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# Dynamics of Demographic Indicators of the Rural Population in Azerbaijan's Mil-Mughan Economic Region

**Musa R. Valiyev**
Institute of Geography named after Academician H. Aliyev
115 H.Javid Ave., Baku AZ 1143, Azerbaijan
musavaliyev77@gmail.com

**Abstract.** The Mil-Mugan economic region includes Beylagan, Imishli, Saatly, and Sabirabad administrative districts. The economic region is located in the Kura-Araz lowland, on the Mil plain, which covers the Kura and Araz rivers, and on the Mugan plain, which separates the right bank of both rivers. Sabirabad district passes into the Shirvan plain in a small area. The purpose of the study is to study the trends in the dynamics of demographic indicators among the rural population of the Mil-Mugan economic region, their impact on population growth and changes in the gender-age composition, and to identify ways to solve the emerging problems. To achieve these goals, the following tasks have been set: (1) to analyze the factors affecting the decrease in birth rates and the increase in mortality in the villages of the economic region; (2) to analyze the trends in the change in the level of births, deaths, natural growth, infant mortality, marriages and divorces from 2010 to 2024; (3) to conduct a comparative analysis of internal differences in demographic indicators in the economic region and their comparison with the average indicators for the country; (4) to study the negative impact of natural increase and decrease in marriages, high infant mortality and divorces on population growth in the region. The research was conducted using statistical methods, comparative analysis, mapping, a historical-geographical approach and periodic statistical materials of the State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan. The main results show that the economic difficulties that began in 1995 led to a decrease in the number of children born and a decrease in the growth rate of the rural population. In recent years, the decrease in the number of children born, the increase in the number of families with one or two children, the decrease in marriages and the increase in divorces have resulted in a minimal increase in the number of rural population. Although villages have been the main source of population growth in the republic for many years, they can no longer fulfil this function. Therefore, it is necessary to take measures in the economic and socio-cultural directions to ensure the growth of the population, including the rural population.

**Keywords:** Republic of Azerbaijan, Mil-Mugan economic region, rural settlements, rural population, birth, death and natural growth rates, infant mortality, marriages and divorces, administrative districts, population

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# Динамика демографических показателей сельского населения Миль-Муганского экономического района Азербайджана

**Валиев М.Р.**
Институт географии им. Академика Г. Алиева
Азербайджан, AZ 1143, Баку, пр. Г. Джавида, 117
musavaliyev77@gmail.com

**Аннотация**. Миль-Муганский экономический район включает административные районы Бейлаган, Имишли, Саатли, Сабирабад. Экономический район расположен в Кура-Аразской низменности, на Мильской равнине между реками Кура и Араз, и на Муганской равнине, по

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правому берегу обеих рек. Сабирабадский район на небольшой территории переходит в Ширванскую равнину. Цель исследования – изучение тенденций динамики демографических показателей среди сельского населения Миль-Муганского экономического района, их влияния на рост населения и изменения в полово-возрастном составе, а также выявление путей решения возникающих проблем. Для достижения этих целей поставлены следующие задачи: (1) анализ факторов, влияющих на снижение рождаемости и увеличение смертности в селах экономического района; (2) анализ тенденций изменения уровня рождаемости, смертности, естественного прироста, младенческой смертности, браков и разводов в 2010–2024 гг.; (3) провести сравнительный анализ внутренних различий демографических показателей экономического региона и их сравнение со средними показателями по стране; (4) изучить негативное влияние естественного прироста и сокращения числа браков, высокой младенческой смертности и уровня разводов на рост населения в регионе. Исследование проводилось с использованием статистических методов, сравнительного анализа, картографирования, историко-географического подхода и периодических статистических материалов Государственного статистического комитета Азербайджана. Основные результаты показывают, что экономические трудности, начавшиеся в 1995 году, привели к снижению рождаемости и замедлению темпов роста сельского населения. В последние годы снижение рождаемости, увеличение числа семей с 1–2 детьми, снижение числа браков и увеличение числа разводов привели к минимальному увеличению численности сельского населения. Хотя села на протяжении многих лет являлись основным источником прироста населения в республике, они больше не могут выполнять эту функцию. Поэтому необходимо принять меры в экономическом и социально-культурном направлениях для обеспечения роста населения, в том числе сельского. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы при разработке комплексных мер по регулированию демографической ситуации в экономическом регионе, при определении потенциала трудовых ресурсов в селах в ближайшем будущем, при сравнении экономического региона с другими регионами, а также играть важную роль в качестве источника в этих областях.

**Ключевые слова**: Азербайджанская Республика, Миль-Муганский экономический район, сельские населенные пункты, сельское население, рождаемость, смертность и естественный прирост населения, младенческая смертность, браки и разводы, административные районы, численность населения

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## Introduction

Demographic indicators in a country and its regions change over a short period of time under the influence of economic, socio-cultural and other demographic factors, and in many cases, there is a tense situation. The factors determining the demographic situation include the number of urban and rural populations, gender and age composition, level of education and employment, provision of housing, development prospects of settlements and regions in which they are located, provision of jobs, level and opportunities for earning income [Medkov, 2002]. In Europe and North America, the low birth and natural growth rates, low marriage rates are due to the high level of urbanization, high education and employment of the population, especially women, high costs of child maintenance and education, and people's preference for living a private life [Butov, 2003].

However, unemployment, falling incomes, falling living standards, and difficulties in providing housing in the first years of independence in the post-Soviet space led to increased external migration in a short time, a violation of the gender-age composition of the population with a greater participation of the young population in these processes, and fewer marriages. In a short time, a decrease in births, an increase in mortality, including infant mortality, resulted in a reduced number of children in families, and a decrease in the population growth rate to a minimum.

Recently, the increase in the level of education and employment of women in the country, the spread of the pandemic throughout the world and the population, higher expenses on the

upbringing, education, and other socio-cultural development of children, and the low level of social security lead to a decrease in marriages, a higher marriage age, a decrease in the number of children in established families or their complete absence [Eminov, 2023]. As a result, the number of children born and natural population growth has sharply decreased. This affects demographic development in the regions, and the population growth rate is significantly decreasing. In the coming years, the gender-age composition of the population may be dramatically disrupted, and difficulties may arise in providing agricultural sectors with labor. At the same time, if we take into account external migrations, we can observe an increase in the tension of the demographic situation in the coming years. The above-mentioned demographic development problems are also clearly visible in the Mil-Mugan economic region of Azerbaijan.

Therefore, it is an important task to continuously study demographic processes and identify possible difficulties and problems and find solutions. The influence of national customs and traditions, religious and ideological factors, which determine demographic development in many ways in villages, is constantly manifested. Therefore, marriages among the rural population are possible at a relatively younger age compared to the urban population, and divorces and migrations are at a low level [Antonova, 2014]. At the same time, there are many children in families, the employment rate of women is low, and housewives predominate. Therefore, natural population growth in villages has been at a high level for a long time. The migration of some people to cities also solved the problem of population growth and labor supply here [Eminov, 2005].

However, in the last decade, difficulties in employment, providing socio-cultural services, and generating income in villages have intensified migrations among the already weakly growing population, the gender-age composition of the population has been disrupted, and natural growth has dropped to a minimum level. These processes are also characteristic of the Mil-Mugan economic region located in the lower reaches of the Kura and Araz rivers [Hasanov, Karimli, 2014].

For many years, the rural population in Azerbaijan has been the main source of natural population growth. However, in the early years of independence, due to the influence of the above-mentioned factors, the differences between the population indicators in urban and rural areas have disappeared, and there are almost no differences. On the other hand, after the periodic demographic changes that occurred during the years of independence, the birth and natural growth rates have completely decreased and dropped to a minimum level [Geography …, Vol. III, 2015].

After decreases in 1995–2005, there was a partial increase in 2005–2015, but in the last 10 years, there have been continuous declines [Demographic indicators of Azerbaijan …, 2025; Population of Azerbaijan …, 2025]. Population growth at this level may no longer ensure demographic development in the next 10–15 years.

Despite the serious impact of the economic and socio-cultural conditions in the regions of the country on demographic development, the processes occurring in the administrative districts included in the Mil-Mugan economic region and their dynamics over time have been poorly studied in scientific research. This creates difficulties in determining the modern trends of demographic development in the region and substantiating the priority directions of demographic development in the near and medium term.

In this regard, the main purpose of the study is to analyze the intra-regional differences and dynamics of births, deaths, natural growth, infant mortality, marriages and divorces in the process of influencing the formation of modern economic, socio-cultural development, population employment and income in the administrative districts belonging to the Mil-Mugan economic region.

The object of the study is the rural population of the economic region and the development districts included in it, and the demographic development processes recorded among them. Although the economic region was established in 2021, statistical data from 2010 onwards on the four administrative districts included in the region and previously existing were used in the research process [On territorial structure …, 2000; Demographic development …, 2021].

## Objects and methods of research

The object of the study is the administrative districts of Beylagan, Imishli, Saatly, and Sabirabad, which are part of the Mil-Mugan economic region, and the indicators that determine their demographic development. The area of the economic region is 5.67 thousand km$^2$, which covers 6.55 % of the country's territory [Demographic indicators of Azerbaijan …, 2025; Classification of administrative …, 2024]. At the beginning of 2025, the total population of the economic region was 527,5 thousand people. They constitute 5.08 % of the total population of the country [Population of Azerbaijan …, 2025]. The material basis of the study is official statistical data and census materials collected from the annual publications of the State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan on demographic development in 2010–2025 ("Demographic indicators of Azerbaijan", "Population of Azerbaijan" and "Regions of Azerbaijan") [Population Census … 2010; …, 2022].

The research methodology includes several stages:

- collection and systematization of statistical data on the demographic development of administrative regions;
- based on statistical methods and comparative analysis, the dynamics of relative and absolute indicators of birth, death and natural increase in administrative regions were assessed;
- their comparative analysis with the corresponding indicators of the country and the economic region was carried out;
- the decrease in infant mortality, marriages and divorces and their differences between administrative regions were analyzed, and their negative impact on demographic development was assessed.
- the reasons for the decline in the dynamics of demographic indicators and their negative impact on the population growth rate were analyzed;
- A visual representation of the results was provided with the help of maps, diagrams and graphs to demonstrate regional differences clearly.

The practical significance of the study is that the results obtained allow the following:

- Identifying the factors that cause the decline of demographic indicators in the Mil-Mugan economic region and the problems they may create;
- Identifying internal differences in indicators reflecting the demographic situation in administrative districts;
- Indicating the importance of implementing measures to prevent the decline of indicators determining demographic development, to consider proposals in this area.

The scientific novelty of the study includes studying the dynamics of the demographic development of the rural population in the administrative districts included in the newly created Mil-Mugan economic region, comprehensively assessing the economic and socio-cultural factors affecting these processes, and identifying internal differences in demographic development.

## Results and discussion

In 2024, the number of children born among the rural population of the country was 52,9 thousand people, or 51.7 % of the total population, and the natural increase was 27,2 thousand people, or 62.6 % (Table 1). The number of deaths was 25,8 thousand people, or 43.8 %. The significantly higher level of the specific gravity of natural increase is due to the lower mortality rates of the rural population compared to the urban population. The difficult living and working conditions in cities, economic and socio-psychological difficulties, led to an increase in the mortality rate of the population, especially among men [Berendeyeva, Zosimova, 2016].

Table 1
Таблица 1

Change in demographic indicators of the rural population, people
Изменение демографических показателей сельского населения, людей

| Administrative districts | Years | Demographics indicators | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Birth | Death | Natural growth | Infant death | Marriages | Divorces |
| Administrative district | 2010 | 6613 | 1749 | 4864 | 45 | 3168 | 100 |
| | 2015 | 7831 | 1830 | 6001 | 46 | 2783 | 221 |
| | 2020 | 5753 | 2486 | 3267 | 43 | 1689 | 350 |
| | 2023 | 5298 | 2020 | 3278 | 69 | 2197 | 530 |
| | 2024 | 4600 | 1960 | 2640 | 66 | 2063 | 459 |
| The Republic of Azerbaijan. | 2010 | 83891 | 25211 | 58680 | 670 | 37580 | 2308 |
| | 2015 | 85061 | 25069 | 59992 | 431 | 32150 | 4106 |
| | 2020 | 65056 | 33598 | 31458 | 362 | 17034 | 5097 |
| | 2023 | 58170 | 26397 | 31776 | 722 | 25342 | 6848 |
| | 2024 | 52937 | 25770 | 27167 | 669 | 23446 | 6935 |

**Source:** Population of Azerbaijan 2023, SSC, 2024, pp. 84-102, 112-120. Population of Azerbaijan 2024, SSC, 2025 pp. 84-102, 112-120. Demographic indicators of Azerbaijan - 2024, SSC, 2025 pp. 126-229, 320-350, 418-522

In the Mil-Mugan economic region, the number of children born among the rural population in 2024 was 4,6 thousand people, and the natural increase was 1,6 thousand people (see Table 1). Their share among the total population was 75.8 % in terms of the number of children born, 82.6 % in terms of natural growth, and their share in the number of deaths was 68.2 %.

Based on the analysis of the obtained relative indicators, we can say that due to the high number and specific weight of the rural population in the economic region, the widespread rural lifestyle, and the low level of education and employment of women, the number of children in families is still high, and so is the natural population growth. As a result, the relative indicators in the economic region are high compared to the birth and natural growth indicators for the country's rural population.

However, the birth, death and natural increase rates per 1000 people for the total and rural population of the economic region do not differ sharply and are close to each other. In 2024, the birth rate among the rural population in the republic was 11.4, and the natural increase rate was 5.9 (Fig. 1). In the Mil-Mugan economic region, the birth rate was 11.7, and the natural increase rate was 6.7, respectively [Regions of Azerbaijan …, 2025]. As can be seen, there are now small differences between the birth and natural increase rates for the total and rural population in the regions of the country.

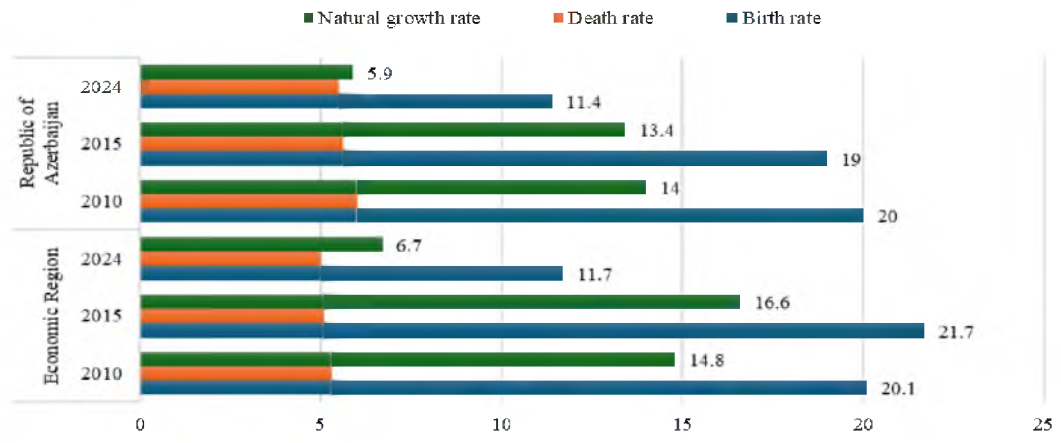



Fig. 1. Birth, death and natural population growth rates in rural administrative districts, per 1,000 people
Рис. 1. Показатели рождаемости, смертности и естественного прироста сельского населения в административных районах, на 1 000 человек

In 2024, the birth, death and natural growth rates in the administrative districts included in the Mil-Mugan economic region are also close to the average indicators for the economic region and are significantly lower than in previous years (Fig. 2). The number of deaths recorded among the general population in the country, both in absolute quantities and in the coefficients per 1,000 people, is higher than the natural growth rates. However, for now, both in the country and in the economic region, the absolute and relative quantities of natural growth among the rural population are higher than the mortality rates [Demographic development, 2021].

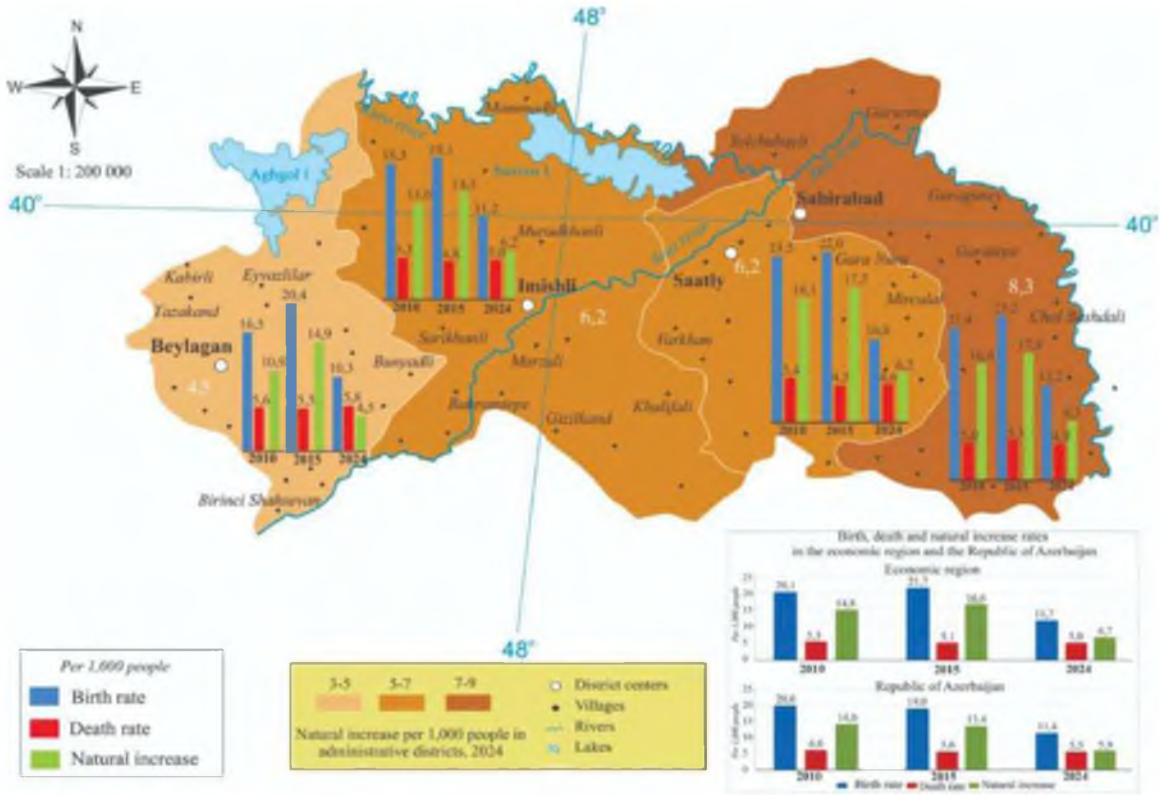



Fig. 2. Birth, death and natural population growth rates in rural administrative districts
Рис. 2. Показатели рождаемости, смертности и естественного прироста среди сельского населения административных районов.

Birth and natural growth rates per 1,000 people are higher than the average indicators of the economic region only in Sabirabad district (see Fig. 2). The birth rate in the district for 2024 was 13.2, the natural growth rate was 8.3, and the mortality rate is significantly lower. Due to the large rural population in the district, the spread of rural lifestyle, and the presence of two to three children in families, the number of children born and the natural growth rate are relatively high.

The lowest values of birth and natural growth rates among the rural population in the economic region have been recorded in Beylagan district. They are even lower than the indicators among the rural population in the country. In 2024, the birth rate in the district was 10.3, and the natural growth rate was 4.5, which is a very low indicator for ensuring the population. The number of children born in Beylagan and the low level of natural growth are due to the small rural population, high employment of the population, especially women, and the spread of urban lifestyle.

The number of children born in Saatly district also has low indicators and the natural growth rate (see Fig. 2). In 2024, the birth rate per 1,000 people was 10.8, and the natural growth rate was 6.2. Despite the high number and specific weight of the rural population among the population here, the demographic situation is declining.

Although the natural growth rate in Imishli district (6.2 per 1,000 people) is at the same level as in Saatly district, the birth rate is relatively high (11.2). This is due to the high mortality rate.

Since the first years of the 21st century, there have been certain increases in the number of children born and natural growth among the country's total population, including the rural population. Therefore, in 2010, the birth rate per 1,000 people was 18.5, the natural growth rate was 12.5, including the birth rate among the rural population was 20.0, the natural growth rate was 14.0, and the death rate was recorded at the same level [Pashayev et al., 2010; Geography …, Vol. II, 2015].

Since this period, the birth and natural growth rates have tended to decrease. As a result of the decline that began in 2010, the birth rate among the country's rural population decreased to 12.6 in 2023, and the natural growth rate to 6.9 [Demographic indicators …, 2025]. In 2024, the birth rate in Azerbaijan decreased to 57.0% of the 2010 level, and the natural growth rate to 42.1 %, or a 2.4-fold decrease (see Fig. 1).

The decline in demographic indicators is also observed among the rural population of the economic region. After 2010, the birth rate per 1,000 people in the rural population of the Mil-Mugan economic region was 20.1, and the natural growth rate was 14.8, which differs little from the average indicators for the republic. In 2010–2015, they increased somewhat. However, in general, in subsequent periods, the birth and natural growth rates have tended to decrease continuously. In 2024, the birth rate among the rural population of the economic region was at the level of 58.2% of the 2010 indicator, and the natural growth rate was 2.2 times lower (see Fig. 1).

Starting from this period, decreases in absolute indicators are also evident. In 2010–2024, the number of children born in the economic region decreased by 2,0 thousand people (30.4 %), and natural growth decreased by 2,2 thousand people (45.7 %). These decreases are already of a sustainable nature. Even compared to 2023, the number of children born in 2024 was 830 people less, and natural growth was 762 people less (see Table 1).

Although there are certain differences between administrative regions in terms of birth and natural growth indicators, the general dynamic trends are similar and tend to decrease. In 2010, the highest birth rate per 1,000 people was recorded in Saatly region (21.5 per 1,000 people), and the natural growth rate was recorded in Sabirabad region (16.4 per 1,000 people) (see Fig. 1). There was a slight increase in these indicators in 2010–2015, rising above 20.0 per 1,000 people in Sabirabad (23.2), Saatly (22.0), and Beylagan (20.4) districts. However, it has been continuously decreasing in subsequent periods (see Fig. 2).

In 2010–2024, the birth rate in Saatly district decreased by 2.0 times, and the natural increase rate by 2.6 times. In Sabirabad district, the birth rate decreased by 1.6 times, and the natural increase rate by 2.0 times. In Beylagan district, the birth rate decreased by 37.6 %, and the natural increase rate by 2.4 times. In Imishli district, the birth rate decreased by 38.8 %, and the natural increase rate by 2.1 times. The greater decrease in natural increase is also associated with an increase in the mortality rate.

The decrease in birth, mortality, and natural increase indicators is also clearly observed in absolute quantities. Absolute quantities are formed primarily in accordance with the population size. Therefore, high indicators belong to Sabirabad district. As in relative quantities, the number of children born here and the natural increase increased in 2010–2015. Since then, continuous decreases have been observed. In Sabirabad district, the number of children born in 2010–2024 decreased by 710 people (26.4 %), natural increase by 823 people (39.9 %) [Population of Azerbaijan …, 2025]. In Saatly district, these decreases were 670 people (40.6 %), natural increase by 2.2 times (671 people), in Imishli district, the number of children born was 409 people (28.4 %), natural increase by 447 people (1.8 times), in Beylagan district, the number of children born was 224 people (26.8 %), natural increase by 283 people (2.1 times) [Demographic indicators …, 2025].

The figures show that as the number of children born and the natural increase rate decrease, the declines also decrease somewhat, meaning that higher birth and natural increase rates are subject to greater declines.

One of the important indicators of the demographic situation is infant mortality. The level of infant mortality primarily depends on the socio-economic development of countries, the medical services provided to mothers and children, and their nutrition. In 2024, 1,420 infant deaths under the age of 1 were recorded in Azerbaijan, including 669 deaths (47.1 %) in rural areas (see Table 1), [Population of Azerbaijan …, 2025]. Despite the large number of medical institutions in cities, their high material and technical base and staffing, most infant deaths are recorded there. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 13.9 for the general population and 12.6 for the rural population [Regions of Azerbaijan, 2024].

In the Mil-Mugan economic region, there were 66 infant deaths among the rural population in 2024, with its coefficients being 14.3, respectively (Fig. 3). Although the share of the economic region in infant mortality is low, its relative values are above the average indicators of the country. Therefore, it is important to implement measures in this area and establish children's hospitals [Valiyev, 2025].

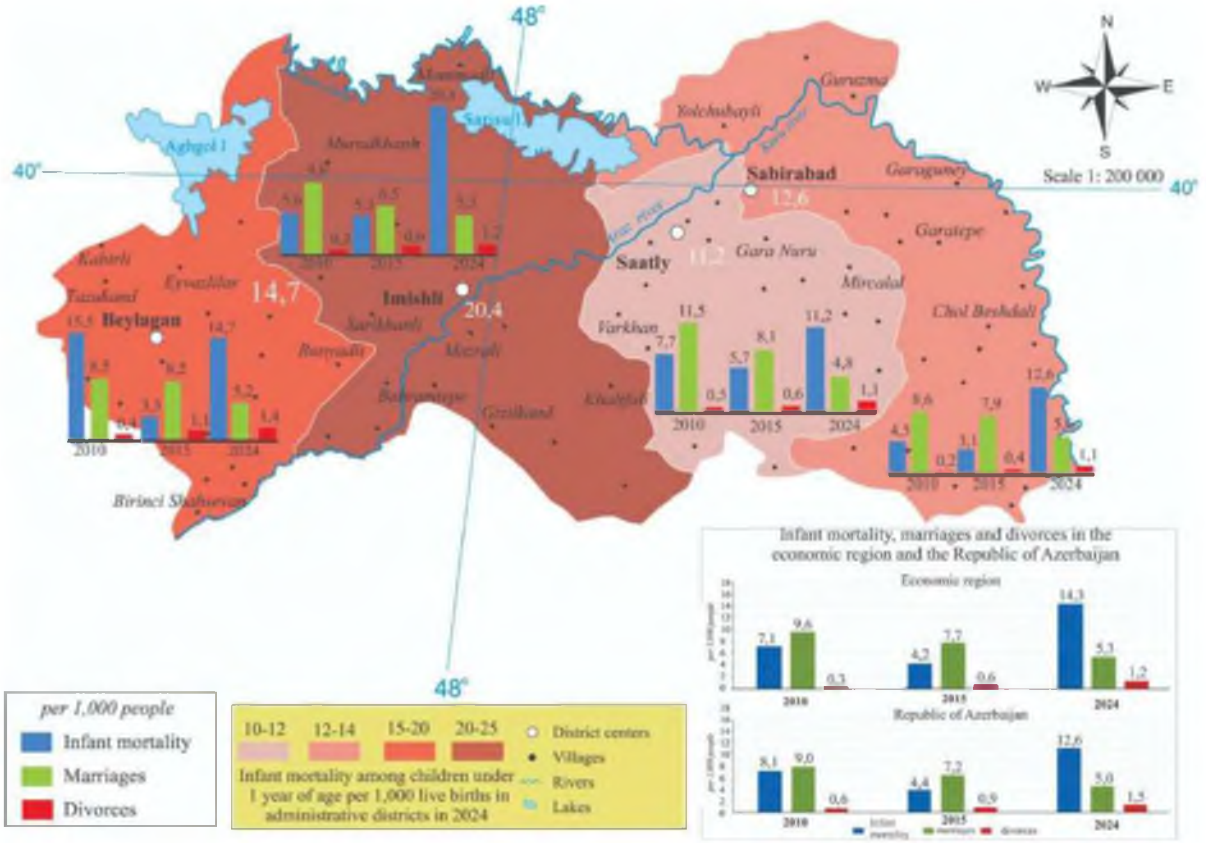



Fig 3. Infant mortality (per 1000 live births), marriage and divorce rates (per 1,000 people) among the rural population of administrative districts

Рис. 3. Младенческая смертность (на 1000 живорожденных), показатели браков и разводов (на 1000 человек) среди сельского населения административных районов

In the period after 2015, the infant mortality rate among the rural population in the country and in the Mil-Mugan economic region has continuously increased. The increase was 2.9 times among the rural population of the country and 3.4 times in the economic region (see Table 1 and see Fig. 3). The absolute number of children who died has also been continuously increasing in recent years.

In the administrative districts included in the Mil-Mugan economic region, among the rural population, more than 20 infant deaths were recorded in Sabirabad and Imishli districts in 2024, and nine infant deaths in Saatly and Beylagan districts. Their relative numbers are 14.7 in Beylagan and 20.4 in Imishli, and are above the average indicators of the economic region, the

numbers in 2024 are the highest in recent years (see Fig. 3). Therefore, taking measures to reduce infant mortality in the region should be one of the important tasks of the day.

Indicators that determine the demographic situation include marriages and divorces. They indirectly affect natural increase and population growth. Births in families are usually observed in the first years of marriage. Therefore, the greater the number of marriages, the greater the number of children born. On the contrary, divorces hurt the number of children born. [Boyarskiy et al., 1980].

Among the rural population of the Mil-Mugan economic region in 2024, there were 2063 marriages and 459 divorces, their coefficient per 1,000 people was 5.3 for marriages and 1.2 for divorces (see Table 1 and Fig. 3, Fig. 4). Considering the high number of marriages in villages, it can be said that its relative coefficient is higher than the average indicators for the country in the economic region, and lower for divorces.

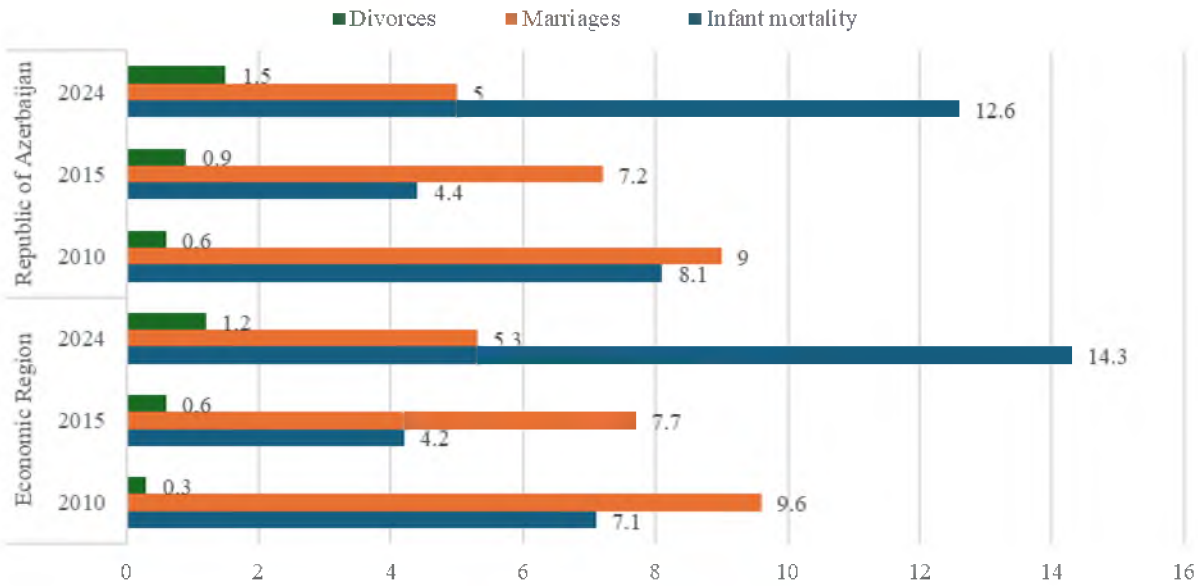



Fig 4. Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births), marriages and divorces (per 1,000 people) among the rural population in Azerbaijan and the economic region

Рис. 4. Младенческая смертность (на 1000 живорожденных), браки и разводы (на 1000 человек) среди сельского населения Азербайджана и экономического региона

At the same time, marriages are also decreasing and divorces are increasing among the rural population of the economic region. After 2010, the absolute number of marriages in the region decreased by 34.9 %, divorces increased by 4.59 times, the relative number of divorces also increased by 4.0 times, marriages in 2024 were at the level of 55.2 % of the 2010 indicator.

A serious decrease in marriages after 2010 is characteristic of all administrative regions. In Saatly district, this decrease was 2.4 times (see Fig. 3).

The divorce rate in 2024 was 1.4 in Beylagan district, and 1.1–1.2 in the remaining districts. After 2010, divorces in the region increased 3–4 times.

The absolute number of marriages and divorces varies according to the total population. Therefore, in 2024, 835 marriages and 164 divorces were registered in Sabirabad district, 430–480 marriages and 110–110 divorces in Imishli and Saatly. After 2010, divorces in the districts increased at a high rate [Population of Azerbaijan …, 2025].

At the beginning of 2025, the economic region had a population of 527,5 thousand people, of whom 393,3 thousand or 74.6 % were rural. In terms of the number of rural population in the administrative regions, Sabirabad district occupies the leading place and is 150,9 thousand people (38.4 %). Other districts with the largest number of rural populations are Imishli, with 91,8 thousand people, Saatly with 91,0 thousand people, and Beylagan with 59,6 thousand people (Fig. 5).

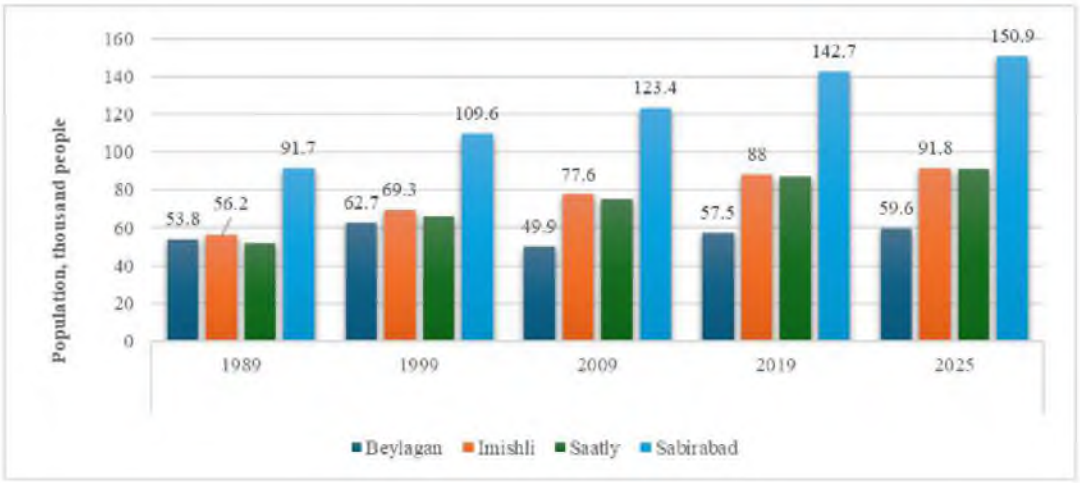



Fig. 5. Change in the number of rural population in administrative districts, thousand people
Рис. 5. Изменение численности сельского населения в административных районах, тыс. чел.

The decrease in birth and natural growth rates, the minimum number of marriages, high infant mortality and divorce rates in the economic region also have a negative impact on population growth. Thus, due to the high natural growth in 2005–2015, the number of rural population in the economic region increased by 15,0 % or 49,0 thousand people in 2009–2019. This means an average annual increase of 4,9 thousand people. In 2019–2025, the average annual increase rate decreased to 3,6 thousand people. In Sabirabad district, the average annual rural population was 1,93 thousand people in 2009–2019, 1,64 thousand people after 2019, and in Beylagan district, 760 people and 420 people, respectively [Population of Azerbaijan, 2025].

## Conclusion

The conducted research allowed us to achieve the set goal – the regional intra-regional differences in births, deaths, natural growth, infant mortality, marriages and divorces in the Mil-Mugan economic region were determined, and their distribution across administrative districts was studied. The issues raised in the research process were consistently resolved, which allows for a comprehensive assessment of the dynamics of demographic development in administrative districts.

It was determined that the spread of mass diseases (pandemics) in recent times, the increase in the economic and social activity of women, the decrease in marriages, and the increase in divorces have hurt the dynamics of demographic indicators. The tendency of most indicators ensuring demographic development to decrease has intensified.

An analysis of demographic indicators for 2010–2024 shows that the birth and natural growth indicators ensuring development in this area have decreased significantly in recent times, especially after 2015. These decreases were more intense among the rural population, which is the main source of natural growth. There are no longer any differences in the relative quantities of the birth and natural growth coefficient between the urban and rural population. The level of existing indicators may not provide for population growth in the near future; their constant number will lead to demographic aging. The current level of infant mortality, marriages and divorces, which determine population growth, also has a negative impact on the processes. Because infant mortality and divorces have increased several times since 2010, and marriages have decreased.

Based on the study of the regional distribution of demographic indicators, it was determined that there are significant differences in the population, employment level, and migrations by administrative districts. Despite measures taken to ensure employment of the population and improve socio-cultural services, natural growth and marriages continue to decrease, divorces are decreasing, and infant mortality remains high.

Thus, the results of the studies confirm that providing the population with jobs, obtaining income, providing housing, and establishing socio-cultural services in accordance with modern requirements also have an impact on demographic development. As a result of their decline in recent times, the population growth rate is decreasing, and the discrepancy in the age structure is rising. The results obtained can be used in the development of territorial plans for demographic development and in ensuring sustainable development in administrative districts.

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## INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHOR

**Valiyev Musa Rafi,** doctoral student, Institute of Geography named after Academician H. Aliyev, Baku, Azerbaijan

## ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОБ АВТОРЕ

**Валиев Муса Рафи,** докторант, Институт географии им. Академика Г. Алиева, Баку, Азербайджан