

GENDER EQUALITY IN UZBEKISTAN:

FACTS AND FIGURES

2000-2004

Statistical Bulletin

A series of approximately ten thin, light gray wavy lines that curve across the bottom half of the page, creating a decorative border.



This statistical bulletin presents gender disaggregated data containing key indicators that reflect gender development in 2000–2004 on the national and regional levels. The publication is intended for a broad audience including government officials, research community, and other interested parties.

The statistical bulletin is published with support of UNDP Uzbekistan and in cooperation with the State Committee of Uzbekistan on Statistics, the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, as well as with line ministries and agencies.

Separate data for 2004 are tentative and to be specified later on.

Legend:

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* estimation

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of UNDP.

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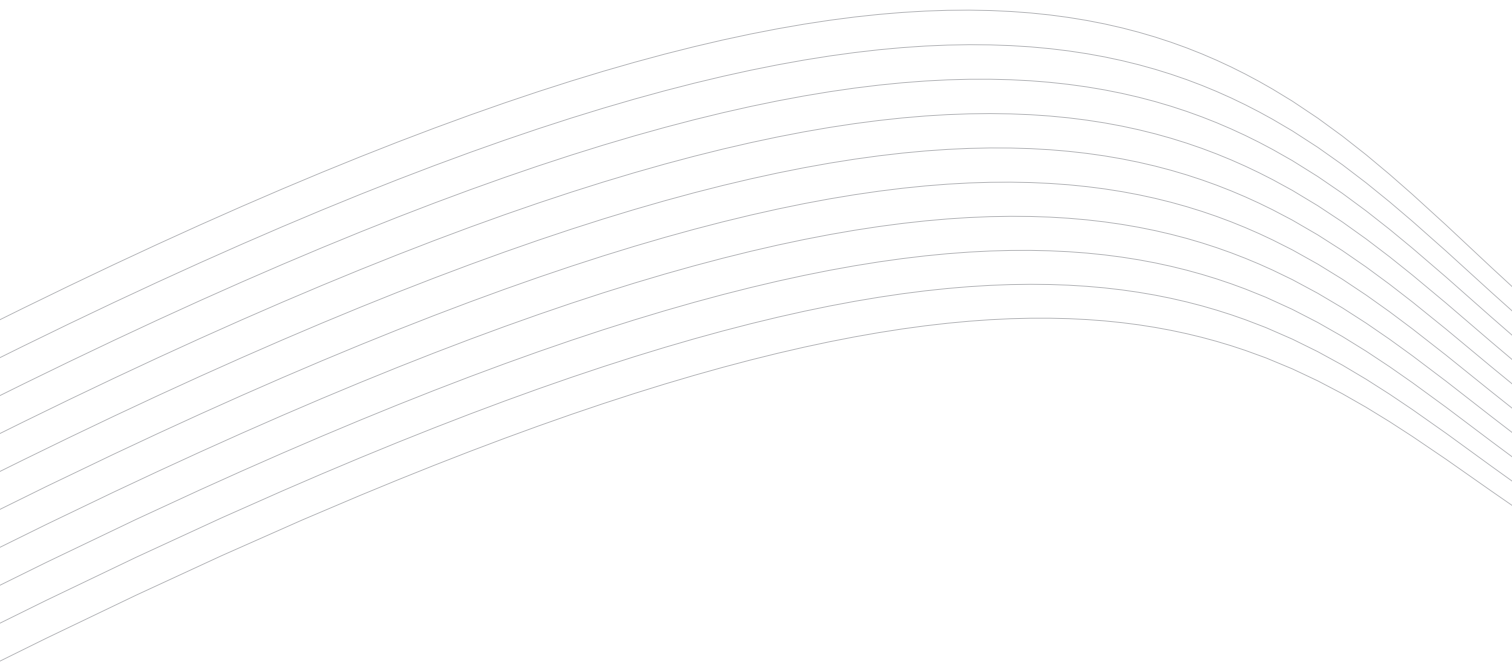
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FOREWORD

At the United Nations Millennium Summit, held in New York city in September 2000, world leaders endorsed eight key Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), one of which is the encouragement of gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Uzbekistan, as a UN member country, is committed to integrating the issues of the Millennium Declaration into its national development agenda and achieving the MDG targets by 2015. With this aim, the Republic, has therefore begun the process of adopting those global goals, to its own specific national development objectives, considering:

Gender equality and the empowerment of women to be priorities.

Throughout the course of the country's implementation of reforms, the social, economic and political situation in Uzbekistan has dramatically changed, which has led to significant positive changes in gender development.

As a law-governed state, Uzbekistan has declared and legally reinforced in its Constitution the equality of rights and opportunities for all citizens regardless of gender, ethnicity and religion. Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan are entitled to equal rights and freedoms regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, language, religion, social origin, beliefs or individual social status."

The government has adopted corresponding legislation and a number of specific programmes, including the National Action Platform. These documents outline the strategy and priority areas of the national policy regarding women, envisaging adherence to the principle of equal rights and freedoms, and ensuring equal opportunities for women and men according to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and, international commitments including recommendations of the IV Global Conference on the status of women in other words, actions in the interests of equality, development and peace.

The National Action Platform envisages unified efforts undertaken by the government, parliament, civil society institutions, NGOs and the private sector to improve the potential of women in the development of a democratic society.

The analysis and study of current trends in the area of achieving gender equality under the Millennium Development Goals and National Action Platform have stipulated the following national priorities:

- Improving women's health, including reproductive health and the development of family services;
- Educating and advancing professional literacy among women;
- Improving the economic status of women;
- Mitigating the impact of environmental degradation;
- Strengthening the participation of women in the political process;
- Establishing special programmes to support girls;

- Developing a new image of the Uzbek woman in the mass media, culture and arts that overcomes existing stereotypes;
- Ensuring all types of equality for women and the elimination of discrimination against them;
- Conducting gender-specific surveys;
- Developing and strengthening the role of women within NGOs;
- Enhancing national mechanisms for improving the status of women in Uzbekistan.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Additional Measures to Support the Activities of the Women’s Committee of Uzbekistan” of May 25, 2004 and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On Ensuring the Implementation of the Presidential Decree” of June 29, 2004 have served as an impulse for coordination of efforts and participation of all social strata – legislative and executive bodies, civil society and women – in the implementation of these areas of gender equality development.

Measures ensuring gender equality, intensified government activity, local NGOs and scientific organizations addressing gender issues have all contributed to the growth in demand for statistical data related to gender equality and to the increased number of data users.

This increase in demand has necessitated the adjustment of the objectives, forms and methods of disseminating statistical data.

Gender statistics are reviewed in close coordination with data users, taking into account the recommendations provided by international organizations towards the systematization, introduction and development of new indicators, which enable comparative analysis of gender disparities.

Activities undertaken to improve the quality of gender statistics are reflected in the development of all sectors of national statistics.

The establishment of a statistical basis for MDGs - in cooperation with experts from international organizations, NGOs, the scientific community, various agencies and civil society is considered as an important stage in the development of gender statistics in Uzbekistan.

The preparation of regular publications on gender statistics appears to be an effective tool for covering the growing demand for gender statistics.

The present publication is the first edition to track progress towards the MDGs and focuses on the socio-economic status of women and men in Uzbekistan. It attempts to improve the coverage of those statistical areas which are conventionally considered as macroeconomic statistics.

At the same time, there remain certain gaps, due to a lack of information, which would require special surveys or newly designed methodologies of gender data collec-

tion. The available information resources and statistical publications do not meet the user demand for gender statistics. For instance, there is a need for surveys on time use and for special surveys on living standards, social welfare, access of women to financial resources, etc. Conducting such surveys is considered as an important area for further development of gender statistics in Uzbekistan.

This statistical bulletin presents data, broken down by sex, containing key indicators that reflect gender development in 2000–2004 on national and regional levels. The publication is intended for a broad readership including government officials, scientific community and other interested parties.

This statistical bulletin is published under support of UNDP Uzbekistan and in cooperation with the State Committee of Uzbekistan on Statistics, the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, as well as with relevant ministries and agencies. This version has been prepared under assistance of Mr. Ulugbek Olimov, CER Research Coordinator and Mr. Murod Ruziev, CER Assistant Research Coordinator. The authors are also grateful to Mr. Fikret Akcura, UNDP Uzbekistan Resident Representative; Mr. Bakhodur Eshonov, Program Analyst, UNDP Uzbekistan; Ms. Dono Abdurazakova, Gender Advisor, UNDP Bratislava Regional Center; Ms. Dilafruz Khaydarova, Gender Specialist, UNDP Uzbekistan; Ms. Feruza Fazilova, Advisor, UNFPA Uzbekistan and; Ms. Yulia Narolskaya, Assistant Project Officer, UNICEF Uzbekistan, for valuable comments and suggestions.

I. POPULATION

This section presents gender-based statistics broken down by population, age and sex, number of births and deaths, causes of death, marriages, divorces and migration flows.

Census data are used as a basic source of information. The current total population has been estimated based on census data adjusted by the number of births and immigrants, as well as by the number of deaths and migrants.

Data on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces are based on statistical information from the registries of births, deaths, marriages and divorces maintained by civil status registration agencies. Registered births refer only to live-births.

Data on migration are obtained from the registries of entries on incoming and outgoing individuals maintained by the internal affairs authorities responsible for registrations or withdrawals from the registry of residents.

Age data are specified for the permanent (resident) population. The permanent population consists of those individuals permanently residing in the country, including those who are temporarily on leave. Terms used in this bulletin include:

Total ratio of fertility and mortality – the ratio of the number of live births and deaths observed within the calendar year to the average annual permanent population (calculated per 1,000 population).

Rate of natural growth – discrepancy between the general ratio of fertility and mortality (birth and death rates).

Marriage and divorce rates – the ratio of the number of registered marriages and divorces to the average annual resident population (calculated per 1,000 population).

Ratio of causes of death – the ratio of the number of deaths with known causes to the average annual resident population.

Infant mortality ratio - the ratio calculated as the overall amount of the following two multipliers: (i) the ratio of newborn deaths under 1 from the generation born in the reported year to the total number of births during the same period; (ii) the ratio of the number of deaths under age 1 from the generation born in the preceding reported year to the total number of births during the same period (calculated in pro mil i.e. 0.1%).

Migration of population - the flow of people (migrants) across borders of a country (regions, internally) related to the change of domicile (permanent residence). Migration is distinguished as internal (within a country) or external (outside of a country).

The current data shows that at the beginning of 2005 the permanent population of the Republic of Uzbekistan constituted to 26,021.3 thousand people, of which 13,027.7 thousand were women and 12,993.6 thousand were men (50.1% and 49.9% respectively).

For the period of 1991-2005 the number of women increased by 2,608.1 thousand (by 25%), while men increased – by 2,805.5 thousand (by 27.4%).

The age and gender structure of the population in Uzbekistan was affected by the changes taking place in fertility and migration processes. Decrease in births resulted in

reduction of the percent of the population under productive age (0-15) in total population from 43.1% in January 1, 1991 to 35.7% in January 1, 2005; the aging ratio also decreased from 6.45% in 1990 to 6.02% in 2005).

By early 2005 the average age for women was 26.1 years, and for men – 24.9 years, indicating that the population of the country can be considered to be young.

In general, the gender ratio (the ratio of women and men) is improving. Thus, while at the beginning of 1991 there were 1,023 women for every 1,000 men, at the beginning of 2005 this figure equaled 1,001 women per 1,000 men.

At the same time, the gender disproportion remains somewhat higher among the aged population. Among those aged 50 years and over, the share of women is 1.16 times higher than men, among those 65 and over, this figure rises to 1.33 times. Such a significant disproportion among women and men in senior age groups has resulted not only from the death of men during wartime, but also from the higher mortality rate among men during peacetime.

The reproductive ability of women is of great importance to society. There is a nationwide trend of a decrease in the fertility rate. For instance, the fertility rate in 2004 equaled 20.8 pro mil as opposed to 33.7 pro mil in 1990.

It is worth noting that during the recent decade the reduction in the birth rate has been predetermined by the decrease in the proportion of the female population of fertility age (20-29 years old) in the total population of women of reproductive age (15-49 years). For example, from 1991 to early 2005 the proportion of women at the fertility age dropped from 37.2% to 32.3%.

In addition to certain structural factors the decrease in the fertility rate was also affected by reduction in the intensity of child-bearing. The total fertility rate fell from 4.20 children per woman in 1991 down to 2.21 in 2004, i.e. by 47.4%. Almost all age groups among women reported a decreased fertility rate.

Despite the wide use of contraceptives in family planning, the abortion rate remains rather high (in 2004, there were 9.7 abortions per 100 deliveries, including still births). However, the number of abortions in the country is decreasing faster than the number of deliveries (including still births). In 2004 the number of abortions decreased by 31.2% compared with the figures for 1997, and the number of deliveries (including still births) – by 13.0%.

Decrease in the marriage ratio has been observed during recent years. In 2004, 155.8 thousand marriages were registered, which was 114.5 thousand fewer than in 1991, resulting in a respective decrease in the marriage rate from 12.9 in 1991 to 6.0 in 2004. The number of registered divorces equaled 17.5 thousand in 2004 as opposed to 33.3 thousand in 1991, leading to a respective fall in the divorce rate from 1.6 in 1991 to 0.7 in 2004.

GENERAL POPULATION AND ITS DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER (1991-2005) (at the beginning of year)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Thousands														
Total	20,607.7	21,106.3	21,602.2	22,091.9	22,461.6	22,906.5	23,348.6	23,772.3	24,135.6	24,487.7	24,813.1	25,115.8	25,427.9	25,707.4	26,021.3
women	10,419.7	10,662.5	10,907.1	11,143.8	11,326.3	11,535.6	11,747.7	11,952.4	12,127.4	12,294.4	12,449.2	12,594.7	12,743.4	12,876.0	13,027.7
men	10,188.0	10,443.8	10,695.1	10,948.1	11,135.3	11,370.9	11,600.9	11,819.9	12,008.2	12,193.3	12,363.9	12,521.1	12,684.5	12,831.4	12,993.6
Urban population	8,305.2	8,450.0	8,526.0	8,614.8	8,670.9	8,768.1	8,878.4	8,993.2	9,086.5	9,165.5	9,225.3	9,286.9	9,340.7	9,381.3	9,441.9
women	4,236.6	4,308.4	4,344.7	4,385.6	4,416.9	4,458.2	4,511.3	4,566.5	4,610.0	4,643.6	4,669.5	4,696.6	4,719.6	4,736.0	4,764.1
men	4,068.6	4,141.6	4,181.3	4,229.2	4,254.0	4,309.9	4,367.1	4,426.7	4,476.5	4,521.9	4,555.8	4,590.3	4,621.1	4,645.3	4,677.8
Rural population	12,302.5	12,656.3	13,076.2	13,477.1	13,790.7	14,138.4	14,470.2	14,779.1	15,049.1	15,322.2	15,587.8	15,828.9	16,087.2	16,326.1	16,579.4
women	6,183.1	6,354.1	6,562.4	6,758.2	6,909.4	7,077.4	7,236.4	7,385.9	7,517.4	7,650.8	7,779.7	7,898.1	8,023.8	8,140.0	8,263.6
men	6,119.4	6,302.2	6,513.8	6,718.9	6,881.3	7,061.0	7,233.8	7,393.2	7,531.7	7,671.4	7,808.1	7,930.8	8,063.4	8,186.1	8,315.8
	Ratio of women and men in the total population, %														
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
women	50.6	50.5	50.5	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.3	50.3	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1
men	49.4	49.5	49.5	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.7	49.7	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9
Urban population ationcessenne	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
women	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.7	50.7	50.6	50.6	50.5	50.5	50.5
men	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.3	49.3	49.4	49.4	49.5	49.5	49.5
Rural population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
women	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.1	50.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.8
men	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.9	49.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.2

DYNAMICS OF POPULATION (1991-2005)

(thousands)

Years	Number of population ^{x)}			Number of newly born		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
1991	20,702.8	10,475.3	10,227.5	723.4	351.2	372.2
1992	21,201.3	10,718.1	10,483.2	710.5	345.5	365.0
1993	21,697.2	10,962.8	10,734.4	692.3	336.7	355.6
1994	22,186.9	11,199.5	10,987.4	657.7	315.1	342.6
1995	22,556.7	11,382.0	11,174.7	678.0	328.3	349.7
1996	23,001.6	11,591.4	11,410.2	634.8	308.0	326.8
1997	23,443.7	11,803.5	11,640.2	602.7	292.7	310.0
1998	23,867.4	12,008.2	11,859.2	553.7	268.8	284.9
1999	24,230.6	12,183.1	12,047.5	544.8	264.7	280.1
2000	24,582.8	12,350.1	12,232.7	527.6	256.3	271.3
2001	24,908.2	12,504.9	12,403.3	512.9	249.0	263.9
2002	25,210.8	12,650.4	12,560.4	532.5	257.9	274.6
2003	25,523.0	12,799.1	12,723.9	508.4	245.6	262.8
2004	25,802.5	12,931.8	12,870.7	540.4	262.1	278.3
2005	26,116.4	13,083.4	13,033.0	-	-	-

^{x)} At the beginning of year

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY GENDER AND REGION (2001)

(thousands)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
Uzbekistan	24,813.1	12,449.2	12,363.9	9,225.3	4,669.5	4,555.8	15,587.8	7,779.7	7,808.1
Karakalpakstan	1,527.0	764.0	763.0	738.4	372.8	365.6	788.6	391.2	397.4
Andijan	2,216.5	1,110.7	1,105.8	665.6	336.9	328.7	1,550.9	773.8	777.1
Bukhara	1,437.7	722.7	715.0	442.6	221.8	220.8	995.1	500.9	494.2
Djizak	991.5	496.7	494.8	298.2	152.0	146.2	693.3	344.7	348.6
Kashkadarya	2,212.5	1,105.1	1,107.4	559.1	279.0	280.1	1,653.4	826.1	827.3
Navoi	791.1	393.7	397.4	319.1	157.0	162.1	472.0	236.7	235.3
Namangan	1,953.2	974.4	978.8	731.8	365.7	366.1	1,221.4	608.7	612.7
Samarkand	2,710.0	1,358.3	1,351.7	727.6	368.4	359.2	1,982.4	989.9	992.5
Surkhandarya	1,770.4	879.3	891.1	349.3	175.0	174.3	1,421.1	704.3	716.8
Sirdarya	649.9	324.3	325.6	207.9	101.0	106.9	442.0	223.3	218.7
Tashkent	2,370.2	1,193.5	1,176.7	950.4	484.3	466.1	1,419.8	709.2	710.6
Fergana	2,697.5	1,353.1	1,344.4	780.8	398.7	382.1	1,916.7	954.4	962.3
Khorezm	1,347.7	678.3	669.4	316.6	161.8	154.8	1,031.1	516.5	514.6
Tashkent City	2,137.9	1,095.1	1,042.8	2,137.9	1,095.1	1,042.8	-	-	-

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY GENDER AND REGION (2002)
(thousands)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
Uzbekistan	25,115.8	12,594.7	12,521.1	9,286.9	4,696.6	4,590.3	15,828.9	7,898.1	7,930.8
Karakalpakstan	1,540.1	770.8	769.3	753.7	380.7	373.0	786.4	390.1	396.3
Andijan	2,247.4	1,125.5	1,121.9	673.4	340.7	332.7	1,574.0	784.8	789.2
Bukhara	1,456.1	731.9	724.2	444.2	222.5	221.7	1,011.9	509.4	502.5
Djizak	1,005.7	503.5	502.2	301.8	153.7	148.1	703.9	349.8	354.1
Kashkadarya	2,253.7	1,125.6	1,128.1	566.0	282.5	283.5	1,687.7	843.1	844.6
Navoi	795.8	396.0	399.8	319.4	157.0	162.4	476.4	239.0	237.4
Namangan	1,982.7	988.8	993.9	743.8	371.4	372.4	1,238.9	617.4	621.5
Samarkand	2,749.8	1,377.6	1,372.2	729.8	369.1	360.7	2,020.0	1,008.5	1,011.5
Surkhandarya	1,801.0	894.4	906.6	353.5	177.1	176.4	1,447.5	717.3	730.2
Sirdarya	657.2	327.8	329.4	208.9	101.5	107.4	448.3	226.3	222.0
Tashkent	2,390.6	1,202.6	1,188.0	953.0	484.9	468.1	1,437.6	717.7	719.9
Fergana	2,729.8	1,368.3	1,361.5	785.2	400.6	384.6	1,944.6	967.7	976.9
Khorezm	1,369.3	689.0	680.3	317.6	162.0	155.6	1,051.7	527.0	524.7
Tashkent City	2,136.6	1,092.9	1,043.7	2,136.6	1,092.9	1,043.7	-	-	-

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY GENDER AND REGION (2003)
(thousands)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
Uzbekistan	25,427.9	12,743.4	12,684.5	9,340.7	4,719.6	4,621.1	16,087.2	8,023.8	8,063.4
Karakalpakstan	1,551.6	776.4	775.2	760.1	384.5	375.6	791.5	391.9	399.6
Andijan	2,279.7	1,141.2	1,138.5	680.6	344.2	336.4	1,599.1	797.0	802.1
Bukhara	1,473.9	740.8	733.1	445.4	223.1	222.3	1,028.5	517.7	510.8
Djizak	1,019.5	510.2	509.3	304.2	154.9	149.3	715.3	355.3	360.0
Kashkadarya	2,294.7	1,145.8	1,148.9	572.5	285.6	286.9	1,722.2	860.2	862.0
Navoi	799.7	397.6	402.1	319.0	156.5	162.5	480.7	241.1	239.6
Namangan	2,013.7	1,003.8	1,009.9	755.3	376.6	378.7	1,258.4	627.2	631.2
Samarkand	2,789.1	1,396.6	1,392.5	731.6	369.8	361.8	2,057.5	1,026.8	1,030.7
Surkhandarya	1,834.3	910.9	923.4	357.8	179.3	178.5	1,476.5	731.6	744.9
Sirdarya	664.1	331.2	332.9	209.5	101.7	107.8	454.6	229.5	225.1
Tashkent	2,411.8	1,212.0	1,199.8	956.6	485.9	470.7	1,455.2	726.1	729.1
Fergana	2,765.7	1,385.0	1,380.7	790.2	402.7	387.5	1,975.5	982.3	993.2
Khorezm	1,390.9	699.5	691.4	318.7	162.4	156.3	1,072.2	537.1	535.1
Tashkent City	2,139.2	1,092.4	1,046.8	2,139.2	1,092.4	1,046.8	-	-	-

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY GENDER AND REGION (2004)

(thousands)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
Uzbekistan	25,707.4	12,876.0	12,831.4	9,381.3	4,736.0	4,645.3	16,326.1	8,140.0	8,186.1
Karakalpakstan	1,560.3	780.6	779.7	760.6	384.8	375.8	799.7	395.8	403.9
Andijan	2,309.1	1,155.2	1,153.9	687.1	347.2	339.9	1,622.0	808.0	814.0
Bukhara	1,490.1	748.9	741.2	446.4	223.6	222.8	1,043.7	525.3	518.4
Djizak	1,030.7	515.8	514.9	308.6	157.2	151.4	722.1	358.6	363.5
Kashkadarya	2,336.4	1,166.4	1,170.0	579.7	289.5	290.2	1,756.7	876.9	879.8
Navoi	804.2	399.6	404.6	319.8	156.5	163.3	484.4	243.1	241.3
Namangan	2,042.5	1,017.7	1,024.8	765.2	381.4	383.8	1,277.3	636.3	641.0
Samarkand	2,826.1	1,414.6	1,411.5	732.6	370.0	362.6	2,093.5	1,044.6	1,048.9
Surkhandarya	2,864.2	925.8	938.4	361.3	181.2	180.1	1,502.9	744.6	758.3
Sirdarya	668.5	333.1	335.4	209.7	101.7	108.0	458.8	231.4	227.4
Tashkent	2,430.4	1,219.5	1,210.9	960.6	486.7	473.9	1,469.8	732.8	737.0
Fergana	2,799.2	1,401.2	1,398.0	795.0	404.9	390.1	2,004.2	996.3	1,007.9
Khorezm	1,410.3	708.8	701.5	319.3	162.5	156.8	1,091.0	546.3	544.7
Tashkent City	2,135.4	1,088.8	1,046.6	2,135.4	1,088.8	1,046.6	-	-	-

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY GENDER AND REGION (2005)

(thousands)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
Uzbekistan	26,021.3	13,027.7	12,993.6	9,441.9	4,764.1	4,677.8	16,579.4	8,263.6	8,315.8
Karakalpakstan	1,569.9	784.8	785.1	764.9	387.4	377.5	805.0	397.4	407.6
Andijan	2,342.7	1,171.6	1,171.1	693.7	350.3	343.4	1,649.0	821.3	827.7
Bukhara	1,507.6	757.6	750.0	448.2	224.4	223.8	1,059.4	533.2	526.2
Djizak	1,043.3	522.1	521.1	313.0	159.4	153.6	730.3	362.7	367.6
Kashkadarya	2,378.5	1,187.4	1,191.1	589.0	294.3	294.7	1,789.5	893.1	896.4
Navoi	810.2	401.9	408.3	321.6	156.7	164.9	488.6	245.2	243.4
Namangan	2,073.2	1,032.7	1,040.5	773.6	385.5	388.1	1,299.6	647.2	652.4
Samarkand	2,867.1	1,435.1	1,432.0	737.1	372.3	364.8	2,130.0	1,062.8	1,067.2
Surkhandarya	1,894.9	941.0	953.9	365.6	183.4	182.2	1,529.3	757.6	771.7
Sirdarya	672.2	335.0	337.2	210.2	102.0	108.2	462.0	233.0	229.0
Tashkent	2,452.3	1,229.5	1,222.8	965.9	488.8	477.1	1,486.4	740.7	745.7
Fergana	2,840.9	1,421.2	1,419.7	802.3	408.3	394.0	2,038.6	1,012.9	1,025.7
Khorezm	1,432.8	719.8	713.0	321.1	163.3	157.8	1,111.7	556.5	555.2
Tashkent City	2,135.7	1,088.0	1,047.7	2,135.7	1,088.0	1,047.7	-	-	-

AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL POPULATION (2000-2005)

(at the beginning of year; thousands)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005 ¹⁾	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	12,294.4	1 2,193.3	12,449.2	12,363.9	12,594.7	12,521.1	12,743.4	12,684.5	12,876.0	12,831.4	13,027.7	12,993.6
including at the age of, years:												
under 2	811.3	853.4	774.4	814.4	756.0	795.7	749.9	792.2	739.7	784.3	729.9	776.3
3-5	923.3	969.4	902.3	949.3	845.6	891.2	804.1	844.7	767.5	806.1	732.5	769.4
6-7	645.8	673.9	624.0	651.9	622.1	650.2	614.4	645.7	582.4	614.5	552.5	584.6
8-15	2,497.0	2,570.1	2,534.3	2,613.8	2,542.4	2,631.3	2,529.6	2,623.3	2,525.4	2,625.1	2,521.1	2,627.5
16-17	530.0	536.6	555.3	564.2	589.9	599.3	617.4	629.1	627.0	642.5	636.8	656.4
18-19	490.2	501.1	508.8	517.9	525.9	531.5	550.5	558.4	584.9	593.5	623.1	629.4
20-24	1,101.5	1,117.6	1,126.2	1,144.5	1,151.5	1,171.5	1,191.4	1,211.0	1,229.9	1,248.3	1,269.8	1,287.4
25-29	984.6	990.0	999.2	1,013.6	1,014.9	1,032.7	1,023.6	1,036.9	1,042.2	1,051.7	1,061.3	1,066.8
30-34	867.5	835.2	878.1	848.1	898.3	874.6	923.5	909.8	936.0	935.3	948.9	961.4
35-39	851.2	822.3	856.3	820.8	855.1	812.6	846.9	805.2	849.9	806.8	852.8	808.5
40-49	1,177.7	1,137.2	1,242.9	1,201.1	1,313.5	1,269.9	1,372.4	1,325.3	1,434.5	1,382.1	1,500.1	1,442.1
50-59	520.6	505.5	542.4	523.7	570.1	547.0	613.0	581.3	670.0	630.8	731.3	683.7
60-69	497.7	438.6	502.7	448.7	501.7	453.4	487.8	448.5	465.1	431.5	443.4	415.2
70 and over	396.0	242.4	402.3	251.9	407.7	260.2	418.9	273.1	421.5	278.9	424.2	284.9

AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION (2000-2005) (at the beginning of year; thousands)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005 ¹⁾	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	4,643.6	4,521.9	4,669.5	4,555.8	4,696.6	4,590.3	4,719.6	4,621.1	4,736.0	4,645.3	4,764.1	4,677.8
including at the age of, years:												
under 2	252.2	266.8	241.1	253.7	235.0	247.4	231.9	244.6	227.0	241.4	222.3	238.3
3-5	288.7	302.8	282.2	296.5	264.8	279.4	250.5	264.8	239.3	251.8	228.6	239.5
6-7	202.4	212.3	191.9	201.8	194.0	202.9	192.8	201.6	182.1	192.0	172.2	182.8
8-15	828.0	854.3	831.9	859.8	823.1	854.3	809.7	842.0	799.9	833.7	790.4	825.4
16-17	183.9	186.8	192.6	196.2	203.7	207.7	209.8	214.6	210.9	216.9	212.0	219.3
18-19	176.8	182.6	180.9	186.8	186.6	190.2	195.1	199.8	204.9	210.0	217.3	221.4
20-24	411.3	415.6	415.1	422.0	416.9	428.7	427.1	440.6	435.4	449.8	443.7	459.4
25-29	391.0	405.4	390.7	399.3	391.3	395.0	389.2	389.9	390.1	388.4	390.9	386.9
30-34	339.5	349.9	347.3	365.0	359.2	380.6	370.1	393.7	374.4	396.9	378.9	400.1
35-39	343.8	329.6	340.2	326.0	334.7	321.0	327.8	316.4	328.5	322.8	329.3	329.3
40-49	527.3	492.8	546.0	510.6	566.6	531.2	581.9	546.3	597.4	560.7	615.6	576.3
50-59	261.6	236.6	270.1	244.5	281.3	254.3	299.1	269.3	322.9	290.2	350.7	314.8
60-69	234.4	185.7	235.5	190.3	235.0	191.7	228.4	188.0	218.4	179.9	208.8	172.2
70 and over	202.7	100.7	204.0	103.3	204.4	105.9	206.2	109.5	204.8	110.8	203.4	112.1

AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION (2000-2005)

(at the beginning of year; thousands)

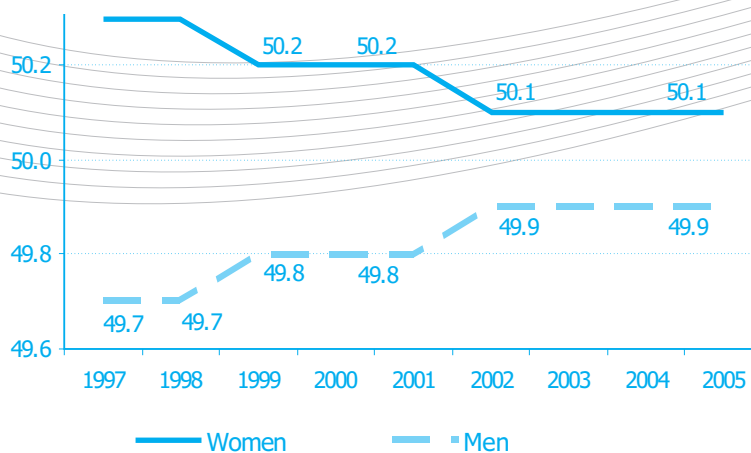
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005 ¹⁾	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	4,643.6	4,521.9	4,669.5	4,555.8	4,696.6	4,590.3	4,719.6	4,621.1	4,736.0	4,645.3	4,764.1	4,677.8
including at the age of, years:												
under 2	559.1	586.6	533.3	560.7	521.0	548.3	518.0	547.6	512.7	542.9	507.6	538.0
3-5	634.6	666.6	620.1	652.8	580.8	611.8	553.6	579.9	528.2	554.3	503.9	529.9
6-7	443.4	461.6	432.1	450.1	428.1	447.3	421.6	444.1	400.3	422.5	380.3	401.8
8-15	1,669.0	1,715.8	1,702.4	1,754.0	1,719.3	1,777.0	1,719.9	1,781.3	1,725.5	1,791.4	1,730.7	1,802.1
16-17	346.1	349.8	362.7	368.0	386.2	391.6	407.6	414.5	416.1	425.6	424.8	437.1
18-19	313.4	318.5	327.9	331.1	339.3	341.3	355.4	358.6	380.0	383.5	405.8	408.0
20-24	690.2	702.0	711.1	722.5	734.6	742.8	764.3	770.4	794.5	798.5	826.1	828.0
25-29	593.6	584.6	608.5	614.3	623.6	637.7	634.4	647.0	652.1	663.3	670.4	679.9
30-34	528.0	485.3	530.8	483.1	539.1	494.0	553.4	516.1	561.6	538.4	570.0	561.3
35-39	507.4	492.7	516.1	494.8	520.4	491.6	519.1	488.8	521.4	484.0	523.5	479.2
40-49	650.4	644.4	696.9	690.5	746.9	738.7	790.5	779.0	837.1	821.4	884.5	865.8
50-59	259.0	268.9	272.3	279.2	288.8	292.7	313.9	312.0	347.1	340.6	380.6	368.9
60-69	263.3	252.9	267.2	258.4	266.7	261.7	259.4	260.5	246.7	251.6	234.6	243.0
70 and over	193.3	141.7	198.3	148.6	203.3	154.3	212.7	163.6	216.7	168.1	220.8	172.8

GENDER RATIO BY AGE GROUPS (2001-2005)

(at the beginning of year; number of women per 1, 000 men)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ¹⁾
Total	1,007	1,006	1,005	1,003	1,001
including at the age of, years:					
under 5	949	950	949	947	945
5-9	96 0	955	954	953	952
10-14	968	968	964	962	960
15-19	984	984	982	979	976
20-24	984	983	984	985	986
25-29	986	983	987	991	995
30-34	1,035	1,027	1,015	1,001	987
35-39	1,043	1,052	1,052	1,053	1,054
40-44	1,029	1,030	1,033	1,040	1,047
45-49	1,042	1,041	1,038	1,036	1,034
50-54	1,064	1,063	1,066	1,063	1,060
55-59	992	1,004	1,033	1,061	1,090
60-64	1,087	1,085	1,061	1,039	1,017
65-69	1,170	1,136	1,123	1,123	1,123
70-74	1,258	1,276	1,288	1,289	1,290
75-79	1,852	1,652	1,513	1,437	1,365
80 and over	2,351	2,335	2,294	2,270	2,247

GENDER RATIO



NUMBER OF LIVE-BIRTHS BY MATERNAL AGE AND BIRTH ORDER (2000)

Total number of children	Including the order of birth			Total number of children	Including the order of birth			Total number of children	Including the order of birth			
	1 child	2 child	3 and more		1 child	2 child	3 and more		1 child	2 child	3 and more	
	Total population				Urban population				Rural population			
Total	540,381	185,627	159,466	195,288	168,011	65,439	51,613	50,959	372,370	120,188	107,853	144,329
15-19	20,162	19,285	856	21	7,727	7,303	418	6	12,435	11,982	438	15
20-24	231,036	129,640	84,660	16,736	70,650	42,698	23,860	4,092	160,386	86,942	60,800	12,644
25-29	171,503	28,494	58,489	84,520	52,480	11,492	19,809	21,179	119,023	17,002	38,680	63,341
30-34	84,971	6,107	11,493	67,371	25,815	2,800	5,565	17,450	59,156	3,307	5,928	49,921
35-39	27,606	1674	3,245	22,687	9,381	913	1,662	6,806	18,225	761	1,583	15,881
40-44	4,658	421	657	3,580	1,820	227	279	1,314	2,838	194	378	2,266
45-49	398	6	47	345	122	6	12	104	276	-	35	241
50-54	29	-	9	20	6	-	2	4	23	-	7	16
55 and over	18	-	10	8	10	-	6	4	8	-	4	4

RURAL AND URBAN FERTILITY RATES (2000-2004)

Years	Total population	Urban population	Rural population
2000	2.59	2.10	2.89
2001	2.47	2.02	2.75
2002	2.52	2.05	2.81
2003	2.36	1.93	2.61
2004 ¹⁾	2.21	1.82	2.42

DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY CAUSE AND GENDER (2004)¹⁾

	Number, persons		Per 100,000 population	
	women	men	women	men
Total	61,485	68,871	472.8	532.0
<i>of them:</i>				
Cardio-vascular diseases	40,337	35,650	320.4	285.5
Accidents, poisoning and trauma	2,890	8,584	23.0	68.7
Tumors	4,532	4,951	36.0	39.7
Respiratory diseases	6,958	8,263	55.2	66.1
Digestive apparatus diseases	3,676	4,311	29.3	34.4
Infections and parasitic diseases	1,955	3,358	15.5	27.0

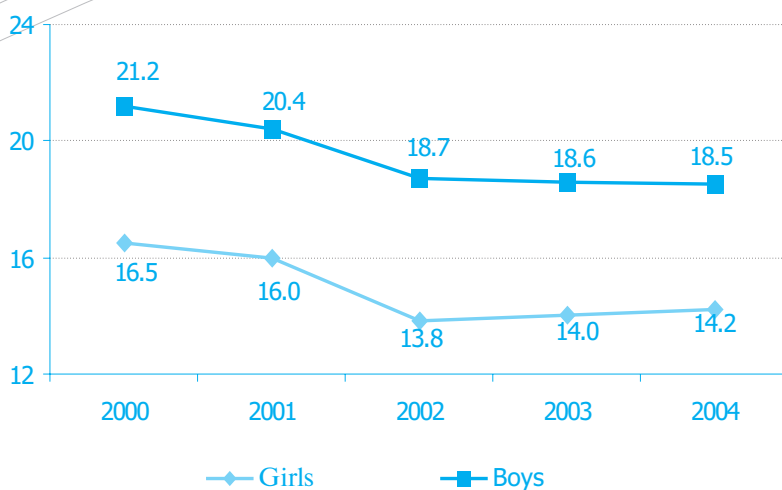
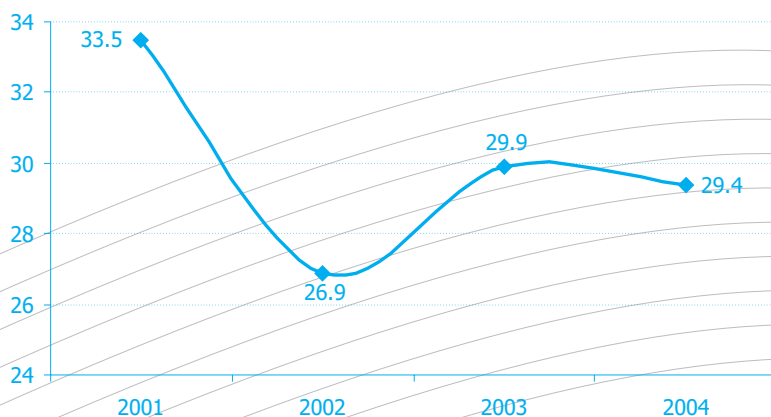
GENDER MORTALITY RATE FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS (2004)¹⁾

(average number of deaths per 1,000 of the respective age and gender)

Age	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29
		women		
Total population	4.99	0.42	0.73	1.27
Urban population	5.74	0.44	0.76	1.10
Rural population	4.55	0.41	0.71	1.40
		men		
Total population	5.51	0.71	1.16	1.74
Urban population	6.68	0.67	1.23	2.06
Rural population	4.85	0.72	1.10	1.55

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (2000-2004)

Years	Total number of women died from a complicated pregnancy, child-birth and post-natal	Per 100,000 live-birth children
2000	182	34.5
2001	172	33.5
2002	143	26.9
2003	152	29.9
2004 ¹⁾	159	29.4



GENDER MORTALITY RATE BY CAUSE (2002-2004)

	Number of deaths, person		Per 100,000 population		Number of deaths, person		Per 100,000 population		Number of deaths, person		Per 100,000 population	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
	2002		2003		2004 *							
Total	12,216	24,261	178.9	349.2	12,092	23,935	171.8	333.6	12,009	23,697	166.0	320.0
Cardio-vascular diseases	3,400	7,889	49.8	113.5	3,470	8,296	49.3	115.6	3,541	8,724	48.8	117.7
Accidents, poisoning and trauma	1,410	5,561	20.6	80.0	1,275	5,124	18.1	71.4	1,153	4,721	15.9	63.7
Tumors	1,939	1,994	28.4	28.7	2,018	2,054	28.7	28.6	2,100	2,116	29.0	28.5
Respiratory diseases	898	1,430	13.1	20.6	764	1,272	10.9	17.7	650	1,132	9.1	15.2
Digestive apparatus diseases	1,399	2,271	20.5	32.7	1,402	2,322	19.9	32.4	1,405	2,374	19.3	32.1
Infections and parasitic diseases	1,030	2,208	15.1	31.8	976	2,099	13.9	29.3	925	1,995	12.8	27.0
Other diseases	2,140	2,908	31.2	41.9	2,187	2,768	31.0	38.6	2,235	2,635	30.8	35.6

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (2000-2004)

(number of deaths at the age under one year per 1,000 live-births)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹⁾
Total population					
girls	16.5	16.0	13.8	14.0	14.2
boys	21.2	20.4	18.7	18.6	18.5
Urban population					
girls	19.5	18.0	16.9	17.1	17.3
boys	25.2	24.1	22.8	23.6	24.4
Rural population					
girls	15.2	15.1	13.7	12.6	11.6
boys	19.4	18.7	16.9	12.6	9.4

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (2000-2004)

(years)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹⁾
Total population					
both sexes	70.8	71.3	71.2	71.6	72.0
women	73.2	73.6	73.5	73.8	74.1
men	68.4	68.9	68.9	69.4	69.9
Urban population					
both sexes	70.2	70.7	70.5	71.1	71.7
women	73.5	74.0	73.6	74.3	75.0
men	66.8	67.3	67.3	67.9	68.5
Rural population					
both sexes	71.2	71.7	71.7	71.9	72.1
women	72.9	73.3	73.3	73.4	73.5
men	69.6	70.1	70.2	70.5	70.8

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY TYPE

(the 1989 Census data; in %)

	In %
A married couple with children	49.0
A married couple without children	8.9
A married couple with/without children and other relatives	8.8
Two and more married couples with/without children and other relatives	14.7
One parent families headed by mother	7.5
One parent families headed by father	1.1
One parent families headed mother (father) with grandparents and other relatives	1.2
Other families	8.8
Total	
in %	100
thousands	3,415.4

MARITAL STATUS BY AGE

(the 1989 Census data; in %)

Age	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total			
									in %		thousands	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
15	16.9	13.2	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	3.5	3.8	209.9	214.0
16-19	54.3	47.3	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	13.1	13.8	779.1	779.7
20-24	19.3	31.5	16.7	9.7	0.6	1.1	10.4	7.2	15.2	15.7	904.9	885.7
25-29	5.0	5.1	20.2	20.4	1.4	2.1	17.9	18.9	14.8	15.6	885.1	880.0
30-34	1.8	1.3	16.1	17.2	2.1	2.1	17.2	17.3	11.6	12.3	693.1	692.5
35-39	0.8	0.6	11.6	12.5	2.8	2.3	14.4	15.4	8.5	8.9	508.0	501.6
40-49	0.6	0.5	13.0	14.9	7.2	7.1	17.0	19.9	9.9	10.7	591.8	602.0
50-59	0.5	0.3	12.2	14.2	17.4	22.6	13.5	14.9	10.4	10.4	620.1	585.1
60-69	0.5	0.1	5.7	7.2	28.9	25.6	6.4	4.7	7.3	5.5	434.1	309.1
70 and over	0.3	0.1	1.7	3.6	39.5	36.7	2.2	1.5	5.7	3.3	340.1	184.1

GENDER AT HIGHEST FERTILITY AGE BY REGIONS

(as of January 1, 2005*)

	thousands		in %		women per 1,000 men
	women	men	women	men	
Uzbekistan	4,131.8	4,122.9	50.1	49.9	1,002.2
Karakalpakstan	260.3	258.6	50.2	49.8	1,006.4
Andijan	384.2	380.4	50.2	49.8	1,010.4
Bukhara	250.4	244.3	50.6	49.4	1,025.0
Djizak	155.4	153.8	50.3	49.7	1,010.3
Kashkadarya	364.3	350.8	50.9	49.1	1,038.3
Navoi	131.0	135.7	49.1	50.9	965.6
Namangan	333.0	330.0	50.2	49.8	1,009.3
Samarkand	437.4	424.2	50.8	49.2	1,030.9
Surkhandarya	287.4	285.0	50.2	49.8	1,008.4
Sirdarya	105.9	108.0	49.5	50.5	982.4
Tashkent	382.5	393.8	49.3	50.7	971.1
Fergana	456.7	453.6	50.2	49.8	1,007.0
Khorezm	241.4	238.4	50.3	49.7	1,011.7
Tashkent City	341.9	366.3	48.3	51.7	933.4

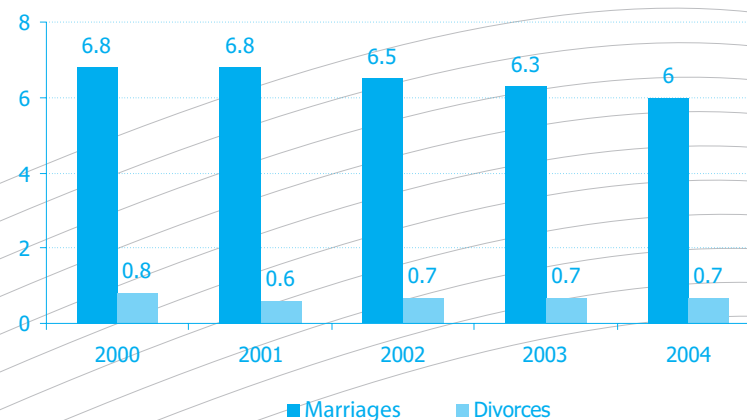
REGISTERED MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

(thousands)

Years	Number of marriages			Number of divorces		
	total	in urban area	in rural area	total	in urban area	in rural area
2000	168.9	65.1	103.8	19.9	12.2	7.7
2001	170.1	64.3	105.8	15.7	9.8	5.9
2002	165.6	65.7	99.9	18.3	12.0	6.3
2003	161.7	65.6	96.1	17.6	11.2	6.4
2004 ¹⁾	155.8	61.6	94.2	17.5	11.0	6.5

DYNAMICS OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

(per 1,000 population)



DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIAGES BY AGE OF BRIDE AND GROOM IN 2004¹⁾

Age of fiancée	Total marriages	Age of fiancee								
		under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 +
Total	155,801	82	4,851	83,030	51,756	8,723	2,944	1,868	980	1,567
including:										
under 18	2,515	19	406	1,599	428	34	11	18	-	-
18-19	37,339	14	3,392	25,806	7,642	400	63	21	-	1
20-24	93,634	49	1,034	54,019	34,775	3,101	527	88	33	8
25-29	14,415	-	19	1,473	8,301	3,399	778	305	100	40
30-34	3,739	-	-	114	487	1,498	892	475	183	90
35-39	1,691	-	-	14	71	201	561	512	208	124
40-44	993	-	-	5	3	45	83	362	231	264
45-49	692	-	-	-	49	41	20	69	191	322
50 and over	783	-	-	-	-	4	9	18	34	718

DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED PERSONS BY GENDER, AGE AND PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS IN 2004*)

Age	Married women				Married men			
	for the first time	widows	divorced	marital status not indicated	for the first time	widows	divorced	marital status not indicated
Total	150,059	850	4,890	2	145,034	2,082	8,681	4
including:								
under 20	39,090	20	67	-	4,849	5	26	-
20-24	93,580	130	717	1	82,692	78	569	4
25-29	13,105	123	1,137	1	49,093	247	2,376	-
30-34	2,501	118	1,117	-	6,074	313	2,164	-
35-39	905	83	682	-	1,274	281	1,375	-
40-44	452	110	422	-	555	302	995	-
45-49	234	57	355	-	206	304	465	-
50-54	104	89	203	-	128	186	299	-
55-59	30	31	116	-	55	79	175	-
60 and over	58	89	74	-	108	287	237	-

DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES BY AGE AND DURATION IN 2004¹⁾

Age	Total number of divorces	Including the duration of marriage, years				
		under 1	1-4	5-9	10-19	20 +
Women						
under 20	238	91	147	-	-	-
20-24	3,789	334	2,948	507	-	-
25-29	5,031	131	1,402	2,861	637	-
30-34	3,453	45	538	879	1,991	-
35-39	1,931	13	271	254	1,334	59
40-44	1,359	13	85	172	523	566
45-49	835	9	93	38	195	500
50-54	418	8	46	44	91	229
55-59	199	6	27	22	29	115
60 and over	262	3	26	6	62	165
Men						
under 20	13	2	11	-	-	-
20-24	1,441	231	1,139	71	-	-
25-29	4,818	208	2,572	1,886	152	-
30-34	4,345	98	918	1,982	1,347	-
35-39	2,707	41	299	582	1,783	2
40-44	1,749	30	167	185	1,004	363
45-49	1,108	13	102	95	297	601
50-54	650	9	68	72	184	317
55-59	277	11	23	33	45	165
60 and over	407	9	75	17	106	200

MIGRATION OF POPULATION BY GENDER

(persons)

	Total (persons)		In %	
	women	men	women	men
Immigrants				
2000	82,245	63,635	56.4	43.6
2001	84,612	67,230	55.7	44.3
2002	83,234	69,561	54.5	45.5
2003	74,255	65,440	53.2	46.8
2004	80,083	67,315	54.3	45.7
Emmigrants				
2000	118,977	93,495	56.0	44.0
2001	125,109	104,494	54.5	45.5
2002	127,068	109,059	53.8	46.2
2003	122,433	110,274	52.6	47.4
2004	129,061	114,429	53.0	47.0
Migratory flows				
2000	-36,732	-29,860	55.2	44.8
2001	-40,497	-37,264	52.1	47.9
2002	-43,834	-39,498	52.6	47.4
2003	-48,178	-44,834	51.8	48.2
2004	-48,978	-47,114	51.0	49.0

II. HEALTHCARE

This section presents statistical data regarding the morbidity rate of the population, including children, adolescents, women, men, and disabled people in a gender context; also discussed are the network and operations of healthcare facilities and professionals etc. Some terms used are defined as follows:

Morbidity rate is the ratio of patients registered (or registered as under dispensary surveillance) during the given year at a healthcare facility when referred to the facility or during routine medical check-up.

Primary morbidity registered when a patient is diagnosed for the first time in his/her life.

General morbidity of the population is the rate of the total number of patients registered during the given year. This accounted for all patients either diagnosed for the first time or for the second (multiple) referrals for a specific disease.

Level of morbidity determined as the rate of primary diagnosed patients to the average number of the resident population.

Contingent of patients covers the all individuals suffering from a specific disease and referred to a healthcare facility during current and past years. It is calculated as the ratio of patients registered at healthcare facilities by the end of the year to the total population by the end of the same year.

The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Issues (X edition, 1989) was used for the statistic development of morbidity data.

Total number of physicians includes all physicians with higher medical education employed by healthcare facilities, social services, scientific research institutions, educational and personnel training agencies, healthcare management and others.

Total number of mid-level healthcare personnel includes all individuals with secondary vocational medical education employed by healthcare facilities, social services, pre-school facilities, schools, orphanages etc.

In-patient facilities are facilities which provide healthcare services to hospitalized patients. These include hospitals, health and sanitary units, dispensaries with in-patient facilities and other facilities capable of maintaining hospital beds with 24-hour healthcare services available. The rate is calculated as the number of duly equipped beds prepared to admit patients, regardless of their occupancy, at healthcare facilities by the end of the year.

Out-patient and polyclinic facilities include all healthcare facilities providing outpatient healthcare services to the population either during a patient's visit or through home-based care (polyclinics, out-patients facilities, dispensaries, polyclinic departments in hospitals, independent healthcare points, prenatal services, etc.).

Capacity of out-patient and polyclinic facilities - as the number of home visits during a shift. The planned capacity of an out-patient and polyclinic facility is its design capacity as determined by the number of home visits per shift, the due provision of required rooms, equipment, staff, pharmaceuticals and vehicles, and the capability of providing out-patient and polyclinic services as per established schedule and in conformity with the design capacity of such out-patient and polyclinic facilities.

The indicator of the capacity of an out-patient and polyclinic facilities is used to determine the level of such services available to the population as well as to estimate any additional needs for such facilities.

National vaccination calendar (scheme of scheduled vaccinations in the Republic of Uzbekistan with specific deadlines) is the vaccination schedule for seven key communicable diseases: tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, and epidemic mumps. The age of initial vaccination and follow-up vaccination (re-vaccination) are established according to the national vaccination calendar.

Disability any social restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being and resulting in the need for social protection.

Primary disability leave establishing the first disability in the reported year. The International Statistic Classification of Diseases and Health Issues (X edition, 1989) was used for the statistic development of disability data.

Total number of disabled includes registered people with disabilities or impairments who receive pension from the Pension fund, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs or the National Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and children with disabilities registered at healthcare agencies.

In-patient healthcare facilities for the aged and disabled (adults and children) – health and social (institutional) care facilities intended to provide continuous care for aged and disabled people in need of care, domestic and healthcare services.

Public health is the most important indicator of society well-being. As per the WHO definition, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. In this connection the national health policy should cover wide range of issues affecting the health and rights of women, men and children as well as family welfare.

The Government of Uzbekistan is implementing the policy of strengthening family ties and improving mother and child health by focusing on maintaining a reasonable birth rate.

The national program of health reforms for 1998-2005, adopted by Presidential Decree in 1998, has played an important role in improving public health as well as the quality and level of healthcare services.

The program establishes the priority areas in health development and public health improvement. Among the most important priorities are reforming primary care, establishing government-guaranteed and effective systems of emergency health services, improving the health financing system, enabling the creation of a sustainable and competitive private health sector, revising the existing system of health training and education, ensuring stable sanitary and epidemiological well-being in all regions and further improving mother and child health.

The network of healthcare facilities has been restructured under the National Program of Health Reforms. The cumbersome five-tiered system which existed earlier is being replaced

by a two-tiered healthcare system comprising Rural Healthcare Points (RHCP) and central regional hospitals. This is achieved through the replacement of obstetrician/assistant units, rural out-patient facilities and ineffective rural district hospitals with the modern version of the primary care facility – an RHCP staffed with a general practitioner.

An important integral part of the on-going reforms is the nationwide establishment of a single, fully government-guaranteed system of emergency aid. The system consists of a head agency – the State Scientific Center of Emergency Aid located in Tashkent City and its affiliates in the City of Nukus, *viloyat* (region) administrative centers, and departments of emergency aid under the central regional and town hospitals.

As of January 1, 2005 reforms in the public health sector resulted in the establishment and operation of 12 provincial centers of Emergency Aid (EA), and the opening of 172 EA departments in all provinces and the Republic of Karakalpakstan under the central regional and town hospitals. The operation of the single system is ensured through the transfer to these structures of ambulance services and air ambulance from the central and regional agencies.

Special attention is being paid to the training and advanced training of highly-qualified personnel for the network of emergency aid facilities. The training and advanced training of experts is provided by the country's leading specialized institutions, clinics and centers, as well as through overseas internships. To train highly-qualified nurses to be employed by this particular system, health training institutions have opened specific departments. Universities have completed the transition to a two-tiered system of pre-service training: the bachelor's course (with 7 years of education) and the master's course for specific professional training (2-3 years). Mid-level health education has completed its transition from medical schools to medical colleges.

The establishment of a private health sector in the country is being carried out through both the privatization of state healthcare facilities and through the establishment of brand new private facilities.

It should be noted that mechanisms for healthcare financing have been improving. In particular, allocations from the health budget are based on a capitation formula; regional facilities are financed from local budgets. The financing of out-patient and polyclinic facilities is determined based on the number of persons served, while in-patient facilities are financed based on the number of treated patients.

In addition to budget funds, health financing involves payments by the population and sponsorship. A guaranteed package of healthcare services as well as healthcare quality standards is under way. Healthcare services outside of this package are to be covered by the patient, with the poor receiving state support.

One of the key public health indicators is the mortality rate. This indicator in Uzbekistan is relatively low and exhibit a declining trend. Over the period of 1991-2004 the mortality rate decreased from 6.2 to 5.0 per 1,000 people.

The incidence rate of disease in Uzbekistan has remained stable during recent years. However, cardio-vascular diseases should be noted as the cause of over 54.5% deaths in the

structure of morbidity and mortality. Key causes of death are ischemic heart-disease, including myocardial (cardiac) infarction and cerebral vascular disorders. Myocardial (cardiac) infarction is more often the cause of death among men; cerebral vascular disorders among women.

Mortality caused by malignant tumors in Uzbekistan is somewhat lower than the average in the Central Asian region and significantly lower than in East and Western European countries.

The structure of mortality causes, as with morbidity, is gender distinctive. Men's deaths are often caused by malignant tumors of the digestive apparatus, while women's deaths are often caused by malignant tumors of the female organs (breast cancer, cervix).

In the structure of morbidity caused by malignant tumors among men the most prevalent forms are cancer of the esophagus, trachea, lungs, bronchi, lymphangiosarcoma and leukemia. Among women they are breast cancer, cervical cancer, lymphangiosarcoma, leukemia and neoplasms.

One of the most sensitive indicators, of women's health and the overall development of the health system is the maternal mortality rate. In the period from 1991 to 2004, the level of maternal mortality in the republic decreased nearly 2.5 times (from 65.3 to 29.4 per 100,000 live-births).

The decrease in the infant mortality rate was another important outcome of the implementation of the program on improving the health of fertile women and family planning. The infant mortality rate in 2004 was 16.2 per 1,000 live-births, which was 2.2 times lower than in 1991.

There is an explicit trend of decrease in the number of abortions in the country. Abortion is no longer a major method of preventing unwanted pregnancy; in family planning, more preference is given to contraceptives uses.

Systematic indicators which rather accurately reflect the level of the economic, moral and, psychological state of a society, as well as the extent of tension in social processes, are the morbidity and mortality indicators of diseases with a "social element" so called sociopathy. These include some communicable diseases, including tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases, heavy drinking and alcoholism, drug and substance abuse, suicide and violent death, etc.

In 2004, 61.5 thousand women and 68.9 thousand men died in the country. This produced decreases in female and male mortality rates by 19.7 % and 16.1%, respectively, compared to the level of 1990.

In the structure of causes of death, the chief cause was cardiovascular disease (the cause of 65.6% and 51.8% of mortal cases among women and men, respectively); in the second place were respiratory diseases (11.3% and 12.0% respectively); in third place among women were tumors (7.3% of female deaths), while among men – accidents, poisoning and traumas (12.5% of all male deaths). Mortality among men was significantly higher for almost all key causes (apart from the cardiovascular disorders) than mortality among women. Over 33.6% of all male deaths in 2004 were in men of productive age, while for women this indicator was 18.7%.

Differences in mortality levels predetermine a gap in life expectancy for women and men. At present, this indicator for women is for 74.1 years, which is 4.2 years longer than for men.

The morbidity rate caused by active TB is growing for both women and men, though slowly. Among patients with active TB, the proportion of men is notably higher than that of women. In 2004, of the total number of patients diagnosed for the first time with an active TB. The proportion of women was 41.4 percent, and of men – 58.6%. TB mortality increased among women from 4.9 per 100 thousand women in 1990 to 8.4 in 2003; among men these figures were 8.1 and 17.4 respectively.

The highest level of morbidity among women and men was in the age group of 18-34 years old, which comprised 36.1% and 36.6 % respectively of all active TB cases newly registered in 2004. Of these, 41% were women and 59% were men.

Observed decreased in the malignant tumors among women as well as men. However the morbidity level and proportion of diseased women is higher than men. In 2004 from the total number of patients with new cases of malignant tumors the proportion of women was equal to 53.5%, and men - 46.5%.

STD morbidity among women as well as men exhibit a declining trend. The rate and proportion of syphilis among women is lower than among men. In 2004 the proportion of women in the total number of diseased was 46.3%, and men - 53.7%.

The highest morbidity rate among women and men occurred in the age group of – 21-29 years (41.6% of all cases of diseased women and 36.6% of men).

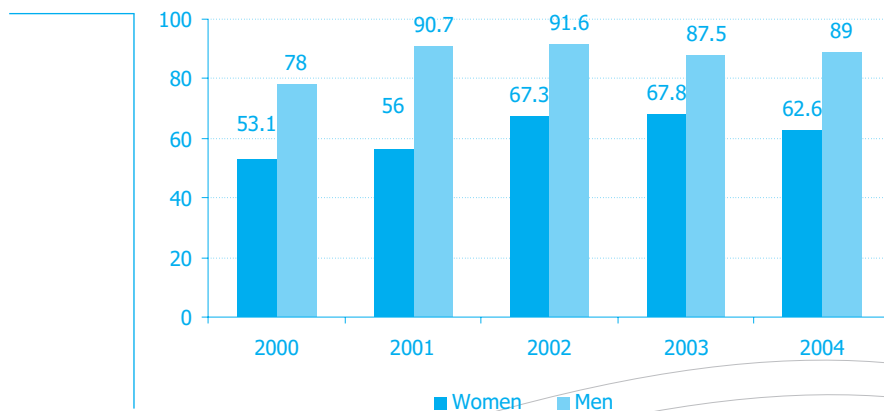
The incidence of gonorrhoea among women and men has declined. Among gonorrhoea cases in 2004, the proportion of women equaled 48.3%, and men – 51.7%. However, among children (0-14 years) the proportion of girls was 88.6%.

There is a growing incidence among women and men of mental disorders, alcoholism and alcohol psychosis. Men predominate in the number and proportion of cases of alcoholism and alcohol psychosis, drug abuse and mental disorders.

Traumatism dynamics in the republic are characterized by the lack of sharp fluctuations, which is attributable to the stable political and economic situation and the measured approach to reforms, which has helped to mitigate the implications of transition and prevent social conflicts.

ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY BY GENDER

(number of patients per 100,000 population)

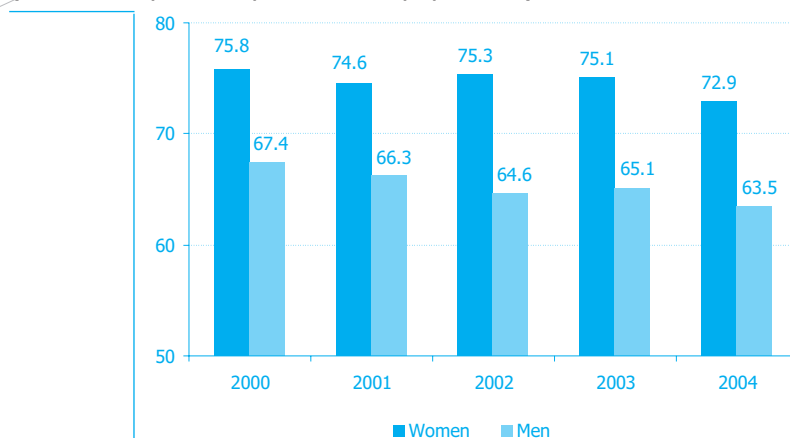


DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY BY AGE AND GENDER

Age	Distribution by age, in %		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men
0-14	16.5	15.1	43.6	56.4
15-17	4.5	4.2	43.0	57.0
18 - 34	36.1	36.6	41.0	59.0
35 - 64	33.9	36.6	39.5	60.5
65 and over	9.0	7.5	45.6	54.4
Total				
in %	100	100	41.4	58.6
thousands	8.1	11.5		

INCIDENCE OF ONCOLOGICAL DISEASES BY GENDER

(number of patients per 100,000 population)

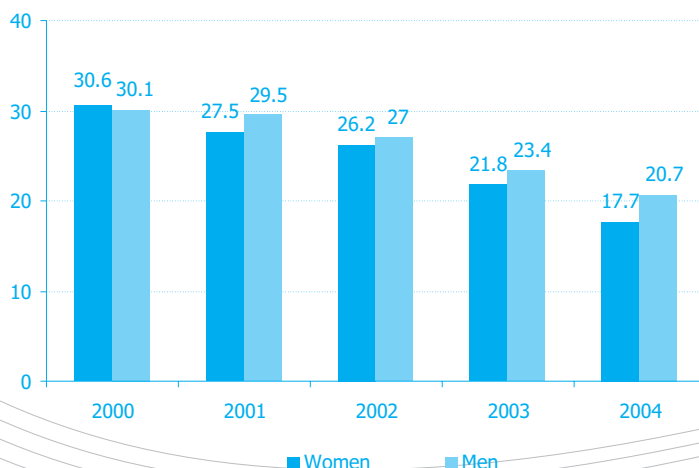


DISTRIBUTION OF INCIDENCE OF ONCOLOGICAL DISEASES BY GENDER AND AGE

Age	Distribution by age, in %		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men
0-14	2.4	4.2	39.7	60.3
15-17	1.0	1.7	41.0	59.0
18 - 44	26.7	19.0	61.7	38.3
45 - 64	39.1	36.7	55.1	44.9
65 and over	30.8	38.4	47.9	52.1
Total				
in %	100	100	53.5	46.5
thousands	9.4	8.2		

SYPHILIS MORBIDITY BY GENDER

(number of patients per 100,000 population)

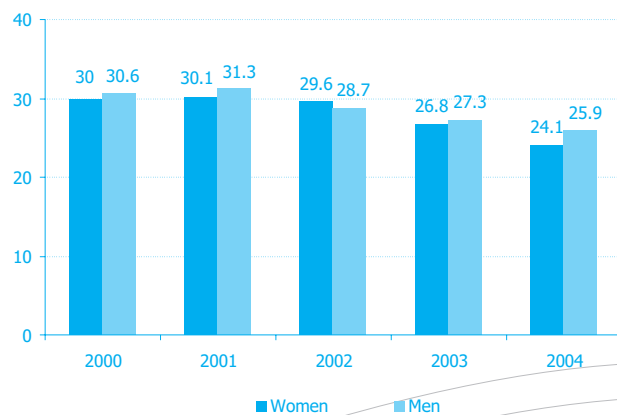


DISTRIBUTION OF SYPHILIS MORBIDITY BY GENDER AND AGE

Age	Distribution by age, in %		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men
0-14	0.6	0.4	54.2	45.8
15-17	1.7	0.8	65.6	34.4
18-20	8.4	4.7	60.5	39.5
21-29	41.6	36.6	49.4	50.6
30-39	29.3	29.8	45.9	54.1
40 and over	18.4	27.7	36.4	63.6
Total				
in %	100	100	46.3	53.7
thousands	2,3	2,7		

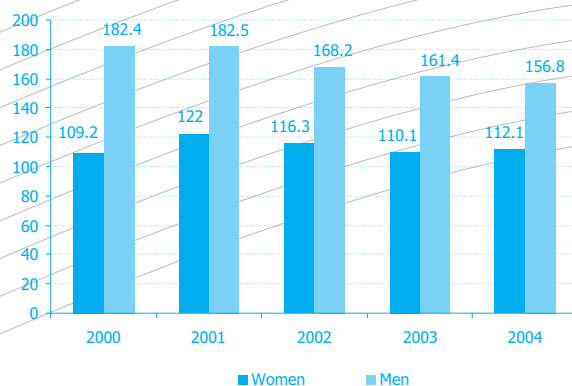
GONORRHOEA MORBIDITY BY GENDER

(number of patients per 100,000 population)



MENTAL DISEASES BY GENDER

(number of patients per 100,000 population)

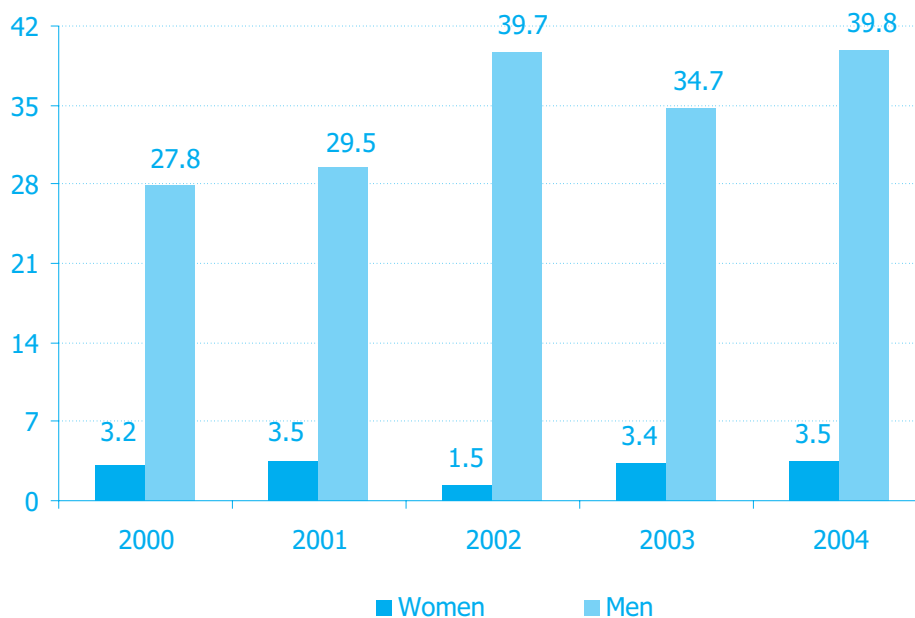


DISTRIBUTION OF GONORRHOEA MORBIDITY BY GENDER AND AGE

Age	Distribution by age, in %		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men
0 -14	1.2	0.1	88.6	11.4
15-17	2.9	2.3	53.9	46.1
18-20	13.3	14.6	45.9	54.1
21-29	47.9	48.0	48.2	51.8
30-39	23.1	22.3	49.1	50.9
40 and over	11.6	12.7	46.1	53.9
Total				
in %	100	100	48.3	51.7
thousands	3.1	3.3		

ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOLIC PHSYCHOSIS BY GENDER

(number of patients per 100,000 population)



DRUG ADDICTION AND MENTAL DISORDERS BY GENDER

	Per 100,000 population		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Number of registered patients diagnosed for the first time:				
mental disorders	112.1	156.8	41.8	58.2
alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis	3.5	39.8	8.1	91.9
drug addiction and drug abuse	1.0	17.6	5.3	94.7

MORBIDITY OF POPULATION BY SELECTED TYPES OF DISEASE AND GENDER IN 2004

	Per 100,000 population		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Acute enteric infection	196.7	60.0	76.7	23.3
Bacterial dysentery	13.4	13.7	49.6	50.4
Viral hepatitis	141.8	150.1	48.6	51.4
Diphtheria	2.8	3.1	47.2	52.8
Scarlet fever	17.2	18.6	48.2	51.8
Parotit	7.1	10.7	39.8	60.2
Measles	0.2	0.3	45.1	54.9
German measles	2.1	1.8	54.2	45.8
Meningitis infection	0.2	0.3	38.5	61.5
Acute infection of respiratory tract	2,556.9	2,687.1	48.8	51.2
Influenza	5.2	73.0	41.8	58.2
Microsporia	0.9	1.2	44.1	55.9

INCIDENCE OF DISEASES AMONG WOMEN, 2000-2004

	Number of persons								Per 100,000 women			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		
Number of registered patients for the first time												
cancerous growth	9,377	9,395	9,637	9,668	9,439	75.8	74.6	75.3	75.1	72.9		
mamma	1,590	1,509	1,567	1,710	1,766	12.9	12.0	12.4	13.3	13.6		
uterus	1,592	1,698	1,678	1,591	1,457	12.9	13.6	13.3	12.4	11.2		
placenta and ovary	493	514	526	537	499	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9		
active form of tuberculosis	6,574	7,018	8,525	8,687	8,109	53.1	56.0	67.3	67.8	62.6		
alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis	398	437	388	440	455	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.5		
sypillis	3,782	3,427	3,296	2,793	2,298	30.6	27.5	26.2	21.8	17.7		
gonorrhoea	3,715	3,745	3,726	3,438	3,123	30.0	30.1	29.6	26.8	24.1		
uterus erosion и ectropion (thousands)	39.6	37.4	42.9	35.8	35.9	320.1	298.7	338.6	279.5	277.2		
menustration disorder (thousands)	30.1	31.4	32.5	36.1	38.4	243.3	250.8	256.5	281.8	296.3		
sterility (thousands)	10.3	10.0	10.1	8.2	8.3	160.6 ^{x)}	154.5 ^{x)}	149.6 ^{x)}	118.4 ^{x)}	117.6 ^{x)}		
complicated pregnancy, childbirth and post natal period (thousands)	159.2	190.2	191.6	209.0	220.6	2,494.8 ^{x)}	2,980.4 ^{x)}	2,916.6 ^{x)}	3,016.7 ^{x)}	3,112.0 ^{x)}		

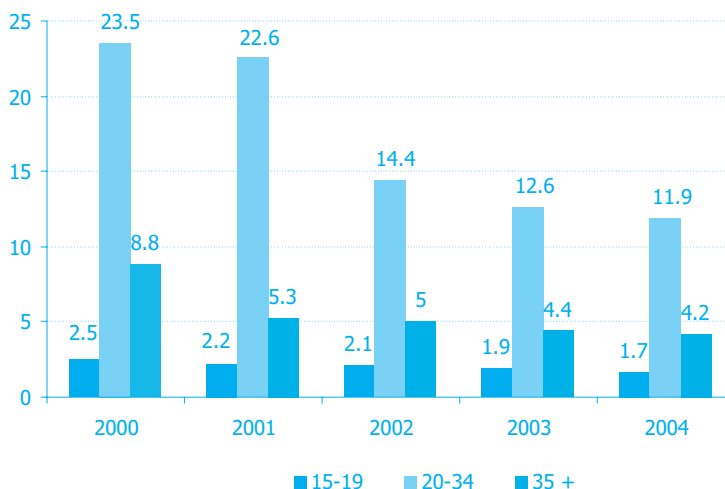
^{x)} per 100,000 women at fertility age (15-49)

ABORTION AND CHILD-BIRTH BY AGE

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Abortions, total in thousands	61.9	59.8	58.7	52.8	50.8
including mini-abortions	5.7	5.4	5.8	4.4	5.3
per 1,000 women ^{x)}	9.7	9.1	8.7	7.6	7.3 ^{y)}
per 100 child-birth	11.8	11.7	11.1	10.5	9.7
Number of abortions among women aged:					
15-19	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6
20-34	46.7	45.3	44.8	40.1	38.4
35 and over	11.9	11.4	10.9	9.9	9.8
Number of abortions per 1,000 women aged:					
15-19	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7 ^{y)}
20-34	23.5	22.6	14.4	12.6	11.9 ^{y)}
35 and over	8.8	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.2 ^{y)}
Number of abortions among women pregnant for the first time (thousands)					
	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.2
Child-birth (including still-born)					
total in thousands	523.0	508.9	513.7	502.2	524.5
per 1,000 women	82.0	77.5	76.1	72.5	74.9 ^{y)}

^{x)} Per 1,000 women at the fertility age (15-49)

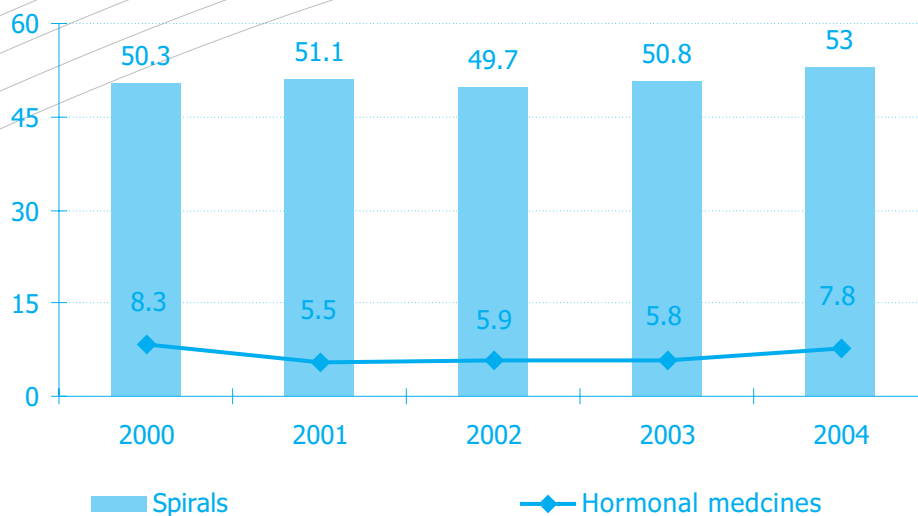
ABORTIONS BY AGE (per 1,000 women)



ABORTIONS IN FIRST PREGNANCIES BY REGION

	Cases					In % of total number of abortions				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Uzbekistan	6,180	6,013	5,956	6,458	6,225	10.0	10.1	10.2	12.2	12.3
Karakalpakstan	342	426	380	364	385	15.0	21.3	20.4	22.5	23.6
Andijan	581	454	457	448	486	15.1	13.3	13.9	15.8	15.8
Bukhara	138	101	100	85	102	6.6	5.3	5.4	4.0	5.5
Djizak	144	126	166	181	145	9.2	8.8	10.6	12.4	10.4
Kashkadarya	154	177	180	156	140	7.3	9.1	9.5	7.8	7.5
Navoi	188	183	212	200	176	6.3	6.5	7.0	7.6	6.8
Namangan	464	456	473	434	430	10.9	13.4	15.0	16.6	19.4
Samarkand	652	560	551	629	512	8.4	7.3	7.3	11.5	10.9
Surkhandarya	121	100	96	95	96	6.2	5.9	5.2	6.2	6.0
Sirdarya	264	245	232	306	250	20.4	17.0	18.3	24.5	20.8
Tashkent	683	655	616	971	679	14.7	15.9	16.2	26.2	20.0
Fergana	424	519	460	439	477	10.3	10.6	10.8	10.2	9.6
Khorezm	171	106	172	101	113	7.8	5.2	8.2	5.4	6.3
Tashkent City	1,854	1,905	1,881	2,049	2,234	8.9	9.1	8.5	10.6	12.0

DYNAMICS OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY TYPE^{x)} (per 100 women at the fertility age)



^{x)} Estimated for the average number of permanent women population (15-49 years old).

HEALTH STATE OF PREGNANT WOMEN, NEW MOTHERS AND NEWBORNS

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total number of women whose period of pregnancy is over (in thousands)	528.3	505.9	517.2	501.6	516.5
normal birth	484.4	462.7	474.5	466.0	482.5
premature birth	15.2	14.3	13.3	12.4	12.5
spontaneous and therapeutic abortions	28.7	28.9	29.4	23.2	21.5
Out of women who completed period of pregnancy, in %	100	100	100	100	100
normal birth	91.7	91.5	91.7	92.9	93.4
premature birth	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4
spontaneous and therapeutic abortions	5.4	5.7	5.7	4.6	4.2
Out of women who completed period of pregnancy , (thousands):					
Anemia	313.8	319.2	353.4	324.4	322.1
Cardio-vascular diseases	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.2
Diabetes	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03
Late toxicosis	10.3	12.1	12.2	13.4	11.6
Urine-genital diseases	18.8	21.4	21.8	23.6	22.9
Venous complications during the period of pregnancy	4.9	5.3	5.8	5.3	6.3
Births, complicated (per 1,000 births):					
Anemia	240.2	261.7	374.3	364.8	217.0
Cardio-vascular diseases	6.5	7.1	5.3	5.8	5.2
Diabetes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Late toxicosis	38.2	48.3	48.7	51.0	43.6
Urine-genital diseases	26.2	37.9	32.3	38.2	36.5
Venous complications during the period of pregnancy	5.2	5.5	6.8	6.6	5.7
Intrapartum hemorrhage и post-natal period	44.2	46.0	45.0	41.0	34.5
Birth anomalies	53.0	52.1	48.1	46.2	40.4
Children born with certain disease or acquiring sickness (weighing 1,000 gramme or more)					
total in thousands	105.7	107.2	104.8	110.9	101.3
in percentage against the number of live-births	20.0	20.9	20.2	22.0	19.3
out of them with certain diseases:					
inborn anomaly	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
certain health state appearing during the perinatal period	22.5	24.7	23.7	27.9	24.3
The rate of premature birth out of total number of birth:					
total in thousands	17.3	16.7	16.9	16.5	18.5
in percentage against the number of birth	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5

MEDICAL SERVICE INSTITUTIONS AND HEALTH WORKERS

(end of the year)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of medical institutions	1,162	1,159	1,174	1,173	1,165
Number of hospital beds					
<i>thousands</i>	138.6	140.1	147.0	146.7	142.9
<i>per 10,000 population</i>	55.9	55.8	57.8	57.4	54.9
Out of total number of hospital beds to:					
sick children					
<i>thousands</i>	30.1	30.2	31.1	31.1	30.3
<i>per 10,000 children aged 0-14</i>	32.5	32.6	34.2	34.9	34.0
women in pregnancy period and in childbirth					
<i>thousands</i>	26.2	25.7	25.4	25.1	22.9
<i>per 10,000 women aged 15-49</i>	40.5	39.6	37.6	36.2	32.7
gynecological					
<i>thousands</i>	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.2
<i>per 10,000 women</i>	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.7
Number of ambulances and out-patients' clinics	4,847	5,047	5,294	5,366	5,536
Capacity, total number of visits per shift					
<i>thousands</i>	391.4	402.9	411.8	407.1	403.8
<i>per 10,000 population</i>	157.7	160.4	163.1	159.2	155.2
Number of antenatal clinic	2,074	2,192	2,394	2,398	2,384
Number of children's clinics and dispensaries	2,519	2,505	2,515	2,536	2,585
Number of junior doctor and obstetric stations/posts	3,800	3,521	3,114	2,734	2,453
Health center and pensions (for adults and children)	77	82	87	90	95
number of hospital beds (thousands)	12.5	14.4	14.7	13.4	13.9
number of recovered (thousands)	113.9	127.9	134.0	129.7	146.2
Health centers	133	117	107	93	80
number of hospital beds (thousands)	9.9	7.4	7.1	4.9	3.9
number of recovered (thousands)	82.1	79.3	68.3	53.7	42.6
Pensions and resorts	14	14	14	11	10
number of hospital beds (thousands)	2.1	2.5	2.4	4.6	3.1
number of recovered (thousands)	19.4	23.5	20.0	18.9	11.6

MEDICAL SERVICE INSTITUTIONS AND HEALTH WORKERS (CONTINUED)

(end of the year)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of children's health centers	30	28	31	29	29
<i>number of hospital beds (thousands)</i>	4.6	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.5
<i>number of recovered children (thousands)</i>	22.1	24.9	26.6	27.5	22.9
Number of					
doctors:					
<i>thousands</i>	81.5	81.4	81.0	80.4	77.9
<i>per 10,000 population</i>	32.8	32.4	31.9	31.4	29.9
pediatrician:					
<i>thousands</i>	12.9	12.7	12.2	12.1	11.8
<i>per 10,000 children</i>	13.9	13.7	13.2	13.7	13.2
accoucheur-gynaecologist:					
<i>thousands</i>	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1
<i>per 10,000 women</i>	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7
hospital staff:					
<i>thousands</i>	259.7	263.1	265.9	265.3	266.0
<i>per 10,000 population</i>	104.7	104.7	104.6	103.8	102.2
accoucheur:					
<i>thousands</i>	20.9	20.9	21.2	21.5	21.9
<i>per 10,000 women at the fertility age</i>	32.3	32.3	31.9	31.0	30.9

DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS BY CATEGORY IN 2004

Qualification categories	By categories, in %		By gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Categories				
higher	16.6	20.1	48.7	51.3
I	27.2	34.3	47.8	52.2
II	2.8	3.7	46.8	53.2
do not possess qualification category ^{x)}	53.4	41.9	59.6	40.4
Total				
in %	100	100	52.0	48.0
thousands	40.5	37.4		

^{x)} Excluding specialists with less than five year experience

DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS BY SPECIALITY

(thousands)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	81.5	81.4	81.0	80.4	77.9
therapeutists	19.5	19.1	21.9	20.7	20.6
including physicians on exercise therapy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
surgeon	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.5
accoucheur-gynaecologist ^{x)}	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1
pediatrist ^{xx)}	12.9	12.7	12.2	12.1	11.8
ophthalmologist	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
otolaryngology specialists	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
physiatrics	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
neuropatholog	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
psychiatriis	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
narcology specialists	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
dermatologist-venerologist	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
dentists	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.6
sanitary inspectors and antiepidemiologists	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.0
radiologist	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
oncologist	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Including - women	41.5	41.9	41.7	41.5	40.5

DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS BY SPECIALITY

(per 10,000 population)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	32.8	32.4	31.9	31.4	29.9
therapeutists	7.8	7.6	8.6	8.1	7.9
including physicians on exercise therapy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
surgeon	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
accoucheur-gynaecologist ^{x)}	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7
pediatrist ^{xx)}	13.9	13.7	13.2	13.7	13.2
ophthalmologist	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
otolaryngology specialists	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
physiatrics	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
neuropatholog	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
psychiatriis	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
narcology specialists	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
dermatologist-venerologist	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
dentists	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5
sanitary inspectors and antiepidemiologists	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5
radiologist	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
oncologist	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Including - women	16.7	16.7	16.4	16.2	15.6

^{x)} Estimated for total number of women

^{xx)} Estimated for total number of children aged 0-14

PROVISION OF PREGNANT WOMEN AND WOMEN IN CHILD-BIRTH WITH HOSPITAL BEDS IN REGION

	Total					Per 10,000 women aged 15-49				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Uzbekistan	26,209	25,652	25,396	25,069	22,945	40.5	39.6	37.6	36.2	32.7
Karakalpakstan	1,537	1,524	1,567	1,589	1,447	37.8	37.5	37.0	36.7	33.4
Andijan	3,025	2,950	2,825	2,815	2,345	51.5	50.3	46.1	44.7	36.3
Bukhara	1,736	1,701	1,657	1,619	1,580	44.3	43.3	40.6	38.7	36.9
Djizak	1,181	1,176	1,152	1,077	945	47.4	47.2	44.2	40.3	34.5
Kashkadarya	2,212	2,212	2,279	2,246	2,060	40.1	40.1	39.0	37.1	32.9
Navoi	906	839	840	855	795	43.0	39.8	38.6	38.6	35.3
Namangan	2,353	2,293	2,370	2,370	2,499	46.8	45.6	44.9	43.6	44.6
Samarkand	2,541	2,492	2,444	2,258	2,289	37.0	36.3	33.9	30.4	29.9
Surkhandarya	1,794	1,793	1,793	1,725	1,418	41.4	41.1	39.1	36.2	28.8
Sirdarya	887	887	872	847	822	52.1	52.1	48.8	46.2	44.0
Tashkent	1,997	1,907	1,497	1,852	1,692	31.9	30.5	23.1	27.9	25.1
Fergana	3,037	2,897	2,972	2,822	2,175	43.1	41.1	40.5	37.4	28.0
Khorezm	1,281	1,286	1,301	1,269	1,171	35.7	35.8	34.6	32.7	29.3
Tashkent City	1,722	1,695	1,827	1,725	1,707	29.0	28.5	30.5	28.7	28.4

PROVISION OF CHILDREN AGED 0-14 WITH HOSPITAL BEDS IN REGION

	Total					Per 10,000 children				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Uzbekistan	30,094	30,165	31,139	31,062	30,328	32.5	32.6	34.2	34.9	34.0
Karakalpakstan	1,151	1,203	1,474	1,492	1,469	20.2	21.1	26.4	27.6	27.4
Andijan	3,338	3,328	3,342	3,416	3,429	40.7	40.6	41.4	43.2	43.0
Bukhara	1,421	1,298	1,269	1,231	1,147	27.6	25.2	25.1	25.1	23.3
Djizak	963	971	975	1,001	1,068	23.8	24.0	24.4	25.5	27.1
Kashkadarya	2,444	2,481	2,921	2,878	2,871	26.4	26.8	31.8	31.8	31.3
Navoi	862	873	823	811	817	30.4	30.8	29.8	30.5	30.9
Namangan	3,041	2,991	3,256	3,279	3,181	40.2	39.5	43.6	44.7	43.1
Samarkand	3,345	3,261	3,199	3,179	3,161	30.8	30.0	29.9	30.3	29.9
Surkhandarya	1,110	1,551	1,507	1,386	1,373	14.8	20.7	20.3	18.9	18.6
Sirdarya	932	924	959	959	937	37.0	36.7	39.0	40.3	39.7
Tashkent	2,760	2,717	2,684	2,547	2,549	33.8	33.3	33.6	33.0	33.1
Fergana	3,848	3,798	3,829	3,754	3,269	38.6	38.1	39.0	39.2	34.0
Khorezm	1,203	1,209	1,329	1,370	1,299	23.6	23.7	26.4	27.7	26.1
Tashkent City	3,676	3,560	3,572	3,759	3,758	65.6	63.5	65.4	71.1	71.9

III. EDUCATION

This section contains statistical information on the level of education among the population; on the number of women and men by type of educational institution; on students of secondary and tertiary vocational institutions by sector profile of every institute and field of major; on the gender-based distribution of experts/researchers carrying out research, scientific, design and technological work by scientific sector and speciality; and on the number of women and men teaching at educational institutions.

Information was obtained from the data of the state statistical observations of basic education institutions, secondary vocational institutions, vocational and tertiary education.

Uzbekistan has the following types of education: pre-schooling; basic secondary education; secondary vocational and specialized education; higher education; in-service education; advanced and on-going professional education; and off-campus education.

Pre-school education is intended to help a child in developing healthy, intelligent personality preparing him or her for systematic education. Pre-school education is delivered by public and private pre-school institutions for children on a contractual basis. Pre-school educational institutions practice different main streamed basic learning programs of pre-school education, which ensure care, attendance, good health, rearing and education of children under the age of 7.

Basic secondary education covers the period of 9 years. The stages of basic secondary education include primary education (I-IV years) and basic secondary education (V-IX years). Primary education is focused on the development of fundamental literacy, knowledge and the skills, necessary to continue basic secondary education. The admission age for the first year of primary education is 6-7 years old. Basic secondary education provides the necessary amount of knowledge to develop independent thinking, organizational skills and practical experience, and to facilitate the student's initial professional orientation and choice of a follow-up stage of education.

Secondary specialized, vocational education. Everyone has the right to choose the area of secondary education-based learning at academic lyceum or professional colleges. Academic lyceum or vocational colleges provides opportunity to receive secondary specialized, vocational education with the right and foundation either to proceed to an acquired profession or to further one's education. The academic lyceum is a three-year secondary specialized educational institution providing intensive development of intellectual skills, in-depth differentiation and professionally-oriented training for students. The vocational college is a three-year secondary vocational educational institution providing in-depth development of professional skills and abilities of students, who acquire one or several specialized fields of a selected profession.

Higher education produces highly-qualified experts. The program of higher professional education is applied at higher educational institutions – universities, academies, institutes etc. It has two stages: bachelor's and master's programs. The bachelor's program provides basic higher education with fundamental knowledge in one of the areas of higher education and lasts at least four years. The master's program is a program of higher education based on

a bachelor's program in a specific field of specialization lasting at least two years.

In-service education is focused on securing society's need for scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel with the highest qualifications. In-service education can be received from higher educational institutions and scientific-research institutions (post-graduate studies, doctoral programs, research program courses).

Advanced training and on-going professional education provides in-depth and updated professional knowledge and skills.

Off-campus education is aimed at meeting the individual demands of children and adolescents for cultural, aesthetic, scientific and technical knowledge and sport activities through their leisure time arrangements. Off-campus educational institutions include clubs and centers of child and youth creativity, child and youth sport schools, fine arts schools, music schools, studios, libraries, recreational and other institutions.

Full-time secondary school students study on a full-time basis in primary and secondary schools as well as students of special schools for disabled/impaired children. High schools and lyceums are included in the number of basic secondary (complete) schools. The total population of university students does not include foreign students studying in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in developing the principles of building a new society in the country, has established as priority areas the development of the educational system and the raising of a new generation. This is evident in the Uzbek model of reforms in the economy, social sphere and policy, where the individual and his/her well-being and prosperity are the key objectives. The country views access to quality education as a fundamental human right, and the achievement of improved living standards and health for people, on a society-wide scale as an important condition for the renewed life of society and the attainment of gender equality.

Uzbekistan is among the leading countries in the world with regards to key indicators of educational level. Despite its transition challenges, Uzbekistan has been able not only to maintain its achievements in this area, but to create new qualitative conditions for the development of education in accordance with market reforms.

A new concept of education was put into the regulatory framework and promulgated in the Law on Education in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the National Personnel Training Program (1997), that determined the priority of education in national policy, and the strategy and key areas of its long-term development. Among them are:

- Maintaining the integrity of the educational space of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Introducing a system of educational standards;
- Ensuring continuity and consistency in the levels and stages of education;
- Ensuring a variety of educational programs;
- Combining mass and elite education at every stage, identifying gifted and talented youth, and providing an environment to consistently obtain fundamental and special knowledge at the highest level of education in leading educational institutions, including

developed countries;

- Humanizing education – having students develop an integral picture of the world, including high spirituality, culture and global thinking;
- Providing a rational mainstream education including national history, cultural traditions and customs, preserving and enriching the culture of Uzbek people, and recognizing education as an important instrument of promoting national development and respect towards the history and culture of other people;
- Providing compulsory basic secondary as well special, vocational education;
- Offering affordable education within the established national standards of education.

The legislation of Uzbekistan guarantees equal rights for education to all, regardless of gender, language, age, race, ethnicity, beliefs, religion, social origin, employment, social status, domicile or duration of stay in the country.

The right to education is ensured by: the development of public and private educational institutions; on-job and off-job training/learning arrangements; free education in public programs of education and personnel training; equal rights for graduates from different types of educational institutions when continuing education to the next stage; the provision of rights to nationals with a home-education or self-education background to received qualification through accredited educational institutions.

Under the implementation of the National Program for Personnel Training in the republic, a set of subordinate legislative acts was established and adopted on an organizational basis; state educational standards and state requirements for all types of education were approved and adopted as well. A new generation of textbooks for institutions of basic secondary and secondary special, vocational education was designed and published, as was a set of learning guidelines and recommendations for experts of pre-school institutions, schools, academic lyceums and professional colleges. Institutions of basic secondary education and secondary specialized, vocational education introduced a new curriculum and plans for ensuring continuity of courses and disciplines.

The school network is expanding, and new types of educational institutions - academic lyceums and professional colleges - are being inaugurated and built. At the beginning of the 2004/2005 academic year the national education system consisted of 65 academic lyceums and 827 professional colleges. In academic lyceums there were 30.5 thousand students, of which 35.9% were girls and 64.1% boys; professional colleges had 757.6 thousand students, including 47.3% girls and 52.7% boys. In 2005 the national network of academic lyceums employed 2.6 thousand teachers (full-time), of which 76.2% were women and 23.8% men. Of the total number of teachers 98.7% had a higher education.

Professional colleges employed approximately 40 thousand full-time teachers (59.5% women and 40.5% men), of which 92.4% had higher education. The national higher education system is represented by network of 63 higher educational institutions with 263.6 thousand students. Of the total number of students in higher educational institutions 40.7% are women and 59.3% are men.

Since the 1999/2000 academic year the system of higher education has made the transition to a multi-tiered system and has launched the training of experts, taking into account international standards in the area of education. The state standards developed and introduced for higher education, as well as the “National Classifier of Areas and Professions of Higher Education” are based on the International Standard Classifier ISCED-97. In accordance with this, higher education consists of two stages: the bachelor’s program and the master’s program.

The number of students enrolled in the 2004/2005 academic year in bachelor’s programs was 54.2 thousand people, of which 33.3 thousand (61.3%) were on contractual basis. Of the total number of students enrolled in bachelor’s programs 44.2% were women and 55.8% were men. 62 universities have been named eligible to enroll students for master’s programs. In the 2004/2005 academic year, 5034 people were enrolled in master’s programs, of which 3605 people (71.6%) were on a contractual basis. Of the total number of students enrolled in master’s programs, about 34% were women, 66% were men.

In general, over 7.3 million people were engaged in the system of education of Uzbekistan; of these 3.5 million were women (48.2% of the total number of students) and 3.8 million men (51.8%). The choices of specializations by men and women in educational institutions are significantly different. As a rule, female students in higher and secondary special, vocational institutions prefer education and health; male students prefer industry, agriculture, civil works and education.

The choice of a field of specialization by men and women is mainly influenced and affected by the well-established stereotypes of thinking, i.e. the segregation of labour into “male” and “female” jobs, family traditions and economic factors. Talented youth and children are encouraged to study abroad. In this regard, a special foundation, called the UMID foundation, has been established. Another foundation “USTOZ” provides overseas internship and advanced professional training for young university teachers and educators.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION

(the 1989 Census data)

	Thousand population	Per 1,000 population		
		total	women	men
Total	11,727	943	918	965
higher (completed)	1,074	92	76	108
higher (incompleted)	226	19	17	22
secondary special	1,765	151	142	159
secondary	4,780	408	394	422
secondary (incompleted)	2,328	199	203	194
primary	863	74	86	60

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY GENDER AND TYPES OF EDUCATION

(the 1989 Census data)

	In %		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Total	100	100	50.9	49.1
higher	5.6	7.8	42.8	57.2
incomplete higher	1.2	1.6	44.2	55.8
secondary special	10.5	11.5	48.6	51.4
secondary general	29.1	30.5	49.8	50.2
incomplete higher	15.8	14.7	52.5	47.5
primary	19.1	17.8	52.7	47.3
no education	18.7	16.1	54.7	45.3

ENROLMENT BY GENDER

(2004/2005 academic year)

	In %		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Overall number of students being trained at:				
primary (elementary) schools	86.4	84.8	48.7	51.3
professional colleges	10.2	10.6	47.3	52.7
academic-lyceum	0.3	0.5	35.9	64.1
higher educational institutions	3.1	4.1	40.7	59.3
post graduate courses ^{x)}	0.0	0.0	45.3	54.7
doctoral courses ^{x)}	0.0	0.0	37.1	62.9
Total				
in %	100	100	48.2	51.8
in thousands	3,516.0	3,780.4	-	-

^{x)} End of the 2004 year

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS/INSTRUCTORS BY GENDER AND TYPE OF EDUCATION

(in %)

	General education institutions		Secondary special and professional institutions		Higher education institutions	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
2000	64.5	35.5	48.6	51.4	39.2	60.8
2001	65.2	34.8	47.4	52.6	41.0	59.0
2002	65.7	34.3	47.1	52.9	39.2	60.8
2003	65.4	34.6	47.5	52.5	35.8	64.2
2004	65.8	34.2	47.3	52.7	41.2	58.8

PRINCIPALS OF GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (SCHOOLS) BY GENDER

(the 2004/2005 academic year)

	In %		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Directors:				
primary schools	0.7	0.3	55.5	44.5
incomplete secondary schools	6.4	11.3	26.6	73.4
secondary schools	22.9	36.5	28.5	71.5
Deputy Directors:				
incomplete secondary schools	10.3	8.4	43.8	56.2
secondary schools	59.7	43.5	46.5	53.5
Total				
in %	100	100	38.8	61.2
in thousands	9.1	14.4		

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL CHILDREN ATTENDING PERMANENT PRE-SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER

(end of the year; in thousands)

	Total	Urban population		Rural population	
		girls	boys	girls	boys
2000	624.6	174.3	199.1	119.6	131.6
2001	642.5	173.4	195.1	133.4	140.6
2002	631.1	164.3	184	134.9	147.9
2003	591.7	160.7	172.7	128.6	129.7
2004	575.1	154.6	171	122.6	126.9

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS ENTERING THE FIRST GRADE (CLASS)^{x)}

(at the beginning of year; in thousands)

	Total	Including		Distribution by gender, in %	
		girls	boys	girls	boys
2000/2001	629.0	308.4	320.6	49.0	51.0
2001/2002	625.8	307.7	318.1	49.2	50.8
2002/2003	622.0	305.7	316.3	49.1	50.9
2003/2004	587.4	284.2	303.2	48.4	51.6
2004/2005	559.7	271.5	288.2	48.5	51.5

^{x)} Except pupils of schools and classes for children with corporal or mental defect

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS OF GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER AND LOCATION (the 2003/2004 academic year)

	Thousands		In % of the total		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total number of students	3,029.1	3,192.5	100	100	48.7	51.3
in urban areas	937.0	1,018.4	100	100	47.9	52.1
in rural areas	2,092.1	2,174.1	100	100	47.7	52.3
including						
students of 1 – 4 grades	1,193.7	1,257.4	39.4	39.4	48.7	51.3
in urban areas	385.7	411.6	41.2	40.4	48.3	51.7
in rural areas	808.0	845.8	38.6	38.9	48.9	51.1
students of 5 – 9 grades	1,532.7	1,609.8	50.6	50.4	48.8	51.2
in urban areas	490.1	528.8	52.3	51.9	48.1	51.9
in rural areas	1,042.6	1,081.0	49.8	49.7	49.1	50.9
students of 10 – 11 grades	302.7	325.3	10.0	10.2	48.2	51.8
in urban areas	61.2	78.0	6.5	7.7	44.0	56.0
in rural areas	241.5	247.3	11.6	11.4	49.4	50.6
students of schools and grades for children with corporal or mental defects	7.0	12.2	0.2	0.4	36.6	63.4
in urban areas	6.0	9.9	0.6	1.0	37.6	62.4
in rural areas	1.0	2.3	0.1	0.1	31.9	68.1
Total number of teachers (excluding by-workers)	295.4	156.4	100	100	65.4	34.6
in urban areas	94.0	24.5	31.8	15.6	79.3	20.7
in rural areas	201.4	131.9	68.2	84.4	60.4	39.5

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS OF GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (SCHOOLS) BY GENDER AND LOCATION

(the 2004/2005 academic year)

	Thousands		In % of the total		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total number of students	2,981.3	3,149.2	100	100	48.6	51.4
in urban areas	909.3	996.3	100	100	47.7	52.3
in rural areas	2,072.0	2,152.9	100	100	49.0	51.0
including						
students of 1 – 4 grades	1,159.4	1,223.9	38.9	38.9	48.6	51.4
in urban areas	371.1	397.4	40.8	39.9	48.3	51.7
in rural areas	788.3	826.5	38.0	38.4	48.8	51.2
students of 5 – 9 grades	1,533.3	1,609.9	51.4	51.1	48.8	51.2
in urban areas	482.8	522.7	53.1	52.5	48.0	52.0
in rural areas	1,050.5	1,087.2	50.7	50.5	49.1	50.9
students of 10 – 11 grades	281.8	302.8	9.5	9.6	48.2	51.2
in urban areas	49.6	65.8	5.5	6.6	43.0	57.0
in rural areas	232.2	237.0	11.2	11.0	49.5	50.5
students of schools and grades for children with corporal or mental defects	6.8	12.6	0.2	0.4	35.1	64.9
in urban areas	5.8	10.4	0.6	1.0	35.8	64.2
in rural areas	1.0	2.2	0.1	0.1	31.3	68.7
Total number of teachers (excluding by-workers)	295.7	153.5	100	100	65.8	34.2
in urban areas	89.3	26.4	30.2	17.2	77.2	22.8
in rural areas	206.4	127.1	69.8	82.8	61.9	38.1

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS OF GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

by gender and location (at the beginning of year)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
In thousands										
Total number of students	159.0	165.2	209.9	236.2	251.6	294.4	316.4	367.6	369.6	418.5
attending at:										
day classes	135.4	127.3	185.1	196.2	219.6	250.8	277.6	323.4	322.4	375.1
evening classes	0.7	1.9	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.9
correspondence classes	22.9	36.0	24.2	38.4	31.4	42.4	38.4	43.2	47.0	42.5
Students per 10,000 population, persons	128.5	134.5	167.6	189.8	198.6	233.6	245.7	289.6	282.5	321.1
In % of the total										
Total number of students	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
attending at:										
day classes	85.2	77.1	88.2	83.1	87.3	85.2	87.7	88.0	87.2	89.6
evening classes	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
correspondence classes	14.4	21.7	11.5	16.2	12.5	14.4	12.2	11.7	12.7	10.2
Distribution by gender, in %										
Total number of students	49.0	51.0	47.0	53.0	46.0	54.0	46.3	53.7	46.9	53.1
attending at:										
day classes	51.5	48.5	48.5	51.5	46.6	53.4	46.2	53.7	46.2	53.8
evening classes	26.9	73.1	27.3	72.9	33.3	66.7	28.6	71.4	18.2	81.8
correspondence classes	38.9	61.1	38.7	61.3	42.5	57.5	47.1	52.9	52.5	47.5

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS OF SECONDARY SPECIALIZED AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER
(thousands)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men
Number of students	54.4	52.3	101.6	120.8	109.0	127.5	120.7	135.6	152.7	170.8
attending at:										
day classes	47.3	42.6	92.0	106.9	95.5	112.7	106.4	122.1	135.0	156.0
evening classes	6.9	9.4	0.9	13.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
correspondence classes	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	13.4	14.5	14.2	13.3	17.6	14.6

ENROLMENT IN SECONDARY SPECIALIZED AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER AND TYPE OF EDUCATION
(thousands)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men
Number of students	44.7	34.6	41.2	51.7	58.2	65.1	54.5	51.7	93.6	108.1
attending at:										
day classes	36.3	22.6	33.2	37.9	50.6	51.6	45.8	39.6	81.9	93.6
evening classes	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2
correspondence classes	8.2	11.5	7.7	13.3	7.5	13.1	8.6	11.7	11.7	14.3
Graduates per 10,000 population	36.1	28.2	32.9	41.5	45.9	51.7	42.3	40.7	71.5	82.9

DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES FROM SECONDARY SPECIALIZED AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER AND TYPE OF EDUCATION
(the 2004/2005 academic year)

	In % of the total		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Number of students	100	100	47.2	52.8
attending at:				
day classes	88.4	91.3	46.4	53.6
evening classes	0.1	0.1	33.3	66.7
correspondence classes	11.5	8.6	54.7	45.3

DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT IN SECONDARY SPECIALIZED AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER AND SPECIALIZATION

(the 2004/2005 academic year)

	Total, (thousands)		In % of the total		Distribution by gender (in %)	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	358.6	398.9	100	100	47.3	52.7
including:						
education	73.6	17.8	20.5	4.4	80.5	19.5
healthcare and sports	95.1	23.4	26.5	5.9	80.2	19.8
industry and constructiono	60.4	109.4	16.8	27.4	35.6	64.4
agriculture	40.7	100	11.4	25.1	28.9	71.1
transportation and communication	13.7	44.2	3.8	11.1	23.6	76.4
economy and lawo	37.9	55.3	10.6	13.9	40.7	59.3
art and cinematography	9	10.8	2.5	2.7	45.4	54.6
services	28.2	38	7.9	9.5	42.6	57.4

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS AT HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER

(beginning of the academic year)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Thousands										
Total number of students	69.4	114.2	80.1	127.1	90.4	141.9	98.8	155.6	107.3	156.3
attending at:										
day classes	55.2	86.7	62.7	95.5	67.9	103.3	69.2	105.3	75.9	110.5
evening classes	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
correspondence classes	14.2	27.4	17.4	31.6	22.4	38.6	29.5	50.3	31.4	45.8
Students per 10,000 population, persons	56.0	93.0	63.6	101.5	71.7	112.0	77.1	122.0	82.0	119.9
In % of the total										
Total number of students	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
attending at:										
day classes	79.5	75.9	78.3	75.1	75.1	72.8	70.0	67.7	70.7	70.7
evening classes	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
correspondence classes	20.4	24.0	21.7	24.9	24.8	27.1	29.9	22.3	29.3	29.3
Distribution by gender, in %										
Total number of students	37.8	62.2	38.7	61.3	38.9	61.1	38.8	61.2	40.7	59.3
attending at:										
day classes	38.9	61.1	39.6	60.4	40.0	60.0	39.7	60.3	40.7	59.3
evening classes	23.1	76.9	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-
correspondence classes	34.1	65.9	35.6	64.6	36.7	63.3	40.0	60.0	40.7	59.3

ENROLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER AND TYPE OF EDUCATION (thousands)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Number of students	16.7	28.0	19.6	31.0	21.0	33.6	23.5	37.4	25.7	33.6
attending at:										
day classes	15.2	25.5	17.3	28.0	17.3	28.6	18.5	29.3	22.0	32.3
correspondence classes	1.5	2.5	2.3	3.0	3.7	5.0	5.0	8.1	3.7	1.3

DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES FROM HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER AND TYPE OF EDUCATION (thousands)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Number of students	12.4	19.2	12.8	23.2	14.8	24.9	18.2	27.3	21.5	31.3
graduated from:										
day classes	9.6	12.7	10.3	18.5	11.9	18.6	13.9	20.7	15.8	23.1
evening classes	0.1	0.2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
correspondence classes	2.7	15.6	2.5	4.7	2.9	6.3	4.3	6.6	5.7	8.2
Graduates per 10,000 population	10.5	15.6	10.3	18.6	11.7	19.8	14.1	21.4	16.5	24.2

DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER AND TYPE OF EDUCATION (the 2004/2005 academic year)

	In % of the total		Distribution by gender (in %)	
	women	men	women	men
Number of students	100	100	43.3	56.7
attending at:				
day classes	85.5	96.0	40.5	59.5
correspondence classes	14.5	4.0	73.5	26.5

DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES FROM HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER AND TYPE OF EDUCATION

	In % of the total		Distribution by gender (in %)	
	women	men	women	men
Number of students	100	100	40.7	59.3
graduated from::				
day classes	73.4	73.7	40.6	59.4
correspondence classes	26.6	26.3	40.9	59.1

STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER AND SPECIALIZATION (beginning of the academic year; in thousands)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Total	69.4	114.2	80.1	127.1	90.4	141.9	98.8	155.6	107.3	156.3
including:										
industry and construction	6.0	21.4	6.0	24.1	6.6	28.0	7.1	31.4	7.5	31.9
transport and communications	1.6	8.2	1.7	8.8	1.8	9.9	1.9	9.9	1.6	10.4
agriculture	1.8	11.0	2.1	12.2	2.0	13.9	2.5	14.4	2.3	13.3
economy and law	2.8	9.3	3.0	9.9	3.3	10.7	3.4	11.6	5.1	18.4
healthcare and sports	9.2	8.8	9.9	9.8	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.4	11.1	11.7
education	47.3	54.5	56.6	61.1	65.4	67.5	72.0	75.3	78.7	69.2
art and cinematography	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.4

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER AND SPECIALIZATION (beginning of the academic year; in %)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Total	37.8	62.2	38.7	61.3	38.9	61.1	38.8	61.2	40.7	59.3
including:										
industry and construction	21.9	78.1	19.9	80.1	19.1	80.9	18.4	81.6	19.0	81.0
transport and communications	16.3	83.7	16.2	83.8	15.4	84.6	16.1	83.9	13.1	86.9
agriculture	14.1	85.9	14.7	85.3	12.6	87.4	14.8	85.2	14.8	85.2
economy and law	23.1	76.9	23.3	76.7	23.6	76.4	22.7	77.3	21.8	78.2
healthcare and sports	51.1	48.9	50.3	49.7	49.3	50.7	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.4
education	46.5	53.5	48.1	51.9	49.2	50.8	48.8	51.2	53.2	46.8
art and cinematography	41.2	58.8	40.0	60.0	43.5	56.5	42.3	57.7	43.5	56.5

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER AND SPECIALIZATION

(beginning of the academic year; in % of the total)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
including:										
industry and construction	8.7	18.8	7.5	19.0	7.3	19.7	7.2	20.2	7.0	20.4
transport and communications	2.3	7.1	2.1	7.0	2.0	7.0	1.9	6.4	1.4	6.6
agriculture	2.6	9.7	2.6	9.6	2.2	9.8	2.5	9.3	2.2	8.5
economy and law	4.0	8.2	3.8	7.8	3.7	7.5	3.4	7.6	4.8	11.8
healthcare and sports	13.2	7.7	12.3	7.6	11.4	7.5	10.9	7.3	10.3	7.5
education	68.2	47.6	70.6	48.0	72.3	47.6	72.9	48.2	73.3	44.3
art and cinematography	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS BY GENDER

(the end of year; persons)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Number of post-graduate students	1478	2147	1447	1915	1303	1588	1196	1388	991	1197
Enrolment	346	479	399	474	349	461	301	398	233	343
Graduation	358	519	369	558	426	610	322	467	312	370
including those defending the theses	32	43	73	72	53	80	23	36	52	36

DISTRIBUTION OF POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS BY GENDER

(in % of the total)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Number of post-graduate students	41	59	43	57	45.1	54.9	46.3	53.7	45.3	54.7
Enrolment	42	58	46	54	43.1	56.9	43.1	56.9	40.5	59.5
Graduation	41	59	40	60	41.1	68.9	40.8	59.2	45.7	54.3
including those defending the theses	43	57	50	50	39.8	60.2	39.0	61.0	59.1	40.9

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS BY GENDER AND RESEARCH AREA IN 2004

(at the end of year)

	In % of the total		Distribution by gender (in %)	
	women	men	women	men
Philology	14.9	5.1	70.8	29.2
Psychology	1.7	0.3	81.0	19.0
Pedagogy	8.3	4.4	60.7	29.3
Pharmacy	1.5	0.7	65.2	34.8
Sociology	0.4	0.1	27.3	9.1
Fine arts	2.6	0.8	74.3	25.7
Medicine	20.4	11.6	59.1	40.9
Biology	8.3	5.2	56.9	43.1
Philosophy	1.8	1.5	50.0	50.0
Geography	1.0	0.7	55.6	44.4
Chemistry	4.3	5.0	41.7	58.3
History	3.3	5.0	35.5	64.5
Architecture	0.8	0.6	53.3	46.7
Economics	10.8	16.8	34.7	65.3
Agriculture	2.3	6.4	23.0	77.0
Veterinary	0.4	0.6	36.4	63.6
Political science	0.8	0.7	50.0	50.0
Geology	0.8	1.3	34.8	65.2
Jurisprudence	1.3	2.8	27.7	72.3
Physics and mathematics	4.2	9.5	26.9	73.1
Technics	8.9	20.2	26.7	73.3
Other	1.2	0.7	57.1	42.9
Overall				
in %	100	100	45.3	54.7
persons	991	1,197		

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS BY GENDER AND REGION IN 2004

(at the end of year)

	Total number, persons		Distribution by gender (in %)	
	women	men	women	men
Uzbekistan	991	1197	45.3	54.7
Karakalpakstan	47	38	55.3	44.7
Andijan	32	37	46.4	53.6
Bukhara	26	48	35.1	64.9
Djizzak	2	9	18.2	81.8
Kashkadarya	13	10	56.5	43.5
Namangan	15	22	40.5	59.5
Samarkand	42	82	33.9	66.1
Surkhandarya	2	5	28.6	71.4
Sirdarya	2	9	18.2	81.8
Tashkent	26	63	29.2	70.8
Fergana	21	19	52.5	47.5
Khorezm	9	14	36.0	56.0
Tashkent City	754	839	47.3	52.7

DISTRIBUTION OF RESEARCHERS AND SCIENTISTS BY GENDER

(persons)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Professional researchers and scientists	9,938	15,145	10,099	14,578	10,523	15,771	10,295	15,609	10,349	15,207
of them with scientific degrees:										
doctor of science	263	1,746	266	1,758	292	1,886	322	1,926	414	1,855
candidate of science	2,284	5,908	2,350	6,164	2,580	6,324	2,510	6,327	2,554	6,024

DISTRIBUTION OF RESEARCHERS AND SCIENTISTS BY GENDER

(in %)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Professional researchers and scientists	39.6	60.4	40.9	59.1	40.0	60.0	39.7	60.3	40.5	59.5
of them with scientific degrees:										
doctor of science	13.1	86.9	13.1	86.9	13.4	86.6	14.3	85.7	18.2	81.8
candidate of science	27.9	72.1	27.6	72.4	29.0	71.0	28.4	71.6	29.8	70.2

DOCTORAL DEGREE CANDIDATES BY GENDER AND REGION IN 2004

(at the end of year)

	Total number, persons		Distribution by gender (in %)	
	women	men	women	men
Uzbekistan	72	121	37.3	62.7
Karakalpakstan	-	2	-	100.0
Andijan	1	4	20.0	80.0
Bukhara	4	2	66.7	33.3
Namangan	-	2	-	100.0
Samarkand	-	5	-	100.0
Tashkent	-	6	-	100.0
Fegana	1	1	50.0	50.0
Khorezm	-	2	-	100.0
Tashkent City	66	97	40.5	59.5

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESEARCHERS AND SCIENTISTS BY GENDER AND
AREA OF RESEARCH IN 2004**

	Total		Of them possesses scientific degree			
	women	men	doctors of science women	doctors of science men	candidate of science women	candidate of science men
Total	10,349	15,207	414	1,855	2,554	6,024
natural sciences	2,365	4,194	138	620	704	1,808
mathematics and mechanics	369	934	30	107	102	469
physics and astronomy	454	998	34	153	135	452
chemistry and pharmacy	580	724	36	124	216	325
biology and, psycho-physiology	508	855	32	156	182	339
geology	325	473	6	65	45	138
geography (except economic, social and political geography)	129	210	1	14	24	85
technical/engineering sciences	1,657	3,194	23	240	184	1,024
medical science	1,355	1,414	73	320	399	582
agricultural sciences	442	1,106	12	104	75	413
social sciences	1,976	2,938	91	298	672	1,096
economics	910	2,181	41	187	311	518
jurisprudence	114	256	1	21	18	89
pedagogy	524	579	30	47	214	282
psychology	177	212	13	10	90	75
sociology	49	141	3	12	4	45
political sciences	75	144	2	14	13	48
other	127	245	1	7	22	47
the humanities	2,554	2,381	77	273	520	1,093
history	464	639	19	79	98	329
philosophy	295	353	17	59	69	183
phyology	1,487	1,038	30	108	279	486
fine art and history of architecture	308	351	11	27	74	95

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR MARKET

This section contains statistical information on the number and composition of the economically active population; the number of employed and unemployed; the social and demographic composition of the unemployed population; the employment of the population; and the working environment with regard to occupational injuries.

The economically active population is the part of the population contributing to the labor market for the production of goods and services. The number of economically active persons includes both those engaged in economic activities and the unemployed.

The calculation of the economically active population takes into account individuals employed by official and informal economy sectors and the unemployed that are officially registered in labor agencies.

Individuals occupied in different sectors of the economy are those who during the reported period: a) were doing paid work as employed/ contracted or were engaged in revenue-earning activities as non-contracted/unemployed with or without contracting other individuals; b) were on sick leave, dependents care leave; scheduled holiday or days off; off-job-training; unpaid or partially paid education leave as initiated by the administration; or c) were working in a family enterprise. The employed also include individuals engaged in revenue-earning/production operations in the household.

Unemployed individuals, as stipulated by the Law on Employment of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1998), are those individuals of productive age (from 16 years old to the eligible retirement age) who have no job or income (earnings), are registered in the local labor agencies as individuals seeking a job, are ready to work, and are receiving vocational training, re-training or professional education.

Information on the number of unemployed individuals who received official status in labor agencies is gathered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The unemployment level is the rate of the unemployed population to the economically active population in percentage.

The level of economic activity of the population is determined as the proportion of the economically active population in the total number of the population in the respective age group. The national economy in 2004 employed 4356.3 thousand women and 5,554.3 thousand men (44% and 56% respectively). The level of economic activity among women overall was lower than among men: 63.2% and 78.5% respectively.

In traditional employment areas for women – healthcare, education, culture, fine arts, science and scientific services - the proportion of women ranged from 73% to 75%.

Despite having a higher level of education (in 2004 the proportion of experts with special higher education in the total number of employed women was 21.8%, of men - 20.4%), women remain outsiders in the business world, making up only 28.8% of managers. Women

are particularly underrepresented among official authorities and government bodies, although they represent 60.1% of experts.

Overall in the country a very low share of women as well as men are employed in hazardous conditions. In early 2005, 5.3% of women and 19.2% of men employed in industry were working in a harmful environment. Of the the total number of those employed in detrimental conditions, women made up 21.6% and men 78.4%. Of the total number of women working in a harmful environment 31.2% worked in conditions of pollution, 2.7% worked in conditions of vibrations, 40.6% worked in air polluted by gas and dust, and 23.8% worked in conditions of high temperature, humidity and other factors.

Women make up 3.9% of those working in industry and engaged in rough labour, while men make up 96.1%, and only men operate equipment which does not meet safety requirements.

Civil project in harsh conditions employed 0.9% of the total population of women engaged in the sector and 11.7% the men. Of these 87.5% of women were working in conditions which did not meet sanitary and hygienic norms and 12.5% were engaged in rough physical work; for men, the figures were 75.8% and 24.2% respectively.

Of the total number of nationals registered by employment agencies with the status of job-seek in 2004, the proportion of women was 45.5% and men 54.5%. The main causes for unemployment among women and men were quitting of their own free will, an unsettled state after graduating from secondary school, or job loss due to reductions in staff.

Among individuals who quit on their own initiative, the proportion of women was 46.3% and men 53.7%; those made redundant by staff reduction made up 35.9% and 64.1% respectively.

Among recent secondary school graduates without jobs, the proportion of women is somewhat lower than that of men (44.8% women, 55.2% men).

In the number of officially unemployed in early 2005, the proportion of women was 61.5% and men – 38.5%. The average duration of job searches is higher among women than among men. As a result, over 67.7% of those unemployed for over one year are women.

DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY GENDER

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	thousands					in %				
Total number^{x)}	9,018.4	9,173.5	9,367.8	9,621.2	9,945.5^{y)}	100	100	100	100	100
women	3,977.0	4,038.6	4,123.8	4,233.1	4,377.7	44.1	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0
men	5,041.4	5,134.9	5,244.0	5,388.1	5,567.8	55.9	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0
Out of total number:										
occupied in economy	8,983.0	9,136.0	9,333.0	9,589.0	9,910.6 ^{y)}	100	100	100	100	100
women	3,955.1	4,016.4	4,102.4	4,214.9	4,356.3	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0
men	5,027.9	5,119.6	5,230.6	5,374.1	5,554.3	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0
unemployed, officially registered	35.4	37.5	34.8	32.2	34.9	100	100	100	100	100
women	21.9	22.2	21.4	18.2	21.4	61.9	59.2	61.5	56.5	61.5
men	13.5	15.3	13.4	14.0	13.5	38.1	40.8	38.5	43.5	38.5
out of them individuals receiving the unemployment benefit	20.2	21.2	19.3	17.9	19.5	100	100	100	100	100
women	12.9	12.3	11.0	8.9	10.3	63.9	58.2	56.8	49.6	53.0
men	7.3	8.9	8.3	9.0	9.2	36.1	41.8	43.2	50.4	47.0

^{x)} Estimated taking into account the registered unemployed individuals

GENDER ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES

(in %)

	women	men
2000	65.7	81.5
2001	63.5	79.5
2002	63.1	78.9
2003	62.9	78.5
2004 ^{y)}	63.2	78.5

EMPLOYMENT BY GENDER AND AGE

(in %)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Employed population					
Total	100	100	100	100	100
under 16	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
16 - 24	14.9	14.5	14.6	13.8	14.0
25 - 29	21.4	20.8	21.0	20.2	20.9
30 - 39	30.1	29.1	28.7	31.1	28.6
40 - 49	23.3	24.7	24.6	24.3	25.0
50 - 54	6.9	7.5	7.7	7.5	8.2
55 and over	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3
Average age, years	35.0	35.3	35.3	35.4	35.5
Women					
Total	100	100	100	100	100
under 16	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
16 - 24	15.9	15.4	15.6	14.6	14.6
25 - 29	22.7	22.3	22.7	22.1	22.7
30 - 39	30.8	29.5	29.3	31.2	29.8
40 - 49	23.2	24.5	24.3	24.0	24.4
50 - 54	5.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.7
55 and over	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8
Average age, years	34.1	34.5	34.4	34.6	34.7
Men					
Total	100	100	100	100	100
under 16	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
16 - 24	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.0	13.4
25 - 29	20.2	19.6	19.5	18.5	19.2
30 - 39	29.4	28.7	28.1	31.0	27.4
40 - 49	23.5	24.8	24.9	24.7	25.7
50 - 54	8.3	8.5	8.9	8.4	9.6
55 and over	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.7
Average age, years	35.7	35.9	36.0	36.1	36.3

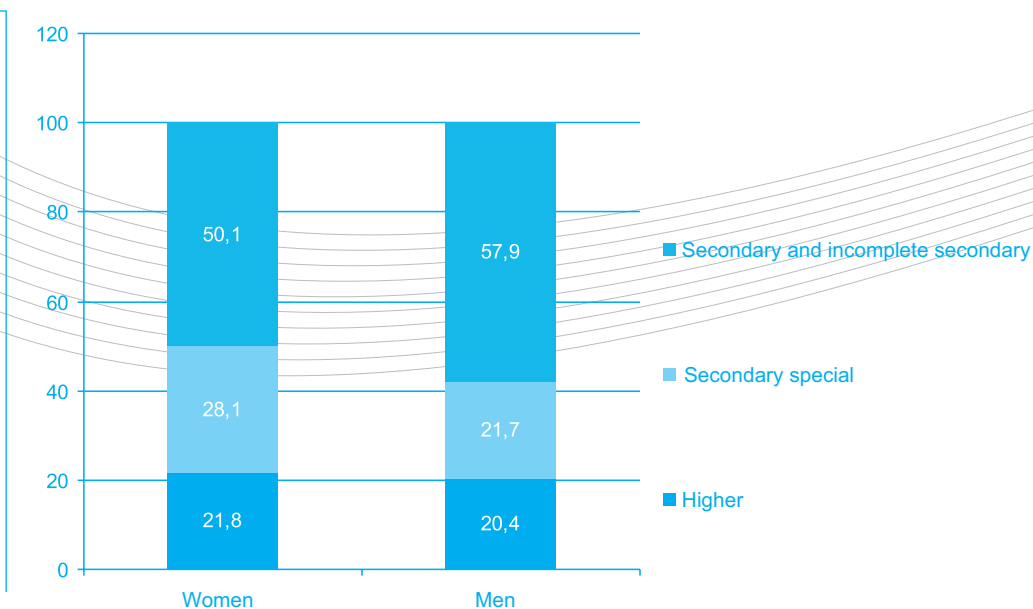
EMPLOYMENT BY GENDER AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

(at the end of year; in %)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total employed population	100	100	100	100	100
higher	17.6	18.0	18.9	19.4	21.1
secondary special	21.7	22.2	22.6	23.1	24.8
secondary and incomplete secondary	60.7	59.8	58.5	57.5	54.1
Women	100	100	100	100	100
higher	18.0	19.4	19.9	20.6	21.8
secondary special	24.2	24.8	25.5	26.2	28.1
secondary and incomplete secondary	57.8	55.8	54.6	53.2	50.1
Men	100	100	100	100	100
higher	17.3	16.8	18.0	18.3	20.4
secondary special	19.4	20.0	20.1	20.3	21.7
secondary and incomplete secondary	63.3	63.2	61.9	61.4	57.9

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY GENDER AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN 2004

(in %)



EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR OF ECONOMY IN 2004*)

	In % of total		Distribution by gender (in %)	
	women	men	women	men
Industry	12.6	13.2	42.8	57.2
Agriculture and forestry	29.9	31.7	42.5	57.5
Construction	2.6	12.5	14.1	85.9
Transportation and communication	1.9	6.8	18.2	81.8
Trade, catering, distribution and storing	8.5	8.7	43.4	56.6
Housing and communal services	2.5	3.5	36.0	64.0
Healthcare, sports and social protection	11.9	3.1	75.3	24.7
Education, culture, fine arts, science and scientific services	22.1	6.4	73.0	27.0
Finances, credit and insurance	0.6	0.5	48.6	51.4
Other sectors	7.4	13.6	29.6	70.4
Total				
in %	100	100	44.0	56.0
in thousands	4,356.3	5,554.3		

*)Ministry of Labor and Social Protection data

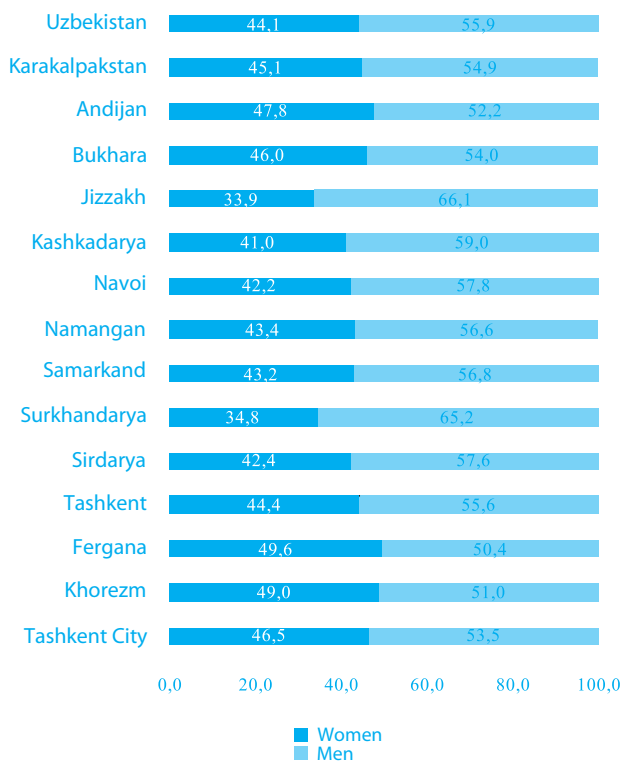
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY GENDER AND REGION

(in %)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004 ¹⁾	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Uzbekistan	43.1	56.9	43.8	56.2	43.7	56.3	44.1	55.9	44.1	55.9
Karakalpakstan	43.5	56.5	44.9	55.1	45.4	54.6	45.0	55.0	45.1	54.9
Andijan	46.3	53.7	48.0	52.0	46.7	53.3	47.7	52.3	47.8	52.2
Bukhara	44.3	55.7	46.3	53.7	46.4	53.6	45.9	54.1	46.0	54.0
Djizak	32.7	67.3	33.9	66.1	33.2	66.8	34.0	66.0	33.9	66.1
Kashkadarya	37.5	62.5	38.2	61.8	39.7	60.3	40.6	59.4	41.0	59.0
Navoi	42.0	58.0	43.9	56.1	44.3	55.7	42.1	57.9	42.2	57.8
Namangan	37.9	62.1	40.1	59.9	41.0	59.0	43.1	56.9	43.4	56.6
Samarkand	46.0	54.0	43.5	56.5	43.6	56.4	43.1	56.9	43.2	56.8
Surkhandarya	36.0	64.0	36.9	63.1	36.8	63.2	34.9	65.1	34.8	65.2
Sirdarya	37.9	62.1	36.5	63.5	40.1	59.9	42.2	57.8	42.4	57.6
Tashkent	44.8	55.2	45.0	55.0	44.8	55.2	44.4	55.6	44.4	55.6
Fergana	47.1	52.9	51.0	49.0	48.2	51.8	49.5	50.5	49.6	50.4
Khorezm	46.0	54.0	47.0	53.0	47.9	52.1	48.7	51.3	49.0	51.0
Tashkent City	46.2	53.8	44.9	55.1	45.1	54.9	46.3	53.7	46.5	53.5

GENDER RATIO BY REGION IN 2004

(in %)



WORKING CONDITIONS IN INDUSTRY AS OF JANUARY 1, 2005

Impact forms of production factors	Ratio of people working under unfavorable conditions, in %		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Worked under the conditions that did not meet the sanitary requirements	16.1	25.1	23.5	76.5
increased level of noise	5.1	6.8	26.5	73.5
increased level of vibration	0.4	2.2	8.6	91.4
increased level of dust content and gas laden atmosphere in working sites	6.6	8.9	26.3	73.7
increased temperature, humidity, and other factors	3.9	7.2	20.6	79.4
Backbreaking work	0.3	3.3	3.9	96.1
Worked at the equipment which does not meet the safety requirements	-	-	-	100

WORKING CONDITIONS IN CONSTRUCTION AS OF JANUARY 1, 2005

Impact forms of production factors	Ratio of people working under unfavorable conditions, in %		Distribution by gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Worked under the conditions that did not meet the sanitary requirements	6.7	10.0	7.8	92.2
increased level of noise	0.6	1.7	4.2	95.8
increased level of vibration	0.1	0.7	1.1	98.9
increased level of dust content and gas laden atmosphere in working sites	5.3	4.4	13.1	86.9
increased temperature, humidity, and other factors	0.8	3.2	3.1	96.9
Backbreaking work	1.0	3.2	3.6	96.4

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total number of injured, in thousands	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.9
men	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8
women	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
including with fatal outcomes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
men	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
women	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of injured, per 1,000 workers of respective sex	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
men	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
women	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.07
including with fatal outcomes	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
men	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.07
women	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of disablement days of injured					
in thousand days	30.7	30.6	30.3	31.8	38.3
per an injured, days	30.5	25.3	22.4	40.8	44.0

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT^{x)}
(2001-2002; thousands)

	2001		2002	
	women	men	women	men
Total number	222.4	240.4	213.0	235.2
discharged according to own requests	98.6	104.9	97.0	110.3
discharged du to staff reduction	8.5	11.4	7.3	9.8
graduates from general educational institutions	46.4	44.8	41.5	43.5
graduates from higher and secondary vocational educational institutions	13.0	9.8	16.3	14.6
graduates from vocational schools	9.6	8.6	9.6	9.0
other	46.3	60.9	41.3	48.0
the education level of those being registered:				
higher	12.1	12.7	12.1	12.8
secondary special	42.1	43.6	44.1	47.5
secondary general (complete)	145.6	160.3	134.3	150.2
do not have secondary (complete) education	22.6	23.8	22.5	24.7
the age structure of those being registered, years:				
16-18	16.0	20.0	11.6	13.0
18-30	120.8	111.0	116.1	111.7
30-50	83.1	105.6	82.3	107.3
under retirement age	1.9	2.9	1.8	2.8
retirement age and over	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.4
Occupation of those being registered				
black-coated workers and specialists	47.7	49.8	49.4	51.8
workers	102.3	123.4	92.3	114.3
no profession	72.4	67.2	71.3	69.1

^{x)}Ministry of Labor and Social Protection data

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT^{x)}

(2003-2004; thousands)

	2003		2004	
	women	men	women	men
Total number	197.8	232.7	193.5	231.5
discharged according to own requests	95.8	109.8	85.9	99.5
discharged du to staff reduction	4.5	10.1	5.7	10.3
graduates from general educational institutions	36.0	41.5	33.5	41.2
graduates from higher and secondary vocational educational institutions	13.8	13.3	15.8	16.8
graduates from vocational schools	7.7	9.3	8.1	10.1
other	40.0	48.7	44.5	53.6
the education level of those being registered :				
higher	12.0	15.3	13.1	18.3
secondary special	60.5	54.0	54.3	52.2
secondary general (complete)	106.4	141.6	107.8	143.9
do not have secondary (complete) education	18.9	21.8	18.3	17.1
the age structure of those being registered, years:				
16-18	5.9	5.1	3.8	2.8
18-30	110.8	124.6	105.2	123.1
30-50	78.2	99.5	82.2	102.1
under retirement age	2.2	2.6	1.5	2.4
retirement age and over	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1
Occupation of those being registered				
black-coated workers and specialists	45.4	50.2	43.2	50.3
workers	79.4	105.3	76.5	92.7
no profession	73.0	77.2	73.8	88.5

^{x)}Ministry of Labor and Social Protection data

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT^{x)} (2001-2002; %)

	2001		2002	
	women	men	women	men
Total number	100	100	100	100
discharged according to own requests	44.3	43.6	45.6	46.9
discharged due to staff reduction	3.8	4.7	3.4	4.2
graduates from general educational institutions	20.9	18.6	19.5	18.5
graduates from higher and secondary vocational educational institutions	5.9	4.1	7.6	6.2
graduates from vocational schools	4.3	3.6	4.5	3.8
other	20.8	25.4	19.4	20.4
the education level of those being registered :				
higher	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.5
secondary special	18.9	18.1	20.7	20.2
secondary general (complete)	65.5	66.7	63.1	63.8
do not have secondary (complete) education	10.2	9.9	10.5	10.5
the age structure of those being registered, years:				
16-18	7.2	8.3	5.5	5.5
18-30	54.3	46.2	54.5	47.5
30-50	37.4	43.9	38.6	45.6
under retirement age	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.2
retirement age and over	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
Occupation of those being registered				
black-coated workers and specialists	21.4	20.7	23.2	22.0
workers	46.0	51.3	43.3	48.6
no profession	32.6	28.0	33.5	29.4

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT^{x)} (2003-2004; %)

	2003		2004	
	women	men	women	men
Total number	100	100	100	100
discharged according to own requests	48.4	47.2	44.4	43.0
discharged due to staff reduction	2.3	4.3	3.0	4.4
graduates from general educational institutions	18.2	17.9	17.3	17.8
graduates from higher and secondary vocational educational institutions	7.0	5.7	8.2	7.3
graduates from vocational schools	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4
other	20.2	20.9	22.9	23.1
the education level of those being registered :				
higher	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.9
secondary special	30.6	23.2	28.1	22.5
secondary general (complete)	53.8	60.8	55.7	62.2
do not have secondary (complete) education	9.5	9.4	9.4	7.4
the age structure of those being registered, years:				
16-18	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.2
18-30	56.0	53.6	54.4	53.2
30-50	39.6	42.7	42.5	44.1
under retirement age	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0
retirement age and over	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Occupation of those being registered				
black-coated workers and specialists	23.0	21.5	22.3	21.7
workers	40.1	45.3	39.5	40.1
no profession	36.9	33.2	38.2	38.2

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT^{X)}
(2001-2002; distribution by gender, in %)

	2001		2002	
	women	men	women	men
Total number	48.1	51.9	47.5	52.5
discharged according to own requests	48.4	51.6	46.8	53.2
discharged du to staff reduction	42.8	57.2	42.8	57.2
graduates from general educational institutions	50.9	49.1	48.8	51.2
graduates from higher and secondary vocational educational institutions	57.0	43.0	52.7	47.3
graduates from vocational schools	52.7	47.3	51.6	48.4
other	43.2	56.8	46.2	53.8
the education level of those being registered :				
higher	49.0	51.0	48.6	51.4
secondary special	49.1	50.9	48.1	51.9
secondary general (complete)	47.6	52.4	47.2	52.8
do not have secondary (complete) education	48.7	51.3	47.6	52.4
the age structure of those being registered, years:				
16-18	44.6	55.4	47.1	52.9
18-30	52.1	47.9	51.0	49.0
30-50	44.0	56.0	43.4	56.6
under retirement age	39.3	60.7	39.1	60.9
retirement age and over	39.2	60.8	77.9	22.1
Occupation of those being registered				
black-coated workers and specialists	48.9	51.1	48.8	51.2
workers	45.3	54.7	44.7	55.3
no profession	51.9	48.1	50.8	49.2

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT^{X)}
(2003-2004; distribution by gender, in %)

	2003		2004	
	women	men	women	men
Total number	45.9	54.1	45.5	54.5
discharged according to own requests	46.6	53.4	46.3	53.7
discharged du to staff reduction	30.7	69.3	35.9	64.1
graduates from general educational institutions	46.4	53.6	44.8	55.2
graduates from higher and secondary vocational educational institutions	51.0	49.0	48.5	51.5
graduates from vocational schools	45.3	54.7	44.5	55.5
other	45.1	54.9	45.3	54.7
the education level of those being registered :				
higher	43.9	56.1	41.7	58.3
secondary special	52.8	47.2	51.0	49.0
secondary general (complete)	42.9	57.1	42.8	57.2
do not have secondary (complete) education	46.5	53.5	51.6	48.4
the age structure of those being registered, years:				
16-18	53.7	46.3	57.8	42.2
18-30	47.0	53.0	46.1	53.9
30-50	44.0	56.0	44.6	55.4
under retirement age	45.9	54.1	38.7	61.3
retirement age and over	42.9	57.1	39.7	60.3
Occupation of those being registered				
black-coated workers and specialists	47.5	52.5	46.2	53.8
workers	43.0	57.0	45.2	54.8
no profession	48.6	51.4	45.5	54.5

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, 2001-2004

	2001		2002		2003		2004					
	In % of total		In % of total		In % of total		In % of total					
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men				
discharged due to staff reduction	3.8	4.7	42.8	57.2	42.8	57.2	30.7	69.3	3.0	4.4	35.9	64.1
discharged according to own requests	44.3	43.6	48.4	51.6	45.6	46.8	46.6	53.4	44.4	43.0	46.3	53.7
did not received a job after graduation from :												
general educational institutions	20.9	18.6	50.9	49.1	19.5	48.8	17.9	53.6	17.3	17.8	44.8	55.2
vocational schools	4.3	3.6	52.7	47.3	4.5	51.6	4.0	54.7	4.2	4.4	44.5	55.5
higher and secondary vocational educational institutions	5.9	4.1	57.0	43.0	7.6	52.7	5.7	49.0	8.2	7.3	48.5	51.5
other reasons	20.8	25.4	43.2	56.8	19.4	46.2	20.2	54.9	22.9	23.1	45.3	54.7
in %	100	100	48.1	51.9	100	47.5	100	54.1	100	100	45.5	54.5
in thousands	222.4	240.4			213.0	235.2	197.8	232.7	193.5	231.5		

UNEMPLOYMENT BY LENGTH OF JOB SEARCH TIME

(in % of total)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men
Length of job search time	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
less than 1 month	14.4	16.7	16.8	17.1	25.3	6.3	20.0	15.9	10.1	10.5
1-3 months	27.6	38.0	27.1	32.0	23.3	43.9	33.5	40.1	33.3	34.0
3-6 months	45.9	35.4	45.6	31.2	38.3	33.0	40.2	31.9	46.4	45.5
6-12 months	7.8	9.0	8.7	18.5	11.5	11.3	4.4	7.8	7.5	8.0
more than 1 years	4.3	0.9	1.8	1.2	1.6	5.5	1.9	4.3	2.7	2.0

UNEMPLOYMENT BY LENGTH OF JOB SEARCH TIME

(distribution by gender, in %)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men
Length of job search time	62.5	37.5	63.2	36.8	64.5	35.5	61.7	38.3	60.5	39.5
less than 1 month	58.9	41.1	62.7	37.3	88.0	12.0	67.0	33.0	59.5	40.5
1-3 months	54.7	45.3	59.3	40.7	49.0	51.0	57.3	42.7	60.1	39.9
3-6 months	68.3	31.7	71.5	28.5	67.9	32.1	66.9	33.1	61.0	39.0
6-12 months	59.2	40.8	44.6	55.4	65.0	35.0	47.9	52.1	58.8	41.2
more than 1 years	88.2	11.8	72.4	27.6	34.7	65.3	41.1	58.9	67.7	32.3

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT BY THE LEVEL OF EDUCATION AS OF JANUARY 1, 2005

(in %)

	In % of total		Distribution by gender (in %)	
	women	men	women	men
do not have secondary general education	19.1	4.3	87.7	12.3
secondary general education	39.6	49.7	56.0	44.0
secondary special education	34.5	37.3	59.7	40.3
higher education	6.8	8.7	55.5	44.5
Total				
in %	100	100	61.5	38.5
in thousands	21.4	13.5		

V. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The legislative and representative branches of power are comprised of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which consists of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate; the Zhokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the regional, district and town Kenghashes.

The bodies of the executive authority consist of the high officials of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Head of the Government of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, ministers and chairpersons of state committees.

The judicial authorities include the judges of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Arbitrage Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for civil and criminal cases, the Arbitrage Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regional and Tashkent City courts for civil and criminal cases, and tribunals and arbitrage courts.

As of January 2005, among the top state authorities, women and men comprise 16% and 84%, respectively; legislative and representative authorities consist of 15.2% women and 84.8% men, executive bodies - 3.4% women and 96.6% men; and judicial authorities - 22.7% women and 77.3% men.

GENDER IN PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 2005

	In % of total		Distribution by gender (in %)	
	women	men	women	men
Total number	100	100	16.0	84.0
Legislative and representative authorities	83.9	89.2	15.2	84.8
Oliy Majlis (Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan)	3.0	2.9	16.4	83.6
including:				
Legislative House	1.7	1.6	17.5	82.5
Senate	1.3	1.3	15.0	85.0
Zhokargy Kenes (Parliament of the Republic of Karakalpakstan)	0.8	1.3	10.7	89.3
Councils of People's Representatives of the regions and the city of Tashkent	7.6	10.2	12.5	87.5
District Councils of People's Representatives	58.6	62.9	15.0	85.0
Town/City Councils of People's Representatives	13.9	11.9	18.1	81.9
Executive power authorities:	0.1	0.5	3.4	96.6
including:				
Cabinet of Ministries of the Republic of Uzbekistan	0.1	0.5	3.4	96.6
High level officials	0.1	0.1	11.1	88.9
Ministers and Chairmen of State Committees	-	0.4	-	100
Judicial bodies	16.0	10.3	22.7	77.3
including:				
Constitutional Court	0.1	0.1	20.0	80.0
Supreme Court	0.7	0.3	26.7	73.3
Supreme Arbitrage Court	0.2	0.2	17.6	82.4
Supreme Courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, viloyats (provinces), City of Tashkent, inter-district, district and town/city courts	13.3	8.2	23.4	76.6
Arbitrage Courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and viloyats (provinces)	1.7	1.5	18.0	82.0

GENDER EMPLOYMENT IN MANAGERIAL POSITIONS BY SECTOR OF ECONOMY^{x)} (2005)

	Number of high rank officials, persons		In % of total		Distribution by gender (in %)	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	51,818	128,090	100	100	28.8	71.2
including:						
industry	6,197	25,416	12.0	19.8	19.6	80.4
agriculture and forestry	687	9,729	1.3	7.6	6.6	93.4
transport	884	5,911	1.7	4.6	13.0	87.0
communication	1,092	1,999	2.1	1.6	35.3	64.7
construction	1,138	6,411	2.2	5.0	15.1	84.9
trade, public catering, distribution and storing	1,185	4,261	2.3	3.3	21.8	78.2
housing and communal services	950	4,800	1.8	3.7	16.5	83.5
healthcare, sports and social protection	3,109	7,020	6.0	5.5	30.7	69.3
education	27,581	27,341	53.2	21.3	50.2	49.8
fine arts and culture	1,338	2,243	2.6	1.8	37.4	62.6
science	463	1,275	0.9	1.0	26.6	73.4
finance, crediting and insurance	1,520	4,323	2.9	3.4	26.0	74.0
administrative apparatus	5,275	25,597	10.2	20.0	17.0	83.0
other sectors	399	1,764	0.8	1.4	18.4	81.6

^{x)} According to classification adopted by state statistics

VI. SOCIAL PROTECTION

This section provides qualitative and quantitative indicators of the social welfare of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan such as types and kinds of welfare; pensions; number of pensioners registered at social welfare bodies; new cases of disability/impairment; amounts of social guarantees granted by the state; and others.

Sound and targeted social protection is part of the conceptual framework of the general reform strategy in Uzbekistan during the transition period. Social protection of the population includes pension provision, unemployment benefits, sick leaves allowances, maternity and child care leaves allowances, low-income family allowances, allowances for disabled/impaired and single aged people, and privileges for some categories of the population, as well as training and re-training for jobless individuals. Social protection may include government financing of selected individuals through micro-financing, facilitating business activity development and contributing to new employment opportunities and improved living standards of the population.

With the on-going development and deepening of market reforms in Uzbekistan, the social protection system is systematically improving, transforming priorities and mechanisms for providing support to the lowest income and most vulnerable groups. An important stage in the reforms of the social protection system in the republic has been the transition since 1994 from universal social protection to the targeted social protection of the most disadvantaged groups.

In addition to state funds, social aid for the population is being provided by enterprises, NGOs, civic self-governance bodies, charity and other non-government funds.

Special off-budget funds, different charity foundations, sponsorships and other resources are utilized together with public budget allocations for the purposes of the social protection of the population.

The highly targeted nature of the system is ensured by a unique system of social protection established in Uzbekistan, known as the "Mahalla System". The mahalla system has been used to channel social allowances from the public budget since 1994 under the Program of Support for Poor Families and since 1997 under the Program of Support for Families with Children.

Key criteria in decision-making by mahalla-committee on the allocation of allowances to families with children and poor families are the following: average income per capita in the household, the material state of family members, employment status, effective use of allocated land plots, and composition of the family.

As of January 2005, the country has accounted in its social protection agencies 3224.8 thousand registered pensioners, including 49.9% women and 50.1% men. Of the total number of pensioners, women of legitimate retirement status by age make up 74.2% and men 44.6% while recipients of disability allowances are 17.1% women and 18.3% men respectively.

For the period of 2000-2004 the average amount of allowances for pensioners and the disabled increased by three times, the monthly allowance for care of children under 2 years old increased by 4.3 times, and the minimum scholarship amount (on the 1st of October) to students of higher and secondary special educational institutions by 1.8 times.

DISTRIBUTION OF PENSIONERS BY GENDER

(at the end of year)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Total	1,636.1	1,450.9	1,691.6	1,512.2	1,715.5	1,521.2	1,611.2	1,617.0	1,609.7	1,615.1
including :										
retirement pensioner	1,136.9	696.8	1,156.2	701.2	1,173.8	708.7	1,186.5	713.7	1,193.7	720.7
disability pensioner	310.2	264.2	311.1	278.0	280.0	312.4	274.6	305.8	275.2	295.0
in the case of bread- winner loss, for each disabled family member	-	462.4	-	468.8	-	477.6	0.5	467.9	-	463.7
other	189.0	27.5	224.3	64.2	261.7	22.5	149.6	129.6	140.8	135.7

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF SOCIAL GUARANTEES (PENSIONS) GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

(in Uzbek soums)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Average amount of pension:					
retirement benefit	7,433	11,078	14,567	17,707	22,110
disability total	7,109	11,053	13,445	16,495	21,428
1 group	9,840	14,446	19,144	23,143	28,541
2 group	7,818	10,933	14,736	18,107	23,984
3 group	3,675	5,365	6,998	8,835	10,470
in the case of bread-winner loss	6,635	9,804	13,144	15,639	19,000
social allowances	4,413	6,437	8,546	10,296	12,402
disable child					
1 group	4,675	6,779	8,970	10,765	12,920
2 group	4,675	6,780	8,970	10,765	12,920
women aged 60 and men aged 65	2,835	4,109	5,435	6,520	7,825
Monthly child allowances for children under 2 years old	3,063	5,175	9,070	10,880	13,060
The minimum scholarship amount (as of October 1, 2004):					
for students higher educational institutions	5,377	4,700	6,200	7,460	9,697
for students of special secondary educational institutions	5,200	4,600	6,000	7,200	- x)

^{x)} There is scholarships for the students of professional colleges.

DISTRIBUTION OF PENSIONERS BY GENDER AND TYPE IN 2004

	In % of total		Distribution by gender (in %)	
	women	men	women	men
Total number	100	100	49.9	50.1
including :				
retirement pensioner	74.2	44.6	62.4	37.6
disability pensioner	17.1	18.3	48.3	51.7
in the case of bread-winner loss, for each disabled family member	-	28.7	-	100.0
other	8.7	8.4	50.9	49.1

SPENDING ON EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN

(in billion Uzbek soums)

	2000	2001	2002	2003
General education and upbringing of children and teenagers	162.1	254.5	396.6	491.2
of them:				
pre-schools	33.4	55.1	88.2	103.0
children's home, boarding schools for children with mental and physical deficiency	3.5	5.4	9.2	12.1
general educational institutions of all types	115.4	179.8	279.4	350.5
Training of professionals	56.3	80.9	104.3	131.8
of them:				
higher educational institutions	15.0	23.0	33.5	40.8
secondary special educational institutions	11.7	15.6	2.8	3.4
academic lyceum	x	1.7	3.2	4.4
professional colleges	x	14.6	28.0	68.0
vocational training	15.9	17.5	13.2	0.3

DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED BY GENDER

(at the end of year)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men
Total number of disabled people										
number, in thousands	400.4	407.5	407.3	415.2	415.2	406.6	409.4	395.5	404.6	387.4
per 10,000 population	323.6	331.9	325.3	333.7	325.8	320.6	317.9	308.2	310.6	298.1
Number of people diagnosed as disabled for the first time										
number, in thousands	34.2	36.5	29.9	33.2	27.1	32.0	24.8	29.3	23.9	29.6
per 10,000 population	27.5	29.5	23.7	26.5	21.4	25.4	19.4	23.0	18.3	22.8
Number of people receiving social allowances										
number, in thousands	156.5	105.4	153.2	105.6	150.5	101.9	148.2	98.2	140.7	100.8
per 1,000 population	12.6	8.6	12.2	8.5	11.9	8.1	11.6	7.7	10.8	7.8
out of them disabled children under 16 receiving disability allowances										
number, in thousands	88.5	55.3	87.1	52.9	84.8	47.4	83.9	41.9	78.3	43.1
per 10,000 children aged 0-15	18.3	11.0	18.3	10.6	18.1	9.7	18.2	8.7	16.8	8.8

DISABLED DIAGNOSED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY GENDER AND REGION

(in thousands)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Uzbekistan	34.2	36.5	29.9	33.2	27.1	32.0	24.8	29.3	23.9	29.6
Karakalpakstan	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.1
Andijan	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.5
Bukhara	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Djizak	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3
Kashkadarya	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.8
Navoi	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Namangan	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
Samarkand	3.4	3.6	2.7	3.3	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.7
Surkhandarya	1.6	2.2	1.6	2	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.8
Sirdarya	1.2	1.1	1.2	1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Tashkent	3	3.6	2.7	3.4	2.3	3.3	2.3	3.0	2.2	3.0
Fergana	3.8	3.8	3	3.4	2.8	3.5	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.2
Khorezm	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7
Tashkent City	3.9	4.7	3.2	3.8	2.6	3.7	2.5	3.5	2.4	3.5

DISABLED DIAGNOSED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY GENDER AND REGION

(per 10,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men	wo- men	men
Uzbekistan	27.5	29.5	23.7	26.5	21.4	25.4	19.4	23.0	18.3	22.8
Karakalpakstan	32.0	37.3	29.6	36.9	25.9	36.3	21.8	27.0	19.5	26.6
Andijan	30.1	29.5	24.5	24.9	22.1	23.0	19.1	20.1	17.7	21.1
Bukhara	32.3	30.7	30.8	29.1	28.5	28.8	26.9	27.1	25.9	26.7
Djizak	25.8	25.7	24.6	25.7	23.7	25.7	23.4	25.4	21.1	24.9
Kashkadarya	21.3	22.8	16.6	19.5	15.0	16.7	12.1	14.7	11.0	15.0
Navoi	38.0	33.0	33.0	31.5	30.2	27.4	27.6	27.7	25.9	26.7
Namangan	23.4	22.9	21.4	21.6	20.0	21.0	18.8	19.7	17.9	19.0
Samarkand	24.7	26.5	19.8	23.8	17.3	21.7	14.9	18.5	14.5	19.0
Surkhandarya	18.3	24.6	17.6	22.2	17.7	19.7	14.2	20.4	15.7	19.4
Sirdarya	36.8	32.1	35.6	30.5	33.4	30.2	27.1	29.9	27.0	28.7
Tashkent	25.0	30.7	22.2	28.3	19.1	27.6	18.9	24.9	17.8	24.8
Fergana	28.3	28.4	21.8	24.8	20.3	25.4	18.7	23.0	18.3	22.4
Khorezm	26.7	28.2	25.5	25.5	23.0	26.2	22.7	23.0	19.1	24.0
Tashkent City	35.8	44.7	29.3	36.5	23.8	35.4	22.9	33.4	22.0	32.9

VII. CRIMINALITY

Criminality – a social and legal phenomenon consisting of crimes committed within the country during a reported period and described by qualitative and quantitative indicators.

Some of the terms used in the bulletin include:

Registered crime – an identified and officially registered socially dangerous activity covered by criminal legislation.

Grave and special grave crimes – acts highly dangerous for the public and described by paragraphs 4 and 5, Article 15 of the Criminal code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Robbery – an attack with the purposes of taking another property, accompanied by the use of violence, hazardous for life and health or by the threat to use such violence.

Hooliganism – gross violation of public order expressing public disrespect and accompanied by the use of violence towards others or by the threat to use such violence and involving the elimination or damage of others' property/belongings.

Criminals – individuals officially registered by law enforcement agencies and having criminal record initiated against them.

Crime detection – the ratio of the number of crimes with a finalized investigation during a reported period to the total number of detected and undetected crimes regardless of the time of investigation of a criminal case or the registration time of the crime.

In 2004, of the number of individuals who committed crimes in Uzbekistan, 12.9% were women and 87.1% men. In the context of the main types of crime, the majority - from 73.7% to 99.5% - were also committed by men, while 0.5% to 26.3% were committed by women.

Among crimes committed by women, the majority were economic crimes (in 2004, 24.3% of all crimes committed by women); in second place came the production and sales of drugs, third and fourth place respectively were hooliganism and thefts and fifth was fraud.

Among men, in the first place were economic crimes, second thefts, third and fourth were respectively the production and sales of drugs and hooliganism, and fifth was thefts and robbery.

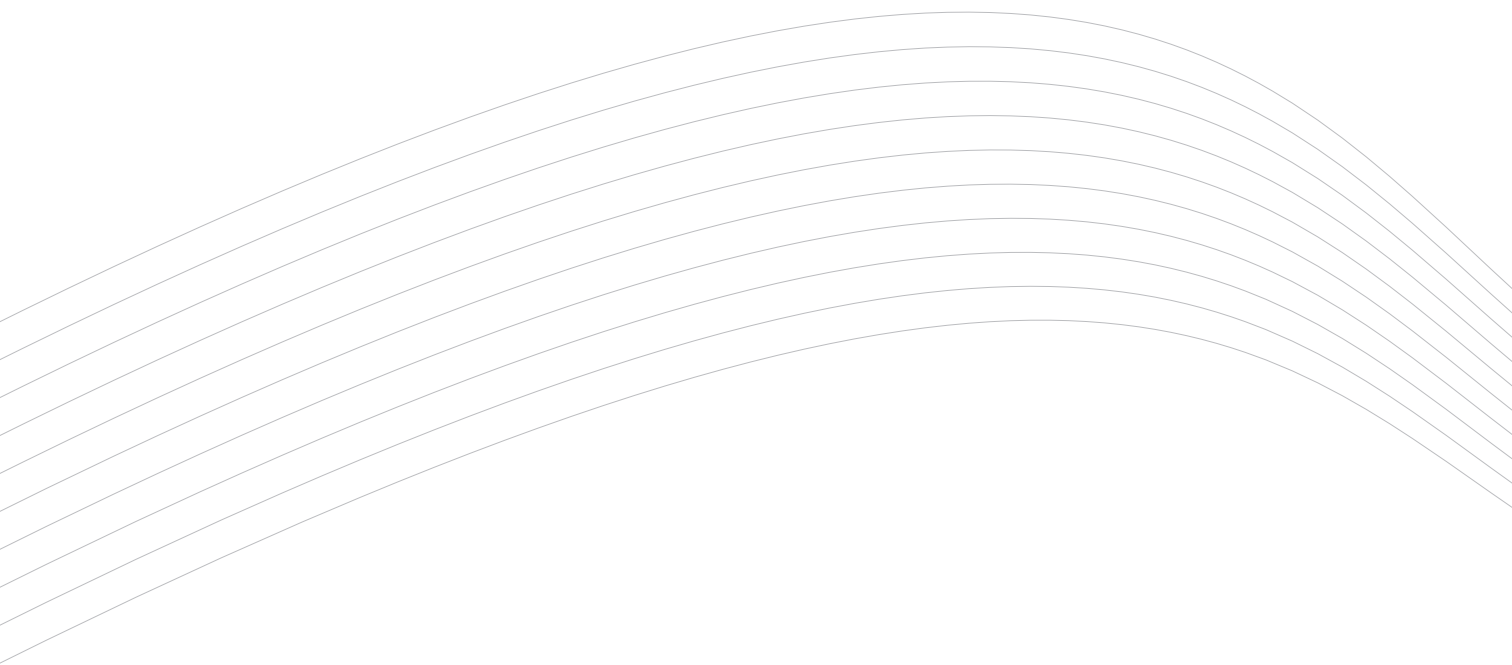
DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTING CRIME IN 2000 AND 2004

	Total, persons		In % of total		Distribution by gender, in %		Total, persons		In % of total		Distribution by gender, in %	
	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men
	2000						2004					
Total	7,649	58,340	100	100	11.6	88.4	9,073	61,413	100	100	12.9	87.1
including:												
premeditated murder and murderous assault	102	987	1.3	1.7	9.4	90.6	97	910	1.1	1.5	9.6	90.4
premeditated grave bodily harm	77	619	1.0	1.1	11.1	88.9	125	1173	1.4	1.9	9.6	90.4
rape and attempt to rape	2	544	0.0	0.9	0.4	99.6	3	565	0.0	0.9	0.5	99.5
theft	788	16,483	10.3	28.2	4.6	95.4	632	10,920	7.0	17.8	5.5	94.5
robbery and brigandage	138	1,986	1.8	3.4	6.5	93.5	137	2,370	1.5	3.9	5.5	94.5
swindle	378	1,211	5.0	2.1	23.8	76.2	584	1,637	6.5	2.6	26.3	73.7
hooliganism	778	3,604	10.2	6.2	17.8	82.2	703	4,408	7.7	7.2	13.8	86.2
production and distribution of drags	850	7,005	11.1	12.0	10.8	89.2	738	4,702	8.1	7.7	13.6	86.4
economic crime	1,474	8,926	19.3	15.3	14.2	85.8	2,206	13,041	24.3	21.2	14.5	85.5
other types of crime	3,062	16,975	40.0	29.1	15.3	84.7	3,848	21,687	42.4	35.3	15.1	84.9

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS CONVICTED OF CRIME BY GENDER

	Total, persons		Distribution by gender, in %		Total, persons		Distribution by gender, in %	
	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men	wo-men	men
	2000				2004			
Convicted, total	7,649	58,340	11.6	88.4	9,073	61,413	12.9	87.1
under age	177	2,944	5.7	94.3	176	2,661	6.2	93.8

Notes



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