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# Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

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**ВЕСТНИК**

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
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***NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.***

***Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы «ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысы» ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстелу барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мәселесін қарастыруда. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашылар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысының Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енуі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді мультидисциплинарлы контентке адалдығымызды білдіреді.***

***НАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Вестник НАН РК» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources Citation Index, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Вестника НАН РК в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному мультидисциплинарному контенту для нашего сообщества.***

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### **THE POPULATION CENSUS AS A LARGE-SCALE AND MULTI-PURPOSE SOURCE OF THE STATE INFORMATION**

**Abstract.** The preparation and conduct of the population census in the Republic of Kazakhstan in November 2019, showed the importance of the statistical data, obtained during the population census to determine the main directions of demographic and socio-economic policy of the state, both at the national and regional level. Historical overview of the ways of accounting for the population at the different stages of human development was given. Also was made the analysis of the population censuses in the Republic of Kazakhstan during the years of independence (1999, 2009), as well as the process of census in 2019. Basically, it shows the dynamics of changes in the population of the republic, reflected in the statistical data of the censuses. Speaking about the population census as an important historical source of information, the authors paid attention to the population census in November 2019. Therefore, there is quote necessary to pay attention to the importance of the statistical data, obtained the main directions of demographic and socio-economic policy of the state, both at the national and regional levels.

**Key words:** census, historical source, demographic history, demographic policy, population accounting, natural growth, statistics, statistical tables, dynamics of changes, population size.

**The relevance of the topic.** Study the statistical materials on demographic history, the question of their completeness and reliability is crucial. The possibilities for solving these issues are determined by the specific features of the statistical materials, which consist from the final product of statisticians' work, and primary sources-statistical tables. Therefore, the sources available to the historian are influenced by the tasks of the development the primary forms, level of development of statistical science, the operational tasks of the national economy of statistics. The largest and most multi-purpose source of population information is the population census. "Population census is the general process of collecting, summarizing, evaluating, analyzing, and publishing demographic, economic and social data about the population of the country" [1].

Population has existed since ancient times as the part of the economic statistics. However, it should be noted that population censuses in their modern sense were preceded by various types of population registration, often similar to the modern censuses. Thus, according to the encyclopedic dictionary "Population", various lists and records of the population were kept for fiscal and administrative purposes in the ancient states of Asia and Africa at the third Millennium B.C. in Ancient China. In Ancient Greece, the populations (adult males) are known from the end of IV century B.C. In Ancient Rome, regular population count (census) was carried out in military accounting, fiscal, and electoral

purposes since 435 B.C. The results of the census of population were used for the military and fiscal purposes. In accordance with these goals, censuses were often not universal and usually covered the taxable male population.

The UNO recommends the population censuses be conducted every 10 years, preferably in years ending in the number "9" or "0". In the Republic of Kazakhstan the population censuses carried out, at least, once every 10 years. In some countries, censuses are conducted every 5 years. For example, in the United States, the Constitution requires the President and administration to conduct the census every 10 years. This is due to the fact, based on census data, the number of voters by the territory and their representation in the US Congress is determined. According to this constitutional requirement, starting in 1790, in the United States, the census of the population is conducted every 10 years.

As we wrote before, after independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan conducted two population censuses in 1999 and in 2009. The population census of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1999 was held in February, exactly 10 years after the all-union census of the USSR in 1989. The first post-independence census of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan was held from February 25 to March 4, 1999. By the end of 2000, the main results of the country's first census were published. According to the results of the 1999 census, the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan was 14,953 people.

Changes in the quality and standard of living of the country's population are an indicator of the results of state activity. The state in our country assumes the responsibility for conducting ethnic and cultural social development. The internal ethno-cultural policy pursued by the state preventive nature.

It is well-known, that the 2009 census of the population in Kazakhstan is the second census of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, after gaining sovereignty. Preliminary official results of the census were published on February 4, 2010 on the website of the Kazakhstan state statistics Committee. The population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, according to the results of the 2009 census, was 16,004. One of the most unexpected results of the census was sharp decrease in the share of the urban population from 56.3 % to 54.0 % and corresponding increase in the share of the rural population [2].

Although it is necessary to use clarifying information for the main part of the statistical data, the census materials are an important source of scientific information. The above analysis of the main aspects of ethno-demographic changes allows us to outline the range of the problems facing independent Kazakhstan. The solution to these problems lies in taking drastic measures to reduce the number of low-income families and prevent an increase in the average and medial age of the country's population. It is also necessary to reduce the risks that have arisen as the result of the demographic and migration crisis, the consequences of the negative migration balance. The state and the society should devote the significant efforts to support the balance of the rural population and of urban population.

It should be noted, that there is no relation between the purposes of the population census and any specific private interests of the state, such as taxation, information about the number of young people of military age, etc. The population census is not linked to any administrative measures, the property or personal interests of the individual citizens. It has nothing to do with the distribution or use of housing, or any other similar issues. All information, collected during the census, is used only in summary form, in the form of impersonal tables. Of course, the population censuses are conducted to meet the needs of the state for information necessary and managing the national economy. Today, first of all, the needs of the government bodies are much broader and more diverse than in the past (not only fiscal, economic, military policy, but also educational, cultural, social, national, etc.). Secondly, the information about the composition of the population is needed by the society, at least, by many public organizations. Therefore, it is the wide range of the information, collected during the population censuses that can meet the needs of the state and society [3].

The census forms in 2019 contained the standard questions, addressed to the housing conditions, ethno-cultural characteristics, education and literacy,

migration, marital status, birth rate, employment and sources of lifestyle.

However, in 2019, the questionnaires included the items, recommended by the UNO Statistical Commission, Eurostat, UNECE, the CIS statistical Committee, such as the location of the respondent at the time of the census; disability (vision difficulties, hearing difficulties, walking difficulties, memory and/or concentration difficulties); the country, from which the temporary resident arrived on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan; the purpose of arrival. The organizers of the count assure that the information, obtained during the population census, is strictly confidential, and will be published only in the official form [4].

Based on the review of the history of the population census, the development of certain rules and procedures for conducting this type of statistical survey, can be concluded, that the materials of the population census were formed and evolved as the special type of the historical source. They contain wealth of material and remain one of the main sources in the study of the history of the human society.

The population census is large-scale state event, aimed at obtaining data on the population for effective advance planning of the development of the state, political, public and other institutions for a long period. It consists from collecting, processing, evaluating, analyzing and publishing demographic, economic and social data for all individuals. During the population census, statistical information about the population of the country is collected, organized according to the single statistical methodology throughout the state. The main purpose of the population census is to obtain generalized economic, demographic and social data for all persons, present in the country. Census data is used in policy-making, planning and management, as well as in the management and evaluation of programs in the areas of education, labor, family planning, housing, health, transport and rural development. It is the main source of basic statistical data that covers not only the settled population, but also homeless persons and groups of the nomadic population.

Population census data can be presented and analyzed in statistical indicators for individuals, couples, families and households, as well as for a wide range of the territorial units throughout the country, individual small localities or urban blocks. The census also provides data on housing availability, as well as information on the design characteristics of housing and the availability of amenities that are important for the protection of the private life and health and the maintenance of normal family living conditions. In order to get the picture of the state of housing conditions it is necessary to collect the sufficient amount of the demographic, social and economic data about the residents. This information serves as the baseline for analyzing the causes of housing shortages and exploring ways to solve

housing problems. Therefore, data obtained during the population census, including data on homeless persons, are often used in the presentation and analysis of housing stock data. For administrative purposes, census data is used in the demarcation of the electoral districts and quotas for representation in government bodies.

The census is also an invaluable source for research, providing data for scientific analysis of the composition and distribution of the population and for statistical models for predicting future growth. The census provides business and industry with the basic data, needed to assess demand for housing, educational institutions, food, clothing, medical supplies, and other goods and services. The population census is not just the simple calculation of the number of inhabitants. It allows you to get information about each person and each family in many ways at the same time, which makes it possible to provide detailed qualitative characteristics of the composition of the population and its socio-demographic groups, as well as demographic processes. The universal nature of the census makes it possible to obtain such data not only for the entire country, but also for each of its regions, individual territories and localities. Due to the careful organization and special training of the staff, the information, obtained during the census is more complete and accurate, than data from all other sources.

Well-known demographer Yanson Yu. in his textbook, summarizing statistical practice, has formulated five conditions for the successful conduct of censuses, which are not outdated to this day:

- based on the fact that every phenomenon of the social life is changeable, the census should be conducted as quickly as possible and record the state of the phenomenon at the certain time;
- the census should be conducted simultaneously throughout the country;
- the census should be conducted at the time, when the census object is most stable, least mobile;
- censuses should be conducted at the same time intervals;
- census techniques should be left unchanged, if possible [5].

There are the numbers of the advantages of this source. First, it is the universal coverage of the population, i.e. accounting for every resident without exception. However, the certain margin of error still exists, since the population at the time of the census continues to be in constant movement. Second, the census is conducted, according to the same program and rules for the entire territory, covered by the census. This makes it easier to compare the results of the census between the regions and republic, as well as data for the region with all-union data. The single program allows you to compare the results of the several censuses and identify the dynamics of the particular process. Third, information is taken directly from the population. This allows you to determine the

qualitative composition of the population, based not on the document, but on the real state of the person at the time of the census.

Through the statistical processing of census materials, information is obtained about the number and distribution of the residents by the variety of characteristics in their combination. Census materials today remain the only source, where data on the number, location and composition of the population by gender, age, marital status, nationality, level of education, as well as data on the standard of living of the population, employment in the economic sectors, position and occupation are presented throughout the republic at the level of oblasts and districts. Comparative analysis of the population census data, covering the long chronological period, allows us to consider in the human dimension not only the level of the development of Kazakhstan's society in the Soviet and post-Soviet periods, but also the effectiveness of the particular political system, public administration, and the results of various reforms. Finding out the essence, regularities of the population's history, the causes of certain phenomena in this area allow us to scientifically and reasonably predict the direction of the future changes in the demographic process in the Republic of Kazakhstan on the basis of mass data.

Speaking about the forecasting demographic processes, we can emphasize states face great challenges in the development of demographic policy. For example, according to the Statistics Committee of the Pavlodar region's report "On the demographic situation in the Pavlodar region for January-September 2018" the population of Pavlodar region since October 1, 2018 was 753940 people, including urban - 532172 people (70.6%), rural - 221768 people (29.4%). Compared to October 1, 2017, the population decreased by 1384 people or 0.2%. The number of men was 356813 people (47.3%), women 397127 people (52.7%). The section "Natural movement of the population" shows the decrease in growth in the Pavlodar region.

As the result of processing information, contained in civil status records, submitted by the rags authorities, the number of births in January-September 2018 was 8,903, which is 2.9% less than in the corresponding period of 2017. The total birth rate per 1000 people was 15.78 births. The natural population growth for this period compared to January-September 2017 decreased by 251 people or 6.9% and amounted to 3374 people [6].

As N.M. Rimashevskaya has repeatedly noted, the comprehensive study of the historical and demographic processes, taking into account the regional characteristics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, has not only scientific, but also, first of all, practical importance for the development of scientifically based demographic policy [7, P.17]. The census collects the statistical information about the population of the country, organized according to the single statistical methodology throughout the



state. Below we should explain all the methods of our research. The main purpose of the population census is to obtain generalized economic, demographic and social data for all persons, who are stay in the country at the same time [8].

**Materials and methods of research.** The research methodology is based on the dialectical method, freed from materialistic or idealistic monism and based on the pluralistic, multilinear interdependence of all social phenomena. We also used the method of dialectical interdependence and interaction of methods: theoretical and empirical, historical and logical, induction and deduction in the study of the formation and development of demographic and social data, census of the population. The theoretical basis is based on existing theoretical and empirical publications on census of population. The study was comprehensive and based on available sources of information on the adaptation and integration of demographic and social data. The paper uses descriptive-analytical and historical research methods, the method of observations and analysis of documents. Moreover, the methodological basis of the article is the set of the theoretical and methodological principles of historicism and objectivity, as well as the systematic approach to the study of historical sources.

**Research results.** The main methodological advantage of the census over other population accounting operations is the reliability of the primary source: getting information directly from an individual [9, P.68]. In order to do this, it was necessary to convince every resident of the Republic of Kazakhstan, take part in the census and provide reliable information about themselves. This became the main strategic goal of all public awareness-raising activities, the main methods of which were the advertising campaign, direct advertising and monitoring of public opinion. The main socio-political goal was the explanation of the value of the census 2002 for the consolidation of Kazakhstan's society, the elaboration of the country's

development plans, adjustment social, regional and national policy, the value of the census to create the "portrait" of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the beginning of the third Millennium [10, P.145]. This article was carried out in the context of changed relations between the government and society, the government and the media, with strict correlation of the social behavior patterns of various groups of the population with the deterioration of living standards, socio-economic differentiation of the population. In the modern conditions of the development of Kazakhstan's society, conducting national information and explanatory work on the all-Kazakhstan population census can be attributed, in our opinion, to one of the main methodological principles of preparing and conducting censuses. We define it as the principle of informing the public, and the system of the relations between the regional authorities and the media as the public partnership.

**Conclusion.** In the conclusion, we would like to say that the analysis of the empirical material on the preparation and conduct of the 2009 all-Kazakhstan's population census is very important for all the participants of this large-scale campaign, as well as the upcoming analysis of the census results, information resource about the social, demographic and economic state of modern Kazakhstan's society. All this makes it possible to note once again the uniqueness of the population census as the source of diverse social data on the population. They are also necessary for assessing the demographic consequences of our country's transition from one political system to another, from one system of the social and economic relations to another. Thus, the goals of the population census depend on the specific circumstances of the countries and are different in depending on local circumstances. The unique role of the census is determined by demand on the statistical data existing in the particular country, as well as the content and the structure of its existing statistical system.

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### **ХАЛЫҚ САНАҒЫ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІҢ АУҚЫМДЫ ЖӘНЕ КӨП МАҚСАТТЫ АҚПАРАТ КӨЗІ РЕТІНДЕ**

**Андатпа.** 2019 жылдың қарашасында Қазақстан Республикасында халық санағын дайындау және өткізу Республикалық және өңірлік деңгейде Мемлекеттің демографиялық және әлеуметтік-экономикалық саясатының негізгі бағыттарын айқындау үшін халық санағы барысында алынған статистикалық деректердің маңыздылығын көрсетті. Адамзат дамуының әртүрлі кезеңдеріндегі халықты есепке алу тәсілдеріне тарихи шолу берілген. Сондай-ақ, тәуелсіздік жылдарындағы (1999, 2009) Қазақстан Республикасындағы халық санағына, сондай-ақ 2019 жылғы халық санағы процесіне талдау жүргізілді. Негізінен ол санақтардың статистикалық деректерінде көрсетілген Республика халқы санының өзгеру серпінін көрсетеді. Халық санағы туралы маңызды тарихи ақпарат көзі ретінде айта отырып, авторлар 2019 жылдың қараша айында халық санағына назар аударды. Сондықтан ұлттық

және өңірлік деңгейлерде мемлекеттің демографиялық және әлеуметтік - экономикалық саясатының негізгі бағыттары бойынша алынған статистикалық деректердің маңыздылығына назар аудару қажет.

**Түйін сөздер:** Халық санақ, тарихи дереккөз, демографиялық тарих, демографиялық саясат, халықтың есебі, табиғи өсім, статистика, статистикалық кестелер, өзгерістер динамикасы, халық саны.

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## **ПЕРЕПИСЬ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ КАК КРУПНОМАСШТАБНЫЙ И МНОГОЦЕЛЕВОЙ ИСТОЧНИК ИНФОРМАЦИИ ГОСУДАРСТВА**

**Аннотация.** Подготовка и проведение переписи населения в Республике Казахстан в ноябре 2019 года показали важность статистических данных, полученных в ходе переписи населения для определения основных направлений демографической и социально-экономической политики государства как на республиканском, так и на региональном уровне. Дан исторический обзор способов учета населения на разных этапах развития человечества. Также был проведен анализ переписей населения в Республике Казахстан за годы независимости (1999, 2009), а также процесса переписи населения в 2019 году. В основном она показывает динамику изменений численности населения республики, отраженную в статистических данных переписей. Говоря о переписи населения как о важном историческом источнике информации, авторы обратили внимание на перепись населения в ноябре 2019 года. Поэтому необходимо обратить внимание на важность статистических данных, полученных по основным направлениям демографической и социально-экономической политики государства, как на национальном, так и на региональном уровнях.

**Ключевые слова:** перепись, исторический источник, демографическая история, демографическая политика, учет населения, естественный прирост, статистика, статистические таблицы, динамика изменений, численность населения.

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