Features of demographic accounting at regional and national levels (Russia example)

Mishchuk Svetlana
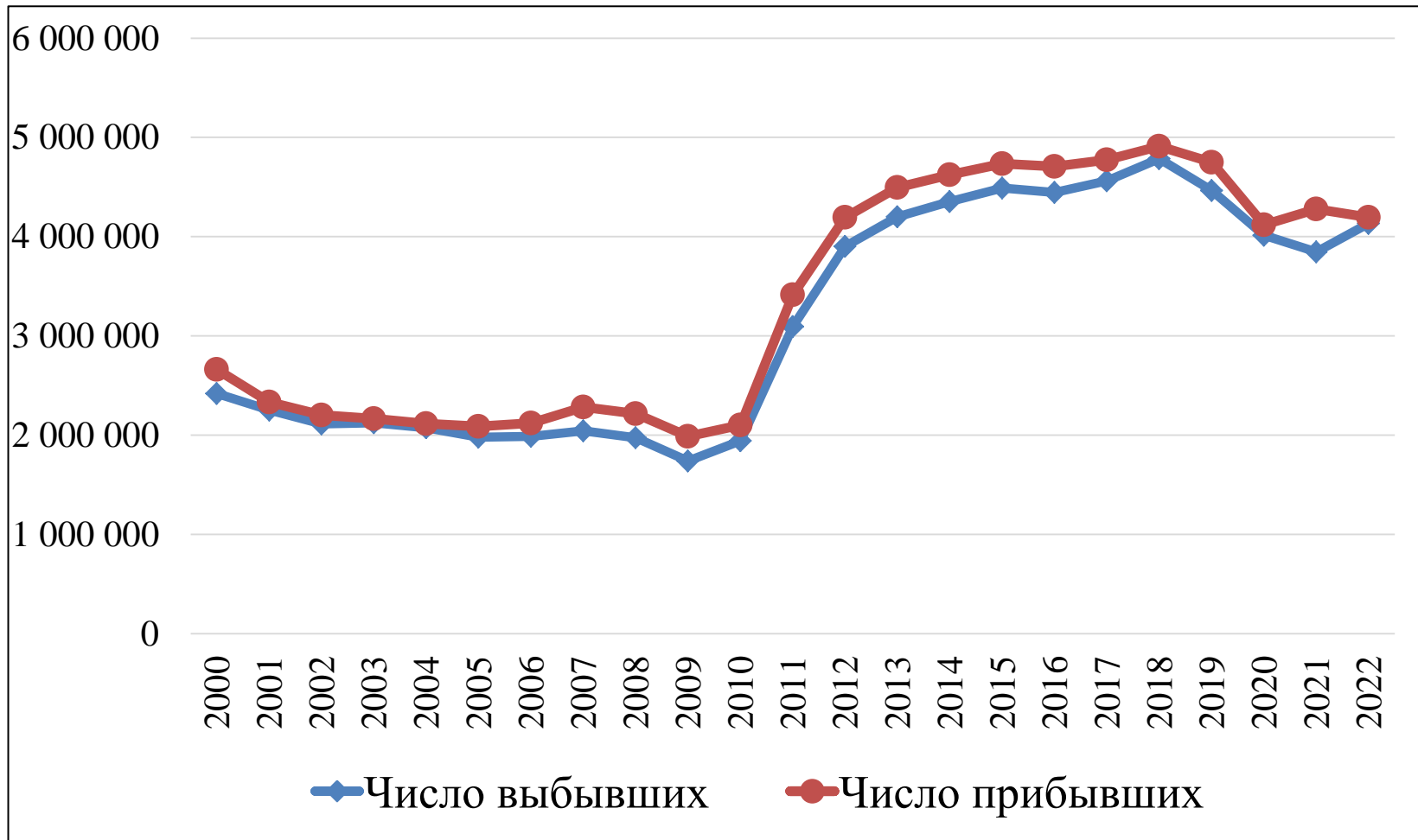**Lomonosov Moscow State University**
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Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
2-4 October 2024.

1. Changes at the national level.

2. Regional changes in the Russian Far East

    - Administrative division (change of composition of BW Russia, rural and urban area)

    - Data adjustment to take into account the results of the 2020 All-Russia Census

3. Official data and actual situation in the region
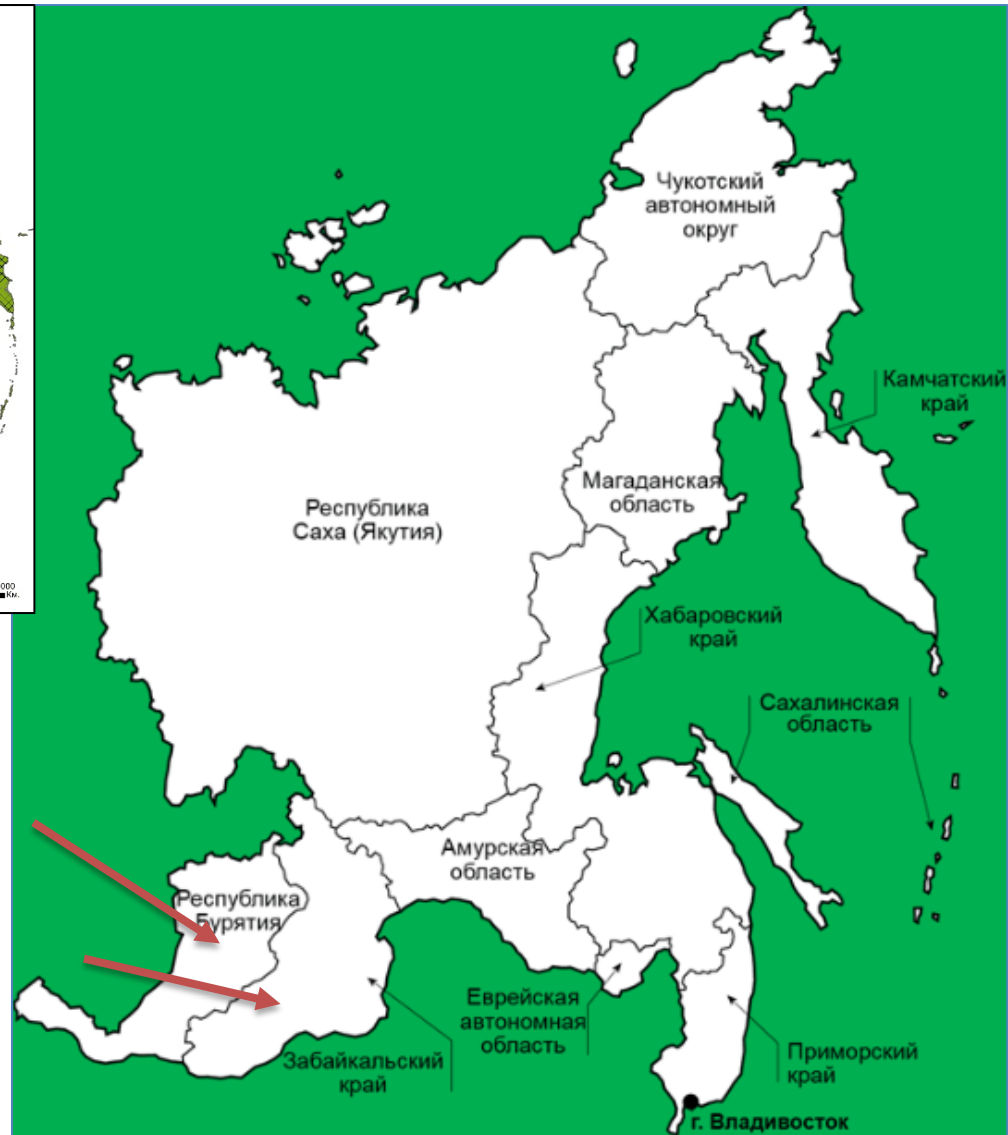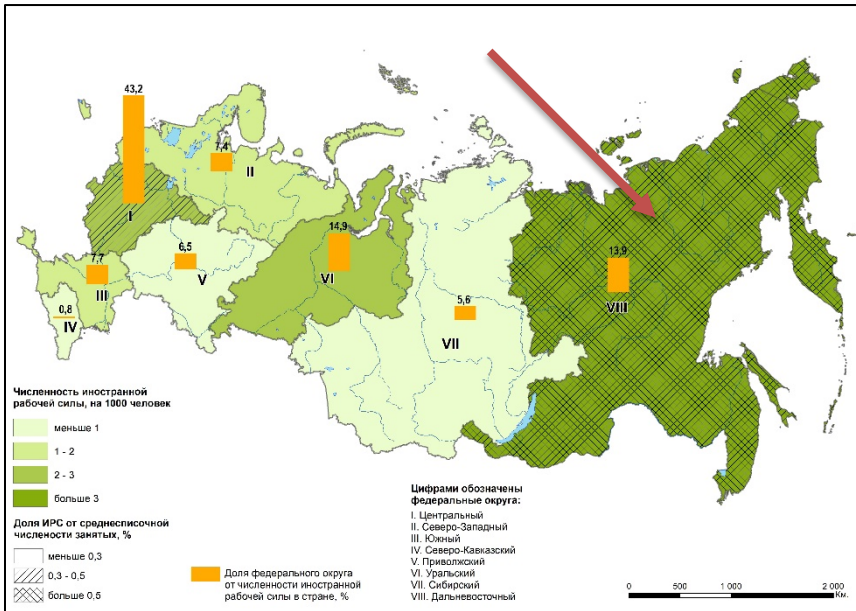
Developments at the national level

«The statistics of long-term internal migration in 2011 underwent major changes. The changes are related to the inclusion in the number of migrants of persons registered not only at the place of residence, but also at the place of stay for a period of 9 months or more. <u>These changes have led to a sharp increase in the number of registered migrants and a change in the structural characteristics of flows</u>. As a result of the change in the accounting methodology, immediately after the end of the registration period, the migrant is automatically considered to have left in the opposite direction. The current statistical accounting methodology distorts the structural characteristics of migration, most strongly at young ages». P. 83
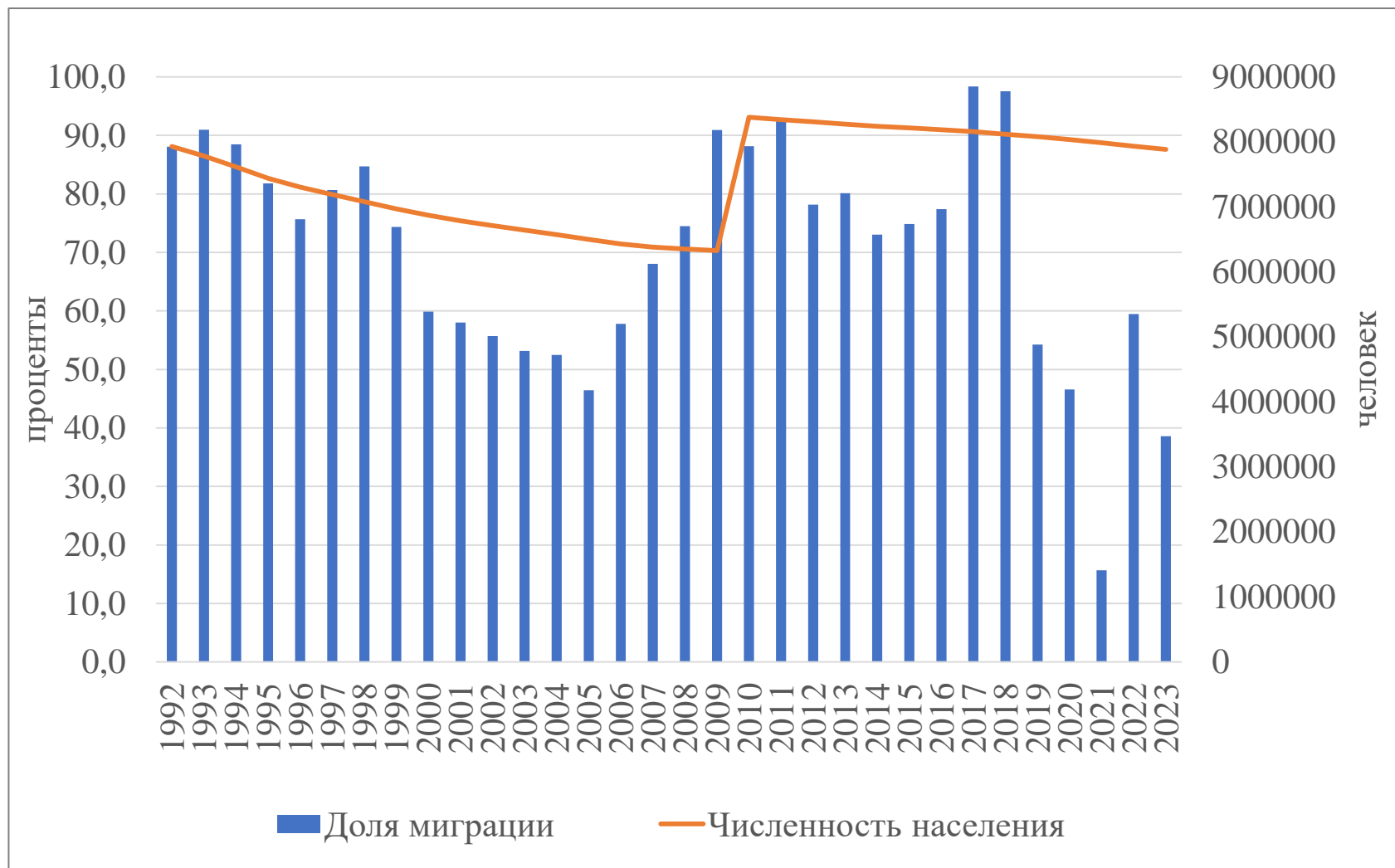
2 Changes at the regional level on the example of the Far East

- Administrative division (change of composition of BW Russia, rural and urban area)

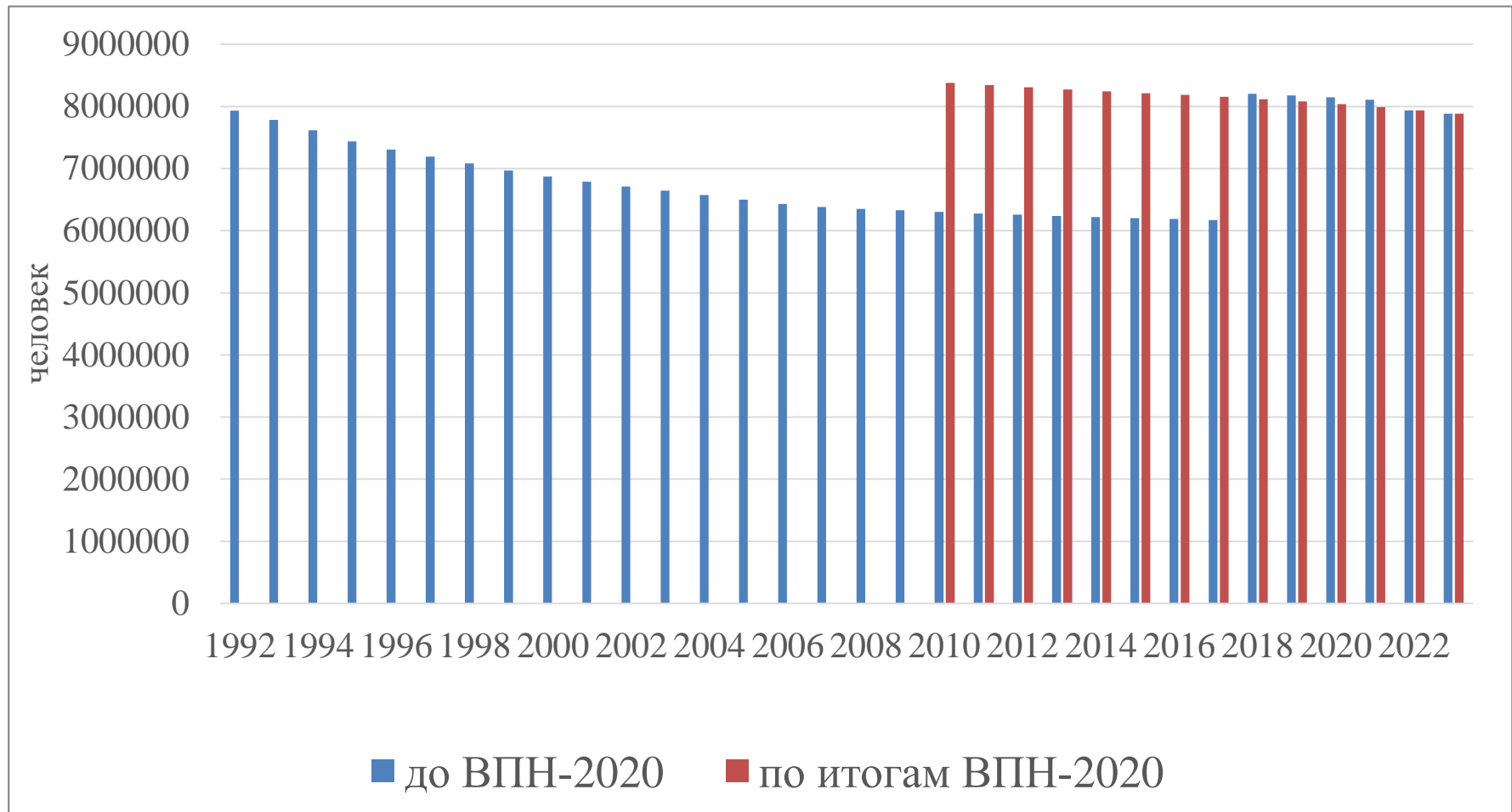- Data adjustment to take into account the results of the 2020 All-Russia Census
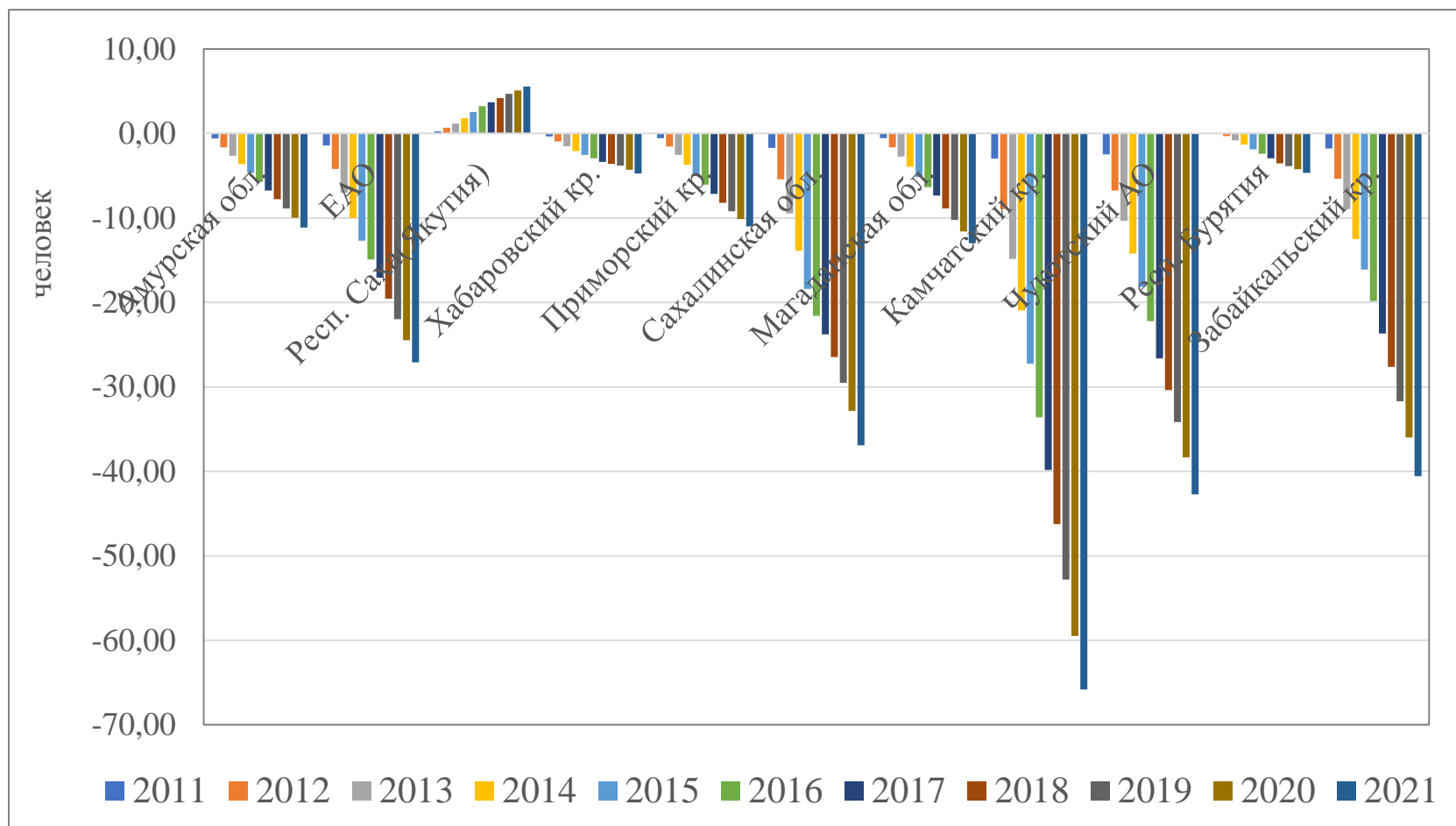
Location of the Far East on the map of Russia

Population and migration rate in the Far East, 1992-2023.

Population of the Far East, people

до ВПН-2020   по итогам ВПН-2020
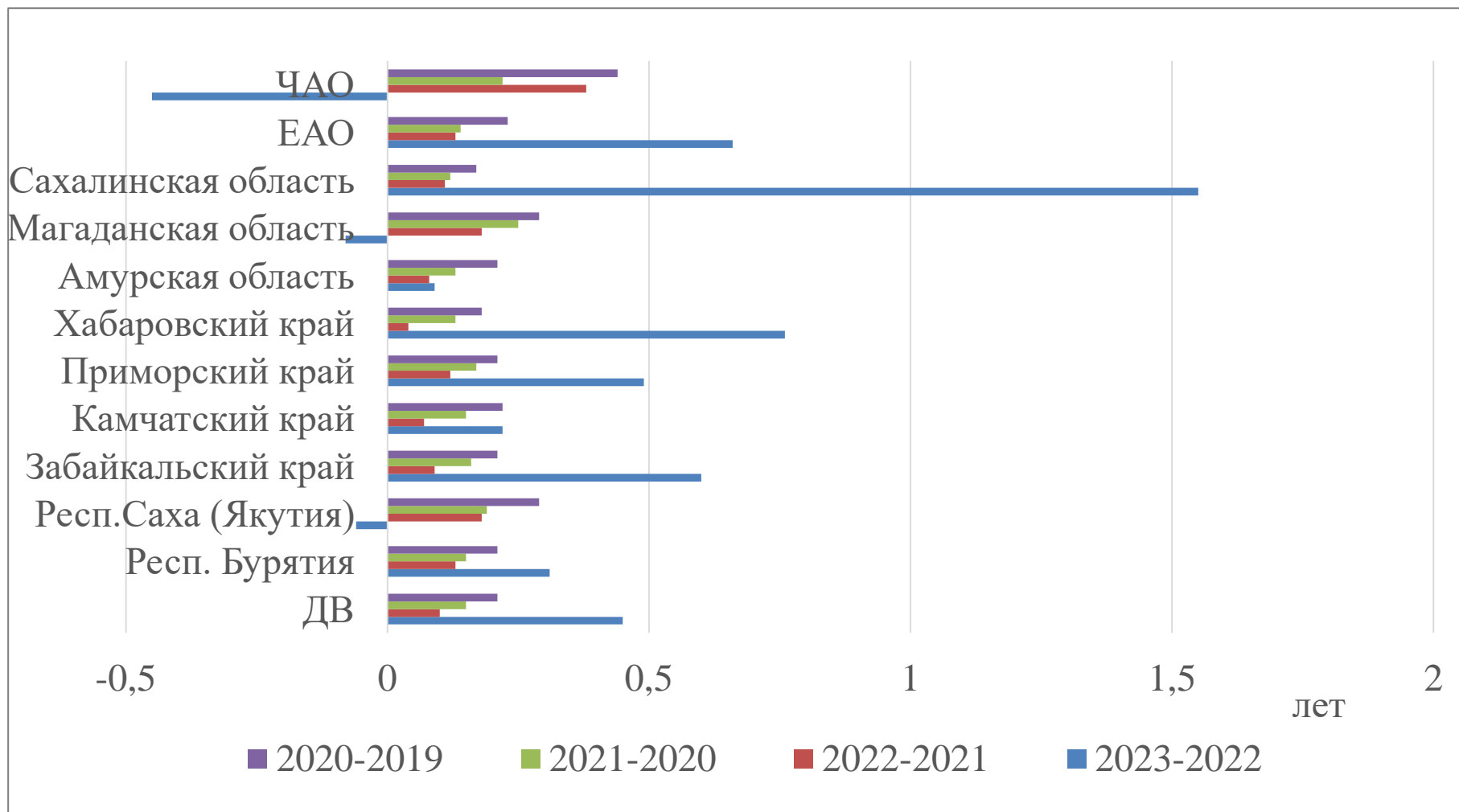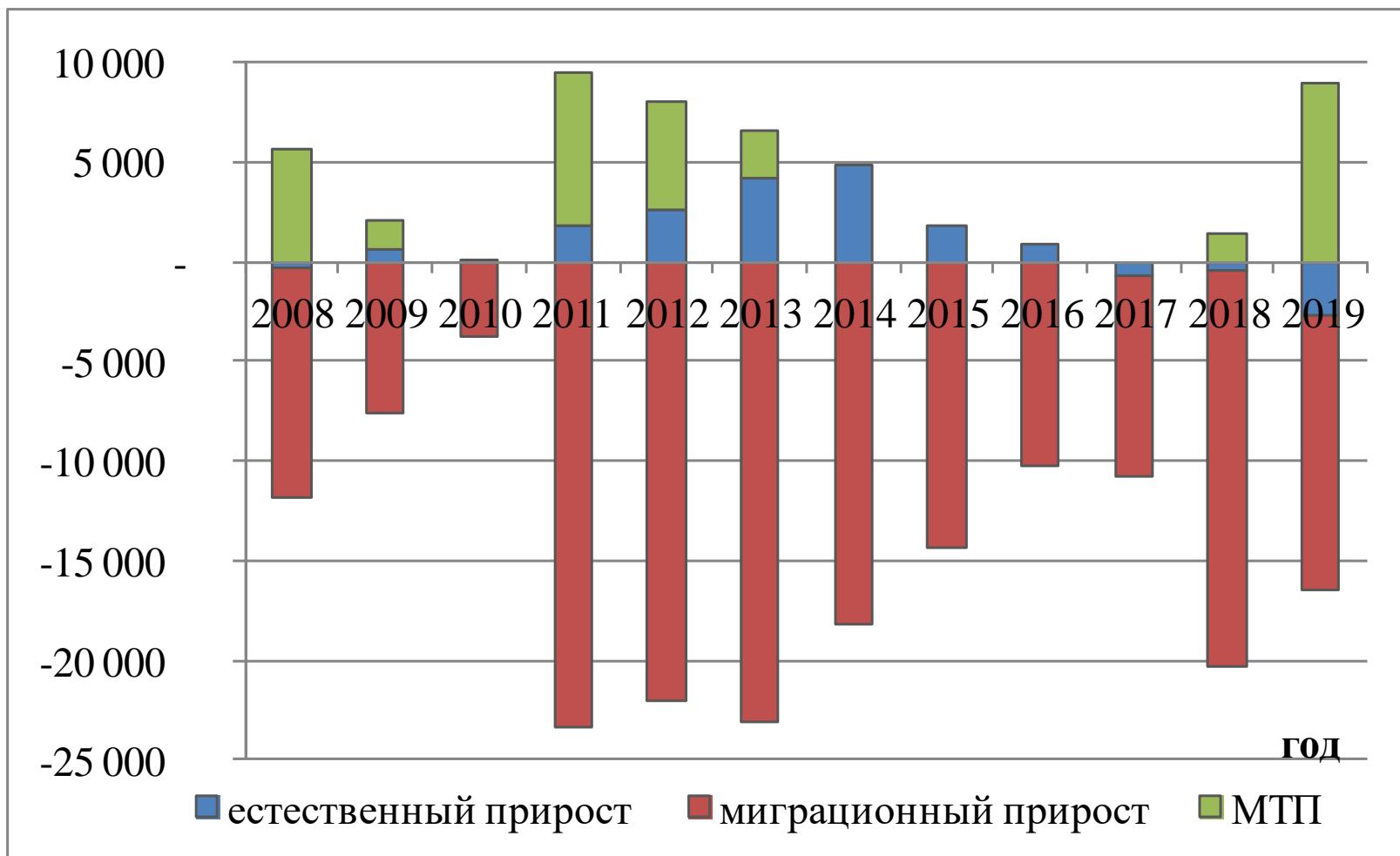
Population change in the regions of the Far East , current accounting data minus data on the All-Russian Population Census-2020, per 1 thousand inhabitants, people

Migration balance in the Russian Far East, 2013-2021, people

Change in the average age of the population by regions of the Far East, years

The inclusion of data from All-Russian Population Census-2020 has «accelerated» population aging. At the beginning of 2023, the average age of the Far East population was 38.6 years. Several factors influence the change in average age: declining birth rates, rising life expectancy, migration of younger populations. These factors have led to a steady increase in the average age of the population in Far East during the post-Soviet period.

Three components influence the change in rural population: migration processes, natural population movement and municipal-territorial transformations (MTT).

- As a result of the study, it has been shown that the accuracy of statistical accounting of the population is higher in the suburban village and much lower in the remote one. This is due to the fact that the outflow of population from the suburban village is relatively low, and that from the remote one is much larger-scale. The structure of emigrants in the considered RSs is different. The majority of those who left the Waldheim RS are young people after graduating from the secondary school; middle-aged families and the elderly people rank second and third. The migration decline in population in the peripheral Krasivoe RS is associated with the departure of families with school-age children. The percentage of school graduates among those moved out is insignificant due to their small numbers.

- The comparison of two RSs with different population numbers results in conclusion that a small population provides for serious distortions of statistics in assessing the migration loss of population. Thus, the population of the suburban village is more permanent and official data are more consistent with the actual data. The reliability

- of statistical data largely depends on the population numbers in a RS rather than on its status.