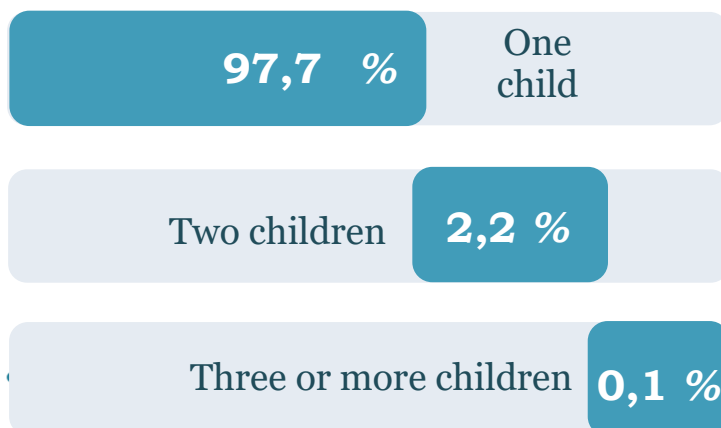
The number of live births in January-September 2023 amounted to 716.9 thousand people, of which boys – 371.6 thousand people, girls – 345.3 thousand people, the number of births in urban areas reached 359.0 thousand people, rural areas – 357.9 thousand.

Distribution by month, people/share



Live birth - a child is considered born alive if one of the criteria for a live birth is present (breathing, heartbeat, navel pulsation, involuntary muscle contraction). In this case, the mother's pregnancy must be 22 weeks or more, the child's height must be 25 cm or more, and the weight must be 500 grams or more.

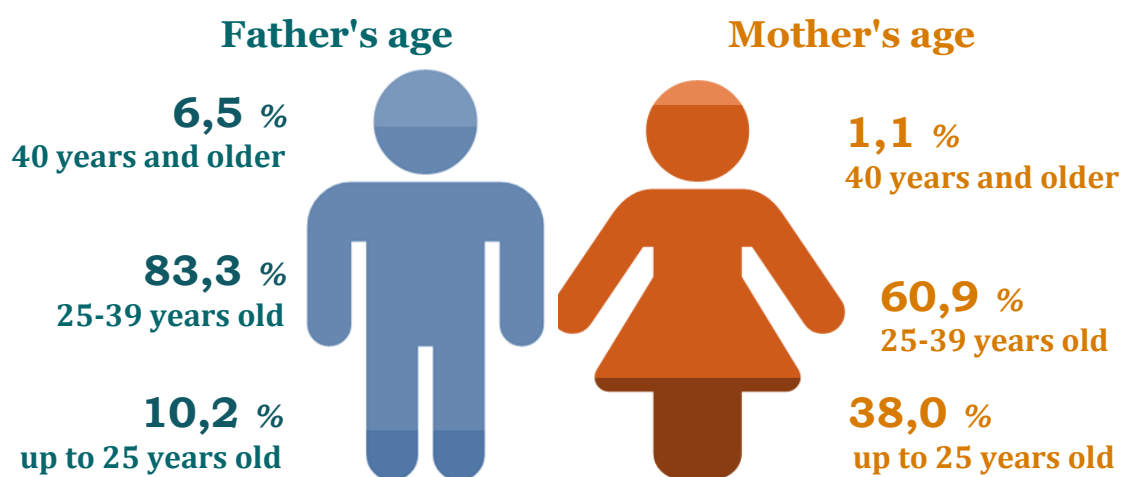
Distribution of births by number of babies
January-September 2023



When analyzing the number of births in January-September 2023, the following distribution was noted: the birth of one child was 97.7%, two children – 2.2%, three or more children – 0.1%.

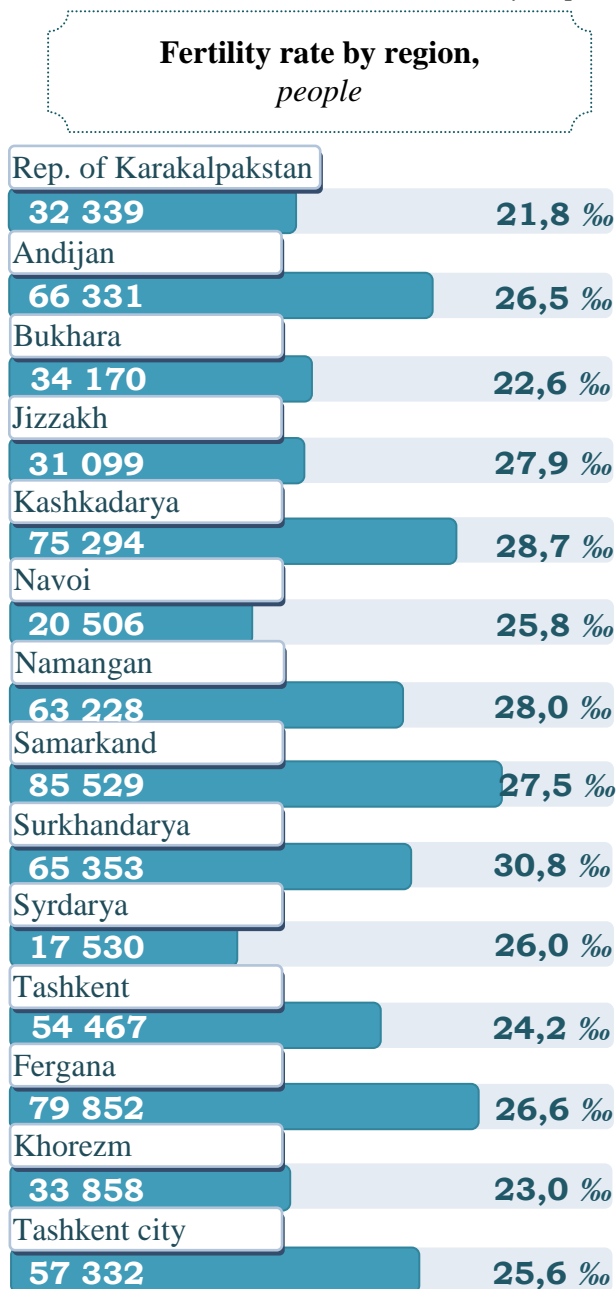
In accordance with the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, when determining the number of births, the territory of birth of the newborn is identified depending on the permanent residence of the mother or father, which is added to the population of this territory.

Distribution of infants by parental age
January-September 2023



If we consider the age of the fathers of infants born in January-September 2023, then 10.2% of people were under the age of 25, 83.3% were aged 25-39 years and 6.5% were aged 40 years and older. In addition, the age of mothers in 38.0% of newborns was under 25 years, in 60.9% the age was 25-39 years and in 1.1% of infants the mothers were aged 40 years and older.

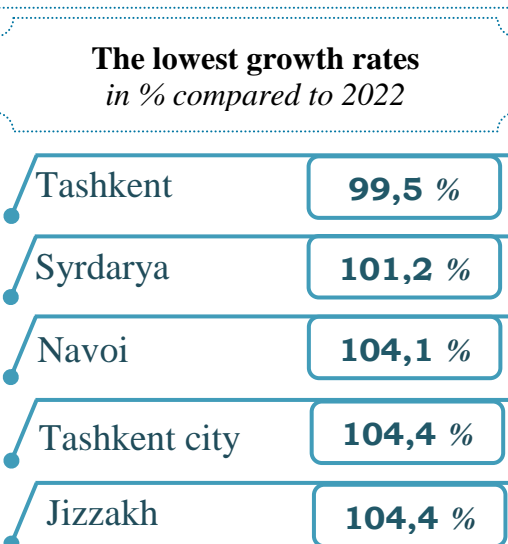
Registered births by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan
January-September 2023



The highest fertility rate by region is 30.8 ppm in Surkhandarya region, 28.7 ppm in Kashkadarya region, 28.0 ppm in Namangan region, the lowest rate is 21.8 ppm in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 22.6 ppm - in Bukhara region and 23.0 ppm in Khorezm region.



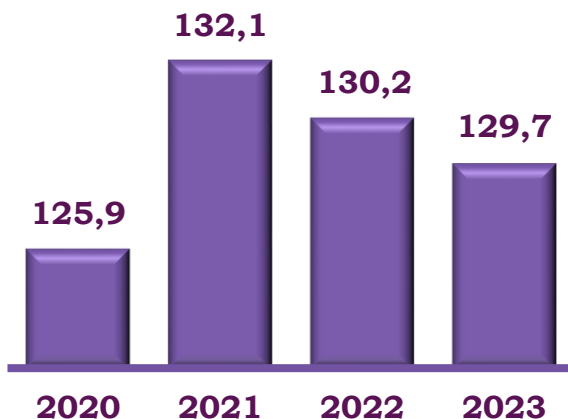
The birth rate growth rate is the highest in Surkhandarya region – 109.5%. In Khorezm region they amounted to 108.7%, Fergana region – 108.0%, Namangan region – 105.3% and Kashkadarya region – 105.0%.



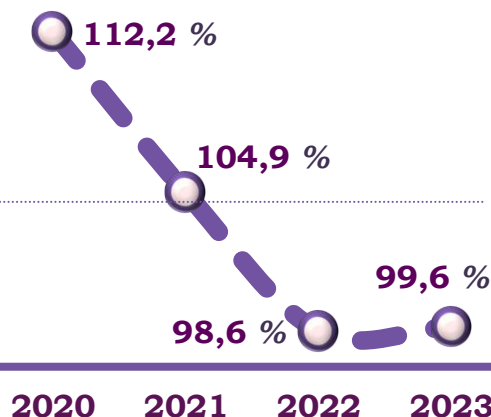
The lowest birth rate growth rates are in Tashkent region – 99.5%, Syrdarya region – 101.2%, Navoi region – 104.1%, Tashkent city – 104.4% and Jizzakh region – 104.4%.

SECTION 4. DECEASED
Deaths registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan
January-September 2023

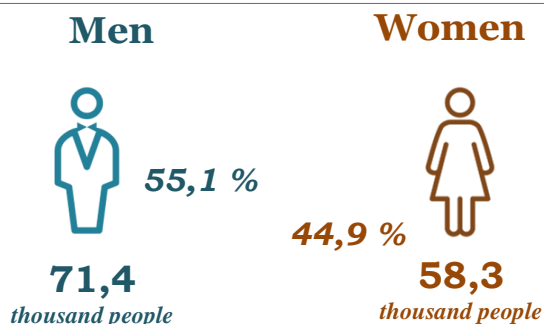
Number of deaths in January-September, thousand people



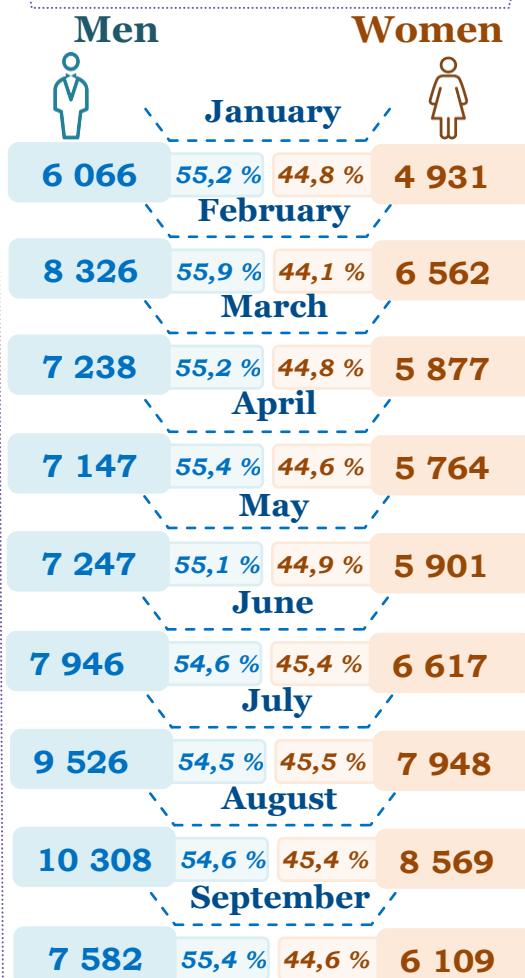
Growth rate (decrease)



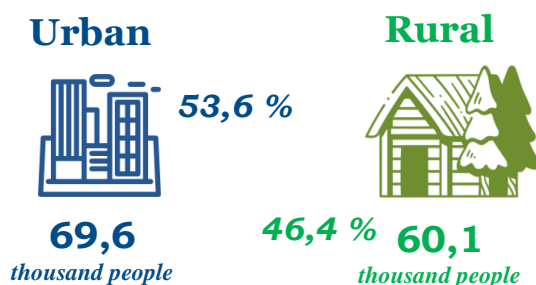
Distribution by gender



Distribution by month, people/share



Distribution by urban and rural areas

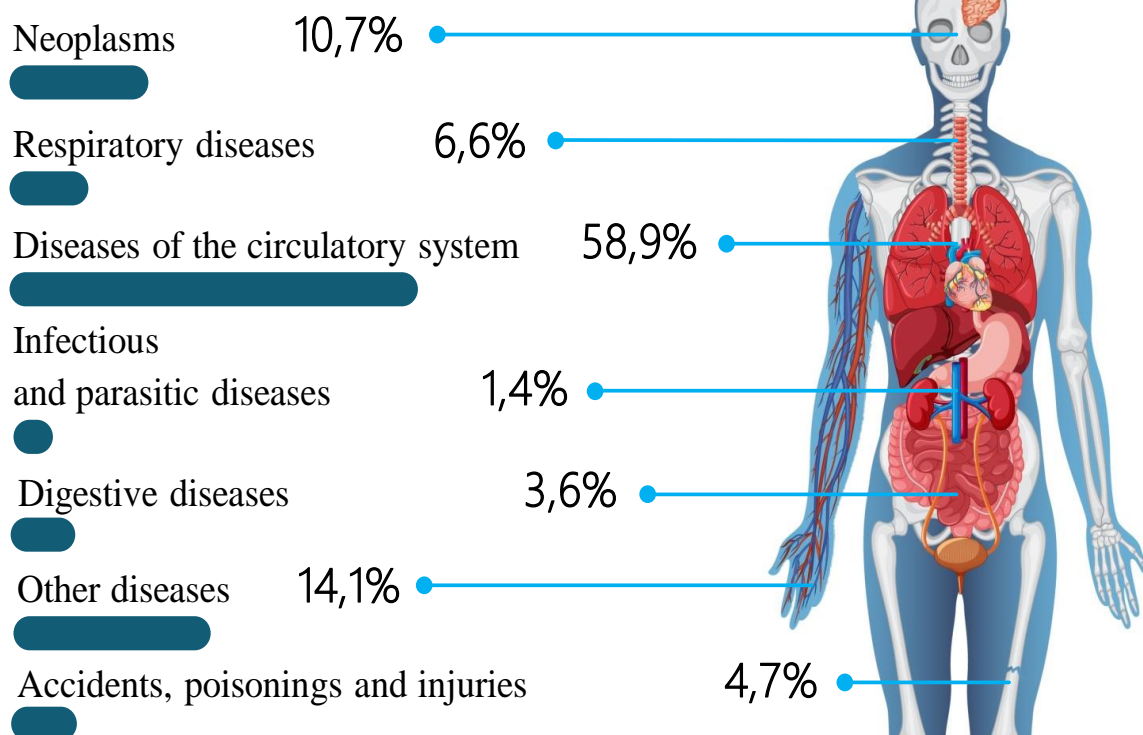


The total number of deaths in January-September 2023 was 129.7 thousand people, including 71.4 thousand men, 58.3 thousand women. In urban settlements the same values were 69.6 thousand people, in rural areas – 60.1 thousand people.

Causes of death are the diseases, conditions, or injuries that caused or contributed to death, as well as the circumstances of the accident or act of violence that caused the fatal injury.

Distribution of mortality by main causes

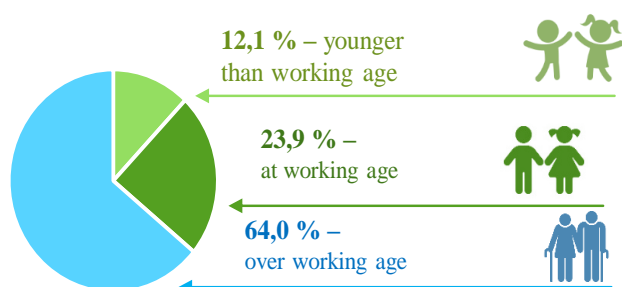
January - September 2023, in %



Of the registered mortality cases for January-September 2023, 58.9% were diseases of the circulatory system, 10.7% were neoplasms, 6.6% were respiratory diseases, 4.7% were accidents, poisonings and injuries, 3.6% - diseases of the digestive system, 1.4% - infectious and parasitic diseases, 14.1% - other diseases.

Distribution of mortality by age groups

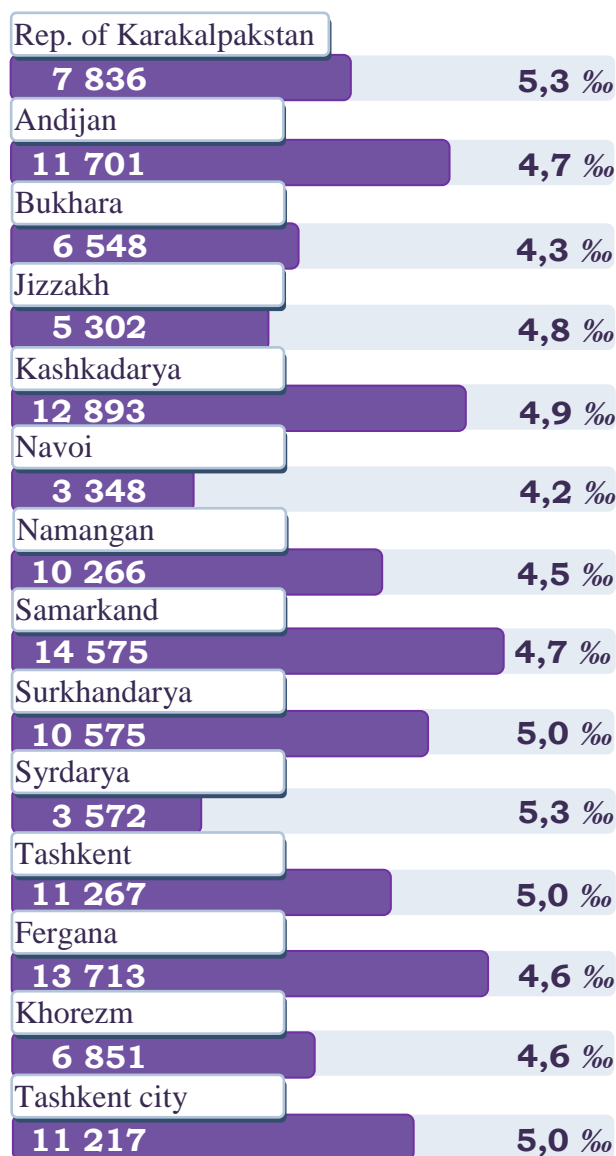
January - September 2023



Of those who died in January-September 2023, 12.1% were people under working age, 23.9% were people at working age, and 64.0% were people over working age.

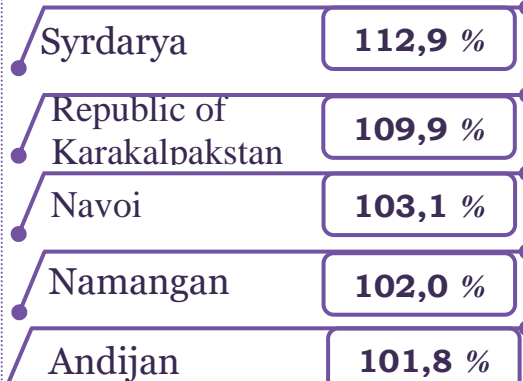
Registered deaths by region of the Republic of Uzbekistan
January-September 2023

Mortality rate by region,
people



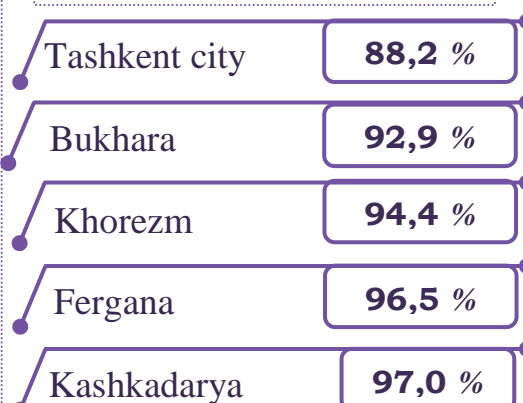
By region, the highest mortality rate was recorded in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Syrdarya region – 5.3 ppm, the city of Tashkent, Tashkent and Surkhandarya regions – 5.0 ppm, the lowest rate was 4.2 ppm in Navoi region and 4.3 ppm in Bukhara region.

The highest growth rates
in % compared to 2022



The highest increase in mortality was 112.9% in Syrdarya region, 109.9% in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 103.1% in Navoi region, 102.0% in Namangan region and 101.8% in Andijan region.

The lowest growth rates
in % compared to 2022



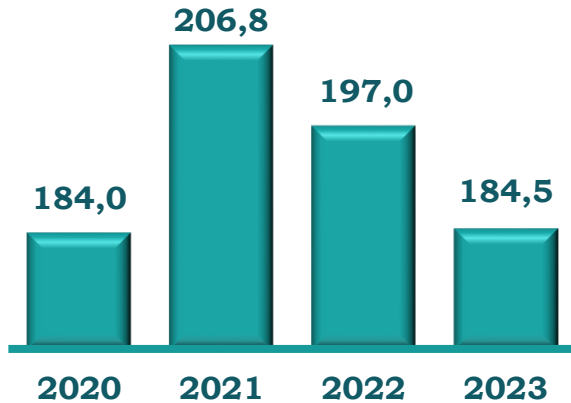
The lowest increase in mortality was observed in the city of Tashkent – 88.2%, Bukhara region – 92.9%, Khorezm region – 94.4%, Fergana region – 96.5% and Kashkadarya region – 97.0%.

SECTION 5. MARRIAGES

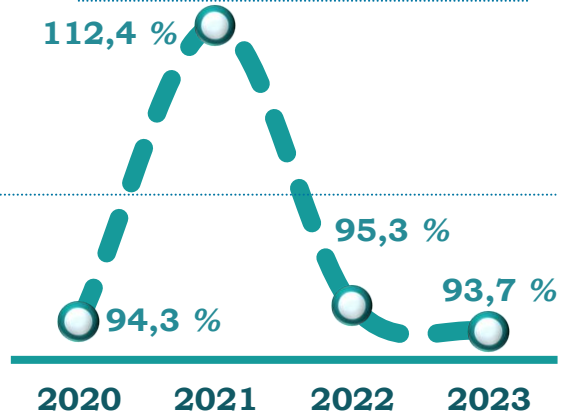
Registered marriages in the Republic of Uzbekistan

January-September 2023

Registered marriages in January-September, thousand units

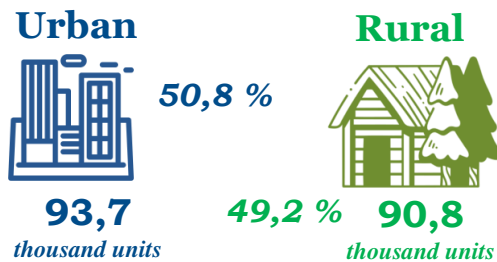


Growth rate (decrease)



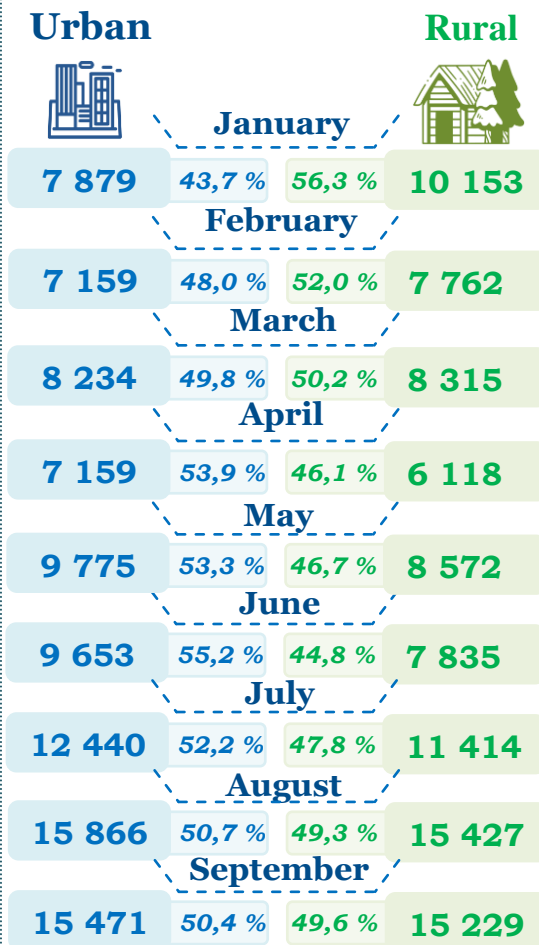
The number of registered marriages in January-September 2023 amounted to 184.5 thousand units and decreased by 12.5 units compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Compared to the same period in 2020, there is an increase of 0.5 units.

Distribution by urban and rural areas



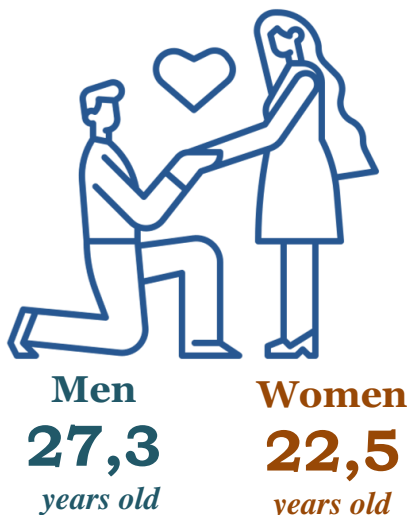
In January-September 2023, the number of registered marriages amounted to 184.5 thousand units, of which 93.7 thousand were registered in urban areas, or 50.8%, and 90.8 thousand, or 49.2%, were registered in rural areas.

Distribution by month, units/share



Marriage is a form of relationship between a man and a woman, defining their rights and obligations towards each other and their children. The legal relationship between husband and wife is established as a result of the registration of their marriage in the civil registration authorities (Registry Office).

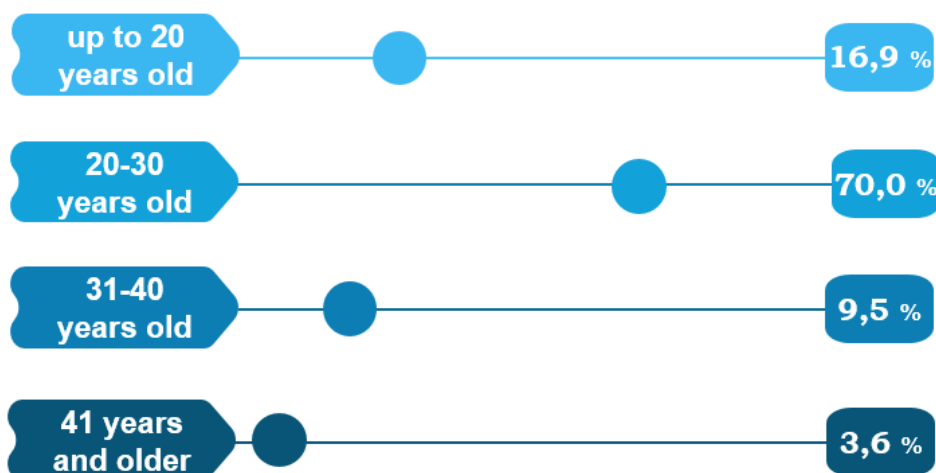
Average age of marriage
January-September 2023



In January-September 2023, the average age of women getting married was 22.5 years, and the average age of men was 27.3 years. The largest share of registered marriages occurs among women under the age of 25 - 74.6% of all marriages.

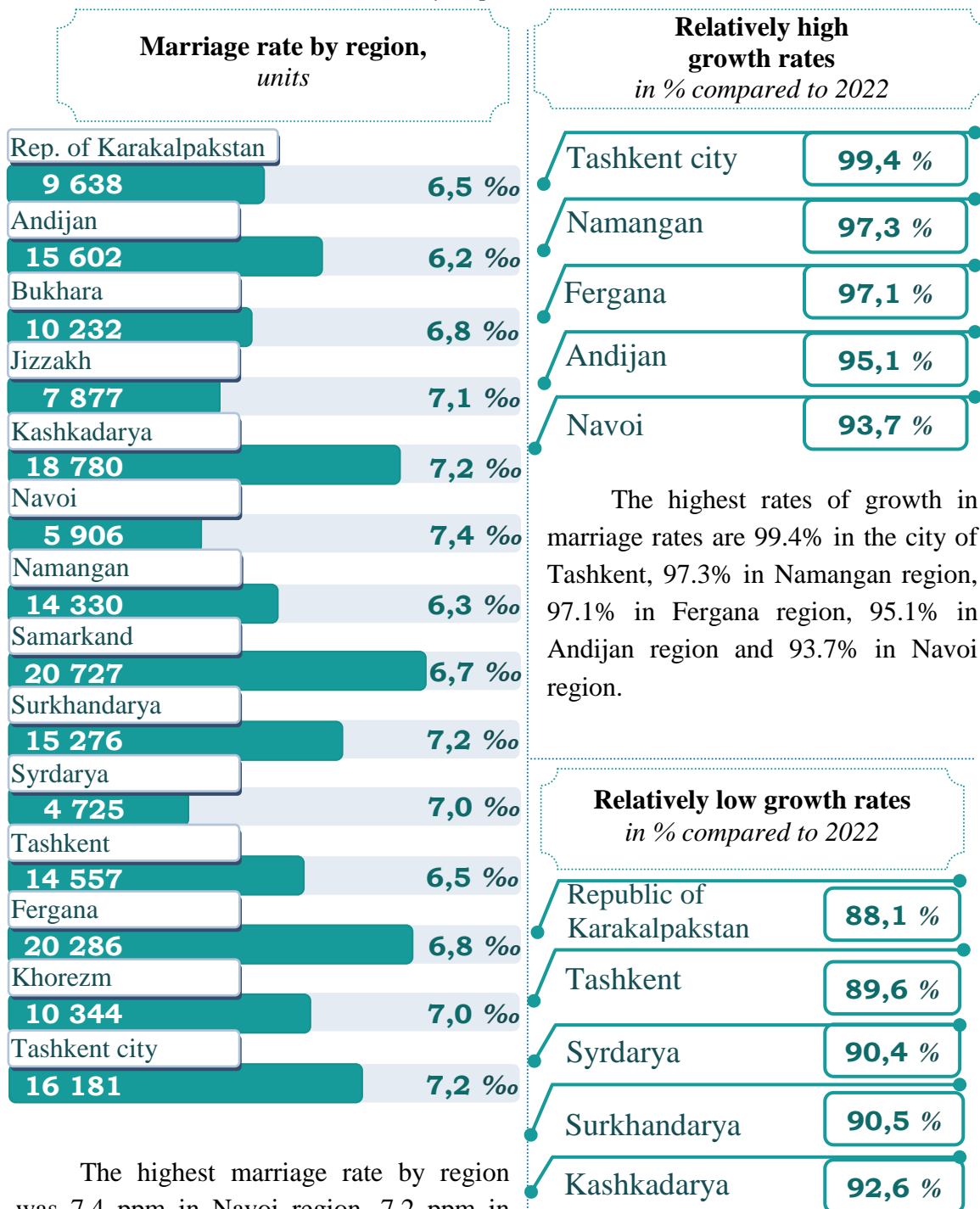
Marriage age - in accordance with the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the marriage age for men and women is set at eighteen years. If there are good reasons, in exceptional cases, the khokims of the district or city at the place of state registration of marriage may, at the request of persons wishing to get married, reduce the age of marriage, but not more than by one year.

Distribution of newlyweds by age
January-September 2023, units



Registered marriages by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan

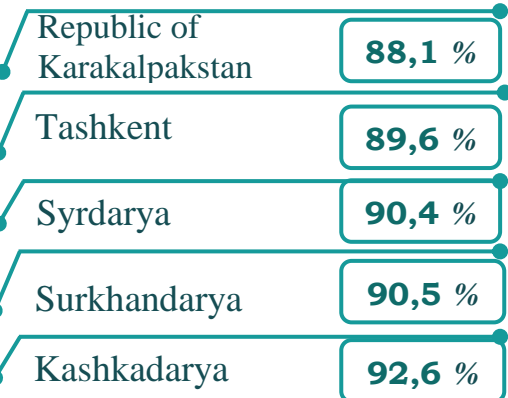
January-September 2023



The highest marriage rate by region was 7.4 ppm in Navoi region, 7.2 ppm in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya regions and the city of Tashkent, the lowest rate – 6.2 ppm in Andijan region, 6.3 ppm in Namangan region and 6.5 ppm in Tashkent region.

The highest rates of growth in marriage rates are 99.4% in the city of Tashkent, 97.3% in Namangan region, 97.1% in Fergana region, 95.1% in Andijan region and 93.7% in Navoi region.

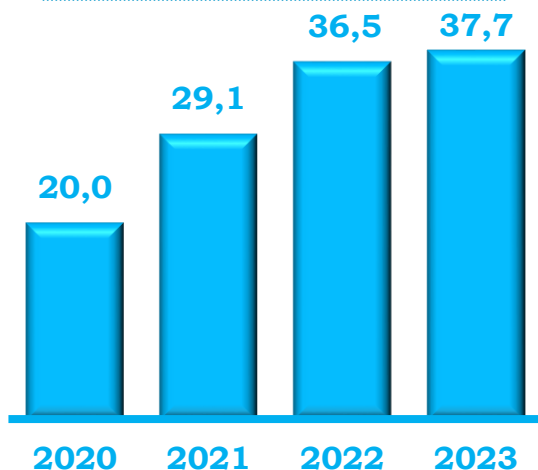
Relatively low growth rates in % compared to 2022



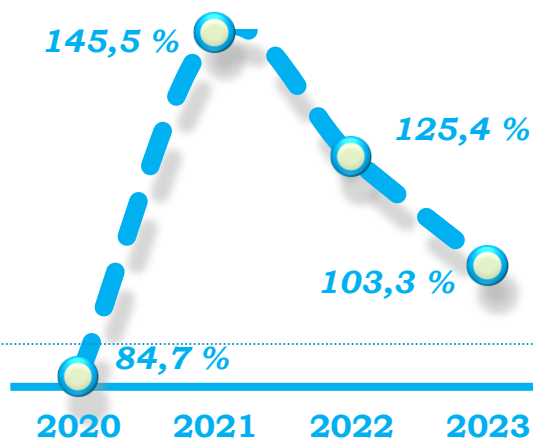
The lowest growth rate of marriages is 88.1% in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 89.6% in Tashkent region, 90.4% in Syrdarya region, 90.5% in Surkhandarya region and 92.6% in Kashkadarya region.

SECTION 6. DIVORCES
Registered divorces in the Republic of Uzbekistan
January-September 2023

Registered divorces in January-September, thousand units

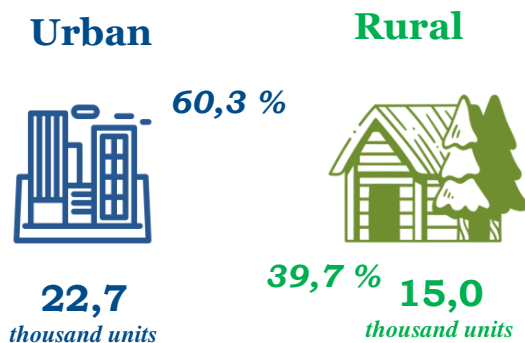


Growth rate (decrease)



In January-September 2023, the number of divorces amounted to 37.7 thousand and has increased significantly over the past four years. Thus, compared to 2020, their number increased by 12.6 thousand units, or 1.6 times.

Distribution by urban and rural areas



In January-September 2023, the number of divorces amounted to 37.7 thousand units, of which 22.7 thousand units were registered in urban areas (60.3%), and 15.0 thousand units - in rural areas (39.7%).

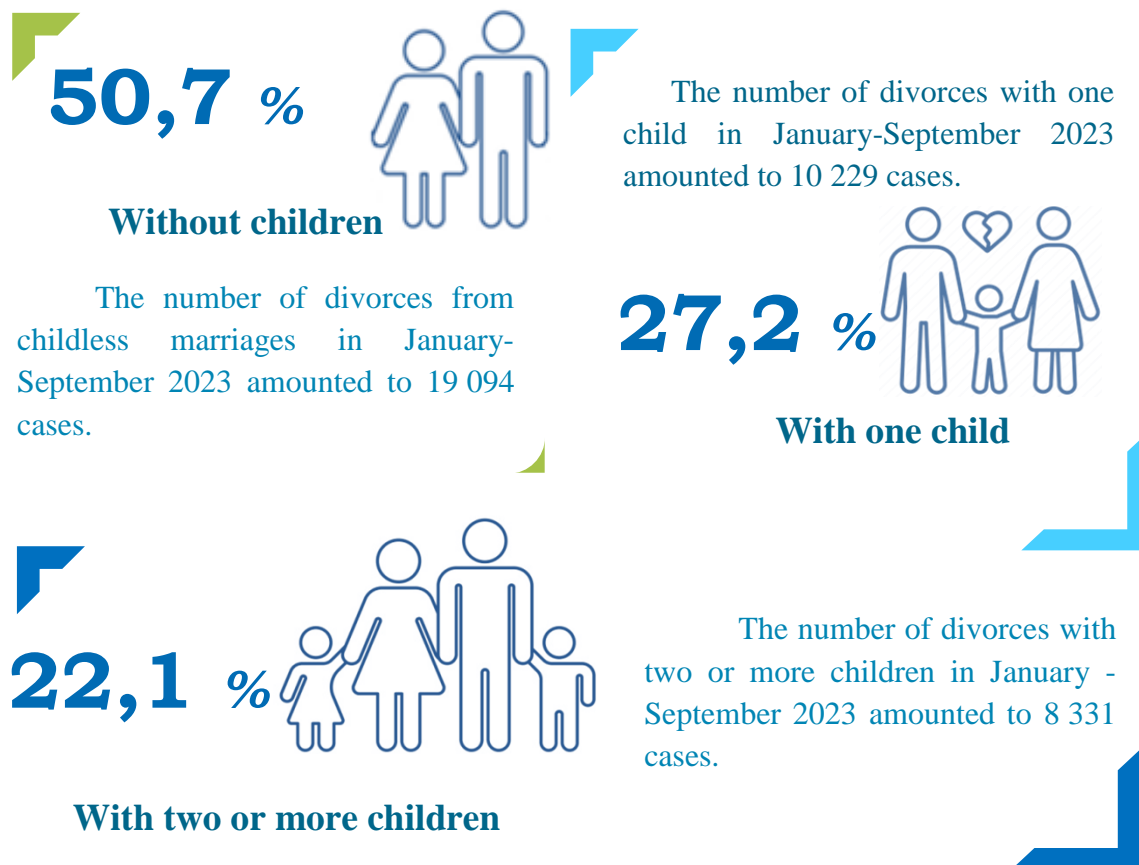
Distribution by month, units/share

Month	Urban		Rural	
	Units	Share (%)	Units	Share (%)
January	2 564	59,4 %	1 755	40,6 %
February	2 526	59,6 %	1 714	40,4 %
March	2 681	60,1 %	1 781	39,9 %
April	2 447	60,0 %	1 634	40,0 %
May	2 928	60,9 %	1 883	39,1 %
June	2 149	61,3 %	1 359	38,7 %
July	2 673	60,8 %	1 722	39,2 %
August	2 516	60,8 %	1 621	39,2 %
September	2 209	59,7 %	1 492	40,3 %

Divorce (dissolution of marriage) is the final legal termination of a marriage during the lifetime of the spouses, which gives the parties the right to remarry. It is considered terminated after the divorce is registered in the registry office and the courts.

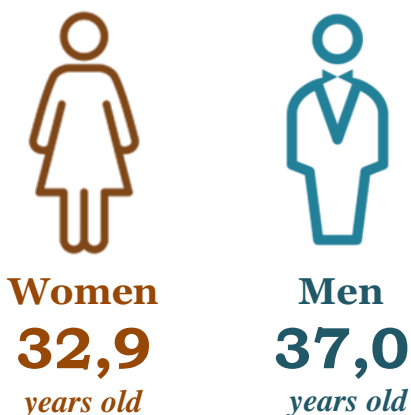
Distribution of divorces by number of children

January-September 2023



Average age of divorced

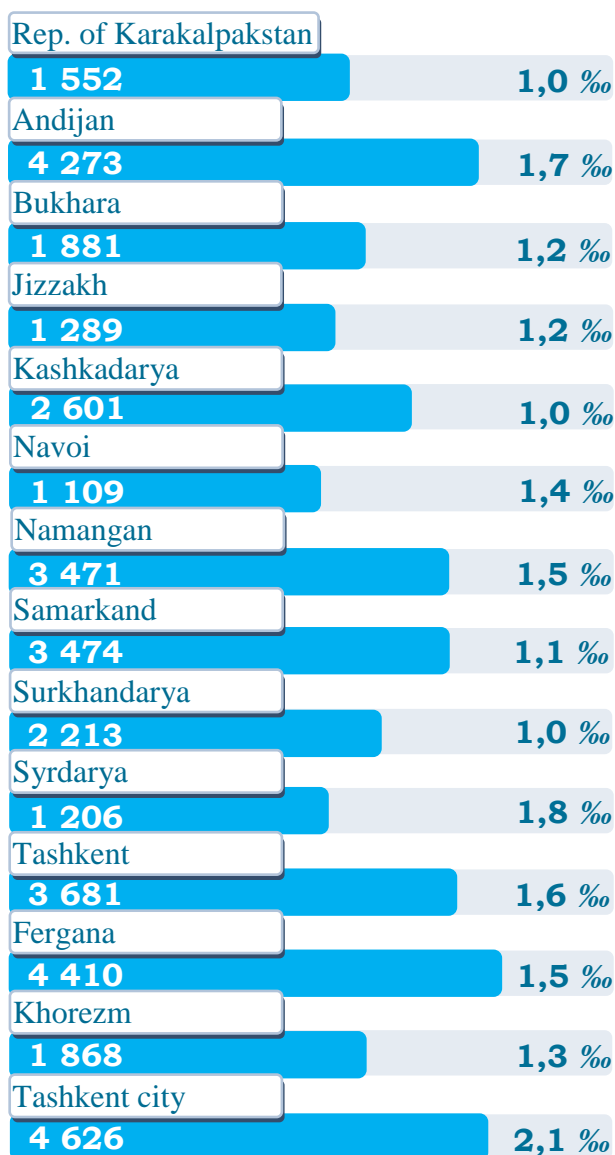
January-September 2023



In January-September 2023, the average age of divorced men was 37.0 years, women – 32.9 years. The largest share of divorces occurs under the age of 35, accounting for 62.3% of the total number.

Registered divorces by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan
January-September 2023

Divorce rate by region,
units



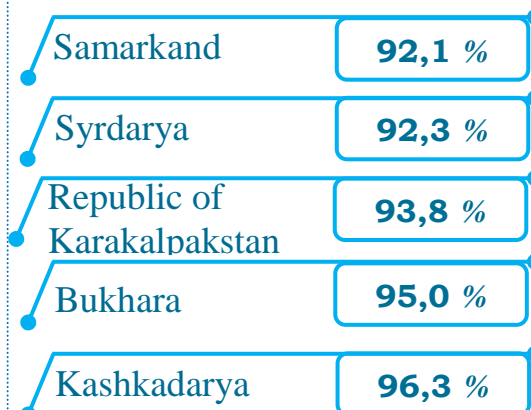
The highest divorce rate by region was 2.1 ppm in the city of Tashkent, 1.8 ppm in Syrdarya region, 1.7 ppm in Andijan region, the lowest rate in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions – 1.0 ppm each.

The highest growth rates
in % compared to 2022



The highest growth rates of divorces were noted in Khorezm region, where they amounted to 126.7%, Andijan region – 116.2%, Fergana region – 110.0%, Jizzakh region – 108.3% and Namangan region – 106.1%.

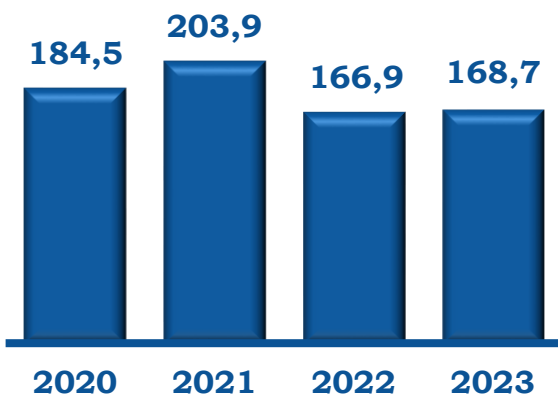
Relatively low growth rates
in % compared to 2022



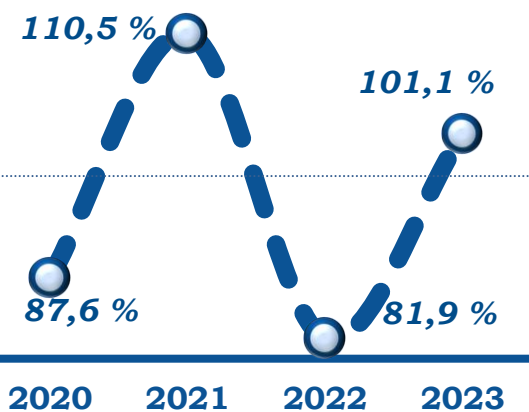
The lowest growth rates of divorces occurred in Samarkand region – 92.1%, Syrdarya region – 92.3%, the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 93.8%, Bukhara region – 95.0%, Kashkadarya region – 96.3%.

SECTION 7. MIGRATION
Total arrivals in the Republic of Uzbekistan
January-September 2023

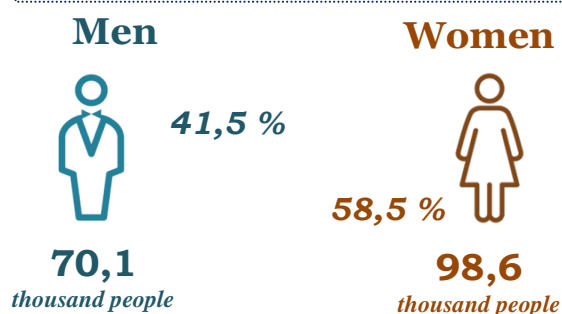
Total arrivals in January-September, thousand people



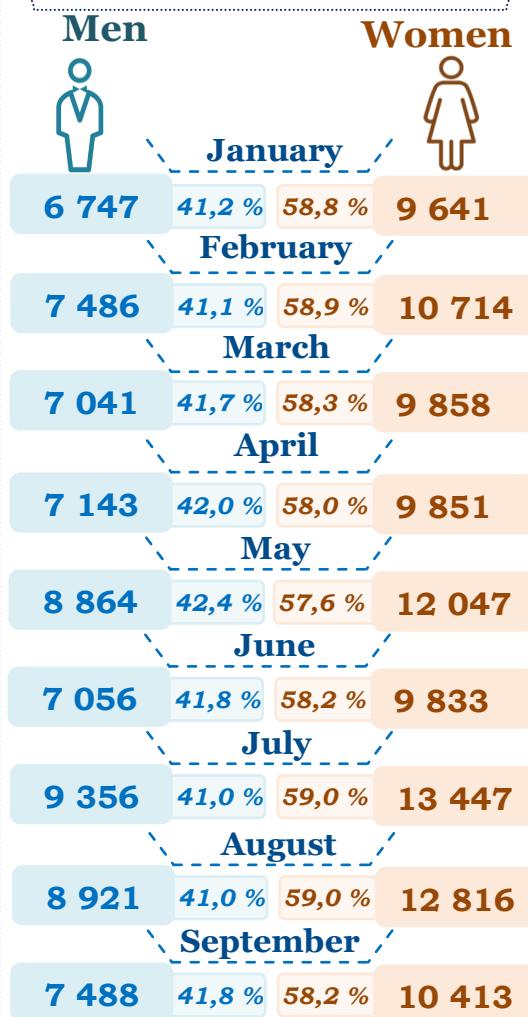
Growth rate (decrease)



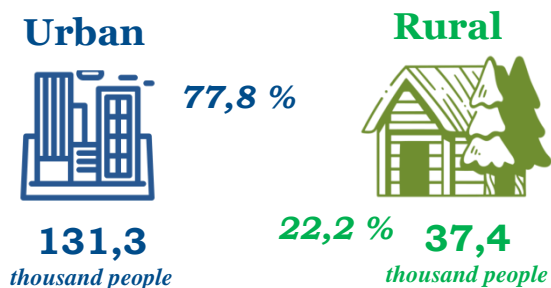
Distribution by gender



Distribution by month, people/share



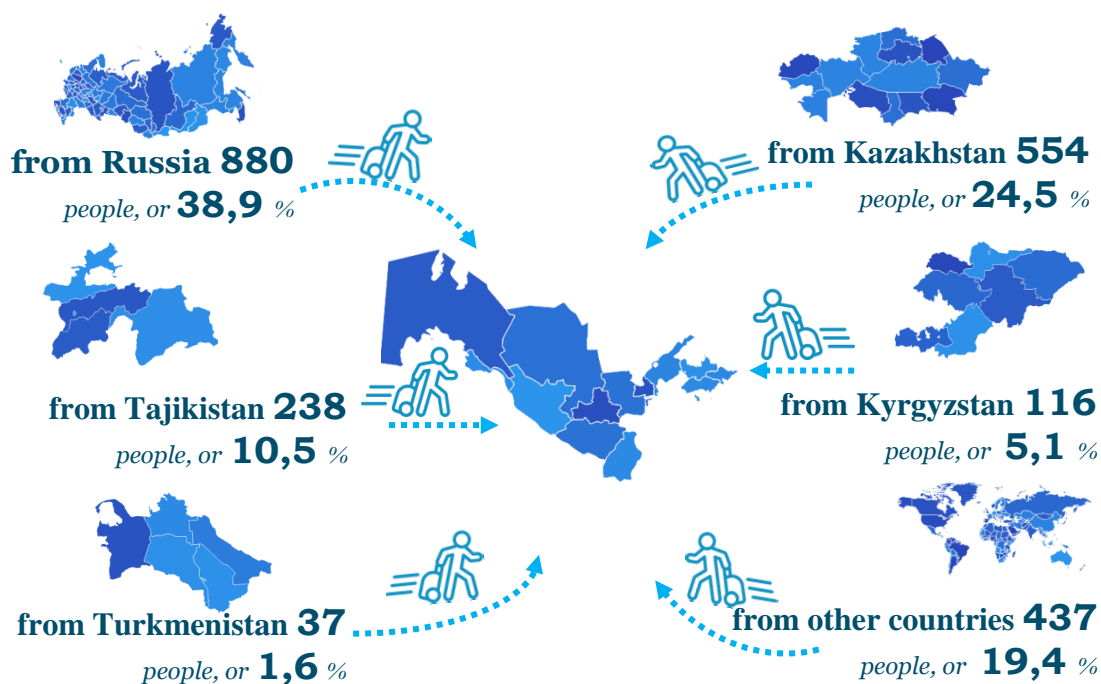
Distribution by urban and rural areas



In January-September 2023, the total number of arrivals in our country was 168.7 thousand people, including 70.1 thousand men, 98.6 thousand women. The number of arrivals in urban areas reached 131.3 thousand, in rural areas – 37.4 thousand people.

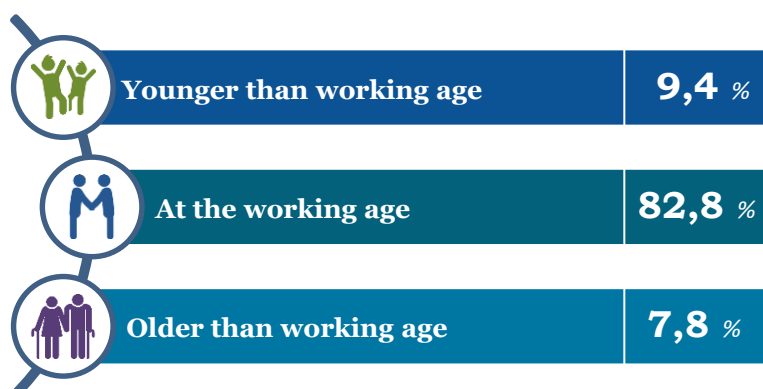
The number of arrivals is the absolute number of arrivals, consisting of those who moved into the region from outside the region. The internal affairs bodies determine this data as a result of processing and statistical records of arrivals compiled during their registration at their place of residence.

**Number of people arriving in the Republic of Uzbekistan
for permanent residence from abroad**
January-September 2023



The largest share of those arriving for permanent residence in the Republic of Uzbekistan from abroad (as a percentage of their total number) is accounted for by those arriving from the Russian Federation (38.9%) and Kazakhstan (24.5%). 10.5% of arrivals were registered from Tajikistan, 5.1% from Kyrgyzstan, 1.6% from Turkmenistan, and 19.4% from other countries.

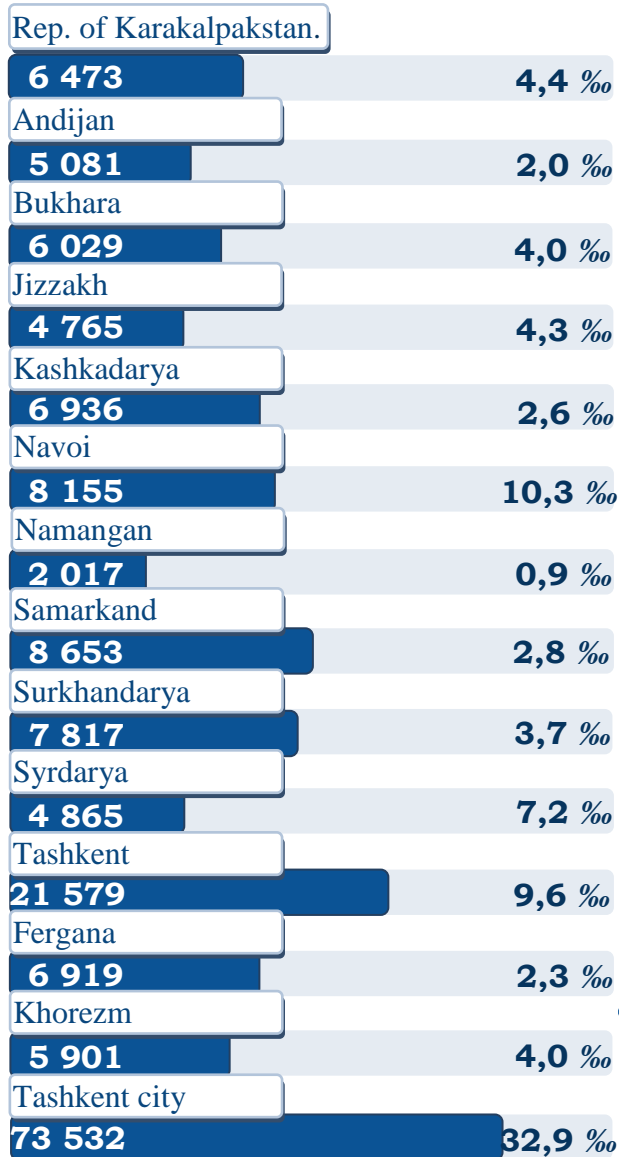
Number of arrivals by age group
January-September 2023



In January-September 2023, by age group, 9.4% of arrivals were under working age, 82.8% were of working age, 7.8% were over working age.

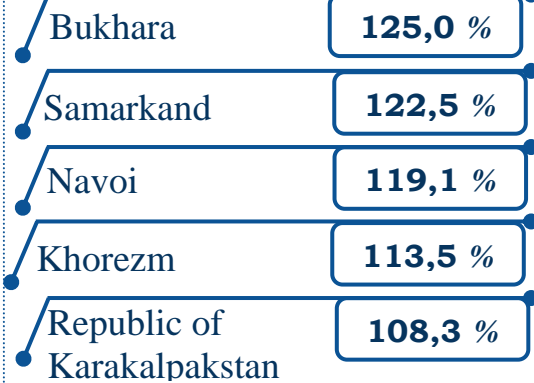
Total arrivals by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan
January-September 2023

**Arrival rate by region,
people**



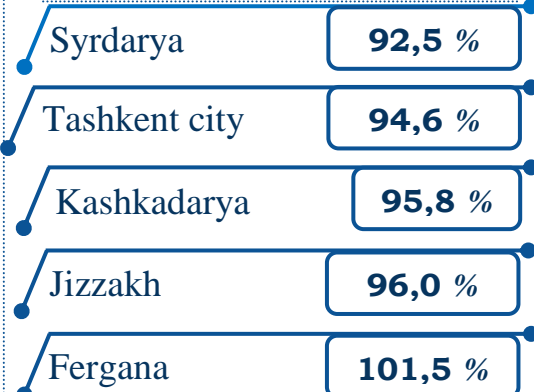
The highest rate of arrivals by region was 32.9 ppm in Tashkent city, 10.3 ppm in Navoi region, 9.6 ppm in Tashkent region, the lowest rate – 0.9 ppm was recorded in Namangan region, 2.0 ppm in Andijan region and 2.3 ppm in Fergana region.

**The highest growth rates
in % compared to 2022**



The largest increase in arrivals was noted in Bukhara region – 125.0%, Samarkand region – 122.5%, Navoi region – 119.1%, Khorezm region – 113.5% and the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 108.3%.

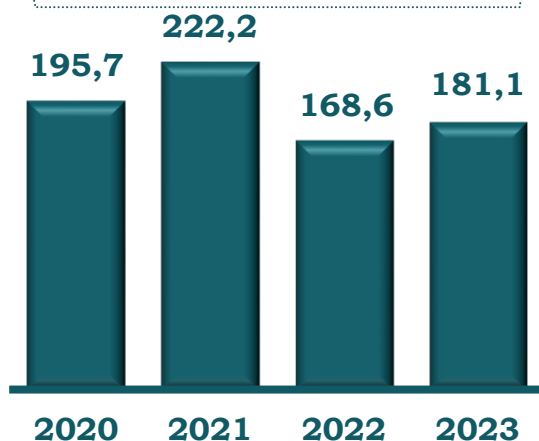
**Relatively low growth rates
in % compared to 2022**



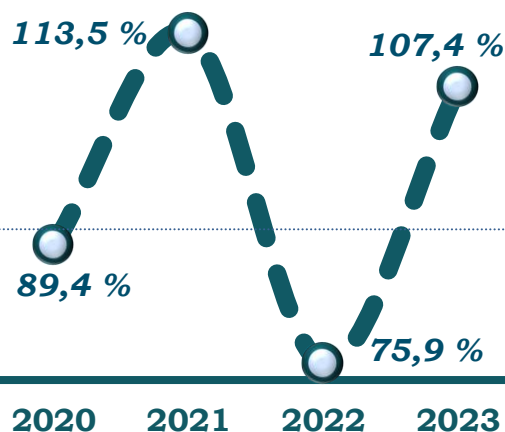
The lowest growth rates of immigrants were recorded in Syrdarya region – 92.5%, in the city of Tashkent – 94.6%, in Kashkadarya region – 95.8%, in Jizzakh region – 96.0%, in Fergana region – 101.5%.

Total number of people leaving the Republic of Uzbekistan
January-September 2023

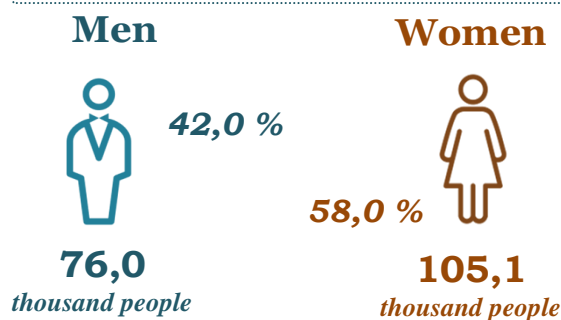
Total departures in January-September, thousand people



Growth rate (decrease)



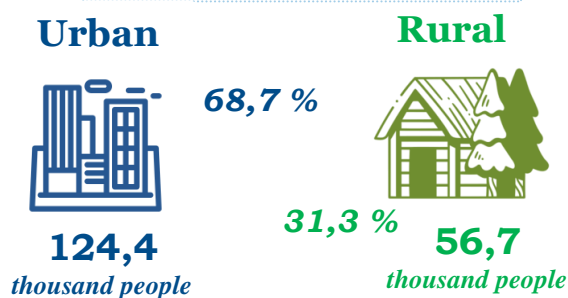
Distribution by gender



Distribution by month, people/share



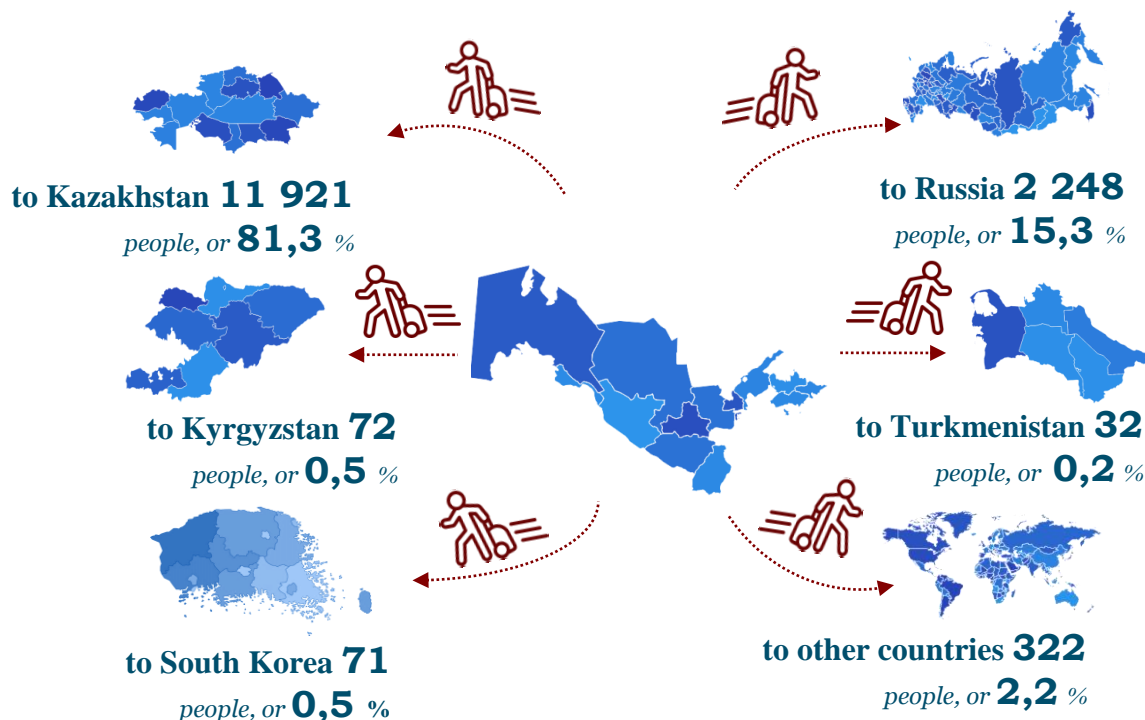
Distribution by urban and rural areas



For January-September 2023, the number of people who left the republic amounted to 181.1 thousand people, including men – 76.0 thousand, women – 105.1 thousand. Those who left cities amounted to 124.4 thousand people, from rural areas – 56.7 thousand people.

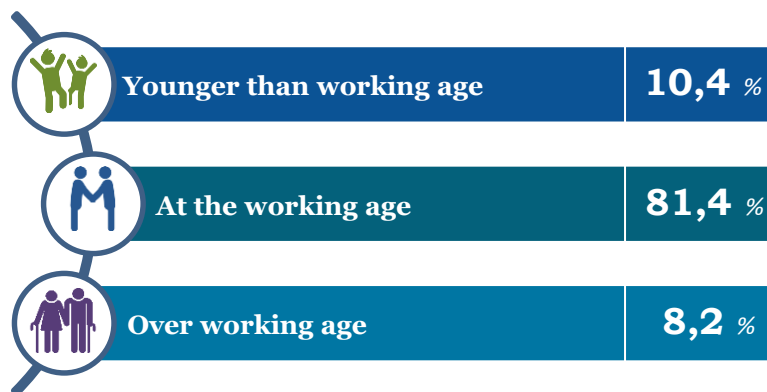
The number of departures is the absolute number of departures, consisting of those who left for a particular region from outside its borders. This indicator is determined by the internal affairs bodies as a result of processing statistical records of departures compiled during registration at the place of departure.

Number of people leaving the Republic of Uzbekistan for permanent residence in foreign countries
January-September 2023



The main share of those leaving the Republic of Uzbekistan for permanent residence in foreign countries falls on Kazakhstan (81.3%). This is followed by the Russian Federation (15.3%), Kyrgyzstan (0.5%), South Korea (0.5%), Turkmenistan (0.2%), and other countries (2.2%).

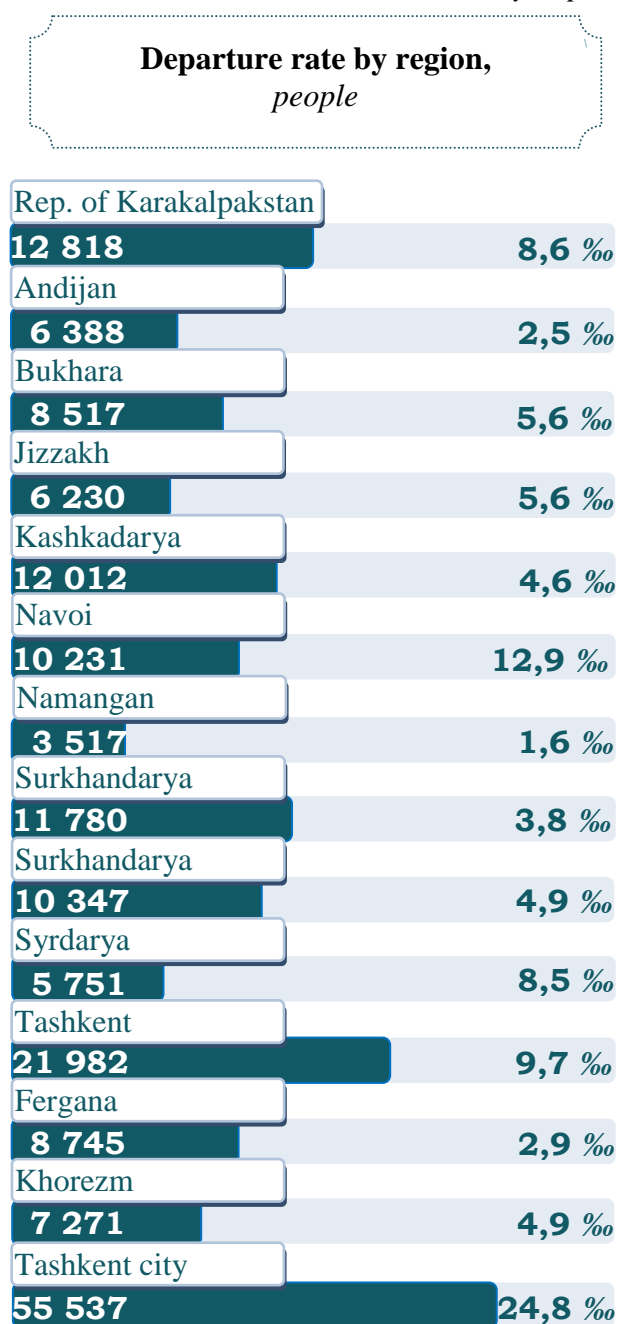
Number of departure by age group
January-September 2023



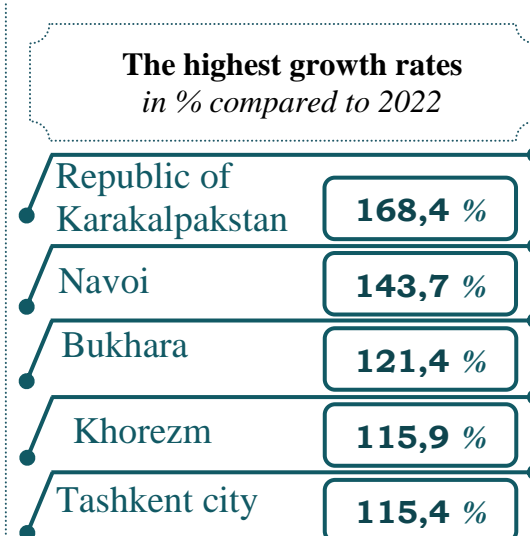
In January-September 2023, by age group, 10.4% of those who retired were under working age, 81.4% were of working age, 8.2% were older than working age.

Departure rate by region of the Republic of Uzbekistan

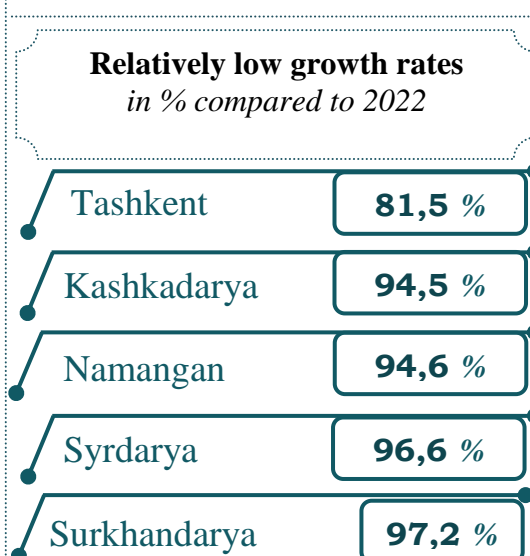
January-September 2023



The highest level of disposal by region was in the city of Tashkent – 24.8 ppm, 12.9 ppm in Navoi region, 9.7 ppm in Tashkent region, the lowest rate was 1.6 ppm in Namangan region, 2.5 ppm - in Andijan region and 2.9 ppm - in Fergana region.



The highest growth rates of emigrants were 168.4% in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 143.7% - in Navoi region, 121.4% - in Bukhara region, 115.9% - in Khorezm region, 115.4% - in Tashkent city.



The lowest growth rate of emigrants was noted in Tashkent region – 81.5%, Kashkadarya region – 94.5%, Namangan region – 94.6%, Syrdarya region – 96.6% and Surkhandarya region – 97.2%.

Explanations of statistical indicators

Permanent population – the population permanently residing in a specific locality or area at the time of registration, including this population, although permanently registered in a given region, but not temporarily residing.

Urban population – population living in urban settlements, i.e. These are settlements defined by regulations as cities or towns.

Rural population – population other than those living in cities and towns, i.e. living in rural areas (auls, villages, etc.).

Fertility is a process that is determined by the frequency and characteristics of childbirth in a given locality.

Birth rate per 1000 population is the ratio of the number of births (live) during the reporting year to the average annual population, multiplied by 1000.

Mortality rate per 1000 population is the ratio of the number of deaths during the reporting year to the average annual population, multiplied by 1000.

Marriage is a form of relationship between a man and a woman, defining their rights and responsibilities towards each other and their children. Legal relations between husband and wife are established as a result of marriage registration in the civil registry office.

The marriage rate per 1000 population is the ratio of the number of marriages during the reporting year to the average annual population, multiplied by 1000.

The divorce rate per 1000 population is the ratio of the number of divorces during the reporting year to the average annual population, multiplied by 1000.

The number of arrivals is the absolute number of arrivals, i.e. persons who entered the relevant territory from outside its borders. Determined as a result of the development of coupons for statistical registration of arrivals, compiled by internal affairs bodies when registering the population at the place of residence.

The number of departures is the absolute number of departures, i.e. persons who have left the relevant territory outside its borders. Determined as a result of the development of coupons for statistical accounting of departures, compiled by internal affairs bodies when discharging the population at their place of residence.

Migration population growth (balance) is the absolute value of the difference between the number of arrivals and departures during the reporting period.