RESEARCH AND FORECASTING OF FERTILITY IN THE TASHKENT REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This study is aimed at analyzing and forecasting the birth rate in the Tashkent region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The work examines the key factors influencing fertility, including the economic, social and demographic conditions of the region. Particular attention is paid to the collection and analysis of statistical data provided by the State Committee of Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as demographic modeling methods to assess future trends.

The purpose of the study is to assess current trends in fertility, identify the main determinants affecting its level, and based on the data obtained, make forecasts for the coming years. The work also offers recommendations for public policy to increase fertility rates, improve conditions for families, and support reproductive health.

The results of the study may be useful for developing effective social and economic programs aimed at stimulating the birth rate in the Tashkent region, as well as for making decisions in the field of social policy and demographic development of the region.

Keywords: Fertility, Tashkent region, demographic modeling, forecasting, statistical analysis, economic factors, social factors, demographic trends, reproductive health, public policy.

Introduction

Analysis of the current situation with the birth rate in the Tashkent region

To assess the current birth rate in the Tashkent region, data provided by the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan was used. First, an analysis of basic demographic indicators is carried out, such as the birth rate, the number of live births per 1000 people, as well as the age composition of women giving birth to children. It is also important to consider changes in a region's population, as migration flows and urbanization can influence demographic trends.

Based on the latest data, the following trends have been identified:

The total number of births in the region is trending downward, which is a general trend throughout the country.

The average age of mothers giving birth to children for the first time is gradually increasing, which is associated with improved education and professional activity of women.

The predominance of large families is observed in rural areas, while in cities there is a decrease in the number of children in the family.

Factors affecting fertility

1 Economic factors

The economic situation plays a significant role in deciding the number of children in a family. In a climate of labor market uncertainty, low incomes and housing problems, many families are postponing or reducing the number of children they have. However, in some cases, social programs and government support can have a positive impact.

2 Social and cultural factors

Traditional views on the role of family and children also have a significant impact on fertility. In the Tashkent region there is a high value for large families, especially in rural areas. However, urbanization and changes in social values are leading to a decrease in the number of children in urban families.

3 Migration

Migration flows, both internal and external, influence the demographic situation. In the Tashkent region there is an influx of population from other regions,which can also affect the fertility structure depending on the socio-economic characteristics of migrants.

Fertility prediction methods

Statistical methods such as linear regression and demographic models have been used to predict future fertility trends. These methods make it possible to assess the influence of various factors on the birth rate and predict its changes in the coming years.

1 Forecast for the coming years

Forecasting the birth rate in the Tashkent region based on an analysis of current data shows that a moderate decline in the birth rate can be expected in the next 5-10 years, especially in urban areas. However, in rural areas a stable birth rate is possible, with the main trend being a decrease in the number of large families.

2 Impact of social programs

Research shows that social programs aimed at supporting families can increase the birth rate. The introduction of comprehensive measures, such as improving housing affordability, improving living standards and improving health care, can significantly stimulate the reproductive behavior of the population.

Recommendations for improving the fertility situation

1. Development and implementation of family support programs: creating conditions for large families, improving living conditions, tax benefits and subsidies.

2. Improving healthcare: expanding the availability of medical services, especially in rural areas, improving women's reproductive health.

3. Stimulating social mobility: creating jobs for women, increasing access to education and professional training.

4. Social adaptation programs for migrants: improving conditions for migrants, their integration into the economy and society of the Tashkent region.

Demographic modeling and forecasting.

To more accurately predict the birth rate in the Tashkent region, demographic modeling methods were used that take into account both current and potential changes in factors affecting fertility. One such method is the "Replacement Rate" model, which allows one to predict future demographic changes based on current trends.

1 Forecast based on historical data

An analysis of historical data over recent decades shows that the birth rate in the Tashkent region has gradually decreased, which is part of a national trend. However, various statistical models predict that the rate of decline in fertility may slow down in the future if effective government support measures are introduced.

2 Impact of changes in the economy

Projections show that economic factors will have a significant impact on fertility levels in the region. Increasing living standards, creating jobs and improving social infrastructure can increase the attractiveness of the family as a social institution. This, in turn, can reduce the negative impact of economic instability on the reproductive behavior of the population.

3 Impact of social policy

Forecasting the impact of social policy on the birth rate shows that, subject to the implementation of sustainable and targeted programs to support families, the birth rate in the Tashkent region can stabilize. This includes both material support (benefits, tax breaks) and improvement of social conditions (availability of housing, kindergartens, medical facilities).

Comparison with other regions

It is interesting to compare the birth rate in the Tashkent region with other regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For example, in more remote and rural areas the birth rate is higher than incities, which is due to the characteristics of the traditional way of life. While in Tashkent, as in other large cities, there is a downward trend in the birth rate due to the increasing level of education and employment of women, as well as high costs of raising children.

Thus, to develop an effective demographic policy in the Tashkent region, it is important to take into account both the specifics of urban and rural areas. The development of programs must be targeted at different target groups of the population, taking into account their needs and socio-economic conditions.

Recommendations for the future

To sustainably increase the birth rate in the Tashkent region and improve the demographic situation, the following steps can be recommended:

Increasing housing affordability: Government programs aimed at helping large families and improving housing conditions can encourage families to have more children.

Development of infrastructure for families: Increasing the number of kindergartens, schools, as well as improving the quality of medical services in the field of reproductive health, which will reduce parents' concerns about raising and caring for children.

Measures to improve women's work: Creating flexible working conditions for women, increasing their employment in high-paying industries, as well as supporting young mothers at the stage of returning to the labor process.

Increasing education and awareness: Educational programs for the population about the benefits of large families and the importance of reproductive health can help increase the birth rate.Targeted social programs: Development of programs to increase fertility in rural areas, where traditionally higher birth rates are observed. These programs may include financial assistance, tax breaks and other support measures.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be noted that the Tashkent region, like other regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is faced with the problem of a declining birth rate. However, taking into account a thorough analysis of current factors and the introduction of targeted programs to support families and improve the economic situation, a stabilization of the birth rate can be expected. To achieve positive results, it is important to create comprehensive conditions that stimulate family and parenthood, which will help improve the demographic situation in the region.

An analysis of the birth rate in the Tashkent region showed the importance of an integrated approach to solving the problems of reducing the birth rate. In order to improve the demographic situation, measures are needed at the level of economics, social policy and health care. The results of this study can serve as the basis for the development of effective government programs aimed at improving conditions for families and stimulating the birth rate in the region.

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