

SIW

# “Analysis of the natural moving the population”

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# Plan

- Introduction;
- Main part:
  - a) Demographics
  - b) Statics. Population census. The value of census data for public health.
  - c) Population dynamics.
  - d) The dynamics of health and demographic indicators
  - e) Leading causes of overall mortality. Causes of infant mortality.
  - f) The use of demographic indicators in the activities of health care facilities.
  - g) Sources of data on morbidity.
  - h) The index of primary disease.
  - i) The index of general morbidity
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- Conclusion
- Useful literature



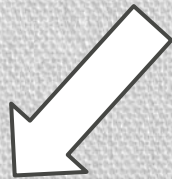
# Introduction

- The components vital, as we know, are the demographic processes such as fertility, mortality, marriage and divorce. These processes are involved in the demographic reproduction of the population.
- The direct impact on the renewal of human generations have the first and second of the above processes, the balance of which determines a positive or negative direction of the demographic development.
- The mortality rate in the respective dictionary defines as "the process of reducing the population as a result of the death of individuals or as a" process of extinction generation emerging from the mass of individual deaths, advancing at different ages. "
- Of the underlying unity of fertility, which is the process of childbirth in a certain set of people, by analogy with the other processes of natural and mechanical (migration) of population movement is a specific demographic event - the birth of a child.
- The mortality rate is one of the indicators of economic and social well-being of society. Especially in this respect private informative mortality, fixing it in different age groups and causes of death.

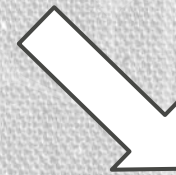


# The concept of demographics:

- **Demographics** (Gr. Δέμος - people, γράφω - write) - the science of the laws of reproduction of the population, depending on its nature of socio-economic, environmental conditions, migration studies the size, geographic location and composition of the population, their changes, causes and consequences of these changes and gives recommendations for their improvement.
- **Demographics** - a kind of practice for data collection, description and analysis of changes in the size, composition and reproduction of the population.
- **Demography** - the science of types, methods, and the nature of human reproduction and the factors contributing to and influencing this process.



**statistic**



**dynamic**



## Численность населения по итогам ПН2009

тыс. человек

	1959г.	1970г.	1979г.	1989г.	1999г.	2009г.
Все население	9283,2	13013,6	14688,3	16260,7	14981,9	16009,6
Городское население	4079,3	6556,1	7912,5	9193,6	8444,0	8662,4
Сельское население	5203,9	6457,5	6775,8	7067,1	6537,9	7347,2

## Изменение численности населения (к предыдущей переписи)

Прирост (убыль) тыс. человек

	1970г.	1979г.	1989г.	1999г.	2009г.
Все население	3730,3	1674,7	1572,4	-1278,8	1027,7
Городское население	2485,3	1343,0	1338,4	-749,6	218,4
Сельское население	1245,0	331,7	234,0	-529,2	809,3

## Численность и доля отдельных этносов

	Численность населения, тыс. человек		Доля, в процентах	
	1999г.	2009г.	1999г.	2009г.
Все население	14981,9	16009,6	100,0	100,0
Казахи	8011,5	10096,8	53,5	63,1
Русские	4481,1	3793,8	29,9	23,7
Узбеки	370,8	457,0	2,5	2,9
Украинцы	547,1	333,0	3,6	2,1
Уйгуры	210,4	224,7	1,4	1,4
Татары	249,1	204,2	1,7	1,3
Немцы	353,5	178,4	2,4	1,1
Другие этносы	758,4	721,7	5,0	4,5

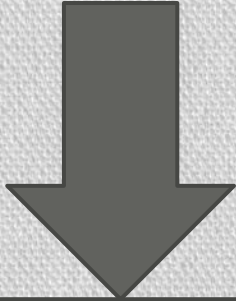


# The values are required for:

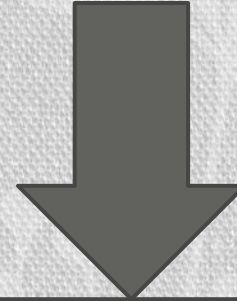
- Calculation of the indicators of natural movement of the population;
- Calculation of the indicators of public health;
- Planning and organization of health services to the population;
- The definition of the financial resources allocated from the state budget on health;
- The organization of anti-epidemic work in the region;
- Calculation of the indicators characterizing the activities of agencies and health care institutions, physicians;
- Calculating the population's need for medical personnel.



# Dynamics:



**Natural movement: fertility, mortality, population growth, life expectancy**



**Mechanical movement: external and internal, voluntary and involuntary, irrevocable and periodic**



# The dynamics of health and demographic indicators:

	Population (x1000)	born	death	Growth	Coef.born (x1000)	Coef. Death (x1000)	Coef. Growth (x1000)
2001	14 854	221 487	147 876	73 611	14.9	10.0	5.0
2002	14 854	227 171	149 381	77 790	15.3	10.1	5.2
2003	14 901	247 946	155 277	92 669	16.6	10.4	6.2
2004	15 013	273 028	152 250	120 778	18.2	10.1	8.1
2005	15 147	278 977	157 121	121 856	18.4	10.4	8.0
2006	15 307	301 756	157 210	144 546	19.7	10.3	9.4
2007	15 481	321 963	158 297	163 666	20.8	10.2	10.6
2008	15 672	356 575	152 706	203 869	22.8	9.7	13.1
2009	15 989	357 552	142 780	214 772	22.0	9.0	13.0
2010	16 324	367 752	145 875	221 877	22.5	8.9	13.6
2011	16 559	372 544	144 213	228 331	22.5	8.7	13.8
2012	16 900	379 121	141 220	237 901	22.5	8.4	14.1



# Life expectancy:

страны	годы								
	1990	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
казахстан	68,3	65,7	65,5	65,8	66	65,8	66,2	65,6	66,2
кыргызстан	68,3	68,7	68,5	68,7	68,1	68,2	63		
таджикистан	69,3	68,4	68,4		67	66,3	63		
туркменистан	66,2	66,9				64,5	60		
узбекистан	69,2	70,3				66,7	66		

Compiled from Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan, 2005 year, p.418.



**Динамика внутренней миграции в Республике Казахстан на  
1991-2008 годы**

*человек*

Период	Внутренняя миграция	В том числе	
		межрегиональная	региональная
1991	431 262	155 766	275 496
1992	361 356	136 094	225 262
1993	347 652	134 445	213 207
1994	327 323	131 002	196 321
1995	304 959	123 383	181 576
1996	236 957	97 524	139 433
1997	204 569	81 060	123 509
1998	228 610	96 973	131 637
1999	232 427	131 815	100 612
2000	276 699	145 903	130 796
2001	271 728	136 390	135 338
2002	269 092	103 868	165 224
2003	291 758	107 646	184 112
2004	317 928	127 474	190 454
2005	298 627	131 012	167 615
2006	295 057	131 303	163 754
2007	311 740	139 542	172 198
2008	344 373	157 974	186 399

*Источник: Казахстан в цифрах. 1991 – 2008 /Статистический сборник Агентства Республики Казахстан по статистике. – Астана, 2009. – С. 16.*



# Indicators of net migration of population in Kazakhstan According to 2009 census

	Сальдо миграции, человек	Сальдо миграции на 1000 жителей, ‰
<u>Акмолинская</u>	-33930	-46,0
<u>Актюбинская</u>	-128	-0,2
<u>Алматинская</u>	-2432	-1,3
<u>Атырауская</u>	-8501	-16,7
<u>Западно-Казахстанская</u>	-10728	-17,9
<u>Жамбылская</u>	-62574	-61,2
<u>Карагандинская</u>	-12033	-9,0
<u>Костанайская</u>	-36878	-41,6
<u>Кызылординская</u>	-54863	-80,8
<u>Мангистауская</u>	10193	21,0
<u>Южно-Казахстанская</u>	-97633	-39,5
<u>Павлодарская</u>	-5598	-7,5
<u>Северо-Казахстанская</u>	-31941	-53,5
<u>Восточно- Казахстанская</u>	-63031	-45,1
<u>г.Астана</u>	247931	404,5
<u>г.Алматы</u>	162146	118,7

Population migration. The results of the NNP in 2009 in the Republic of Kazakhstan.  
Statistical Yearbook / Ed. Smailova AA - Astana, 2010.- pp 13-15.

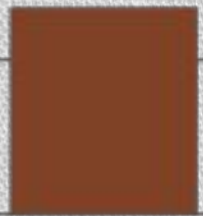


# Leading causes of overall mortality

Год	Всего умерших	От болезней системы кровообращения	От новообразований всего	В т.ч. от злокачественных новообразований	От несчастных случаев, травм	От болезней органов дыхания	От болезней органов пищеварения	от инфекционных и паразитарных заболеваний
1995	168885	80421	22207	22093	23270	15644	5692	6784
1997	160138	76336	20759	20573	21680	12741	5891	7903
1998	154314	75150	20198	20047	20899	11290	5545	7455
1999 <sup>[1]</sup>	144450	72314	19342		18579	10054	5252	5762
1999 <sup>[2]</sup>	147416	73352	19533		19551	10248	5342	5818
2000	149778	74645	19392		21276	10619	5657	5102
2001	147876	73591	19185		21718	9729	6032	4552
2002	149381	75619	19034		20937	9826	6297	4631
2003	155277	80212	18898		21323	10304	6907	4289
2004	152250	77860	18501		22128	8752	7199	3979
2005	157121	81111	18570		22403	8890	7478	4288
2006	157210	81605	18156		23005	8245	7631	3896

Data from the Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan, 2005, pp 52-54





■ причины младенческой смертности %



# Conclusion:

- At the beginning of the third millennium, the world community has come to the need to rethink the ways of social development. As rightly considered domestic researchers, to prevail before the concept of economic growth, an approach to the analysis of material production from a purely economic point of view, was applicable until the natural resources seemed inexhaustible because of the limited impact of industrial activity.
- Currently, however, society comes to realize that the economic activity is only part of the universal human activities and economic development appropriately dealt with in the broader concept of social development. Not by chance at the end of XX century increasingly important steel betray the Study of demography; food security of the world population; resources and replenishment; security and peace; environmental protection and others. Common to all global problems is their universal character, as they are a product of modern civilization.
- It produced enough research to be sure it was possible to identify the main causes of the demographic crisis.
- The first is a catastrophic, and constantly continuing decline in fertility, cause long-term cultural factors. This means that the fall in the birth rate will continue in the future, and nothing but the artificial intervention, will not be able to stop him. The situation is similar to the birth and in other countries.



# Useful literature:

- <http://bibliofond.ru/view.aspx?id=58401>
- <http://knowledge.allbest.ru/sociology/d-2c0b65635a3ad69b5d43a88521216c27.html>
- [http://www.tulane.edu/~sanelson/Natural\\_Disasters/introduction.htm](http://www.tulane.edu/~sanelson/Natural_Disasters/introduction.htm)





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