FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN CONDUCTING POPULATION CENSUS

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Annotation: The article justifies the necessity of conducting a census of population Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022 year. Foreign experience of population census, main trends of census methodology development, as well as different approaches of foreign countries are considered. The conclusions contain recommendations on the use of foreign experience for conducting a population census in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: Census, population statistics, foreign experience, registration methodology, census sheet

Reliable information about the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its well-being is an essential basis for developing long-term forecasts and state target programs of socio-economic development, job creation and employment programs population, the formation of indicators of national goals of sustainable development, study of the processes of placement and use of labor resources, implementation of scientific research. [1]

As part of a comprehensive data collection program, the population census is the main source of national data on abundance and composition population that are necessary for administrative purposes and many aspects of economic and social research, as well as planning. For many countries of the world, despite new modern alternative approaches to conducting statistical research, unique and accurate a source of information on the state of the population by demographic and social indicators remain the traditional large-scale census population based on a survey of each citizen by a census taker.

Population census is expensive, but costs it pays off for its implementation. An example of the ROI of a census is the fact that on its basis government procurement for vaccines is optimized effectively it is planned to create social facilities (medical, educational institutions), etc. The developed countries of the world are firmly convinced that the benefits, obtained as a result of the census, significantly exceeds the cost of its holding. In addition, the census is a kind of incentive political life of society, promotes the fair use and distribution of public resources. So, for example, when evaluating the economic impact of the 2011 census in England and Wales, carried out by the national statistical office of the United Kingdom showed that at a census cost of more than £ 480 million sterling, the economic impact is estimated to exceed 720 million pounds sterling. [2]

Almost every country in the world has statistics laws, according to whom all information collected during the census is used only for statistical purposes and is kept strictly confidential. Information, received about each specific person, can not be transferred to any organization or individual. The census questionnaires of different countries are very similar, however, in each the country uses its own unique census preparation mechanisms and methods of working with the population, taking into account national characteristics and traditions of society. In the 2010 round of census, more countries in the ECE region The UN followed a trend that first began in the 1970s by from a completely "traditional" approach based on a solid registration, to alternative methods of collecting census information, trying to cut costs and improve efficiency. Now more and more number of countries based on census behavior or information obtained exclusively from administrative sources, or on the combined use of various sources, including registers and sample surveys, as a supplement or substitute for traditional field work (field work).
Many innovations were also used, in particular in an attempt to improve the efficiency of collecting information in the field, with significant number of countries that rely on (a) geographic information systems for planning the geography of your census, (b) collecting internet data, and the use of portable devices and portable computer, in order to replace (or at least minimize) use of traditional paper questionnaires, and (c) automatic data collection and coding technology, in order to minimize data processing errors. [2]

In Bulgaria, in 2011, on a special website on the Internet, they corresponded about 3.1 million people, or 42% of the country's inhabitants. Then, in 2011, online The census took place in Lithuania, where a little more than 1 million people or about 34% of the population of the republic. Residents of Estonia in 2012 demonstrated a record level of Internet use in census time - 67% of all residents of the country corresponded online. also in the 2010 census round, 55% of the population of Canada completed the Internet census, 50% - Portugal, 37% - Spain and 33% - Italy. [2] France has adopted a unique 'rolling census' method in which information is collected from a different (or rolling) sample of the population each year, thus allowing the census to be conducted on an annual basis if necessary.

The United States also took a new approach for their 2010 census year, by collecting basic demographic data on a continuous basis registration of ten-year field work (since it is required to do this constitutionally), but updating this with more details from annual sample survey. The 2010 census was the 23rd census in history of the United States of America. First U.S. census took place in 1790. Since then, US censuses have been conducted every ten years. The main purpose of the US census is to count the population each state to provide residents with a proportional amount seats in the House of Representatives of the American Congress, and also guarantee appropriate funding of educational programs and systems health care of each region.

The study covers everyone who lives in the United States for any length of time, but legal citizens of the United States who find themselves in work or other reasons abroad, the home country is not counted. The only exceptions are civil servants. All citizens were rewritten, residing in the 50 states, District of Columbia, in Puerto Rico and the island territories. The first noticeable sign of an impending census is address verification. The census program went to every house to check every address in the United States. Information was updated them using electronic means (laptop computers). List census addresses is the most detailed list in the United States and used for the operations of the National Rescue Service 911, Postal US Service and Global Navigation System Technology - GPS.

Initially, the questionnaire, which occupied only one page, in each an American apartment, house, or mobile trailer was mailed. In addition, US citizens could take part in the census by responding to Questions on the Internet or by calling a US Census Bureau specialist. But conscientiousness has shown far to all Americans. Almost 30% American families did not send completed questionnaires to the Census Bureau, and scribes went to them for a personal conversation. In 2010, temporary U.S. enumerators were hired more than 600 thousand people. Penalty for refusing to participate in the census population was 100 US dollars. Providing false information is punishable by a fine of $ 500. As a result, the census cost the United States nearly $ 47 per person, which, even taking into account inflation, made the current census dear in the history of the country. [3]

Population census in India has been carried out every 10 years since 1881 of the year. In April 2008, India began preparations for the census 2011 year. The latest population census in India began on April 1, 2010. It was held in all states and union territories of the republic. Census took place throughout the country for two years (2010-2011) with the participation millions of volunteers and in terms of scale has become one of the largest in the world. The census provided new data on the population of the country, its demographic and social composition, the impact of the growth rate of Indian economy to the standard of living of citizens and the creation of new jobs. The study helped to better understand the dynamics of migration of residents of the country, study the employment situation, which will make it possible in the future to be more effective develop a strategy for the further economic development of India. Collected data on the inhabitants of India 2.5 million local employees authorities and teachers. They visited every home in seven thousand Indian cities and 600
thousand villages. Beyond the sheer size of the population countries, the organizers of the census faced other problems. One of them was that millions of people living in India simply do not have a roof over the head; the other has a high level of illiteracy. Every inhabitant of India from the age of 15 was photographed. The authorities also took from the participants in the census fingerprints and assigned to each citizen a 16-digit number. Based on these data, a national database will be created with biometric data of Indians. Later, relying on this base to citizens identity cards will be issued. Within a year after data collection 1.2 billion population of the country will be classified by gender, religion, occupation and educational level. The data counting process lasted more than 11 months, it took more than 11 million tons of paper. The final version of the census was released in mid 2011. And already in November, they began to issue the first identification numbers.

Today India has the second largest population in the world. population after China - 1 billion 210 million people. In addition, rose India's population density coefficient - per square kilometer 382 people live. The 2010 census in India was based on UN recommendations. The main principles are: - the principle of individual accounting; - principle one-time - a simultaneous survey of the population at a certain territory; - the principle of confidentiality - the safety of the collected during census information was guaranteed. This census found out the exact figures for the total population of the country and the number of families. All residents, including foreigners, were subject to census. In 2010, the census asked 20 questions - three more, than usual. The questionnaire included questions about age, nationality, duration of residence at the current address and at the address of a five-year prescription, as well as a means of transportation to work or place of study. In India, in the 2010 census, as in the previous one, the census forms by scribes. From mass mailing of questionnaires by mail organizers decided to refuse in order to reduce the risks of sending multiple sheets one respondent and loss of questionnaires. If respondents were absent from the moment the scribe arrives, as well as if the entrance to a residential building is blocked self-closing system (such systems in Japan are becoming more popular), scribes left the questionnaire in their mailbox to respondents could fill in them themselves and send them back. But paper format of sheets is not the only one: the questionnaires could be filled in on computer and send by e-mail. Internet survey method allowed to reduce the amount of work of census takers, and was more convenient for regular users of the network. For citizens who do not want to let in census takers at home, it was possible to pass the census in municipal census districts.

In Japan, a general population census is carried out every five years. since 1920. On October 1, 2010, a nationwide census. When drawing up a census program and the planning of major events took into account the experience of the previous census, held on October 1, 2005. Despite the presence of the system municipal registers, the Japanese authorities prefer the traditional population census, as for a country with such a large population of registers not enough. The register data does not contain a significant part of the required information; in addition, the census is considered more accurate and reliable method of obtaining data on the population. October 26, 2011 the ministry National Affairs and Communications of Japan published the results of the census population held in October 2010. The total population of Japan, which included 1 million 640 thousand foreigners and 1 million 50 thousand people, not who indicated their citizenship amounted to 128 million 57 thousand people, which is 289 thousand, or 0.2%, more than the results of the previous census. Such a low percentage the increase is observed for the first time in the entire history of censuses, calculated from 1920 (except for the first post-war census of 1945). The results obtained serve as the basis for determining the electoral districts and government social security policies and disaster preparedness measures. [3]

Number of countries using digital technologies in conducting census is growing continuously. Belarus is the first in the CIS to hold an electronic population census. During October 4-18, 2019 by yourself more than 2 million residents of the republic have completed electronic census forms. IN the final of the census - from 21 to 30 October - Belstat census takers with electronic using tablets, we conducted a survey of those who did not take part in the Internet census. In Belarus in 2019, the population census program was based on the following questions:

1. Questions regarding basic demographic characteristics: surname, proper name, patronymic (if any); an identification
number; date of birth, number of full years; 2nd floor; kinship
or other relationship with the person named first in household;
marital status (for persons aged 15 and over); a place birth.

2. Issues related to migration activity: continuity living in
a city, urban-type settlement or rural settlement point of this
administrative region; period of arrival at this locality; the
reason for arriving in this locality; previous place of residence;
residence for one year or more continuously in other country;
country from which the respondent arrived in the Republic
Belarus for permanent residence; period of arrival in the
Republic Belarus; reason for arriving in the Republic of Belarus
for a permanent place residence; intention and reason for
planning to leave Republic of Belarus (for persons aged 15 -
74); the period for which it is planned to leave the Republic of
Belarus.

3. Questions concerning national and ethnic
characteristics: citizenship; nationality (ethnicity) (by self-
determination and the desire of the respondent, for children
under the age of 14 - according to definition of parents); native
language; the language in which the respondent is usually
talking at home.

4. Questions concerning education: the level (stage) of
education (for persons aged 10 years and older), the presence of
an academic degree; ability to read and write (for persons
without education); obtaining basic education (for people aged
6 and over); additional education (training) (for persons aged
15 - 65); visit by a child preschool educational institutions (for
children aged 1 - 7 years, not attending school). [4] In 2019-
2023, all Commonwealth countries plan to hold population
censuses using the traditional method - by polling the
population census workers. At the same time, in a number
of countries, for the survey of the population, modern information
technologies were used, in particular, the method self-
completion of questionnaires by respondents (Internet - census)
and the use of tablet computers. Most countries use data when
preparing for censuses population registers and available
administrative data sources on population.

Basically, data from these sources is used to compile lists
dwellings and households for census zoning, at the stage of
pre-filling the census questionnaires, to control the
completeness of coverage population census. From the
available sources, it is planned to use:

- addresses, general information on the number of residents (Armenia);
- identification number, surname, proper name, patronymic, gender, day, month, year and place of birth, citizenship (nationality), place residence and (or) place of stay (Belarus);
- addresses of households, the number of households and
the number of their members (Kyrgyzstan);
- ID number, gender, date of birth, marital status (Moldova);
- gender, age / date of birth (Russia).

Methodological and technological innovations require the
introduction of changes in the organization of the population
census. In preparation for censuses round of 2020, all CIS
countries intend to improve methodology and technology for
collecting and processing census materials (Internet
application, transition to paperless technology, wider use of
GIS technologies). In Azerbaijan, it is assumed that lists of
houses and villages settlements will be compiled not by
registrars, but by local authorities. In order to improve the
quality of census data, the normative the workload per
enumerator will be reduced from 450 to 300 people.

In Russia, the Federal State Statistics Service plans send
inquiries to users (government bodies) in to assess the extent to
which the results of the forthcoming population census in the
development of measures in various areas of state management
and subsequent assessment of the effectiveness of the
implementation of the measures taken. Russia first tested the
new format during the 2018 year of the Pilot Census. In pilot
districts of the Pilot Census electronic census on the portal
"Gosuslugi" passed 2.8% of the population - more than in the
2010 census in Switzerland (1%). IN some regions, for
example, Kamchatka and Sakhalin, census online more than
40% of the population passed. In general, during the first
experimental The Russian Internet census has over 1.2 million
correspondents. Thus, foreign experience has shown that due to
the use of Internet technologies, the census process becomes
more convenient and comfortable for respondents - you don't
have to waste time talking with a census-taker and fill out the
electronic census form independently in any convenient time. The new approach allows obtaining data of high quality, and they take less time to process. In addition, a number of problems inevitably arising in traditional censuses: accessibility interviewees and ensuring the safety of census takers. Based on the above, we consider it appropriate to apply experience of Belarus in conducting a population census in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022 year. The experience of Belarus is most effective because: firstly, it is the most budgetary (according to preliminary the 2019 census is estimated to cost less than $ 1 per person. population); secondly, Belarus is a member of the CIS and has a similar history with our country; thirdly, the experience of Belarus in conducting the census is based on public-private partnership, which is intensively developing and in Uzbekistan.

**Literature:**

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