

UZBEKISTAN
Metadata
Child mortality rate

H.HEADER DATA

0. PREREQUISITES

A. 0.1 Legal environment

0.1.1 Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The State Statistics Committee (SSC) is operating independently under the Law on "State Statistics" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated December 12, 2002, amended in 2012, which regulates relations in the sphere of organization of state statistics work, defines powers of state statistics agencies and creates a normative basis for maintaining the uniform system of statistical information.

In September 2017, a new Statute on the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been introduced to specifying the mandate, the functions and the structure of the SSC, which shall be the principal data collecting, processing, analyzing and dissemination agency responsible for co-coordinating, monitoring and supervising the National Statistical System. Its functions include the provision of a uniform statistical methodology corresponding to international standards.

The SSC, like other State statistics agencies performing statistical work, shall have the right, within the limits of their powers, to request and obtain state statistical reports, administrative accounting data, and other data necessary for the conduct of state statistical observations, as well as explanations appended to the reports from other offices.

According to the presidential decree Nr.5054, dated December 12, 2017, economic and financial data in the country should be compliant and coordinated under the IMF GDSS system.

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to the Article 9 of the Law on Statistics, State statistics agencies shall perform statistical work in interaction with other state bodies in fulfillment of the Program of State Statistical Works. State statistics agencies permit other state agencies and legal entities to perform separate actions concerning their powers in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation. Other state agencies and legal entities shall conduct statewide

statistical observations according to the Program of State Statistical Work, as well as departmental statistical observations according to the forms coordinated with the authorized state statistics agency. The data of departmental statistical observations shall be submitted to the authorized state statistics agency at its request. In addition, the Statistics Council, a collegial advisory body, ensures coordination on problems associated with the development, functioning and coordination of state statistics under the authorized state statistics agency. The Statistics Council may appoint expert commissions to examine separate matters of state statistics. Experts may be invited to meetings of the Statistical Council and the expert commissions, and representatives of ministries, state committees and departments may be heard on matters of state statistics. The composition of the Statistical Council shall be approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

0.1.3 Confidentiality of individual reporters' data

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

Under the Article 7 of the Law on State Statistics, State statistics agencies shall be obliged to ensure confidentiality of individual statistical data, preservation of state secrets and trade secrets of legal entities and anonymity of data regarding individuals. In addition, the Statute of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Sep.2017) stipulates that the SSC shall take security measures to prevent confidentiality issues (art. 13.c, §15), including on bank secrecy (13.c, §11). Lastly, according to the Article 5 of the Law on State Statistics, interference by state agencies and local public authorities in the state statistics activities shall not be permitted.

The employees of SSC must follow a Code of Ethics, including an oath of secrecy, not to disclose any information availed to them while carrying out their duties as assigned to them. They are informed of duties upon appointment. Each employee of the SSC is required to sign a contract which requires him not to disclose such data.

A. 0.2 Resources

0.2.1 Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing (Encouraged)

[Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing for statistical programs currently available as well as what would be required for programmed statistical outputs.]

The generation of data on demography at the republican level is carried out by employees of the Demography and Labor Statistics Department, the Division for Formation and Analysis of Demographic Indicators of the SSC. At the regional level, this indicator is formed by the employees of the demographic and labor statistics divisions of the regional statistical departments.

There are 6 employees in the Division for Formation and Analysis of Demographic Indicators, and 5 employees on average in the demography and labor statistics divisions of regional departments. The number of employees is sufficient to fulfill the tasks of generating statistical data on population statistics.

All employees have the appropriate skill level. The regular training of employees at the courses of the Center for Staff Retraining Statistical Studies of the SSC

contributes to the maintenance and development of work skills.

Electronic computing resources are sufficient to fulfill the tasks, the software is periodically updated and meets the set and emerging tasks. Each workplace is provided with a personal computer connected to the local network. Adequate protection of electronic computing resources is provided.

Material and technical and other resources correspond to the tasks set.

The financial resources provided are sufficient to carry out the work stipulated by the State Statistical Work Program on Demography Statistics.

INTEGRITY

1.1 Professionalism

1.1.1 Impartiality of statistics

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to the Law on Statistics (Article 4), the basic principles of the State Statistics include accuracy, objectivity and impartiality. In addition, the Statute of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (art. 13 c., §6) stipulates that the principles of the SSC should include impartiality.

1.1.2 Selection of sources, methodology, and modes of dissemination

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to the Law on Statistics (Article 15), statistical data shall be used for state and scientific purposes, for informing the public, ensuring rights, freedoms and lawful interests of users. Primary statistics obtained by state statistics agencies from legal persons, their representations and branches, natural persons, including individual businessmen, shall be used for statistical purposes only for the preparation of summary statistical indicators and shall be published in summary and anonymous form. Statistics that contain the state and trade secrets shall be submitted in the manner prescribed under law.

1.1.3 Commenting on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The SSC can, on ad-hoc basis, comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

1.2 Transparency

1.2.1 Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing, and dissemination

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to the Law on Statistics (Article 4), the basic principles of the state statistics

include accessibility, transparency and openness. The terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing and dissemination are incorporated into Uzbekistan's laws and resolutions dealing with statistics. These legislative measures are on the websites and thus accessible to the public. Thus, the *Law on State Statistics Committee (2002)* and Resolution Number 368 are posted on the Committee's website (www.stat.uz). The *Law* is also reproduced in the Bulletin of Oliy Majalis (Parliament), and included in the data base on laws and regulations (www.norma.uz), as well as that of the Ministry of Justice accessible on the address www.Lex.uz.

1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to release

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The government has no access to SSC data prior to their release. The State statistics Committee are independent in the dissemination of statistical data. Interference by state agencies shall not be permitted (cf. Article 5 of the Law on Statistics). Only the Chairman of the Committee has access to statistics prior to release.

1.2.3 Attribution of statistical products

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

Data released to the public are clearly identified by the data producing agency (logo and footnotes).

1.2.4 Advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques.

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

Before a move to a new methodology, the SSC provides to the public advance notice when major changes are introduced in methodology and statistical techniques. The SSC posts on its website a relevant methodological note explaining what changes users should expect.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Concepts and definitions

2.1.1 Concepts and definitions (Required)

[Degree to which the overall structure of concepts and definitions follows internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

The concepts and definitions used are based on internationally recognized statistical systems.

The following international recommendations are used to determine the mortality rate:

“Principles and Recommendations for the Vital Statistical System”, approved by the UN Statistical Commission at the 45th session in 2014 (Third revised edition, UN New York, 2015).

“Recommendations on International Migration Statistics” (First revised edition, UN New York, 1998).

The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Problems endorsed by the International Conference on the Tenth Revision of the ICD in 1989 and adopted by the Forty-third World Health Assembly.

Population and Housing Census in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia (2010 Round Census Review, UN New York, 2016).

Guidance on the use of administrative sources and sample surveys to measure international migration in the CIS countries, UNECE, 2016.

National regulations and legal acts:

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the procedure for resolving issues of the administrative-territorial structure, naming and renaming of toponymic objects in the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated August 30, 1996 No. 276-I;

The Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 30, 1998 No. 607-I;

The Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 30, 1998 No. 607-I;

Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On approval of the rules of registration of acts of civil status” dated November 14, 2016, No. 387;

The order of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the forms of civil registration and the rules for their completion" from October 23, 2012, No. 234-mx;

Appendix No. 2 “The stub of the medical certificate of perinatal death”, Appendix No. 3 “The stub of the medical certificate of death” to the Order of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On approval of instructions on the procedure for issuing a medical birth certificate, medical certificate of perinatal death and death in health facilities Republic of Uzbekistan” dated February 27, 2010 No. 56;

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures to improve the passport system in the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated January 5, 2011 No. UP-4262;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the Instruction" On the procedure for implementing the passport system in the Republic of Uzbekistan "dated April 9, 1999 No. 55;

Methodological provisions on the formation of basic demographic indicators, approved by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan Statistics of July 2, 2013;

Guidelines for coding information of acts of civil status and statistical coupons in the formation of key demographic indicators approved by the SSC on January 23, 2015.

2.2 Scope

2.2.1 Scope (Required)

2.2.1.1 Scope of the data

[Scope of the data.]

The geographic coverage of the data includes the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 regions and the city of Tashkent.

The data cover the following groupings: by sex, by urban area and rural area.

Data on the child mortality rate cover deaths in the Republic of Uzbekistan and deaths abroad of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan (without exceptions).

The child mortality rate is calculated as follows:

$K1 = (Y_{t\kappa} / T_{\kappa} + Y_{t-1\kappa} / T_{\kappa-1}) * 1000$ where K1 is the child mortality rate; $U_{t\kappa}$ – the number of children who died before the age of 1 year, from among those born in that year; T_{κ} is the number of births in a given year; $Y_{t-1\kappa}$ – the number of children who died at the age of 1 year, born in the previous year; $T_{\kappa-1}$ – the number of births in the previous year.

2.2.1.2 Exceptions to coverage

[Exceptions to coverage.]

Not available

2.2.1.3 Unrecorded activity

[Unrecorded activity.]

Not available

2.3 Classification/sectorization

2.3.1 Classification/sectorization (Required as relevant to data category)

[Broad consistency of classification/sectorization systems used with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

To compile data on mortality statistics, the ICD-10 is used.

To compile data on the territory, the statistical classifier “System of designations of objects of administrative-territorial entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (SOATO) is used.

2.4 Basis for recording

2.4.1 Valuation (Required as relevant to data category)

[Types of prices (market, historical, administrative, basic, purchasers', producer, etc.) used to value flows and stocks.]

The main unit of registration is a person.

2.4.2 Recording basis (Required as relevant to data category)

[Degree to which recording meets requirements for accrual accounting.]

The registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces is carried out by registering acts in the registry office (under the Ministry of Justice).

Migration records are carried out by filling in the coupons of arrival and departure by the departments of migration and registration of citizenship of the regional departments (divisions) of internal affairs (under the Ministry of Internal Affairs).

2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures (Encouraged)

[Broad consistency of grossing/netting procedures with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

The infant mortality rate is calculated as follows:

$K1 = (Y_{tж} / T_{ж} + Y_{t-1ж} / T_{ж-1}) * 1000$ where K1 is the child mortality rate; $U_{tж}$ – the number of children who died before the age of 1 year, from among those born in that year; $T_{ж}$ is the number of births in a given year; $Y_{t-1ж}$ – the number of children who died at the age of 1 year, born in the previous year; $T_{ж-1}$ – the number of births in the previous year.

3. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY

3.1 Source data

3.1.1 Source data collection programs (Required)

[Comprehensiveness of source data from administrative and survey data collection programs, and appropriateness of the collection modality for country-specific conditions.]

The main source of infant mortality rate statistics is the death certificate and medical certificate.

Child mortality statistics are collected annually.

The assessment of the source data is carried out systematically with quarterly periodicity.

Assessment results are tracked and taken into account in the statistical process.

The accuracy and reliability parameter is applied to annual and quarterly estimates of the population.

3.1.2 Source data definitions, scope, sectorization, classifications, valuation, and time of recording (Encouraged)

[Degree to which source data approximate definitions, scope, sectorization, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required (as described in 2.1.1-2.4.3).]

The source data are close enough to the required parameters in terms of definition, statistical coverage, classification, assessment and timing.

Births are subject to mandatory registration with the Civil Registry Office of the Ministry of Justice.

Absolute numbers of events are obtained on the basis of statistical development of the information contained in the second copies of the records of birth certificates.

3.1.3 Source data timeliness (Encouraged)

[Source data timeliness relative to what is required for producing statistical outputs whose timeliness meets applicable data standard (SDDS requirements or GDDS recommendations).]

The data collection program ensures their timely receipt.

The source data are developed based on the results of each quarter by the SSC within the time frames established by the Statistical Work Program, for the republic as a whole and for the regions.

The development of annual vital statistics is carried out according to the date of the event, that of monthly data - according to the date of registration of the event.

$K1 = (Y_{tж} / T_{ж} + Y_{t-1ж} / T_{ж-1}) * 1000$ where K1 is the child mortality rate; $U_{tж}$ – the number of children who died before the age of 1 year, from among those born in that year; $T_{ж}$ is the number of births in a given year; $Y_{t-1ж}$ – the number of children who died at the age of 1 year, born in the previous year; $T_{ж-1}$ – the number of births in the previous year.

3.2 Assessment of source data

3.2.1 Source data assessment (Encouraged)

[Routine assessment of source data—including censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records (e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and nonsampling error); whether assessment results are monitored; how results are used to guide statistical processes.]

The data obtained are analyzed, controlled and verified in regional statistical offices and in the SSC. If registration errors are identified the information must be specified.

3.3 Statistical techniques

3.3.1 Source data statistical techniques (Required as relevant to data category)

[Statistical techniques in data compilation to deal with data sources (e.g., to align them with target concepts from 2.1.1).]

Data on the infant mortality rate cover deaths in the Republic of Uzbekistan and deaths abroad of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan (without exceptions).

The child mortality rate is calculated as follows:

$K1 = (Y_{t\text{ж}} / T_{\text{ж}} + Y_{t-1\text{ж}} / T_{\text{ж}-1}) * 1000$ where K1 is the child mortality rate; $Y_{t\text{ж}}$ – the number of children who died before the age of 1 year, from among those born in that year; $T_{\text{ж}}$ is the number of births in a given year; $Y_{t-1\text{ж}}$ – the number of children who died at the age of 1 year, born in the previous year; $T_{\text{ж}-1}$ – the number of births in the previous year.

The applied statistical methods correspond to sound statistical procedures, which help to minimize errors in processing.

Data compilation procedures minimize errors in data processing, such as errors in coding and editing data and compiling tables.

3.3.2 Other statistical procedures (Required as relevant to data category)

[Statistical techniques employed in other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis).]

Correction and transformation of data is carried out using methodological provisions for the formation of basic demographic indicators, guidelines for coding information of acts of civil status and coupons of statistical accounting when generating basic demographic indicators, approved by the SSC.

3.4 Data validation

3.4.1 Validation of intermediate results (Encouraged)

[Assessment and investigation of statistical discrepancies in intermediate data.]

Regular reconciliation of estimated and reported data is carried out. The difference between operational and updated data is insignificant.

3.4.2 Assessment of intermediate data (Encouraged)

[Assessment and investigation of statistical discrepancies in intermediate data.]

Regular assessment and verification of intermediate and output statistics is carried out.

Based on the results of the annual development, the data on the number of registered dead by the date of the event is updated.

3.4.3 Assessment of discrepancies and other problems in statistical outputs (Encouraged)

[Investigation of statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs.]

Statistical discrepancies in the intermediate data are evaluated and investigated.

Statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of the presence of problems in the output of statistical data are examined.

In case of discrepancies in previously published data, changes are made to these data in subsequent publications.

3.5 Revision studies

3.5.1 Revision studies and analyses (Encouraged)

[Periodicity with which studies and analyses of revisions and/or updates are carried out; whether and how they are used internally to inform statistical processes (see also 4.3.3).]

The study and analysis of revisions is carried out systematically with quarterly periodicity, and their results are taken into account in internal statistical work.

4. SERVICEABILITY

4.1 Periodicity and timeliness

4.1.1 Periodicity (Required)

[Periodicity of statistical outputs relative to applicable dissemination standard (SDDS requirement or GDDS recommendation).]

Frequency and timeliness meet internationally recognized standards for data dissemination.

Child mortality statistics are collected annually.
Data on vital statistics and migration statistics are published annually, which meets the requirements of the IMF GDDS.

4.1.2 Timeliness (Required)

[Timeliness of statistical outputs relative to applicable dissemination standard (SDDS requirement or GDDS recommendation).]

Quarterly preliminary population information is prepared within 10 days after the end of the reporting period.

The annual child mortality rate data for the republic as a whole and by region for the reporting year are available in April of the following year.

The indicators of demographic statistics in the whole country and regions for the reporting year are available in August next year.

4.2 Consistency

4.2.1 Internal consistency (Required as relevant to data category)

[Consistency of statistics within the dataset.]

The statistics are characterized by internal consistency, comparable in time.

4.2.2 Temporal consistency (Encouraged)

[Consistency or reconcilability of statistics over a reasonable period of time.]

There are comparable time series data for a sufficient period of time. The time series begin in 1991.

4.2.3 Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency (Encouraged)

[Consistency or reconcilability of statistics with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical frameworks.]

Statistical data are consistent with data obtained from other sources (health authorities and others).

4.3 Revision

4.3.1 Revision and/or update schedule (Required)

[Transparency and regularity of revision/update schedule.]

The data review cycle will be determined in advance. The timing for the preparation of preliminary and final data is determined annually by the State Statistical Work Program.

4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised/updated data (Required)

[Identification of preliminary and/or revised/updated data.]

During the dissemination of data users are informed whether the data is preliminary. When publishing preliminary data an appropriate entry is made.

4.3.3 Dissemination of revision studies and analyses (Encouraged)

[Dissemination of revision studies and analyses (see also 3.5.1).]

The analysis of revised data is carried out in comparison with preliminary data, which allows us to evaluate the reliability of preliminary data.

5. ACCESSIBILITY

5.1 Data

5.1.1 Statistical presentation (Required)

[Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts).]

Data is published by region, location and gender. Quarterly and annual data are provided to users through the publications “Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, “Statistical Review of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, “Demographic Yearbook of Uzbekistan”, “Statistical Yearbook of Uzbekistan”, “Uzbekistan in Figures”, “Women and Men of the Republic of Uzbekistan” and etc., as well as on the official website www.stat.uz, www.gender.stat.uz.

5.1.2 Dissemination media and format (Required)

5.1.2.1 Hard copy - New release

[Hard copy - New release.]

Data is distributed to users in printed form through the SSC publications:

- “Statistical Yearbook of Uzbekistan”
- “Demographic Yearbook of Uzbekistan”
- “Women and Men of the Republic of Uzbekistan”
- “Uzbekistan in Figures”
- “Statistical Yearbook of the Regions of Uzbekistan”
- “Social Development and Living Standards in Uzbekistan”, etc.

In addition, data are presented according to the agreed table layouts to government bodies and other users upon request.

5.1.2.2 Hard copy - Weekly bulletin

[Hard copy - Weekly bulletin.]

5.1.2.3 Hard copy - Monthly Bulletin

[Hard copy - Monthly Bulletin.]

5.1.2.4 Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin

[Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin.]

The publications “Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (in Russian), “Statistical Review of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (in Uzbek, Russian and English), “Vital Statistics in the Republic of Uzbekistan” (in Uzbek and Russian) are distributed quarterly.

5.1.2.5 Hard copy - Other

[Hard copy - Other.]

Tables are available upon request.

5.1.2.6 Electronic - On-line bulletin or data

[Electronic - On-line bulletin or data.]

Statistical data, time series in the form of spreadsheets are posted and constantly updated quarterly on the official website; “Statistical Review of the Republic of Uzbekistan” is published at www.stat.uz.

5.1.2.7 Electronic - Other

[Electronic - Other.]

5.1.5 Dissemination on request (Encouraged)

[Dissemination on request of unpublished but non-confidential statistics.]

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On State Statistics”, the Regulation “On the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the Regulation on the organization of work on the preparation and dissemination of statistical data and other legal acts, statistical information is provided to users in the prescribed manner.

The dissemination of statistical information is carried out by providing, legal entities or individuals, upon their written request, with statistical collections, newsletters,

press releases in hard copy and electronically and also in accordance with the agreements of the parties on information interaction.

5.2 Metadata

5.2.1 Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques (Required)

[Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques, including annotation of differences from internationally accepted standards, guidelines.]

Data on concepts, accounting basis, data sources and statistical methods are reflected in the disseminated statistical collections in the form of methodological explanations for the main indicator.

The website contains methodological provisions for the formation and calculation of statistical indicators at <https://lib.stat.uz/ru/metodicheskie-materialy/demografiya-i-rynok-truda>.

9. PLANS

9.1 Recent

9.1.1 Plans for improvement - Recent improvements

[Plans for improvement - Recent improvements.]

The software for recording the natural and mechanical movement of the population has been improved.

Registration of demographic events has been improved.

9.2 General

9.2.1 Plans for improvement - Short-term

[Plans for improvement - Short-term.]

9.2.2 Plans for improvement - Medium-term

[Plans for improvement - Medium-term.]

Improvement of data exchange between the SSC, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

9.3 Financial

9.3.1 Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Short-term

[Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Short-term.]

9.3.2 Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Medium-term

[Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Medium-term.]

Implementation of medium-term plans requires technical assistance in studying international recommendations and best practices.

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