

Women and men of Uzbekistan

2000 - 2005

Statistical bulletin

Tashkent 2007

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State committee of
the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics



Women's committee of Uzbekistan



Asian Development Bank



UNDP Representative Office in
the Republic of Uzbekistan



Civic Initiatives Support Center

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FOREWORD

The achievement of gender equality on the modern stage of the world development is considered to be an important part of development strategy aimed at ensuring equal opportunities and rights for all the people, let it be women or men, to avoid poverty and raise their living standard.

The important significance of the gender equality level increasing for economic development is stipulated by the fact that the gender balance favors the strengthening of the country's ability for economic development on the one hand and assists just economic distribution and growth of the population prosperity on the other hand. In the "Convention on elimination of all forms discrimination against women (CEDAW) "it is noted"...the country's development, welfare of all the world and the cause of peace demand the highest possible women's participation on a level with men in all the spheres".

In spite of the impressing scientific and technical progress all over the world the achievement of gender equality continues to be one of the problems of human development. The solvent of this global task demands such an institutional medium and policy everywhere which will guarantee the equal rights and equal opportunities for women and men, i.e. equality before the law, equality of opportunities (including the equality of remuneration for work and access to human capital and other productive resources) and equal opportunities to voice their opinion and declare their interests.

The legislation and state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan are aimed at ensuring realization of the principles of equal rights and freedoms, setting up equal opportunities for women and men. First of all it should be emphasized that the Basic Law – the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has declared in Article 18 – "All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have equal rights and freedoms, and shall be equal before the law, without discrimination by sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, convictions, individual and social status", in Article 46 – "Women and men shall have equal rights".

Among the first countries in Central Asia Uzbekistan jointed the UN Convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. International pacts on civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights are also signed by Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan as a state having signed the "Millennium Declaration" has adopted on itself the obligation to include Declaration goals into the country's development programs and to observe the fulfillment of the goal schedule of MDG up to 2015 including the goals of "empowering the equality of women and men and widening of women's rights and opportunities".

Practically it means that the republic has started adaptation of the global goals, tasks and indicators to specific conditions and the stage of modern development. The government, civil society and international community are participating in forming of the goals specific for the republic and their fulfillment.

The reliable institutional mechanism has been created in Uzbekistan called for realizing of elaboration of strategic ways and programs for ensuring gender equality; a National Plan of Action on improving women's status and increasing their role in the society, a complex of strategies and programs for ensuring the achievement of gender equality including a national mechanism

of realization of reporting and monitoring of the Convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women have been created and are being realized in Uzbekistan.

The important legal support for increasing of the women's role in the society are the amendments to Article 22 of the Republic of Uzbekistan Law "On elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" included in 2004 by the Republican Parliament providing 30 percent quota of women in promotion of candidates to the country's Parliament from political parties.

Increasing of legal literacy and gender sensitiveness, informing the population on the dynamics of these processes become an important key factor in the achievement of gender equality.

The processes originating in this field demand deep studying and comprehension on a systematic basement. The important role of gender statistics in solution of this problem is to provide full and reliable information on the achievement of gender equality and to promote the progress in the gender development in the end.

The statistical bulletin "Women and Men of Uzbekistan" is published on a regular basis (no less than once in two years).

The given statistical collection is the regular publication of Goskomstat of the Republic of Uzbekistan, devoted to gender development in Uzbekistan.

This statistical bulletin presents data on demography, healthcare, education, employment and unemployment, social security, criminality, etc., broken down by sex.

For the first time it includes sampling surveys data on time budget for used by women and men, which are broken down by kinds of their economic activities, education, age, and also by urban and rural areas.

Every section of the collection contains methodical data for a system of indicator.

The publication is intended for a broad readership: scientists, specialists engaged in gender problems, non-profit and international institutions, social organizations, teachers and students.

Explanation of symbols:

- 0,0 negligible magnitude
- not applicable
- * estimation

The discrepancy between the totals and the sum in some cases can be explained by using rounded off data.

The working group wish to acknowledge the consultancy support of Mr. Hong Wei (Country Director, Uzbekistan Resident mission, ADB), Ms. M. Khudayberdiyeva (Gender Specialist, Uzbekistan Resident mission, ADB), Mr. F. Akcura (Resident Representative, UNDP Country office in Uzbekistan), Mr. Sh. Shermatov (Head of Good Governance Unit, UNDP Country office in Uzbekistan), Ms. Dilovar Kabulova (Chairperson of the Civic Initiatives Support Center.)

POPULATION

This sector 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 registers 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 1000 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 1000 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 number of deaths under 1 from the generation born in the preceding reported year to the total number of births during the same period (calculated in pro mil).

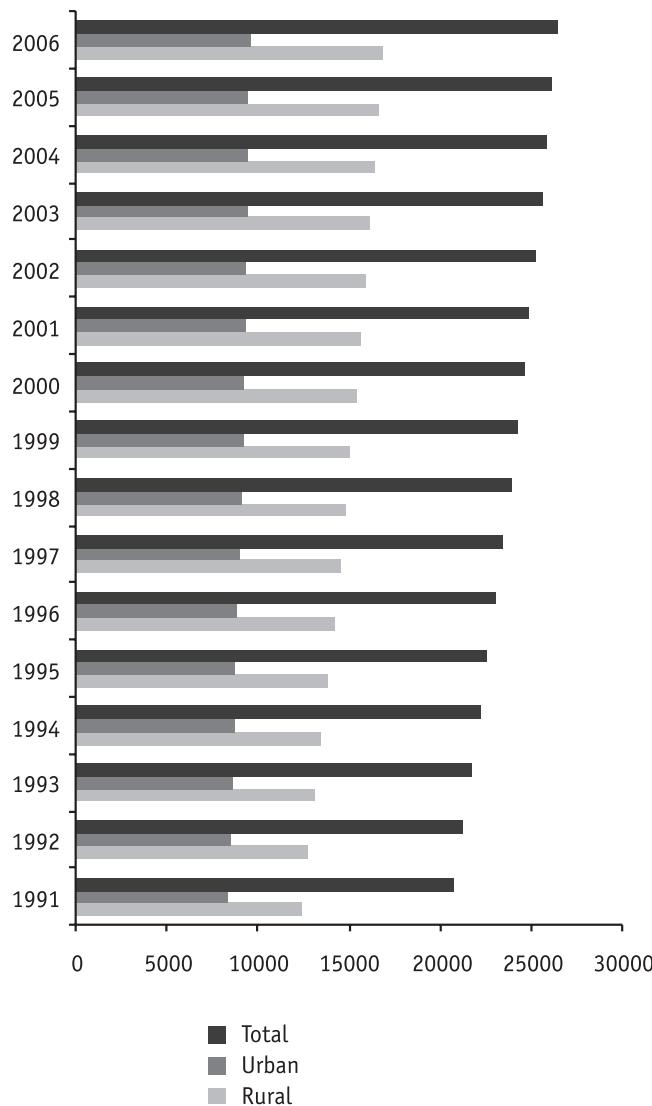
Migration of population – the flow of people (migrants) across borders of a country (regions, internally) related to the change of domicile (permanent residence). Migration is distinguished as internal (within a country) or external (outside of a country).

Dynamics of available population
(thousands)

Years	Number of population x)			Number of newly born		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
1991	20702,8	10475,3	10227,5	723,4	351,2	372,2
1992	21201,3	10718,1	10483,2	710,5	345,5	365,0
1993	21697,2	10962,8	10734,4	692,3	336,7	355,6
1994	22186,9	11199,5	10987,4	657,7	315,1	342,6
1995	22556,7	11382,0	11174,7	678,0	328,3	349,7
1996	23001,6	11591,4	11410,2	634,8	308,0	326,8
1997	23443,7	11803,5	11640,2	602,7	292,7	310,0
1998	23867,4	12008,2	11859,2	553,7	268,8	284,9
1999	24230,6	12183,1	12047,5	544,8	264,7	280,1
2000	24582,8	12350,1	12232,7	527,6	256,3	271,3
2001	24908,2	12504,9	12403,3	512,9	249,0	263,9
2002	25210,8	12650,4	12560,4	532,5	257,9	274,6
2003	25523,0	12799,1	12723,9	508,4	245,6	262,8
2004	25802,5	12931,8	12870,7	540,4	262,1	278,3
2005	26116,4	13083,4	13033,0	533,5	258,2	275,3
2006	26407,8	13223,4	13184,4	555,9	269,1	286,8

x) At the beginning of year

Number of population
(available, at the beginning of year; thousands)



**Births, deaths and natural increase of population by sex
(persons)**

	Women				Men			
	births	deaths, total	of which under 1year	natural increase	births	deaths, total	of which under 1year	natural increase
Total population								
1991	351227	61009	10825	290218	372193	69285	14579	302908
1992	345441	66842	11208	278599	365018	73250	15475	291768
1993	336690	70144	9306	266546	355634	75150	13027	280484
1994	315078	71614	7891	243464	342647	76809	10923	265838
1995	328279	69668	7285	258611	349720	75771	10185	273949
1996	308059	68870	6776	239189	326783	75959	8905	250824
1997	292733	65446	5884	227287	309961	71885	8024	238076
1998	268822	68018	5146	200804	284923	72508	7212	212415
1999	264693	62200	4599	202493	280095	68329	6455	211766
2000	256313	64804	4286	191509	271267	70794	5805	200473
2001	249021	63016	4015	186005	263929	69526	5412	194403
2002	257871	65347	3741	192524	274640	71681	5081	202959
2003	245630	64772	3476	180858	262827	71161	4934	191666
2004	262112	61479	3373	200633	278269	68878	4842	209391
2005	258218	66016	3393	192202	275312	74569	4590	200743
Urban population								
1991	108559	26932	3057	81627	116185	30003	4264	86182
1992	106224	28816	3327	77408	112572	30468	4551	82104
1993	99736	29999	2769	69737	105823	31817	3979	74006
1994	97058	30490	2465	66568	104619	32571	3376	72048
1995	101335	30375	2496	70960	107572	33787	3462	73785
1996	95667	30782	2233	64885	101972	34810	3140	67162
1997	90653	29160	2009	61493	96451	32663	2750	63788
1998	84217	29401	1750	54816	88992	31766	2543	57226
1999	81948	27743	1620	54205	87736	30900	2342	56836
2000	79961	28935	1567	51026	83873	32195	2136	51678
2001	77299	28098	1404	49201	82193	31645	1995	50548
2002	78890	29490	1327	49400	84422	32599	1912	51823

Continued

	Women				Men			
	births	deaths, total	of which under 1year	natural increase	births	deaths, total	of which under 1year	natural increase
2003	74999	28311	1297	46688	80843	31790	1927	49053
2004	81150	27064	1264	54086	86859	30519	1870	56340
2005	79719	29171	1249	50548	84970	33414	1828	51556
Rural population								
1991	242668	34077	7768	208591	256008	39282	10315	216726
1992	239217	38026	7881	201191	252446	42782	10924	209664
1993	236954	40145	6537	196809	249811	43333	9048	206478
1994	218020	41124	5426	176896	238028	44238	7547	193790
1995	226944	39293	4789	187651	242148	41984	6723	200164
1996	212392	38088	4543	174304	224811	41149	5765	183662
1997	202080	36286	3875	165794	213510	39222	5274	174288
1998	184605	38617	3396	145988	195931	40742	4669	155189
1999	182745	34457	2979	148288	192359	37429	4113	154930
2000	176352	35869	2719	140483	187394	38599	3669	148795
2001	171722	34918	2611	136804	181736	37881	3417	143855
2002	178981	35857	2414	143124	190218	39082	3169	151136
2003	170631	36461	2179	134170	181984	39371	3007	142613
2004	180962	34415	2109	146547	191410	38359	2972	153051
2005	178499	36845	2144	141654	190342	41155	2762	149187

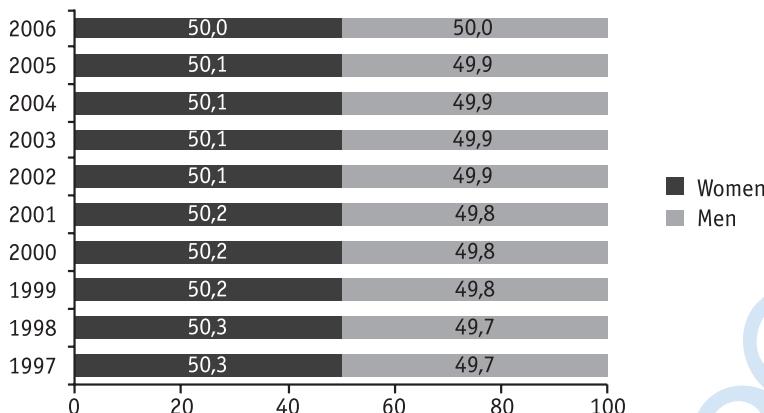
Births, deaths and natural increase in cities and towns having 50 000 population and over in 2005

	Live-births			Deaths			Natural increase		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
Tashkent	33663	16213	17450	18540	8724	9816	15123	7489	7634
Angren	2652	1288	1364	1066	470	596	1586	818	768
Asaka	1016	479	537	285	129	156	731	350	381
Andizhan	6324	3015	3309	2209	990	1219	4115	2025	2090
Bekabad	1516	726	790	612	253	359	904	473	431
Bukhara	3075	1464	1611	1148	556	592	1927	908	1019
Gulistan	1272	642	630	413	181	232	859	461	398
Djizhak	2555	1182	1370	603	270	333	1952	915	1037
Denau	1289	595	694	355	161	194	934	434	500
Zarafshan	1100	526	574	346	140	206	754	386	368
Kagan	880	444	436	344	162	182	536	282	254
Kattakurgan	1368	708	660	455	194	261	913	514	399
Karshi	3772	1842	1930	975	415	560	2797	1427	1370
Kokand	3565	1741	1824	1471	699	772	2094	1042	1052
Kasan	543	257	286	246	107	139	297	150	147
Margilan	3509	1704	1805	975	473	502	2534	1231	1303
Navoi	1854	865	989	705	311	394	1149	554	595
Namangan	8263	4013	4250	2085	973	1112	6178	3040	3138
Nukus	4669	2283	2386	1472	684	788	3197	1599	1598
Olmalyk	1925	991	934	1160	516	644	765	475	290
Samarkand	5439	2608	2831	2561	1197	1364	2878	1411	1467
Termez	2365	1165	1200	570	256	314	1795	909	886
Urgench	2488	1273	1215	929	437	492	1559	836	723
Fergana	3028	1479	1549	1460	719	741	1568	760	808
Khodjaili	1778	884	894	523	247	276	1255	637	618
Chirchik	1955	958	997	1380	707	673	575	251	324
Chust	815	362	453	265	128	137	550	234	316
Shakhrisabz	738	381	357	377	174	203	361	207	154
Shakhrikhan	827	381	446	241	119	122	586	262	324
Yangiyul	1209	580	629	577	284	293	632	296	336

**Share of urban and rural population in total number of population
(in percentage)**

	Urban population		Rural population	
	1991	2006	1991	2006
Republic of Uzbekistan	40,5	36,2	59,5	63,8
Republic of Karakalpakstan	48,2	48,8	51,8	51,2
regions:				
Andijan	32,2	29,5	67,8	70,5
Bukhara	34,5	29,7	65,5	70,3
Djizak	28,7	30,0	71,	70,0
Kashkadarya	26,3	24,8	73,7	75,2
Navoi	41,2	39,6	58,8	60,4
Namangan	38,2	37,3	61,8	62,7
Samarkand	30,8	25,6	69,2	74,4
Surkhandarya	19,3	19,3	80,7	80,7
Syrdarya	34,9	31,4	65,1	68,6
Tashkent	44,2	39,3	55,8	60,7
Fergana	31,2	28,3	68,8	71,7
Khorezm	27,4	22,3	72,6	77,7
City of Tashkent	100	100	–	0,0

**Number of resident population by sex
(at the beginning of year; in percentage)**



Number of resident population
(at the beginning of year)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Thousands								
Total	20607,7	21106,3	21602,2	22091,9	22461,6	22906,5	23348,6	23772,3
women	10419,7	10662,5	10907,1	11143,8	11326,3	11535,6	11747,7	11952,4
men	10188,0	10443,8	10695,1	10948,1	11135,3	11370,9	11600,9	11819,9
Urban population	8305,2	8450,0	8526,0	8614,8	8670,9	8768,1	8878,4	8993,2
women	4236,6	4308,4	4344,7	4385,6	4416,9	4458,2	4511,3	4566,5
men	4068,6	4141,6	4181,3	4229,2	4254,0	4309,9	4367,1	4426,7
Rural population	12302,5	12656,3	13076,2	13477,1	13790,7	14138,4	14470,2	14779,1
women	6183,1	6354,1	6562,4	6758,2	6909,4	7077,4	7236,4	7385,9
men	6119,4	6302,2	6513,8	6718,9	6881,3	7061,0	7233,8	7393,2
Share of women and men in the total population, in percentage								
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
women	50,6	50,5	50,5	50,4	50,4	50,4	50,3	50,3
men	49,4	49,5	49,5	49,6	49,6	49,6	49,7	49,7
Urban population	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
women	51,0	51,0	51,0	51,0	51,0	50,8	50,8	50,8
men	49,0	49,0	49,0	49,0	49,0	49,2	49,2	49,2
Rural population	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
women	50,2	50,2	50,2	50,1	50,1	50,0	50,0	50,0
men	49,8	49,8	49,8	49,9	49,9	50,0	50,0	50,0

Continued

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Thousands								
Total	24135,6	24487,7	24813,1	25115,8	25427,9	25707,4	26021,3	26312,7
women	12127,4	12294,4	12449,2	12594,7	12743,4	12876,0	13027,7	13167,6
men	12008,2	12193,3	12363,9	12521,1	12684,5	12831,4	12993,6	13145,1
Urban population	9086,5	9165,5	9225,3	9286,9	9340,7	9381,3	9441,9	9495,1
women	4610,0	4643,6	4669,5	4696,6	4719,6	4736,0	4764,1	4787,8
men	4476,5	4521,9	4555,8	4590,3	4621,1	4645,3	4677,8	4707,3
Rural population	15049,1	15322,2	15587,8	15828,9	16087,2	16326,1	16579,4	16817,6
women	7517,4	7650,8	7779,7	7898,1	8023,8	8140,0	8263,6	8379,8
men	7531,7	7671,4	7808,1	7930,8	8063,4	8186,1	8315,8	8437,8
Share of women and men in the total population, in percentage								
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
women	50,2	50,2	50,2	50,1	50,1	50,1	50,1	50,0
men	49,8	49,8	49,8	49,9	49,9	49,9	49,9	50,0
Urban population	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
women	50,7	50,7	50,6	50,6	50,5	50,5	50,5	50,4
men	49,3	49,3	49,4	49,4	49,5	49,5	49,5	49,6
Rural population	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
women	50,0	49,9	49,9	49,9	49,9	49,9	49,8	49,8
men	50,0	50,1	50,1	50,1	50,1	50,1	50,2	50,2

Number of resident population by sex as of January 1, 2001
 (thousands)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	24813,1	12449,2	12363,9	9225,3	4669,5	4555,8	15587,8	7779,7	7808,1
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1527,0	764,0	763,0	738,4	372,8	365,6	788,6	391,2	397,4
regions:									
Andijan	2216,5	1110,7	1105,8	665,6	336,9	328,7	1550,9	773,8	777,1
Bukhara	1437,7	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	2212,5	1105,1	1107,4	559,1	279,0	280,1	1653,4	826,1	827,3
Navoi	791,1	393,7	397,4	319,1	157,0	162,1	472,0	236,7	235,3
Namangan	1953,2	974,4	978,8	731,8	365,7	366,1	1221,4	608,7	612,7
Samarkand	2710,0	1358,3	1351,7	727,6	368,4	359,2	1982,4	989,9	992,5
Surkhandarya	1770,4	879,3	891,1	349,3	175,0	174,3	1421,1	704,3	716,8
Syrdarya	649,9	324,3	325,6	207,9	101,0	106,9	442,0	223,3	218,7
Tashkent	2370,2	1193,5	1176,7	950,4	484,3	466,1	1419,8	709,2	710,6
Fergana	2697,5	1353,1	1344,4	780,8	398,7	382,1	1916,7	954,4	962,3
Khorezm	1347,7	678,3	669,4	316,6	161,8	154,8	1031,1	516,5	514,6
City of Tashkent	2137,9	1095,1	1042,8	2137,9	1095,1	1042,8	-	-	-

Number of resident population by sex as of January 1, 2002
 (thousands)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	25115,8	12594,7	12521,1	9286,9	4696,6	4590,3	15828,9	7898,1	7930,8
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1540,1	770,8	769,3	753,7	380,7	373,0	786,4	390,1	396,3
regions:									
Andijan	2247,4	1125,5	1121,9	673,4	340,7	332,7	1574,0	784,8	789,2
Bukhara	1456,1	731,9	724,2	444,2	222,5	221,7	1011,9	509,4	502,5
Djizak	1005,7	503,5	502,2	301,8	153,7	148,1	703,9	349,8	354,1
Kashkadarya	2253,7	1125,6	1128,1	566,0	282,5	283,5	1687,7	843,1	844,6
Navoi	795,8	396,0	399,8	319,4	157,0	162,4	476,4	239,0	237,4
Namangan	1982,7	988,8	993,9	743,8	371,4	372,4	1238,9	617,4	621,5
Samarkand	2749,8	1377,6	1372,2	729,8	369,1	360,7	2020,0	1008,5	1011,5
Surkhandarya	1801,0	894,4	906,6	353,5	177,1	176,4	1447,5	717,3	730,2
Syrdarya	657,2	327,8	329,4	208,9	101,5	107,4	448,3	226,3	222,0
Tashkent	2390,6	1202,6	1188,0	953,0	484,9	468,1	1437,6	717,7	719,9
Fergana	2729,8	1368,3	1361,5	785,2	400,6	384,6	1944,6	967,7	976,9
Khorezm	1369,3	689,0	680,3	317,6	162,0	155,6	1051,7	527,0	524,7
City of Tashkent	2136,6	1092,9	1043,7	2136,6	1092,9	1043,7	-	-	-

Number of resident population by sex as of January 1, 2003
 (thousands)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	25427,9	12743,4	12684,5	9340,7	4719,6	4621,1	16087,2	8023,8	8063,4
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1551,6	776,4	775,2	760,1	384,5	375,6	791,5	391,9	399,6
regions:									
Andijan	2279,7	1141,2	1138,5	680,6	344,2	336,4	1599,1	797,0	802,1
Bukhara	1473,9	740,8	733,1	445,4	223,1	222,3	1028,5	517,7	510,8
Djizak	1019,5	510,2	509,3	304,2	154,9	149,3	715,3	355,3	360,0
Kashkadarya	2294,7	1145,8	1148,9	572,5	285,6	286,9	1722,2	860,2	862,0
Navoi	799,7	397,6	402,1	319,0	156,5	162,5	480,7	241,1	239,6
Namangan	2013,7	1003,8	1009,9	755,3	376,6	378,7	1258,4	627,2	631,2
Samarkand	2789,1	1396,6	1392,5	731,6	369,8	361,8	2057,5	1026,8	1030,7
Surkhandarya	1834,3	910,9	923,4	357,8	179,3	178,5	1476,5	731,6	744,9
Syrdarya	664,1	331,2	332,9	209,5	101,7	107,8	454,6	229,5	225,1
Tashkent	2411,8	1212,0	1199,8	956,6	485,9	470,7	1455,2	726,1	729,1
Fergana	2765,7	1385,0	1380,7	790,2	402,7	387,5	1975,5	982,3	993,2
Khorezm	1390,9	699,5	691,4	318,7	162,4	156,3	1072,2	537,1	535,1
City of Tashkent	2139,2	1092,4	1046,8	2139,2	1092,4	1046,8	-	-	-

Number of resident population by sex as of January 1, 2004
 (thousands)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	25707,4	12876,0	12831,4	9381,3	4736,0	4645,3	16326,1	8140,0	8186,1
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1560,3	780,6	779,7	760,6	384,8	375,8	799,7	395,8	403,9
regions:									
Andjian	2309,1	1155,2	1153,9	687,1	347,2	339,9	1622,0	808,0	814,0
Bukhara	1490,1	748,9	741,2	446,4	223,6	222,8	1043,7	525,3	518,4
Djizak	1030,7	515,8	514,9	308,6	157,2	151,4	722,1	358,6	363,5
Kashkadarya	2336,4	1166,4	1170,0	579,7	289,5	290,2	1756,7	876,9	879,8
Navoi	804,2	399,6	404,6	319,8	156,5	163,3	484,4	243,1	241,3
Namangan	2042,5	1017,7	1024,8	765,2	381,4	383,8	1277,3	636,3	641,0
Samarkand	2826,1	1414,6	1411,5	732,6	370,0	362,6	2093,5	1044,6	1048,9
Surkhandarya	2864,2	925,8	938,4	361,3	181,2	180,1	1502,9	744,6	758,3
Syrdarya	668,5	333,1	335,4	209,7	101,7	108,0	458,8	231,4	227,4
Tashkent	2430,4	1219,5	1210,9	960,6	486,7	473,9	1469,8	732,8	737,0
Fergana	2799,2	1401,2	1398,0	795,0	404,9	390,1	2004,2	996,3	1007,9
Khorezm	1410,3	708,8	701,5	319,3	162,5	156,8	1091,0	546,3	544,7
City of Tashkent	2135,4	1088,8	1046,6	2135,4	1088,8	1046,6	-	-	-

Number of resident population by sex as of January 1, 2005
 (thousands)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	26021,3	13027,7	12993,6	9441,9	4764,1	4677,8	16579,4	8263,6	8315,8
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1569,9	784,8	785,1	764,9	387,4	377,5	805,0	397,4	407,6
regions:									
Andijan	2342,7	1171,6	1171,1	693,7	350,3	343,4	1649,0	821,3	827,7
Bukhara	1507,6	757,6	750,0	448,2	224,4	223,8	1059,4	533,2	526,2
Djizak	1043,3	522,1	521,1	313,0	159,4	153,6	730,3	362,7	367,6
Kashkadarya	2378,5	1187,4	1191,1	589,0	294,3	294,7	1789,5	893,1	896,4
Navoi	810,2	401,9	408,3	321,6	156,7	164,9	488,6	245,2	243,4
Namangan	2073,2	1032,7	1040,5	773,6	385,5	388,1	1299,6	647,2	652,4
Samarkand	2867,1	1435,1	1432,0	737,1	372,3	364,8	2130,0	1062,8	1067,2
Surkhandarya	1894,9	941,0	953,9	365,6	183,4	182,2	1529,3	757,6	771,7
Syrdarya	672,2	335,0	337,2	210,2	102,0	108,2	462,0	233,0	229,0
Tashkent	2452,3	1229,5	1222,8	965,9	488,8	477,1	1486,4	740,7	745,7
Fergana	2840,9	1421,2	1419,7	802,3	408,3	394,0	2038,6	1012,9	1025,7
Khorezm	1432,8	719,8	713,0	321,1	163,3	157,8	1111,7	556,5	555,2
City of Tashkent	2135,7	1088,0	1047,7	2135,7	1088,0	1047,7	-	-	-

Number of resident population by sex as of January 1, 2006
 (thousands)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	26312,7	13167,6	13145,1	9495,1	4787,8	4707,3	16817,6	8379,8	8437,8
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1571,9	785,3	786,6	763,9	386,7	377,2	808,0	398,6	409,4
regions:									
Andijan	2375,9	1187,7	1188,2	699,8	353,2	346,6	1676,1	834,5	841,6
Bukhara	1525,9	766,8	759,1	450,1	225,3	224,8	1075,8	541,5	534,3
Djizak	1051,4	525,9	525,5	314,5	160,0	154,5	736,9	365,9	371,0
Kashkadarya	2420,4	1208,2	1212,2	597,5	298,6	298,9	1822,9	909,6	913,3
Navoi	812,7	403,1	409,6	321,4	156,4	165,0	491,3	246,7	244,6
Namangan	2103,6	1047,9	1055,7	782,4	389,8	392,6	1321,2	658,1	663,1
Samarkand	2907,5	1455,1	1452,4	741,4	374,2	367,2	2166,1	1080,9	1085,2
Surkhandarya	1925,1	955,7	969,4	370,4	186,1	184,3	1554,7	769,6	785,1
Syrdarya	676,9	337,1	339,8	211,5	102,7	108,8	465,4	234,4	231,0
Tashkent	2468,0	1236,5	1231,5	969,8	490,4	479,4	1498,2	746,1	752,1
Fergana	2878,9	1439,1	1439,8	809,5	411,6	397,9	2069,4	1027,5	1041,9
Khorezm	1453,9	730,3	723,6	322,3	163,9	158,4	1131,6	566,4	565,2
City of Tashkent	2140,6	1088,9	1051,7	2140,6	1088,9	1051,7	-	-	-

Age composition of population by sex

(at the beginning of year; thousands)

	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total population								
Total	12294,4	12193,3	12449,2	12363,9	12594,7	12521,1	12743,4	12684,5
including at the age of, years:								
0-2	811,3	853,4	774,4	814,4	756,0	795,7	749,9	792,2
3-5	923,3	969,4	902,3	949,3	845,6	891,2	804,1	844,7
6-7	645,8	673,9	624,0	651,9	622,1	650,2	614,4	645,7
8-15	2497,0	2570,1	2534,3	2613,8	2542,4	2631,3	2529,6	2623,3
16-17	530,0	536,6	555,3	564,2	589,9	599,3	617,4	629,1
18-19	490,2	501,1	508,8	517,9	525,9	531,5	550,5	558,4
20-24	1101,5	1117,6	1126,2	1144,5	1151,5	1171,5	1191,4	1211,0
25-29	984,6	990,0	999,2	1013,6	1014,9	1032,7	1023,6	1036,9
30-34	867,5	835,2	878,1	848,1	898,3	874,6	923,5	909,8
35-39	851,2	822,3	856,3	820,8	855,1	812,6	846,9	805,2
40-49	1177,7	1137,2	1242,9	1201,1	1313,5	1269,9	1372,4	1325,3
50-59	520,6	505,5	542,4	523,7	570,1	547,0	613,0	581,3
60-69	497,7	438,6	502,7	448,7	501,7	453,4	487,8	448,5
70 and over	396,0	242,4	402,3	251,9	407,7	260,2	418,9	273,1

Continued

	2004		2005		2006	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total population						
Total	12876,0	12831,4	13027,7	12993,6	13167,6	13145,1
including at the age of, years:						
0-2	739,7	784,3	729,9	776,3	753,7	800,3
3-5	767,5	806,1	732,5	769,4	742,8	784,1
6-7	582,4	614,5	552,5	584,6	515,6	540,9
8-15	2525,4	2625,1	2521,1	2627,5	2485,5	2594,1
16-17	627,0	642,5	636,8	656,4	610,9	632,3
18-19	584,9	593,5	623,1	629,4	622,1	636,5
20-24	1229,9	1248,3	1269,8	1287,4	1333,5	1348,7
25-29	1042,2	1051,7	1061,3	1066,8	1091,5	1103,3
30-34	936,0	935,3	948,9	961,4	971	979,6
35-39	849,9	806,8	852,8	808,5	853,2	818,5
40-49	1434,5	1382,1	1500,1	1442,1	1534,9	1468,1
50-59	670,0	630,8	731,3	683,7	799,9	751,9
60-69	465,1	431,5	443,4	415,2	428,2	395,7
70 and over	421,5	278,9	424,2	284,9	424,8	291,1

Continued

	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Urban population								
Total	4643,6	4521,9	4669,5	4555,8	4696,6	4590,3	4719,6	4621,1
including at the age of, years:								
0-2	252,2	266,8	241,1	253,7	235,0	247,4	231,9	244,6
3-5	288,7	302,8	282,2	296,5	264,8	279,4	250,5	264,8
6-7	202,4	212,3	191,9	201,8	194,0	202,9	192,8	201,6
8-15	828,0	854,3	831,9	859,8	823,1	854,3	809,7	842,0
16-17	183,9	186,8	192,6	196,2	203,7	207,7	209,8	214,6
18-19	176,8	182,6	180,9	186,8	186,6	190,2	195,1	199,8
20-24	411,3	415,6	415,1	422,0	416,9	428,7	427,1	440,6
25-29	391,0	405,4	390,7	399,3	391,3	395,0	389,2	389,9
30-34	339,5	349,9	347,3	365,0	359,2	380,6	370,1	393,7
35-39	343,8	329,6	340,2	326,0	334,7	321,0	327,8	316,4
40-49	527,3	492,8	546,0	510,6	566,6	531,2	581,9	546,3
50-59	261,6	236,6	270,1	244,5	281,3	254,3	299,1	269,3
60-69	234,4	185,7	235,5	190,3	235,0	191,7	228,4	188,0
70 and over	202,7	100,7	204,0	103,3	204,4	105,9	206,2	109,5

Continued

	2004		2005		2006	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Urban population						
Total	4736,0	4645,3	4764,1	4677,8	4787,8	4707,3
including at the age of, years:						
0-2	227,0	241,4	222,3	238,3	231,5	246,7
3-5	239,3	251,8	228,6	239,5	229,8	242,2
6-7	182,1	192,0	172,2	182,8	160,4	169,4
8-15	799,9	833,7	790,4	825,4	777,7	812,8
16-17	210,9	216,9	212,0	219,3	199,1	207,3
18-19	204,9	210,0	217,3	221,4	212,4	218,6
20-24	435,4	449,8	443,7	459,4	468,4	481,7
25-29	390,1	388,4	390,9	386,9	397,8	399,1
30-34	374,4	396,9	378,9	400,1	377,8	382,2
35-39	328,5	322,8	329,3	329,3	334,4	349,6
40-49	597,4	560,7	615,6	576,3	618,2	581,5
50-59	322,9	290,2	350,7	314,8	374,9	336,6
60-69	218,4	179,9	208,8	172,2	202,5	165,7
70 and over	204,8	110,8	203,4	112,1	202,9	113,9

Continued

	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Rural population								
Total	7650,8	7671,4	7779,7	7808,1	7898,1	7930,8	8023,8	8063,4
including at the age of, years:								
0-2	559,1	586,6	533,3	560,7	521,0	548,3	518,0	547,6
3-5	634,6	666,6	620,1	652,8	580,8	611,8	553,6	579,9
6-7	443,4	461,6	432,1	450,1	428,1	447,3	421,6	444,1
8-15	1669,0	1715,8	1702,4	1754,0	1719,3	1777,0	1719,9	1781,3
16-17	346,1	349,8	362,7	368,0	386,2	391,6	407,6	414,5
18-19	313,4	318,5	327,9	331,1	339,3	341,3	355,4	358,6
20-24	690,2	702,0	711,1	722,5	734,6	742,8	764,3	770,4
25-29	593,6	584,6	608,5	614,3	623,6	637,7	634,4	647,0
30-34	528,0	485,3	530,8	483,1	539,1	494,0	553,4	516,1
35-39	507,4	492,7	516,1	494,8	520,4	491,6	519,1	488,8
40-49	650,4	644,4	696,9	690,5	746,9	738,7	790,5	779,0
50-59	259,0	268,9	272,3	279,2	288,8	292,7	313,9	312,0
60-69	263,3	252,9	267,2	258,4	266,7	261,7	259,4	260,5
70 and over	193,3	141,7	198,3	148,6	203,3	154,3	212,7	163,6

Continued

	2004		2005		2006	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Rural population						
Total	8140,0	8186,1	8263,6	8315,8	8379,8	8437,8
including at the age of, years:						
0-2	512,7	542,9	507,6	538,0	522,2	553,6
3-5	528,2	554,3	503,9	529,9	513,0	541,9
6-7	400,3	422,5	380,3	401,8	355,2	371,5
8-15	1725,5	1791,4	1730,7	1802,1	1707,8	1781,3
16-17	416,1	425,6	424,8	437,1	411,8	425,0
18-19	380,0	383,5	405,8	408,0	409,7	417,9
20-24	794,5	798,5	826,1	828,0	865,1	867,0
25-29	652,1	663,3	670,4	679,9	693,7	704,2
30-34	561,6	538,4	570,0	561,3	593,2	597,4
35-39	521,4	484,0	523,5	479,2	518,8	468,9
40-49	837,1	821,4	884,5	865,8	916,7	886,6
50-59	347,1	340,6	380,6	368,9	425,0	415,3
60-69	246,7	251,6	234,6	243,0	225,7	230,0
70 and over	216,7	168,1	220,8	172,8	221,9	177,2

Women and men ratio by age groups

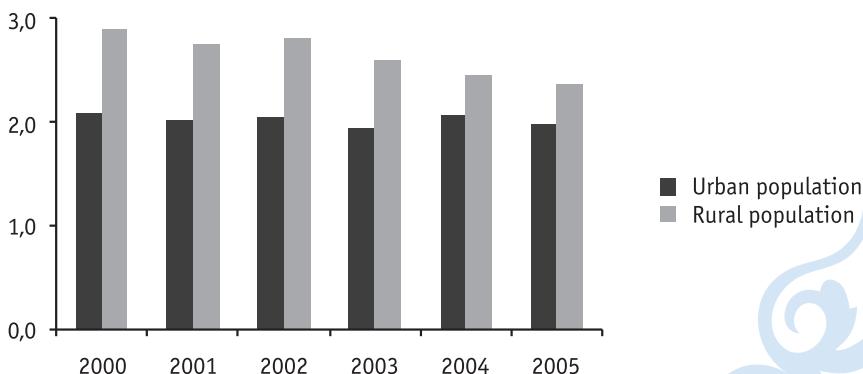
(at the beginning of year; number of women per 1000 men of the respective age group)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	1007	1006	1005	1003	1003	1002
including at the age of, years:						
under 5	949	950	949	947	945	943
5-9	960	955	954	953	952	950
10-14	968	968	964	962	962	961
15-19	984	984	982	979	975	970
20-24	984	983	984	985	985	989
25-29	986	983	987	991	990	989
30-34	1035	1027	1015	1001	1000	991
35-39	1043	1052	1052	1053	1046	1042
40-44	1029	1030	1033	1040	1044	1052
45-49	1042	1041	1038	1036	1036	1038
50-54	1064	1063	1066	1063	1061	1056
55-59	992	1004	1033	1061	1072	1077
60-64	1087	1085	1061	1039	1021	1015
65-69	1170	1136	1123	1123	1134	1137
70-74	1258	1276	1288	1289	1279	1248
75-79	1852	1652	1513	1437	1342	1333
80 and over	2351	2335	2294	2270	2202	2140

Women and men ratio, by regions as of January 1, 2006
(persons)

	Number of men per 1000 women		
	total population	urban population	rural population
Republic of Uzbekistan	1002	1017	993
Republic of Karakalpakstan	998	1025	974
regions:			
Andijan	1000	1019	991
Bukhara	1010	1002	1013
Djizak	1001	1036	986
Kashkadarya	997	999	996
Navoi	984	947	1009
Namangan	993	993	992
Samarkand	1002	1019	996
Surkhandarya	986	1009	980
Syrdarya	992	944	1015
Tashkent	1004	1023	992
Fergana	1000	1035	986
Khorezm	1009	1035	1002
City of Tashkent	1035	1035	-

Total fertility rate
(per 1000 women)



Total fertility rate
(per 1000 women)

Years	Total population	Urban population	Rural population
1991	4,199	3,130	4,994
1992	4,004	3,001	4,726
1993	3,800	2,793	4,500
1994	3,537	2,693	4,091
1995	3,597	2,803	4,125
1996	3,309	2,623	3,759
1997	3,083	2,453	3,491
1998	2,815	2,259	3,175
1999	2,720	2,189	3,061
2000	2,585	2,095	2,894
2001	2,469	2,021	2,748
2002	2,518	2,049	2,807
2003	2,357	1,934	2,614
2004	2,455	2,063	2,691
2005	2,361	1,987	2,582

Number of live births by maternal age and birth order in 2005

	Total number of children	Including order of birth		
		1 child	2 child	3 and more
Total population				
Total	533530	198619	149440	185471
15-19	14032	13312	680	40
20-24	226000	140150	72275	13575
25-29	176257	35247	60592	80418
30-34	82908	7084	12145	63679
35-39	29163	2319	3172	23672
40-44	4734	501	519	3714
45-49	383	6	46	331
50-54	40	-	7	33
55 and over	13	-	4	9

Continued

	Total number of children	Including order of birth		
		1 child	2 child	3 and more
Urban population				
Total	164689	67247	47747	49695
15-19	6230	5916	301	13
20-24	68422	43939	21264	3219
25-29	52337	12838	19139	20360
30-34	26001	3175	5231	17595
35-39	9877	1113	1524	7240
40-44	1676	260	257	1159
45-49	127	6	25	96
50-54	15	-	4	11
55 and over	4	-	2	2
Rural population				
Total	368841	131372	101693	135776
15-19	7802	7396	379	27
20-24	157578	96211	51011	10356
25-29	123920	22409	41453	60058
30-34	56907	3909	6914	46084
35-39	19286	1206	1648	16432
40-44	3058	241	262	2555
45-49	256	-	21	235
50-54	25	-	3	22
55 and over	9	-	2	7

Deaths by sex and main cause of death in 2005

	Number, persons		Per 100 000 population	
	women	men	women	men
Total	66016	74569	501,9	568,8
of which:				
cardiovascular diseases	39879	39241	303,2	299,3
accidents, poisonings and injuries	2437	7726	18,5	58,9
neoplasms	4908	4996	37,3	38,1
respiratory diseases	5143	6320	39,1	48,2
digestive apparatus diseases	3815	4974	29,0	37,9
infectious and parasitic diseases	1382	2550	10,5	19,5

Deaths by age, sex and main cause of death

	Number of deaths, persons		Per 100 000 population	
	women, 16-54 years	men, 16-59 years	women, 16-54 years	men, 16-59 years
2002				
Total	12216	24261	178,9	349,2
Cardiovascular diseases	3400	7889	49,8	113,5
Accidents, poisonings and injuries	1410	5561	20,6	80,0
Neoplasms	1939	1994	28,4	28,7
Respiratory diseases	898	1430	13,1	20,6
Digestive apparatus diseases	1399	2271	20,5	32,7
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1030	220	15,1	31,8
Other diseases	2140	2908	31,2	41,9
2003				
Total	12092	23935	171,8	333,6
Cardiovascular diseases	3470	8296	49,3	115,6
Accidents, poisonings and injuries	1275	5124	18,1	71,4
Neoplasms	2018	2054	28,7	28,6
Respiratory diseases	764	1272	10,9	17,7
Digestive apparatus diseases	1402	2322	19,9	32,4
Infectious and parasitic diseases	976	2099	13,9	29,3
Other diseases	2187	2768	31,0	38,6
2004				
Total	11848	24184	163,7	326,5
Cardiovascular diseases	3293	8396	45,5	113,4
Accidents, poisonings and injuries	1390	5478	19,2	74,0
Neoplasms	2058	2126	28,4	28,7
Respiratory diseases	634	1009	8,8	13,6
Digestive apparatus diseases	1492	2674	20,6	36,1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	837	1794	11,6	24,2
Other diseases	2144	2707	14,6	18,5

Continued

	Number of deaths, persons		Per 100 000 population	
	women, 16-54 years	men, 16-59 years	women, 16-54 years	men, 16-59 years
2005				
Total	12475	26796	166,3	346,3
Cardiovascular diseases	3632	9800	48,4	126,6
Accidents, poisonings and injuries	1286	5746	17,1	74,2
Neoplasms	2140	2244	28,5	29,0
Respiratory diseases	677	1168	9,0	15,1
Digestive apparatus diseases	1598	2891	21,3	37,4
Infectious and parasitic diseases	848	1809	11,3	23,4
Other diseases	3142	4947	41,9	63,9

Age-specific death rates in 2005

(annual average number of deaths per 1000 population
of corresponding sex and age group)

	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29
Women, years				
Total population	5,040	0,381	0,760	1,083
Urban population	6,108	0,354	0,825	1,055
Rural population	4,428	0,394	0,724	1,099
Men, years				
Total population	5,706	0,668	1,061	1,867
Urban population	7,121	0,654	1,169	2,323
Rural population	4,913	0,675	1,001	1,606

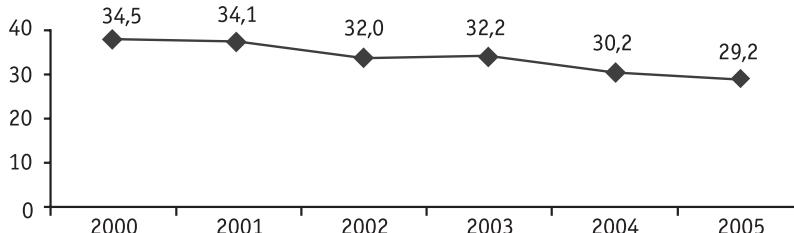
Standardized death rates by main cause of death
 (number of deaths per 100 000 population)

	Death rates by main cause of death						
	all causes	infectious and parasitic diseases	malignant neoplasms	cardio-vascular diseases	respiratory diseases	digestive apparatus diseases	accidents, poisonings and injuries
Both sexes							
1997	1200,5	30,3	87,7	731,8	103,3	70,4	56,8
1998	1236,1	28,6	86,7	782,5	110,7	64,4	53,4
1999	1137,1	26,4	85,2	724,8	91,9	62,1	51,4
2000	1189,5	28,0	84,7	772,3	93,8	62,2	52,9
2001	1144,5	27,5	80,5	748,8	79,8	62,7	52,5
2002	1177,0	27,2	79,4	772,6	82,8	63,2	52,4
2003	1155,4	24,9	78,7	743,9	77,8	60,5	47,3
2004	1078,8	21,7	76,7	693,3	64,6	63,8	47,3
2005	1149,2	21,3	77,4	754,2	66,4	66,7	48,8
Women							
1997	1024,4	21,4	75,0	653,4	86,6	56,8	28,7
1998	1070,9	20,8	75,0	702,5	96,8	52,7	27,3
1999	976,3	18,4	73,4	647,1	78,4	51,3	25,7
2000	1023,8	18,5	74,7	690,3	79,6	52,0	25,9
2001	985,3	18,2	70,4	669,5	66,1	53,3	26,3
2002	1015,3	18,5	69,6	690,0	69,3	53,8	25,3
2003	996,0	16,5	70,3	658,7	63,8	50,4	23,8
2004	928,0	14,9	70,4	608,3	55,0	53,5	22,3
2005	984,2	14,0	70,0	662,4	55,1	55,2	22,1
Men							
1997	1419,4	40,1	104,5	834,3	126,0	85,7	86,7
1998	1442,7	36,9	102,4	889,6	128,7	77,4	81,2
1999	1334,0	35,0	101,1	824,8	109,2	74,4	78,8
2000	1387,1	38,2	98,0	873,4	112,2	73,6	81,4
2001	1328,1	37,4	93,5	841,7	96,7	73,2	80,4
2002	1361,0	36,7	92,1	866,3	99,9	73,7	81,0
2003	1336,6	34,0	89,2	840,6	95,7	72,0	72,0
2004	1247,5	29,0	84,5	788,2	76,6	75,5	73,6
2005	1334,3	29,3	86,6	858,2	79,9	79,4	77,1

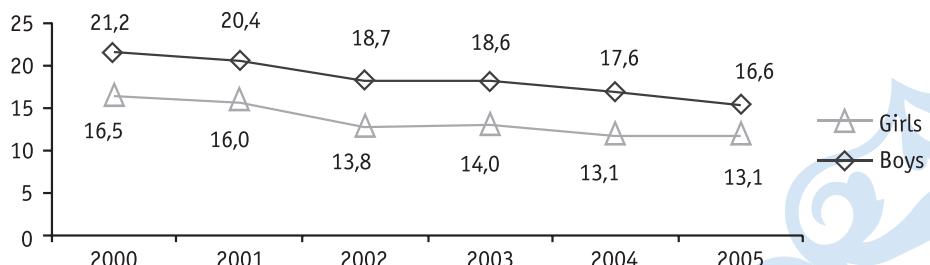
Maternal mortality

Years	Total number of women died from complicated pregnancy, child-birth and post-natal	Per 100 000 live-birth children
1996	132	20,7
1997	174	28,5
1998	158	28,6
1999	170	31,2
2000	182	34,5
2001	175	34,1
2002	170	32,0
2003	164	32,2
2004	169	30,2
2005	156	29,2

Maternal mortality
(per 100 000 live-births)



Infant mortality
(number of deaths at age under 1 year per 1000 live-births)



Infant mortality rates

(number of deaths at age under 1 year per 1000 live-births)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total population						
Girls	16,5	16,0	13,8	14,0	13,1	13,1
Boys	21,2	20,4	18,7	18,6	17,6	16,6
Urban population						
Girls	19,5	18,0	16,9	17,1	15,8	15,6
Boys	25,2	24,1	22,8	23,6	21,8	21,4
Rural population						
Girls	15,2	15,1	13,7	12,6	11,8	12,0
Boys	19,4	18,7	16,9	12,6	15,7	14,5

Life expectancy at birth, by sex

(years)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total population						
Both sexes	70,8	71,3	71,2	71,6	71,2	71,8
women	73,2	73,6	73,5	73,8	73,6	74,1
men	68,4	68,9	68,9	69,4	68,9	69,6
Urban population						
Both sexes	70,2	70,7	70,5	71,1	70,7	71,1
women	73,5	74,0	73,6	74,3	74,0	74,3
men	66,8	67,3	67,3	67,9	67,4	67,9
Rural population						
Both sexes	71,2	71,7	71,7	71,9	71,6	72,2
women	72,9	73,3	73,3	73,4	73,3	73,8
men	69,6	70,1	70,2	70,5	70,0	70,7

Average age of population as of January 1, 2006

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	26,0	26,7	25,4	28,4	29,4	27,4	24,7	25,1	24,3
Republic of Karakalpakstan	25,1	25,6	24,7	25,8	26,4	25,2	24,5	24,8	24,3
regions:									
Andijan	26,0	26,7	25,6	27,1	27,8	26,3	25,8	26,3	25,4
Bukhara	26,1	27,0	26,0	29,6	30,3	28,9	25,3	25,7	24,9
Djizak	24,1	25,3	24,1	27,2	28,2	26,1	23,6	24	23,2
Kashkadarya	24,2	24,6	23,8	26,9	27,4	26,4	23,4	23,7	23
Navoi	26,0	26,8	26,0	28,3	28,9	27,8	25,2	25,5	24,8
Namangan	25,1	26,0	25,1	26,1	26,7	25,5	25,2	25,6	24,8
Samarkand	24,1	25,4	24,4	28,6	29,4	27,7	23,7	24	23,3
Surkhandarya	24,1	24,4	23,8	27,2	27,5	26,8	23,4	23,7	23,1
Syrdarya	24,1	25,1	24,3	25,9	26,1	25,7	24,2	24,7	23,7
Tashkent	27,1	28,3	26,7	29,6	30,9	28,4	26,1	26,7	25,6
Fergana	26,1	27,1	25,8	28,4	29,4	27,4	25,7	26,1	25,2
Khorezm	25,0	25,7	24,7	26,9	27,8	26,0	24,7	25,1	24,3
City of Tashkent	31,1	32,7	29,4	31,1	32,7	29,4	-	-	-

Distribution of families by type in 2005

(data of household sampling surveys)

	In percentage
Married couple with children	25,6
Married couple without children	3,4
Married couple with/without children and other relatives	36,6
Two and more married couples with/without children and other relatives	18,3
One parent families headed by mother	2,3
One parent families headed by father	0,2
One parent families headed by mother (father) with parents of mother (father) and other relatives	3,6
Other families	10,0
Total	100,0

Marital status by age in 2005

(data of household sampling surveys, in percentage)

Age	Never married		Married	
	women	men	women	men
16-19 x)	60,4	31,3	1,4	0,4
20-24	28,8	51,9	13,4	5,9
25-29	5,9	12,5	15,7	15,4
30-34	1,8	2,2	14,0	15,1
35-39	1,1	0,9	13,3	13,4
40-49	1,0	0,7	22,5	24,9
50-59	0,6	0,2	11,3	12,4
60-69	0,3	0,1	5,8	8,0
70 and over	0,2	0,2	2,6	4,6

Continued

Age	Widowed		Divorced	
	women	men	women	men
16-19 x)	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,5
20-24	0,9	1,9	7,2	3,7
25-29	1,8	0,3	14,1	12,5
30-34	3,4	0,8	23,3	23,2
35-39	2,8	1,7	15,3	19,5
40-49	14,4	9,4	26,2	25,1
50-59	20,1	11,9	10,4	11,4
60-69	23,0	25,8	2,1	3,2
70 and over	33,4	47,8	1,1	0,8

x) Marital status is determined: for women at the age of 16 years and over, for men at the age of 18 years and over. Men at the age of 16-17 years make up 50,9 percent of the total number of men in the age group of 16-19 years

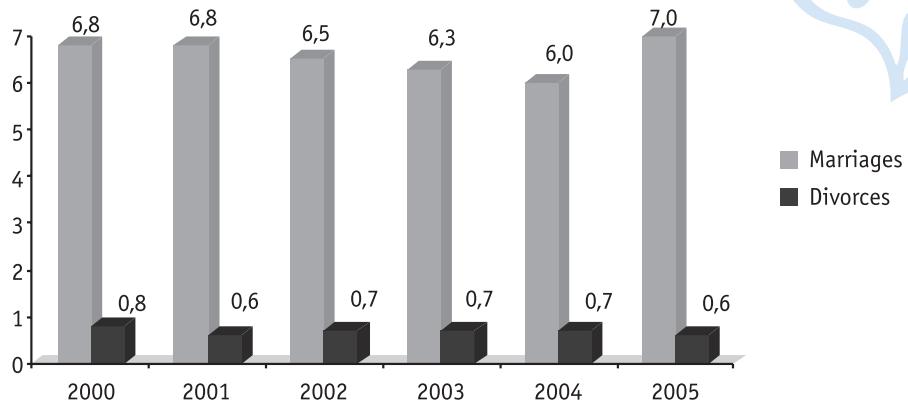
Number of women and men at highest fertility age (20-39) as of January 1, 2006

	Persons		In percentage		Women per 1000 men
	women	men	women	men	
Republic of Uzbekistan	4250184	4249203	50,0	50,0	1000
Republic of Karakalpakstan	263750	263724	50,0	50,0	1000
regions:					
Andijan	390734	393643	49,8	50,2	1007
Bukhara	251576	257752	49,4	50,6	1025
Djizak	157464	158861	49,8	50,2	1009
Kashkadarya	366828	379843	49,1	50,9	1035
Navoi	138892	133350	51,0	49,0	960
Namangan	339748	342358	49,8	50,2	1008
Samarkand	442679	453416	49,4	50,6	1024
Surkhandarya	297869	299644	49,9	50,1	1006
Syrdarya	111160	108880	50,5	49,5	979
Tashkent	402627	390857	50,7	49,3	971
Fergana	466921	469218	49,9	50,1	1005
Khorezm	246152	249278	49,7	50,3	1013
City of Tashkent	373784	348379	51,8	48,2	932

Number of registered marriages and divorces
(thousands)

Years	Number of marriages			Number of divorces		
	total	urban area	rural area	total	urban area	rural area
1991	270,3	102,4	167,9	33,3	23,4	9,9
1992	235,9	87,4	148,5	32,8	24,5	8,3
1993	225,4	82,4	143,0	27,0	19,6	7,4
1994	176,3	67,0	109,3	24,3	18,0	6,3
1995	170,8	62,6	108,2	21,2	16,0	5,2
1996	171,7	63,3	108,4	20,2	14,7	5,5
1997	181,1	68,2	112,9	21,5	15,6	5,9
1998	170,5	64,7	105,8	21,9*)	15,9*)	6,0*)
1999	175,9	66,4	109,5	22,3*)	14,7*)	7,6*)
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	155,8	61,6	94,2	17,4	11,0	6,4
2005	184,0	66,3	117,7	16,4	9,8	6,6

Dynamics of marriage and divorce rates (per 1000 population)



Marriages by education of bride and groom

	Total population		Urban population		Rural population	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
2000						
Total married	13632	13632	4339	4339	9293	9293
including with education:						
higher	422	705	185	363	237	342
incomplete higher	296	322	131	150	165	172
secondary special	2020	1357	663	485	1357	872
incomplete secondary	174	151	45	30	129	121
secondary	10719	11091	3315	3307	7404	7784
primary and lower	1	6	-	4	1	2
education not indicated						
2005						
Total married	183991	183991	66330	66330	117661	117661
including with education:						
higher	8585	16267	4806	9524	3779	6743
incomplete higher	4536	4043	2704	2430	1832	1613
secondary special	32750	22920	14730	11026	18020	11894
incomplete secondary	1553	1362	407	343	1146	1019
secondary	136525	139330	43664	42990	92861	96340
primary and lower	37	44	15	11	22	33
education not indicated	5	25	4	6	1	19

Number of marriages by age of bride and groom in 2005

Age of bride	Total mar-riages	Age of groom			
		including at the age of, years			
		under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29
Total	183991	112	3976	96615	66090
including:					
under 18	3649	22	411	2477	691
18-19	36996	34	2629	25638	8318
20-24	117547	53	910	66870	45642
25-29	18104	3	24	1545	10823
30-34	4096	-	1	77	542
35-39	1611	-	-	5	60
40-44	802	-	1	1	12
45-49	512	-	-	1	-
50 and over	674	-	-	1	2

Continued

Age of bride	Age of groom				
	including at the age of, years				
	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 +
Total	9938	3195	1632	976	1457
including:					
under 18	37	10	1	-	0
18-19	305	60	8	2	2
20-24	3453	453	124	34	8
25-29	4223	1002	359	100	25
30-34	1709	1021	430	217	99
35-39	168	556	404	222	196
40-44	35	73	247	201	232
45-49	8	19	48	147	289
50 and over	-	1	11	53	606

Number of married by sex, age and previous marital status in 2005

Age, years	Married women			
	for the first time	widows	divorced	marital status not indicated
Total	179247	1001	3740	3
including:				
under 20	40599	14	31	1
20-24	116911	132	503	1
25-29	16947	210	946	1
30-34	3054	162	880	-
35-39	902	147	562	-
40-44	401	89	312	-
45-49	223	81	208	-
50-54	107	59	153	-
55-59	48	50	95	-
60 and over	55	57	50	-
Total	174908	2158	6918	7
including:				
under 20	4080	1	7	-
20-24	96037	112	463	3
25-29	63918	353	1816	3
30-34	7803	364	1770	1
35-39	1666	332	1197	-
40-44	665	276	691	-
45-49	345	201	430	-
50-54	168	154	219	-
5-59	94	122	161	-
60 and over	132	243	164	-

Average age at first marriage

	Total		Including:			
			urban area		rural area	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	22,2	25,0	22,2	25,3	22,2	24,8
Republic of Karakalpakstan	23,5	26,0	23,6	26,2	23,3	25,8
regions:						
Andijan	22,0	24,9	21,9	25,0	22,0	24,8
Bukhara	22,3	24,1	22,4	24,6	22,2	24,0
Djizak	23,5	25,2	23,6	25,2	23,5	25,2
Kashkadarya	22,4	25,5	22,5	25,9	22,3	25,4
Navoi	22,9	24,9	23,1	25,1	22,9	24,8
Namangan	21,2	24,5	20,6	24,2	21,5	24,6
Samarkand	21,7	24,8	21,2	24,6	21,8	24,8
Surkhandarya	22,7	25,7	23,0	26,3	22,7	25,6
Syrdarya	22,2	25,2	22,1	25,1	22,4	25,4
Tashkent	22,3	25,2	22,5	25,3	22,1	25,2
Fergana	21,4	24,5	20,9	24,9	21,6	24,3
Khorezm	22,3	24,1	22,5	24,3	22,2	24,0
City of Tashkent	22,6	26,1	22,6	26,1	-	-

Number of divorces by age and duration in 2005

Age, years	Total number of divorces	Including duration of marriage, years				
		under 1	1-4	5-9	10-19	20 +
Women						
under 20	207	89	118	-	-	-
20-24	3324	313	2526	485	-	-
25-29	4833	181	1487	2754	411	-
30-34	3181	73	360	828	1920	-
35-39	1949	43	137	248	1448	73
40-44	1208	20	81	114	525	468
45-49	809	25	58	69	181	476
50-54	431	10	37	43	68	273
55-59	268	7	25	19	30	187
60 and over	182	8	10	20	32	112
Men						
under 20	9	4	4	1	-	-
20-24	1163	207	919	37	-	-
25-29	4564	289	2549	1651	75	-
30-34	4108	114	778	1963	1253	-
35-39	2618	52	244	519	1790	13
40-44	1648	35	129	205	978	301
45-49	992	25	89	74	279	525
50-54	623	17	51	57	132	366
55-59	318	13	28	30	42	205
60 and over	349	13	48	43	66	179

Number of divorces by education of divorced

	Total population		Urban population		Rural population	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
2000						
Total number of divorced	1086	1086	473	473	613	613
including with education:						
higher	83	115	52	58	31	57
incomplete higher	11	9	10	6	1	3
secondary special	111	85	53	40	58	45
incomplete secondary	12	12	2	7	10	5
secondary	869	863	356	362	513	501
primary and lower	-	2	-	-	-	2
education not indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005						
Total number of divorced	16392	16392	9789	9789	6603	6603
including with education:						
higher	1762	1980	1501	1603	261	377
incomplete higher	167	168	115	116	52	52
secondary special	1854	1577	1408	1233	446	344
incomplete secondary	116	127	71	87	45	40
secondary	12456	12497	6683	6734	5773	5763
primary and lower	36	40	10	13	26	27
education not indicated	1	3	1	3	-	-

Migration of population

	Total, persons		In percentage	
	women	men	women	men
Immigrants				
2000	82245	63635	56,4	43,6
2001	84612	67230	55,7	44,3
2002	83234	69561	54,5	45,5
2003	74255	65440	53,2	46,8
2004	80083	67315	54,3	45,7
2005	80260	64518	55,4	44,6
Emigrants				
2000	118977	93495	56,0	44,0
2001	125109	104494	54,5	45,5
2002	127068	109059	53,8	46,2
2003	122433	110274	52,6	47,4
2004	129061	114429	53,0	47,0
2005	132550	113836	53,8	46,2
Migratory flows				
2000	-36732	-29860	55,2	44,8
2001	-40497	-37264	52,1	47,9
2002	-43834	-39498	52,6	47,4
2003	-48178	-44834	51,8	48,2
2004	-48978	-47114	51,0	49,0
2005	-52290	-49318	51,5	48,5

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 second (multiple) referrals for a specific disease.

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

Contingent of patients – the population of 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 Related Problems (10th Revision, 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 health education employed by healthcare facilities, social services, preschool facilities, schools, orphanages and others.

In-patient facilities – 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 service 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 – is the number of visits during a shift. The planned **capacity** of an out-patient and polyclinic facility is its design capacity as determined by the number of 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 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.

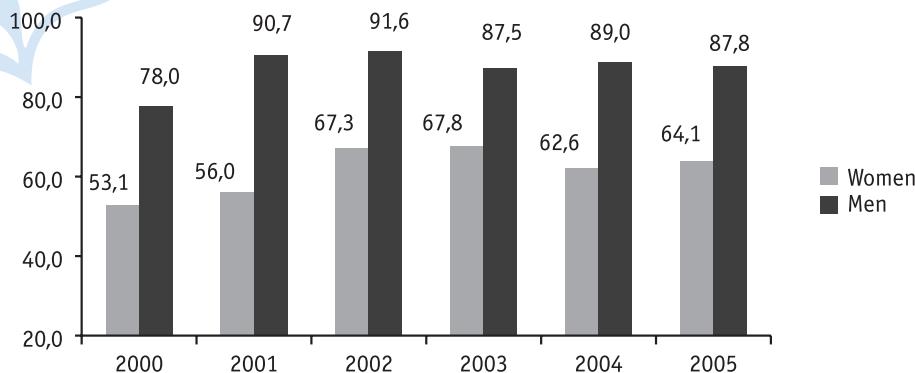
National vaccination calendar (scheme of scheduled vaccinations in the Republic of Uzbekistan with specific deadlines) – the vaccination schedule for seven key communicable diseases: tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, and epidemic mumps. The age of initial vaccination 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 Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Related Problems (10th Revision, 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.

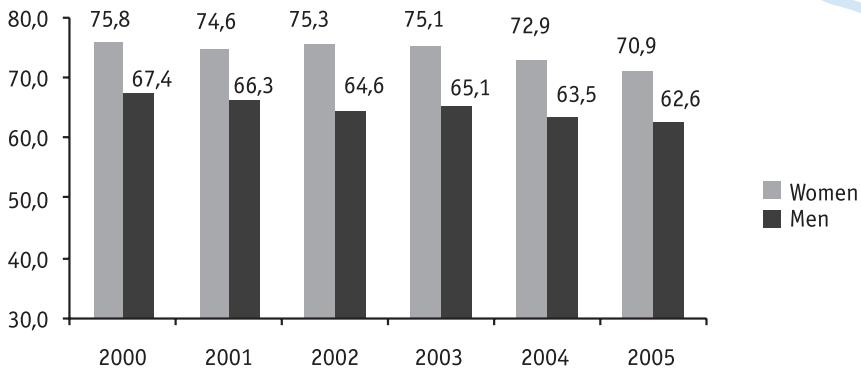
Morbidity caused by active tuberculosis
(number of cases per 100 000 population)



Morbidity of active tuberculosis by age groups in 2005

Age, years	Distribution by age, in percentage		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
0-14	14,2	14,5	41,8	58,2
15-17	4,2	3,7	45,3	54,7
18 - 34	35,9	37,7	41,1	58,9
35 - 64	34,0	35,2	41,4	58,6
65 and over	11,7	8,9	48,9	51,1
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	42,3	57,7
thousands	8,4	11,5		

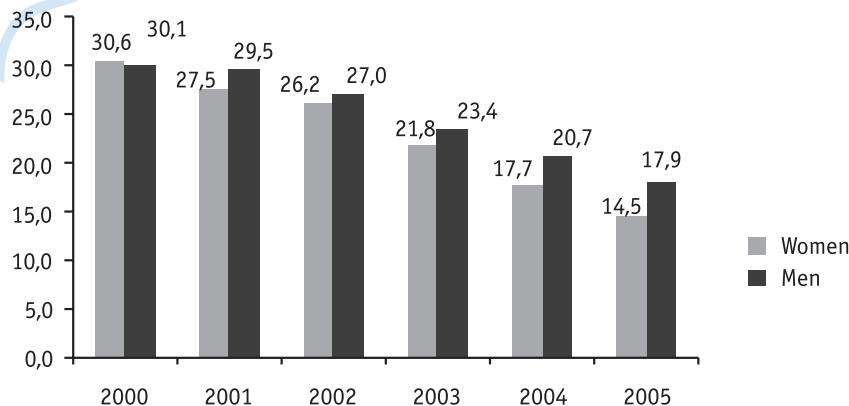
Morbidity caused by malignant neoplasms (number of cases per 100 000 population)



Morbidity of malignant neoplasms by age groups in 2005

Age, years	Distribution by age, in percentage		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
0 - 14	2,4	3,4	44,8	55,2
15 - 17	0,8	1,4	38,9	61,1
18 - 44	25,1	18,2	61,0	39,0
45 - 64	41,0	37,6	55,3	44,7
65 and over	30,7	39,3	47,0	53,0
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	53,2	46,8
thousands	9,3	8,2		

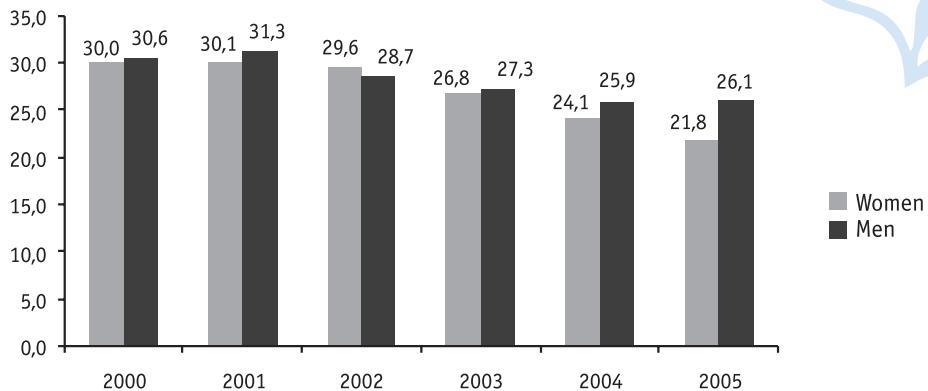
Morbidity caused by syphilis
 (number of cases per 100 000 population)



Morbidity of syphilis by age groups in 2005

Age, years	Distribution by age, in percentage		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
0-14	0,5	0,3	62,5	37,5
15-17	1,3	0,6	65,8	34,2
18-20	7,7	4,1	59,9	40,1
21-29	39,7	32,8	49,4	50,6
30-39	28,9	30,4	43,5	56,5
40 and over	21,9	31,9	35,6	64,4
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	44,7	55,3
thousands	1,9	2,3		

Morbidity caused by gonorrhea
(number of cases per 100 000 population)

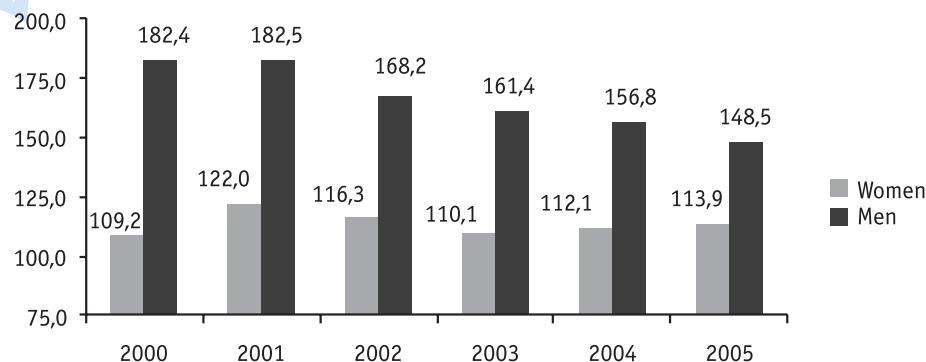


Morbidity of gonorrhea by age groups in 2005

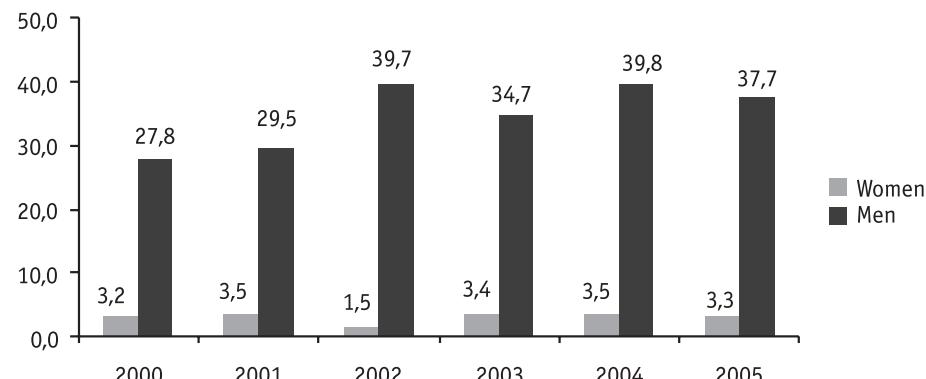
Age, years	Distribution by age, in percentage		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
0 -14	1,2	0,3	79,1	20,9
15-17	2,5	2,6	44,9	55,1
18-20	11,1	15,5	37,5	62,5
21-29	49,3	50,4	45,1	54,9
30-39	23,3	20,7	48,5	51,5
40 and over	12,7	10,6	50,1	49,9
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	45,6	54,4
thousands	2,9	3,4		

Morbidity of population
(number of cases per 100 000 population)

Mental diseases



Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis



Drug addiction and mental disorders in 2005

	Per 100 000 population		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men

Number of registered patients diagnosed for the first time:

mental disorders	113,9	148,5	43,5	56,5
alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis	3,3	37,7	8,1	91,9
drug addiction and drug abuse	1,0	17,8	5,5	94,5

Morbidity of population caused by selected infectious diseases in 2005

	Per 100 000 population		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
Acute enteric infection	130,3	149,1	46,7	53,3
including bacterial dysentery	14,3	14,9	49,1	50,9
Viral hepatitis	110,3	121,4	47,7	52,3
Scarlet fever	2,9	4,2	40,3	59,7
Chickenpox	14,6	16,4	47,1	52,9
Mumps	5,8	7,9	42,4	57,6
Measles	2,7	2,9	47,8	52,2
German measles	1,5	1,8	45,7	54,3
Meningitis infection	0,2	0,3	39,3	60,7
Acute infection of respiratory tract	2100,9	2434,8	46,4	53,6
Influenza	4,0	7,2	35,5	64,5
Microsporia	1,0	1,5	40,3	59,7

Incidence of diseases among women

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Persons					
Number of registered patients for the first time						
malignant neoplasms	9377	9395	9637	9668	9439	9287
mamma	1590	1509	1567	1710	1766	1652
uterus	1592	1698	1678	1591	1457	1499
placenta and ovary	493	514	526	537	499	509
active tuberculosis	6574	7018	8525	8687	8109	8398
alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis	398	437	388	440	455	436
syphilis	3782	3427	3296	2793	2298	1893
gonorrhea	3715	3745	3726	3438	3123	2858
uterus erosion and ectropion, thousands	39,6	37,4	42,9	35,8	35,9	35,1
menstruation disorder, thousands	30,1	31,4	32,5	36,1	38,4	43,4
sterility, thousands	10,3	10,0	10,1	8,2	8,3	8,0
complicated pregnancy, childbirth and post natal period, thousands	159,2	190,2	191,6	209,0	220,6	218,1
Per 100 000 women						
Number of registered patients for the first time						
malignant neoplasms	75,8	74,6	75,3	75,1	72,9	70,9
mamma	12,9	12,1	12,4	13,3	13,6	12,6
uterus	12,9	13,6	13,3	12,4	11,2	11,4
placenta and ovary	4,0	4,1	4,1	4,2	3,9	3,9
active tuberculosis	53,1	56,0	67,3	67,8	62,6	64,1
alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis	3,2	3,5	3,1	3,4	3,5	3,3
syphilis	30,6	27,5	26,2	21,8	17,7	14,5
gonorrhea	30,0	30,1	29,6	26,8	24,1	21,8
uterus erosion and ectropion	320,1	298,7	338,6	279,5	277,2	268,0
menstruation disorder	243,3	250,8	256,5	281,8	296,5	331,4
sterility ^{x)}	160,6	154,5	149,6	118,4	117,0	110,3
complicated pregnancy, childbirth and post natal period ^{x)}	2494,8	2980,4	2916,6	3016,7	3109,8	3007,4

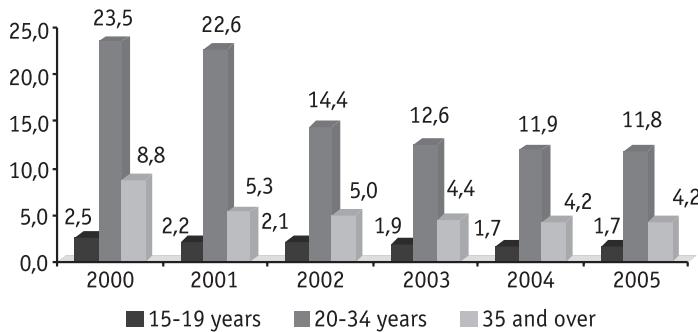
x) Per 100000 women at the fertility age (15-49)

Abortions and childbirth

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Abortions – total, thousands	61,9	59,8	58,7	52,8	50,8	47,4
including mini-abortions	5,7	5,4	5,8	4,4	5,3	5,4
per 1000 women (15-49 years)	9,7	9,1	8,7	7,6	7,2	6,5
per 100 childbirths	11,8	11,7	11,1	10,5	9,7	9,1
Number of abortions among women aged:						
15-19	3,3	3,1	3,0	2,8	2,6	2,2
20-34	46,7	45,3	44,8	40,1	38,4	35,7
35 and over	11,9	11,4	10,9	9,9	9,8	9,5
Number of abortions per 1000 women aged:						
15-19	2,5	2,2	2,1	1,9	1,7	1,7
20-34	23,5	22,6	14,4	12,6	11,9	11,8
35 and over	8,8	5,3	5,0	4,4	4,2	4,2
Number of abortions among women pregnant for the first time, thousands	6,2	6,0	6,0	6,5	6,2	5,9
Childbirth (including still-born)						
total, thousands	523	508,9	513,7	502,2	524,5	517,3
per 1000 women (15-49 years)	82	77,5	76,1	72,5	73,9	71,3

Abortions by age groups

(per 1000 women at the fertility age)



Number of abortions
(including mini-abortions)

	Total					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Republic of Uzbekistan	61893	59781	58669	52816	50812	47380
Republic of Karakalpakstan	2276	1999	1861	1616	1633	1699
regions:						
Andjan	3838	3425	3146	2827	3078	2733
Bukhara	2083	1909	1920	2130	1858	1517
Djizak	1571	1435	1565	1461	1389	1342
Kashkadarya	2105	1954	1885	2001	1875	1793
Navoi	2997	2822	3048	2626	2579	1791
Namangan	4253	3396	3155	2612	2212	2153
Samarkand	7771	7646	7578	5484	4703	5327
Surkhandarya	1963	1708	1848	1539	1604	1399
Syrdarya	1296	1439	1267	1250	1203	1174
Tashkent	4640	4116	3908	3709	3397	3547
Fergana	4107	4910	4279	4296	4946	4928
Khorezm	2188	2045	2105	1872	1790	2170
City of Tashkent	20805	20977	22104	19393	18545	15807

Continued

	Per 1000 women (15-49)					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Republic of Uzbekistan	9,7	9,1	8,7	7,6	7,2	6,5
Republic of Karakalpakstan	5,7	4,8	4,4	3,7	3,7	3,8
regions:						
Andjan	6,6	5,7	5,1	4,5	4,8	4,1
Bukhara	5,4	4,8	4,7	5,1	4,3	3,5
Djizak	6,4	5,7	6,0	5,5	5,1	4,8
Kashkadarya	3,9	3,5	3,2	3,3	3,0	2,8
Navoi	14,4	13,2	14,0	11,8	11,4	7,8
Namangan	8,6	6,6	6,0	4,8	3,9	3,7
Samarkand	11,5	10,9	10,5	7,4	6,1	6,8
Surkhandarya	4,6	3,9	4,0	3,2	3,3	2,7
Syrdarya	7,7	8,3	7,1	6,8	6,4	6,2
Tashkent	7,5	6,5	6,0	5,6	5,0	5,2
Fergana	5,9	6,9	5,8	5,7	6,4	6,2
Khorezm	6,2	5,6	5,6	4,8	4,5	5,3
City of Tashkent	35,1	35,2	36,9	32,3	30,9	26,3

Continued

	Per 100 births					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Republic of Uzbekistan	11,8	11,7	11,1	10,5	9,7	9,2
Republic of Karakalpakstan	6,3	6,1	5,9	5,2	5,1	5,6
regions:						
Andijan	8,8	7,8	6,9	6,6	6,5	5,8
Bukhara	7,4	6,5	6,2	7,7	6,3	5,1
Djizak	6,6	6,2	7	6,8	6,2	6,0
Kashkadarya	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,7	3,6	3,4
Navoi	19,8	18,6	19,8	17,5	16,4	11,2
Namangan	10,5	8,4	7,5	6,5	5,4	5,2
Samarkand	12,8	12,5	12,6	9,1	7,9	9,0
Surkhandarya	4,4	4,1	4,4	3,9	4,2	3,6
Syrdarya	9,1	10,3	8,7	9,1	8,5	8,3
Tashkent	10,8	9,7	9	9	7,5	8,3
Fergana	7,8	9,6	7,9	8,2	8,3	8,7
Khorezm	6,9	6,7	7,1	6,5	6,1	7,7
City of Tashkent	67,3	70,2	64,6	56,7	49,2	42,2

Abortions in first pregnancies by regions

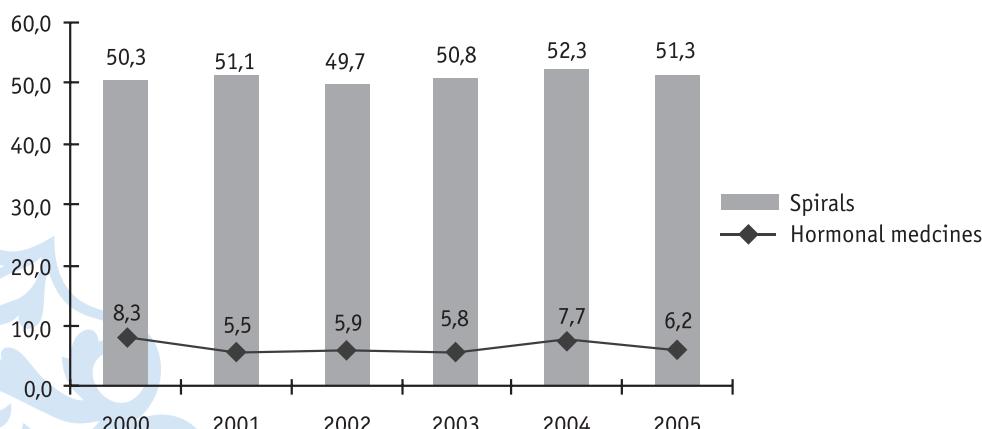
	Cases					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Republic of Uzbekistan	6180	6013	5956	6458	6225	5889
Republic of Karakalpakstan	342	426	380	364	385	412
regions:						
Andijan	581	454	457	448	486	430
Bukhara	138	101	100	85	102	107
Djizak	144	126	166	181	145	145
Kashkadarya	154	177	180	156	140	126
Navoi	188	183	212	200	176	161
Namangan	464	456	473	434	430	459
Samarkand	652	560	531	629	512	465
Surkhandarya	121	100	96	95	96	101
Syrdarya	264	245	232	306	250	309
Tashkent	683	655	616	971	679	566
Fergana	424	519	460	439	477	511
Khorezm	171	106	172	101	113	115
City of Tashkent	1854	1905	1881	2049	2234	1982

Continued

	In percentage of total number of abortions					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Republic of Uzbekistan	10,0	10,1	10,2	12,2	12,3	12,4
Republic of Karakalpakstan	15,0	21,3	20,4	22,5	23,6	24,2
regions:						
Andijan	15,1	13,3	13,9	15,8	15,8	15,7
Bukhara	6,6	5,3	5,4	4,0	5,5	7,1
Djizak	9,2	8,8	10,6	12,4	10,4	10,8
Kashkadarya	7,3	9,1	9,5	7,8	7,5	7,0
Navoi	6,3	6,5	7,0	7,6	6,8	9,0
Namangan	10,9	13,4	15,0	16,6	19,4	21,3
Samarkand	8,4	7,3	7,3	11,5	10,9	8,7
Surkhandarya	6,2	5,9	5,2	6,2	6,0	7,2
Syrdarya	20,4	17,0	18,3	24,5	20,8	26,3
Tashkent	14,7	15,9	16,2	26,2	20,0	16,0
Fergana	10,3	10,6	10,8	10,2	9,6	10,4
Khorezm	7,8	5,2	8,2	5,4	6,3	5,3
City of Tashkent	8,9	9,1	8,5	10,6	12,0	12,5

Use of contraceptive

(per 100 women at the fertility age)



Health state of pregnant women, new mothers and newborns

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total number of women whose period of pregnancy is over, thousands	528,3	505,9	517,2	501,6	516,5	499,2
of them:						
normal birth	484,4	462,7	474,5	466	482,5	474,1
premature birth	15,2	14,3	13,3	12,4	12,5	13,3
spontaneous and therapeutic abortions	28,7	28,9	29,4	23,2	21,5	11,8
Out of women who completed period of pregnancy, in percentage	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
of them:						
normal birth	91,7	91,5	91,7	92,9	93,4	95,0
premature birth	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,7
spontaneous and therapeutic abortions	5,4	5,7	5,7	4,6	4,2	2,3
Out of women who completed period of pregnancy, thousands						
anemia	313,8	319,2	353,4	324,4	322,1	301,0
cardio-vascular diseases	4,3	4,2	3,5	3,4	3,2	4,7
diabetes	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
late toxicosis	10,3	12,1	12,2	13,4	11,6	12,4
urine-genital diseases	18,8	21,4	21,8	23,6	22,9	23,0
venous complications during pregnancy	4,9	5,3	5,8	5,3	6,3	5,5
Births, complicated (per 1000 births):						
anemia	240,2	261,7	374,3	364,8	217,0	235,9
cardio-vascular diseases	6,5	7,1	5,3	5,8	5,2	5,7
diabetes	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
late toxicosis	38,2	48,3	48,7	51,0	43,6	41,2
urine-genital diseases	26,2	37,9	32,3	38,2	36,5	31,0
venous complications	5,2	5,5	6,8	6,6	5,7	6,1
intrapartum hemorrhage and post-natal period	44,2	46,0	45,0	41,0	34,5	35,9
birth anomalies	53,0	52,1	48,1	46,2	40,4	38,8

Continued

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Children born with certain disease or acquiring sickness (weighing 1000 grams and more)						
total, thousands	105,7	107,2	104,8	110,9	101,3	92,2
in percentage against the number of live-births	20	20,9	20,2	22	19,3	17,8
out of them with certain diseases:						
congenital anomaly	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7
certain health state appearing during the perinatal period	22,5	24,7	23,7	27,9	24,3	21,1
Rate of premature birth out of total number of birth						
total, thousands	17,3	16,7	16,9	16,5	18,5	17,4
in percentage against the number of live-births	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,4

Medical service institutions and health workers

(at the end of year)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of medical institutions	1162	1159	1174	1173	1165	1149
Number of hospital beds						
thousands	138,6	140,1	147,0	146,7	142,9	142,4
per 10 000 population	55,9	55,8	57,8	57,4	54,9	54,1
Out of total number of hospital beds to:						
children						
thousands	30,1	30,2	31,1	31,1	30,4	30,4
per 10 000 children aged 0-14	32,5	32,6	34,2	35,2	34,9	35,4
women in pregnancy period and in childbirth						
thousands	26,2	25,7	25,4	25,1	22,9	22,7
per 10 000 women aged 15-49	40,5	39,6	37,6	35,7	32,0	30,9
gynecological						
thousands	4,9	5,1	5,5	5,8	6,2	6,2
per 10 000 women	3,9	4,1	4,3	4,5	4,8	4,7
Number of ambulances and out-patient' clinics	4847	5047	5294	5366	5536	5507
Capacity, total number of visits per shift						
thousands	391,4	402,9	411,8	407,1	403,8	401,7
per 10 000 population	157,7	160,4	163,1	158,4	155,2	152,7

Continued

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of antenatal clinics	2074	2192	2394	2398	2386	2370
Number of children's clinics and dispensaries	2519	2505	2515	2536	2587	2417
Number of junior doctor and obstetric stations/posts	3800	3521	3114	2734	2456	2115
Health centers and pensions (for adults and children)	77	82	87	90	95	99
number of beds, thousands	12,5	14,4	14,7	13,4	14,1	13,4
number of recovered, thousands	113,9	127,9	134,0	129,7	147,1	148,7
Sanatoria-preventoria	133	117	107	93	80	55
number of beds, thousands	9,9	7,4	7,1	4,9	3,9	2,8
number of recovered, thousands	82,1	79,3	68,3	53,7	42,6	35,5
Rest-homes and holiday hotels	14	14	14	11	10	33
number of beds, thousands	2,1	2,5	2,4	4,6	3,1	6,0
number of recovered, thousands	19,4	23,5	20,0	18,9	11,6	34,0
Number of children's health centers	30	28	31	29	29	29
number of beds, thousands	4,6	5,1	5,2	4,8	4,5	4,4
number of recovered, thousands	22,1	24,9	26,6	27,5	22,9	26,8
Number of physicians:						
thousands	81,5	81,4	81,0	80,4	77,9	76,5
per 10 000 population	32,8	32,4	31,9	31,4	29,9	29,1
pediatrician:						
thousands	12,9	12,7	12,2	12,1	11,8	11,3
per 10 000 children	13,9	13,7	13,2	13,7	13,5	13,1
obstetricians-gynecologists:						
thousands	6,4	6,5	6,4	6,3	6,1	6,0
per 10 000 women aged 15-49	5,2	5,2	5,0	4,9	4,7	4,6
paramedical personnel:						
thousands	259,7	263,1	265,9	265,3	266,0	271,0
per 10 000 population	104,7	104,7	104,6	103,8	102,2	103,0
obstetricians:						
thousands	20,9	20,9	21,2	21,5	21,9	22,5
per 10 000 women aged 15-49	32,3	32,3	31,9	31,0	30,5	30,7

Distribution of physicians by category in 2005

Qualification categories	By categories, in percentage		By sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
Categories				
higher	17,2	23,7	45,6	54,4
I	27,7	35,3	47,6	52,4
II	2,5	3,9	42,0	58,0
do not possess qualification category ^{x)}	52,6	37,1	62,2	37,8
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	53,6	46,4
thousands	41,0	35,5		

x) Excluding specialists with less than five year experience

Distribution of physicians by speciality

	Thousands					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	81,5	81,4	81,0	80,4	77,9	76,5
of them:						
therapeutists	19,5	19,1	21,9	20,7	20,6	19,7
including physicians on exercise therapy	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1
surgeons	9,2	9,3	9,2	9,5	9,5	9,1
obstetricians-gynecologists ^{x)}	6,4	6,5	6,4	6,3	6,1	6,0
pediatricians ^{xx)}	12,9	12,7	12,2	12,1	11,8	11,3
ophthalmologists	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2
otorhinolaryngologists	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2
phthisiologists	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2
neurologist	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,9
psychiatrists	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,1
narcologists	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4
dermatovenerologists	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,1
stomatologists	6,8	7,1	7,0	6,7	6,6	6,5
sanitary-and-antiepidemic group	4,1	4,2	4,1	3,7	4,0	4,1
roentgenologists and radiologists	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9
oncologists	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Including - women	41,5	41,9	41,7	41,5	40,5	41,0

Continued

	Per 10 000 population					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	32,8	32,4	31,9	31,4	29,9	29,1
of them:						
therapeutists	7,8	7,6	8,6	8,1	7,9	7,5
including physicians on exercise therapy	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
surgeons	3,7	3,7	3,6	3,7	3,7	3,5
obstetricians-gynecologists ^{x)}	5,2	5,2	5,0	4,9	4,7	4,6
pediatricians ^{xx)}	13,9	13,7	13,2	13,7	13,5	13,0
ophthalmologists	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
otorhinolaryngologists	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
phthisiologists	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
neurologist	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
psychiatrists	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4
narcologists	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
dermatovenerologists	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
stomatologists	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,5
sanitary-and-antiepidemic group	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,5	1,6
roentgenologists and radiologists	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3
oncologists	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Including - women	16,7	16,7	16,4	16,2	15,6	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

	Total					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Republic of Uzbekistan	26209	25652	25396	25069	22979	22681
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1537	1524	1567	1589	1447	1416
regions:						
Andijan	3025	2950	2825	2815	2345	2310
Bukhara	1736	1701	1657	1619	1580	1518
Djizak	1181	1176	1152	1077	945	945
Kashkadarya	2212	2212	2279	2246	2064	2042
Navoi	906	839	840	855	795	781
Namangan	2353	2293	2370	2370	2499	2509
Samarkand	2541	2492	2444	2258	2289	2254
Surkhandarya	1794	1793	1793	1725	1418	1338
Syrdarya	887	887	872	847	822	832
Tashkent	1997	1907	1497	1852	1692	1673
Fergana	3037	2897	2972	2822	2175	2165
Khorezm	1281	1286	1301	1269	1196	1151
City of Tashkent	1722	1695	1827	1725	1712	1747

Continued

	Per 10000 women aged 15-49					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Republic of Uzbekistan	40,5	39,6	37,6	36,2	32,0	30,9
Republic of Karakalpakstan	37,8	37,5	37,0	36,7	32,6	31,5
regions:						
Andijan	51,5	50,3	46,1	44,7	35,9	34,5
Bukhara	44,3	43,3	40,6	38,7	36,5	34,3
Djizak	47,4	47,2	44,2	40,3	34,1	33,5
Kashkadarya	40,1	40,1	39,0	37,1	32,5	31,1
Navoi	43,0	39,8	38,6	38,6	35,0	34,0
Namangan	46,8	45,6	44,9	43,6	44,0	42,9
Samarkand	37,0	36,3	33,9	30,4	29,5	28,3
Surkhandarya	41,4	41,1	39,1	36,2	28,3	25,8
Syrdarya	52,1	52,1	48,8	46,2	43,5	43,2
Tashkent	31,9	30,5	23,1	27,9	24,8	24,2
Fergana	43,1	41,1	40,5	37,4	27,7	26,9
Khorezm	35,7	35,8	34,6	32,7	29,7	27,9
City of Tashkent	29,0	28,5	30,5	28,7	28,5	29,0

Provision of children aged 0-14 with hospital beds

	Total					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Republic of Uzbekistan	30094	30165	31139	31062	30408	30353
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1151	1203	1474	1492	1469	1377
regions:						
Andijan	3338	3328	3342	3416	3464	3405
Bukhara	1421	1298	1269	1231	1167	1187
Djizak	963	971	975	1001	1068	1037
Kashkadarya	2444	2481	2921	2878	2871	2872
Navoi	862	873	823	811	817	803
Namangan	3041	2991	3256	3279	3181	3181
Samarkand	3345	3261	3199	3179	3161	3156
Surkhandarya	1110	1551	1507	1386	1373	1363
Syrdarya	932	924	959	959	937	930
Tashkent	2760	2717	2684	2547	2549	2619
Fergana	3848	3798	3829	3754	3294	3360
Khorezm	1203	1209	1329	1370	1299	1333
City of Tashkent	3676	3560	3572	3759	3758	3730

Continued

	Per 10000 children					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Republic of Uzbekistan	32,5	32,6	34,2	34,9	34,9	35,4
Republic of Karakalpakstan	20,2	21,1	26,4	27,6	27,9	26,8
regions:						
Andijan	40,7	40,6	41,4	43,2	44,5	44,4
Bukhara	27,6	25,2	25,1	25,1	24,4	25,2
Djizak	23,8	24,0	24,4	25,5	27,8	27,4
Kashkadarya	26,4	26,8	31,8	31,8	32,2	32,5
Navoi	30,4	30,8	29,8	30,5	31,8	31,8
Namangan	40,2	39,5	43,6	44,7	44,2	45,1
Samarkand	30,8	30,0	29,9	30,3	30,6	31,0
Surkhandarya	14,8	20,7	20,3	18,9	19,1	19,3
Syrdarya	37,0	36,7	39,0	40,3	40,9	41,4
Tashkent	33,8	33,3	33,6	33,0	34,0	35,7
Fergana	38,6	38,1	39,0	39,2	35,0	36,2
Khorezm	23,6	23,7	26,4	27,7	26,6	27,5
City of Tashkent	65,6	63,5	65,4	71,1	72,9	73,3

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 in educational institutions.

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

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

Pre-school education is intended to help a child develop a healthy, developed personality preparing him or her for systematic education.

Pre-school education is delivered in state and private pre-school institutions for children on a commercial 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.

General secondary education provides 9 years of learning. The stages of general secondary education include primary education (I-IV years) and general 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.

General 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 special, vocational education. Everyone has the right to choose an area of general secondary education-based learning in an academic lyceum or vocational college.

Academic lyceum or vocational colleges provides an opportunity to receive a secondary special, vocational education with the right and foundation either to proceed to an acquired profession or to further one's education.

Academic lyceum is a three-year secondary special educational institution providing intensive development of intellectual skills, in-depth differentiation and professionally-oriented training for students.

Vocational college is a three-year secondary vocational educational institution providing in-depth development of the 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 in higher educational institutions – universities, academies, institutes and other educational institutions of higher learning.

Higher education has two stages: bachelor's and master's programs.

Bachelor's program provides basic higher education with fundamental knowledge in one of the areas of higher education and lasts at least four years.

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 palaces, houses, clubs and centers of child and youth creativity, child and youth sport schools, fine arts schools, music schools, studious, libraries, recreational and other institutions.

Full-time secondary school students include individuals learning on a full-time basis in primary and secondary schools as well as students of special schools for disabled/impaired children.

Gymnasiums and lyceums are included in the number of general secondary (complete) schools.

Total population of university students doesn't 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 objective.

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 tradition 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 general secondary as well as 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 receive 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 text-book for institutions of general secondary and secondary special, vocational education and sets of learning guidelines and recommendations for experts of pre-school institutions, schools, academic lyceums and professional colleges were designed and published.

Institutions of general secondary education and secondary special, 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 vocational colleges – are being inaugurated and built.

Standard of education
(the 1989 Census data)

	Thousand population	Per 1000 population		
		total	women	men
Total	11727	943	918	965
complete higher	1074	92	76	108
incomplete higher	226	19	17	22
secondary special	1765	151	142	159
secondary	4780	408	394	422
incomplete secondary	2328	199	203	194
primary	863	74	86	60

Distribution of population by types of education
(the 1989 Census data)

	As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	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 secondary	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

**Number of people studying at different types of educational institutions
as of the beginning of 2005/2006 academic year**

	As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
Total number of students being trained at:				
general education schools	84,3	82,9	48,6	51,4
vocational colleges	11,9	12,0	48,1	51,9
academic lyceums	0,4	0,6	37,6	62,4
higher educational institutions	3,3	4,5	40,9	59,1
post-graduate courses ^{x)}	0,0	0,0	45,2	54,8
doctoral courses ^{x)}	0,0	0,0	38,8	61,2
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	48,2	51,8
in thousands	3437,1	3695,8		

x) At the end of 2005

**Distribution of teachers by sex and type of education
(in percentage)**

	Day-time general education schools		Secondary special and vocational 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
2005	67,2	32,8	45,0	55,0	39,8	60,2

**Principals of day-time general education schools
by sex as of the beginning of 2005/2006 academic year**

	As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
Directors				
primary schools	0,7	0,5	50,7	49,3
incomplete secondary schools	8,1	13,1	30,4	69,6
secondary schools	20,6	32,6	31,0	69,0
Deputy directors				
incomplete secondary schools	12,9	9,8	48,3	51,7
secondary schools	57,7	44,0	48,2	51,8
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	41,5	58,5
in thousands	10,2	14,4		

**Number of children attending permanent pre-school institutions
(at the end of year; thousands)**

	Total	Urban area		Rural area	
		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	184,0	134,9	147,9
2003	591,7	160,7	172,7	128,6	129,7
2004	575,1	154,6	171,0	122,6	126,9
2005	565,6	152,0	165,6	120,7	127,3

Number of people entering the first grade^{x)}

(at the beginning of school year; thousands)

	Total	Including		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
		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
2005/2006	523,3	253,2	270,0	48,4	51,6

x) Excluding pupils of schools and grades for children with corporal or mental defects

Number of students and teachers of day-time general education**schools by grade groups**

(at the beginning of 2003/2004 academic year)

		Thousands		As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
		women	men	women	men	women	men
Total students		3029,1	3192,5	100	100	48,7	51,3
urban area		937,0	1018,4	100	100	47,9	52,1
rural area		2092,1	2174,1	100	100	47,7	52,3
including							
students of 1 – 4 grades		1193,7	1257,4	39,4	39,4	48,7	51,3
urban area		385,7	411,6	41,2	40,4	48,3	51,7
rural area		808,0	845,8	38,6	38,9	48,9	51,1
students of 5 – 9 grades		1532,7	1609,8	50,6	50,4	48,8	51,2
urban area		490,1	528,8	52,3	51,9	48,1	51,9
rural area		1042,6	1081,0	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
urban area		61,2	78,0	6,5	7,7	44,0	56,0
rural area		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
urban area		6,0	9,9	0,6	1,0	37,6	62,4
rural area		1,0	2,3	0,1	0,1	31,9	68,1
Total teachers (excluding by-workers)		295,4	156,4	100	100	65,4	34,6
urban area		94,0	24,5	31,8	15,6	79,3	20,7
rural area		201,4	131,9	68,2	84,4	60,4	39,5

Number of students and teachers of day-time general education schools by grade groups

(at the beginning of 2004/2005 academic year)

	Thousands		As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	women	women	men
Total students	2981,3	3149,2	100	100	48,6	51,4
urban area	909,3	996,3	100	100	47,7	52,3
rural area	2072,0	2152,9	100	100	49,0	51,0
including						
students of 1 – 4 grades	1159,4	1223,9	38,9	38,9	48,6	51,4
urban area	371,1	397,4	40,8	39,9	48,3	51,7
rural area	788,3	826,5	38,0	38,4	48,8	51,2
students of 5 – 9 grades	1533,3	1609,9	51,4	51,1	48,8	51,2
urban area	482,8	522,7	53,1	52,5	48,0	52,0
rural area	1050,5	1087,2	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
urban area	49,6	65,8	5,5	6,6	43,0	57,0
rural area	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
urban area	5,8	10,4	0,6	1,0	35,8	64,2
rural area	1,0	2,2	0,1	0,1	31,3	68,7
Total teachers (excluding by-workers)	295,7	153,5	100	100	65,8	34,2
urban area	89,3	26,4	30,2	17,2	77,2	22,8
rural area	206,4	127,1	69,8	82,8	61,9	38,1

Number of students and teachers of day-time general education schools by grade groups

(at the beginning of 2005/2006 academic year)

	Thousands		As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	women	women	men
Total students	2892,1	3056,0	100,0	100,0	48,6	51,4
urban area	893,5	978,2	100,0	100,0	47,7	52,3
rural area	1998,6	2077,8	100,0	100,0	49,0	51,0
including						
students of 1 – 4 grades	1107,5	1169,7	38,3	38,3	48,6	51,4
urban area	359,4	385,7	40,2	39,4	48,2	51,8
rural area	748,1	784,0	37,4	37,7	48,8	51,2
students of 5 – 9 grades	1533,9	1612,5	53,0	52,8	48,8	51,2
urban area	484,0	524,7	54,2	53,6	48,0	52,0
rural area	1049,9	1087,8	52,5	52,4	49,1	50,9
students of 10 – 11 grades	243,8	261,3	8,4	8,6	48,3	51,7
urban area	44,2	57,6	4,9	5,9	43,4	56,6
rural area	199,6	203,7	10,0	9,8	49,5	50,5
students of schools and grades for children with corporal or mental defects	6,9	12,5	0,2	0,4	35,6	64,4
urban area	5,9	10,2	0,6	1,0	36,3	63,8
rural area	1,0	2,3	0,1	0,1	32,4	67,6
Total teachers (excluding by-workers)	304,8	148,8	100,0	100,0	67,2	32,8
urban area	91,6	22,8	30,1	15,3	80,1	19,9
rural area	213,2	126,0	69,9	84,7	62,9	37,1

Students of secondary special, vocational educational institutions
(at the beginning of academic year)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Total number of students	159,0	165,2	209,9	236,2	251,6	294,4
attending at:						
day departments	135,4	127,3	185,1	196,2	219,6	250,8
evening departments	0,7	1,9	0,6	1,6	0,6	1,2
correspondence departments	22,9	36,0	24,2	38,4	31,4	42,4
Students per 10000 population, persons	128,5	134,5	167,6	189,8	198,6	233,6
As percent of total						
Total number of students	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
attending at:						
day departments	85,2	77,1	88,2	83,1	87,3	85,2
evening departments	0,4	1,2	0,3	0,7	0,2	0,4
correspondence departments	14,4	21,7	11,5	16,2	12,5	14,4
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Total number of students	49,0	51,0	47,0	53,0	46,0	54,0
attending at:						
day departments	51,5	48,5	48,5	51,5	46,6	53,4
evening departments	26,9	73,1	27,3	72,9	33,3	66,7
correspondence departments	38,9	61,1	38,7	61,3	42,5	57,5

Continued

	2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
	Thousands					
Total number of students	316,4	367,6	369,6	418,5	424,4	466,2
attending at:						
day departments	277,6	323,4	322,4	375,1	370,9	420,6
evening departments	0,4	1,0	0,2	0,9	0,2	0,7
correspondence departments	38,4	43,2	47	42,5	53,3	44,9
Students per 10000 population, persons	245,7	289,6	282,5	321,1	320,9	353,7
	As percent of total					
Total number of students	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
attending at:						
day departments	87,7	88,0	87,2	89,6	87,4	90,2
evening departments	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,2
correspondence departments	12,2	11,7	12,7	10,2	12,6	9,6
	Distribution by sex, in percentage					
Total number of students	46,3	53,7	46,9	53,1	47,6	52,4
attending at:						
day departments	46,2	53,7	46,2	53,8	46,9	53,1
evening departments	28,6	71,4	18,2	81,8	20,0	80,0
correspondence departments	47,1	52,9	52,5	47,5	54,3	45,7

**Enrolment in secondary special, vocational
educational institutions by sex and type of education**
(thousands)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Number of students attending at:	54,4	52,3	101,6	120,8	109,0	127,5
day departments	47,3	42,6	92,0	107,0	95,5	112,7
evening departments	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,3
correspondence departments	6,9	9,4	9,5	13,5	13,4	14,5
As percent of total						
Number of students attending at:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
day departments	86,9	81,5	90,6	88,6	87,6	88,4
evening departments	0,4	0,6	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2
correspondence departments	12,7	18,0	9,4	11,2	12,3	11,4
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Number of students attending at:	51,0	49,0	45,7	54,3	46,1	53,9
day departments	52,6	47,4	46,2	53,8	45,9	54,1
evening departments	40,0	60,0	25,0	75,0	25,0	75,0
correspondence departments	42,3	57,7	41,3	58,7	48,0	52,0

Continued

	2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Number of students	120,7	135,6	152,7	170,8	165,3	184,7
attending at:						
day departments	106,4	122,1	135,0	156,0	148,8	170,9
evening departments	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2
correspondence departments	14,2	13,3	17,6	14,6	16,4	13,6
As percent of total						
Number of students	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
attending at:						
day departments	88,2	90,0	88,4	91,3	90,0	92,5
evening departments	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
correspondence departments	11,8	9,8	11,5	8,6	9,9	7,4
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Number of students	47,1	52,9	47,2	52,8	47,2	52,8
attending at:						
day departments	46,6	53,4	46,4	53,6	46,5	53,5
evening departments	33,3	66,7	33,3	66,7	33,3	66,7
correspondence departments	51,6	48,4	54,7	45,3	54,7	45,3

Distribution of graduates from secondary special, vocational educational institutions by sex and type of education

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Number of students	44,7	34,6	41,2	51,7	58,2	65,1
attending at:						
day departments	36,3	22,6	33,2	37,9	50,6	51,6
evening departments	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,1	0,4
correspondence departments	8,2	11,5	7,7	13,3	7,5	13,1
Graduates per 10 000 population	36,1	28,2	32,9	41,5	45,9	51,7
As percent of total						
Number of students	100	100	100	100	100	100
attending at:						
day departments	81,2	65,3	80,6	73,3	86,9	79,3
evening departments	0,4	1,4	0,5	1,0	0,2	0,6
correspondence departments	18,3	33,2	18,7	25,7	12,9	20,1
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Number of students	56,4	43,6	44,3	55,7	47,2	52,8
attending at:						
day departments	61,6	38,4	46,7	53,3	49,5	50,5
evening departments	28,6	71,4	28,6	71,4	20,0	80,0
correspondence departments	41,6	58,4	36,7	63,3	36,4	63,6

Continued

	2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Number of students	54,5	51,7	93,6	108,1	106,4	118,4
attending at:						
day departments	45,8	39,6	81,9	93,6	90,9	103,8
evening departments	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,2
correspondence departments	8,6	11,7	11,7	14,3	15,4	14,4
Graduates per 10 000 population	42,3	40,7	71,5	82,9	80,5	89,8
As percent of total						
Number of students	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
attending at:						
day departments	84,0	76,6	87,5	86,6	85,4	87,7
evening departments	0,2	0,8	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,2
correspondence departments	15,8	22,6	12,5	13,2	14,5	12,2
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Number of students	51,3	48,7	46,4	53,6	47,3	52,7
attending at:						
day departments	53,6	46,4	46,7	53,3	46,7	53,3
evening departments	20,0	80,0	0,0	100,0	33,3	66,7
correspondence departments	42,4	57,6	45,0	55,0	51,7	48,3

Distribution of students in secondary special, vocational educational institutions by sex and specialization as of the beginning of 2005/2006 academic year

	Women	Men
Thousands		
Total	410,4	443,0
including:		
education	87,2	20,0
healthcare and sports	102,5	25,9
industry and construction	66,6	120,2
agriculture	48,6	112,3
transport and communication	14,5	47,1
economy and law	47,7	62,5
art and cinematography	9,4	12,2
services	33,9	42,8
As percent of total		
Total	100,0	100,0
including:		
education	21,2	4,5
healthcare and sports	25,0	5,8
industry and construction	16,2	27,1
agriculture	11,8	25,3
transport and communication	3,5	10,6
economy and law	11,6	14,1
art and cinematography	2,3	2,8
services	8,3	9,7
Distribution by sex, in percentage		
Total	48,1	51,9
including:		
education	81,3	18,7
healthcare and sports	79,8	20,2
industry and construction	35,7	64,3
agriculture	30,2	69,8
transport and communication	23,5	76,5
economy and law	43,3	56,7
art and cinematography	43,5	56,5
services	44,2	55,8

Higher educational institutions
(at the beginning of academic year)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Total number of students	69,4	114,2	80,1	127,1	90,4	141,9
attending at:						
day departments	55,2	86,7	62,7	95,5	67,9	103,3
evening departments	0,0	0,1	-	-	0,1	-
correspondence departments	14,2	27,4	17,4	31,6	22,4	38,6
Students per 10000 population, persons	56,0	93,0	63,6	101,5	71,7	112,0
As percent of total						
Total number of students	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
attending at:						
day departments	79,5	75,9	78,3	75,1	75,1	72,8
evening departments	0,1	0,1	-	-	0,1	-
correspondence departments	20,4	24,0	21,7	24,9	24,8	27,1
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Total number of students	37,8	62,2	38,7	61,3	38,9	61,1
attending at:						
day departments	38,9	61,1	39,6	60,4	40,0	60,0
evening departments	23,1	76,9	-	-	100,0	-
correspondence departments	34,1	65,9	35,6	64,6	36,7	63,3

Continued

	2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
	Thousands					
Total number of students	98,8	155,6	107,3	156,3	113,9	164,8
attending at:						
day departments	69,2	105,3	75,9	110,5	82,7	122,1
evening departments	0,1	-	-	-	-	-
correspondence departments	29,5	50,3	31,4	45,8	31,2	42,7
Students per 10000 population, persons	77,1	122,0	82,0	119,9	86,1	125,0
	As percent of total					
Total number of students	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
attending at:						
day departments	70,0	67,7	70,7	70,7	72,7	74,1
evening departments	0,1	-	-	-	-	-
correspondence departments	29,9	22,3	29,3	29,3	27,3	25,9
	Distribution by sex, in percentage					
Total number of students	38,8	61,2	40,7	59,3	40,8	59,2
attending at:						
day departments	39,7	60,3	40,7	59,3	40,4	59,6
evening departments	100,0	-	-	-	-	-
correspondence departments	40,0	60,0	40,7	59,3	42,1	57,9

Enrolment in higher educational institutions by sex and type of education

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Number of students attending at:	16,7	28,0	19,6	31,0	21,0	33,6
day departments	15,2	25,5	17,3	28,0	17,3	28,6
correspondence departments	1,5	2,5	2,3	3,0	3,7	5,0
As percent of total						
Number of students attending at:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
day departments	91,0	91,1	88,3	90,3	82,4	85,1
correspondence departments	9,0	8,9	11,7	9,7	17,6	14,9
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Number of students attending at:	37,4	62,6	38,7	61,3	38,5	61,5
day departments	37,3	62,7	38,2	61,8	37,7	62,3
correspondence departments	37,5	62,5	43,4	56,6	42,5	57,5

Continued

	2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Number of students attending at:	23,5	37,4	25,7	33,6	24,1	35,5
day departments	18,5	29,3	22,0	32,3	20,2	33,7
correspondence departments	5,0	8,1	3,7	1,3	3,9	1,8
As percent of total						
Number of students attending at:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
day departments	78,7	78,3	85,5	96,0	83,8	94,9
correspondence departments	21,3	21,7	14,5	4,0	16,2	5,1
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Number of students attending at:	38,6	61,4	43,3	56,7	40,4	59,6
day departments	38,7	61,3	40,5	59,5	37,5	62,5
correspondence departments	38,2	61,8	74,0	26,0	68,4	31,6

**Distribution of graduates from higher educational institutions
by sex and type of education**
(thousands)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Number of students	12,4	19,2	12,8	23,2	14,8	24,9
including at:						
day departments	9,6	12,7	10,3	18,5	11,9	18,6
evening departments	0,1	0,2	-	-	-	-
correspondence departments	2,7	6,3	2,5	4,7	2,9	6,3
Graduates per 10 000 population	10,0	15,6	10,3	18,6	11,7	19,8
As percent of total						
Number of students	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
including at:						
day departments	77,4	66,1	80,5	79,7	80,4	74,7
evening departments	0,8	1,0	-	-	-	-
correspondence departments	21,8	32,8	19,5	20,3	19,6	25,3
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Number of students	39,2	60,8	35,6	64,4	37,3	62,7
including at:						
day departments	43,0	57,0	35,8	64,2	39,0	61,0
evening departments	33,3	66,7	-	-	-	-
correspondence departments	30,0	70,0	34,7	65,3	31,5	68,5

Continued

	2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Number of students	18,2	27,3	21,5	31,3	23,9	33,9
including at:						
day departments	13,9	20,7	15,8	23,1	16,9	24,7
evening departments	-	-	-	-	-	-
correspondence departments	4,3	6,6	5,7	8,2	7,0	9,2
Graduates per 10 000 population	14,1	21,4	16,5	24,2	18,1	25,7
As percent of total						
Number of students	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
including at:						
day departments	76,4	75,8	73,5	73,8	70,7	72,9
evening departments	-	-	-	-	-	-
correspondence departments	23,6	24,2	26,5	26,2	29,3	27,1
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Number of students	40,0	60,0	40,7	59,3	41,3	58,7
including at:						
day departments	40,2	59,8	40,6	59,4	40,6	59,4
evening departments	-	-	-	-	-	-
correspondence departments	39,4	60,6	41,0	59,0	43,2	56,8

Distribution of students of higher educational institutions by branches
(at the beginning of academic year; thousands)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Total	69,4	114,2	80,1	127,1	90,4	141,9
including:						
industry and construction	6,0	21,4	6,0	24,1	6,6	28,0
transport and communication	1,6	8,2	1,7	8,8	1,8	9,9
agriculture	1,8	11,0	2,1	12,2	2,0	13,9
economy and law	2,8	9,3	3,0	9,9	3,3	10,7
healthcare, physical culture and sports	9,2	8,8	9,9	9,8	10,3	10,6
education	47,3	54,5	56,6	61,1	65,4	67,5
art and cinematography	0,	1,0	0,8	1,2	1,0	1,3
As percent of total						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
including:						
industry and construction	8,7	18,8	7,5	19,0	7,3	19,7
transport and communication	2,3	7,1	2,1	7,0	2,0	7,0
agriculture	2,6	9,7	2,6	9,6	2,2	9,8
economy and law	4,0	8,2	3,8	7,8	3,7	7,5
healthcare, physical culture and sports	13,2	7,7	12,3	7,6	11,4	7,5
education	68,2	47,6	70,6	48,0	72,3	47,6
art and cinematography	1,0	0,9	1,1	1,0	1,1	0,9
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Total	37,8	62,2	38,7	61,3	38,9	61,1
including:						
industry and construction	21,9	78,1	19,9	80,1	19,1	80,9
transport and communication	16,3	83,7	16,2	83,8	15,4	84,6
agriculture	14,1	85,9	14,7	85,3	12,6	87,4
economy and law	23,1	76,9	23,3	76,7	23,6	76,4
healthcare, physical culture and sports	51,1	48,9	50,3	49,7	49,3	50,7
education	46,5	53,5	48,1	51,9	49,2	50,8
art and cinematography	41,2	58,8	40,0	60,0	43,5	56,5

Continued

	2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Total	98,8	155,6	107,3	156,3	113,8	164,8
including:						
industry and construction	7,1	31,4	7,5	31,9	7,2	30,6
transport and communication	1,9	9,9	1,6	10,4	2,6	13,2
agriculture	2,5	14,4	2,3	13,3	2,3	14,4
economy and law	3,4	11,6	5,1	18,4	12,8	17,1
healthcare, physical culture and sports	10,8	11,4	11,1	11,7	10,4	13,2
education	72,0	75,3	78,7	69,2	77,3	74,5
art and cinematography	1,1	1,6	1,0	1,4	1,2	1,8
As percent of total						
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
including:						
industry and construction	7,2	20,2	7,0	20,4	6,3	18,6
transport and communication	1,9	6,4	1,4	6,6	2,3	8,0
agriculture	2,5	9,3	2,2	8,5	2,0	8,7
economy and law	3,4	7,6	4,8	11,8	11,2	10,4
healthcare, physical culture and sports	10,9	7,3	10,3	7,5	9,1	8,0
education	72,9	48,2	73,3	44,3	67,9	45,2
art and cinematography	1,2	1,0	1,0	0,9	1,1	1,1
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Total	38,8	61,2	40,7	59,3	40,8	59,2
including:						
industry and construction	18,4	81,6	19,0	81,0	19,0	81,0
transport and communication	16,1	83,9	13,1	86,9	16,5	83,5
agriculture	14,8	85,2	14,8	85,2	13,8	86,2
economy and law	22,7	77,3	21,8	78,2	42,8	57,2
healthcare, physical culture and sports	48,6	51,4	48,6	51,4	44,1	55,9
education	48,8	51,2	53,2	46,8	50,9	49,1
art and cinematography	42,3	57,7	43,5	56,5	40,0	60,0

Post-graduate students by sex
(at the end of year; persons)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Persons						
Number of post-graduate students	1478	2147	1447	1915	1303	1588
Enrolment	346	479	399	474	349	461
Graduation	358	519	369	558	426	610
including those defending theses	32	43	73	72	53	80
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Number of post-graduate students	41	59	43	57	45,1	54,9
Enrolment	42	58	46	54	43,1	56,9
Graduation	41	59	40	60	41,1	68,9
including those defending theses	43	57	50	50	39,8	60,2

Continued

	2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Persons						
Number of post-graduate students	1196	1388	991	1197	894	1086
Enrolment	301	398	233	343	239	386
Graduation	322	467	312	370	342	443
including those defending theses	23	36	52	36	46	77
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Number of post-graduate students	46,3	53,7	45,3	54,7	45,2	54,8
Enrolment	43,1	56,9	40,5	59,5	38,2	61,8
Graduation	40,8	59,2	45,7	54,3	43,6	56,4
including those defending theses	39,0	61,0	59,1	40,9	37,4	62,6

Post-graduate students by research area and sex in 2005
(at the end of year)

	As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
Philology	15,5	5,5	69,8	30,2
Psychology	0,9	0,3	72,7	27,3
Pedagogy	9,3	5,2	59,7	40,3
Pharmacy	1,9	0,6	73,9	26,1
Sociology	0,3	0,0	100,0	-
Fine arts	3,2	0,9	74,4	25,6
Medicine	18,3	10,8	74,4	41,6
Biology	7,5	7,1	46,5	53,5
Philosophy	2,2	1,8	50,0	50,0
Geography	1,1	1,0	47,6	52,4
Chemistry	4,3	3,8	48,1	51,9
History	2,2	5,3	25,6	74,4
Architecture	0,6	0,5	50,0	50,0
Economics	11,4	11,4	45,1	54,9
Agriculture	3,0	6,9	26,5	73,5
Veterinary	0,6	0,5	50,0	50,0
Political science	0,9	0,9	44,4	55,6
Geology	0,6	2,3	16,7	83,3
Jurisprudence	2,0	3,4	32,7	67,3
Physics and mathematics	4,4	9,8	26,9	73,1
Technics	8,5	21,3	24,8	75,2
Other	1,2	0,8	55,0	45,0
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	45,1	54,9
persons	894	1086		

Post-graduate students by sex and regions in 2005
 (at the end of year)

	Number, persons		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	894	1086	45,2	54,8
Republic of Karakalpakstan	49	47	51,0	49,0
regions:				
Andijan	18	30	37,5	62,5
Bukhara	19	36	34,5	65,5
Djizak	2	8	20,0	80,0
Kashkadarya	13	10	56,5	43,5
Namangan	8	12	40,0	60,0
Samarkand	69	97	41,6	58,4
Surkhandarya	3	3	50,0	50,0
Syrdarya	6	7	46,2	53,8
Tashkent	27	54	33,3	66,7
Fergana	14	17	45,2	54,8
Khorezm	13	10	56,5	43,5
City of Tashkent	653	755	46,4	53,6

Doctoral degree candidates by sex and regions in 2005
 (at the end of year)

	Number, persons		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	71	112	38,8	61,2
Republic of Karakalpakstan	-	2	-	100,0
regions:				
Andijan	1	5	16,7	83,3
Bukhara	3	2	60,0	40,0
Namangan	-	1	-	100,0
Samarkand	-	9	-	100,0
Tashkent	1	5	16,7	83,3
Fergana	1	1	50,0	50,0
Khorezm	-	3	-	100,0
City of Tashkent	65	84	43,6	56,4

**Number of researchers and scientists by sex
(persons)**

	2000		2001		2002	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Persons						
Professional researchers and scientists engaged in R&D	9938	15145	10099	14578	10523	15771
of them with scientific degrees:						
doctor of science	263	1746	266	1758	292	1886
candidate of science	2284	5908	2350	6164	2580	6324
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Professional researchers and scientists engaged in R&D	39,6	60,4	40,9	59,1	40,0	60,0
of them with scientific degrees:						
doctor of science	13,1	86,9	13,1	86,9	13,4	86,6
candidate of science	27,9	72,1	27,6	72,4	29,0	71,0

Continued

	2003		2004		2005	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Persons						
Professional researchers and scientists engaged in R&D	10295	15609	10349	15207	10527	16158
of them with scientific degrees:						
doctor of science	322	1926	414	1855	430	1923
candidate of science	2510	6327	2554	6024	2297	6066
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Professional researchers and scientists engaged in R&D	39,7	60,3	40,5	59,5	39,4	60,6
of them with scientific degrees:						
doctor of science	14,3	85,7	18,2	81,8	18,3	81,7
candidate of science	28,4	71,6	29,8	70,2	27,5	72,5

**Distribution of researchers and scientists engaged in R&D
by sex and area of research in 2005
(persons)**

	Total		Of them possesses scientific degree			
			doctor of science		candidate of science	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	10527	16158	430	1923	2297	6066
including:						
natural sciences	2366	4523	149	599	585	1675
mathematics, mechanics	353	990	7	111	89	455
physics, astronomy	463	1096	42	161	90	423
chemistry and pharmacy	534	761	43	130	157	271
biology and psycho-physiology	550	852	39	119	207	313
geology	255	483	7	48	26	129
geography (excluding economic, social and political geography)	211	341	11	30	16	84
technical/engineering sciences	1823	3591	33	284	207	1227
medical science	1671	1660	108	372	513	741
agricultural sciences	477	1198	11	113	78	392
social sciences	1784	2925	61	271	480	1081
economics	697	1048	22	120	178	431
jurisprudence	146	307	4	41	35	101
pedagogy	594	842	18	62	169	366
psychology	136	274	13	22	63	68
sociology	28	89	2	5	5	34
political sciences	66	175	1	13	16	47
other	117	190	1	8	14	34
humanities	2406	2261	68	284	434	950
history	376	584	18	76	80	324
philosophy	215	300	11	60	62	158
philology	1489	945	25	121	237	407
fine art and history of architecture	326	432	14	27	55	61

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.

Economically active population – is the part of the population contributing to the labor market for the production 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, 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 who received official status in labor agencies is collected by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed to the number of economically active population in percentage.

Level of economic activity of population is determined as the portion of the economically active population in the total number of the population in the respective age group.

Number of economically active population

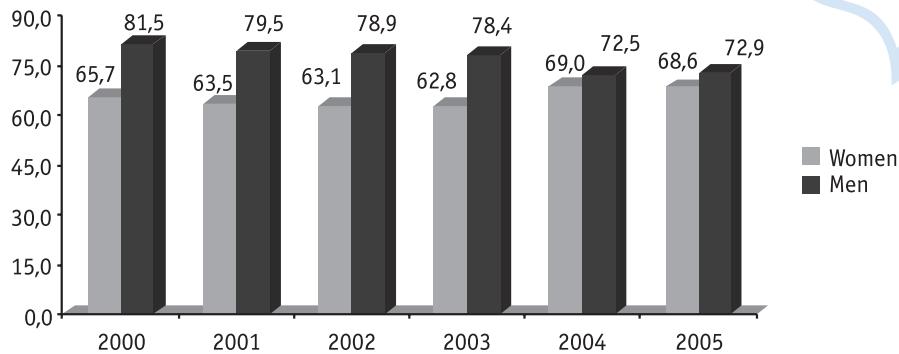
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Thousands						
Economically active population – total ^{x)}	9018,4	9173,5	9367,8	9621,2	9945,5	10224,0
women	3977,0	4038,6	4123,8	4233,1	4790,1	4887,7
men	5041,4	5134,9	5244,0	5388,1	5155,4	5336,3
Out of total number:						
occupied in economy	8983,0	9136,0	9333,0	9589,0	9910,6	10196,3
women	3955,1	4016,4	4102,4	4214,9	4768,7	4871,5
men	5027,9	5119,6	5230,6	5374,1	5141,9	5324,8
unemployed, officially registered	35,4	37,5	34,8	32,2	34,9	27,7
women	21,9	22,2	21,4	18,2	21,4	16,2
men	13,5	15,3	13,4	14,0	13,5	11,5
out of them individuals receiving unemployment benefit	20,2	21,2	19,3	17,9	19,5	15,7
women	12,9	12,3	11,0	8,9	10,3	8,3
men	7,3	8,9	8,3	9,0	9,2	7,4

x) Estimated taking into account unemployed registered with labor agencies

Continued

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
In percentage						
Economically active population – total ^{x)}	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
women	44,1	44,0	44,0	44,0	48,2	47,8
men	55,9	56,0	56,0	56,0	51,8	52,2
Out of total number:						
occupied in economy	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
women	44,0	44,0	44,0	44,0	48,1	47,8
men	56,0	56,0	56,0	56,0	51,9	52,2
unemployed, officially registered	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
women	61,9	59,2	61,5	56,5	61,5	58,5
men	38,1	40,8	38,5	43,5	38,5	41,5
out of them individuals receiving unemployment benefit	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
women	63,9	58,2	56,8	49,6	53,0	53,0
men	36,1	41,8	43,2	50,4	47,0	47,0

Economic activity rates by sex
(in percentage)



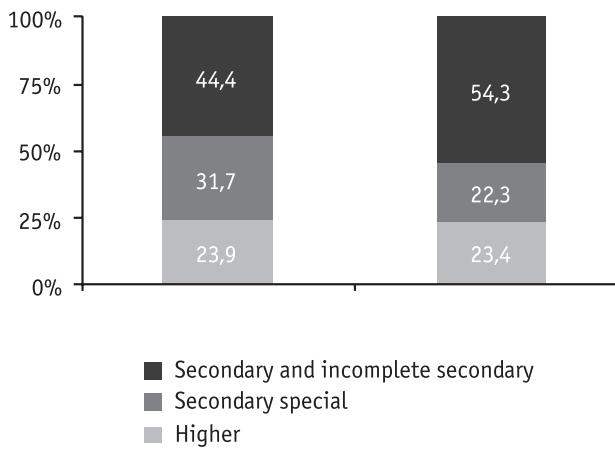
**Employment in official sector of economy
by principle place of business, sex and age groups
(in percentage)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Employed population						
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
under 16	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,03	0,04	0,02
16 - 24	14,9	14,5	14,6	13,8	14,0	13,4
25 - 29	21,4	20,8	21,0	20,2	20,9	20,4
30 - 39	30,1	29,1	28,7	31,1	28,6	28,9
40 - 49	23,3	24,7	24,6	24,3	25,0	25,0
50 - 54	6,9	7,5	7,7	7,5	8,2	8,8
55 and over	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,1	3,3	3,5
Average age, years	35,0	35,3	35,3	35,4	35,5	35,8
Women						
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
under 16	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,03	0,03	0,02
16 - 24	15,9	15,4	15,6	14,6	14,6	14,3
25 - 29	22,7	22,3	22,7	22,1	22,7	21,6
30 - 39	30,8	29,5	29,3	31,2	29,8	30,2
40 - 49	23,2	24,5	24,3	24,0	24,4	24,4
50 - 54	5,4	6,4	6,3	6,5	6,7	7,3
55 and over	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,8	2,2
Average age, years	34,1	34,5	34,4	34,6	34,7	35,0
Men						
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
under 16	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,03	0,05	0,02
16 - 24	13,9	13,7	13,8	13,0	13,4	12,5
25 - 29	20,2	19,6	19,5	18,5	19,2	19,3
30 - 39	29,4	28,7	28,1	31,0	27,4	27,7
40 - 49	23,5	24,8	24,9	24,7	25,7	25,5
50 - 54	8,3	8,5	8,9	8,4	9,6	10,2
55 and over	4,6	4,6	4,7	4,4	4,7	4,8
Average age, years	35,7	35,9	36,0	36,1	36,3	36,6

Employment in official sector of economy by sex and level of education
(at the end of year, in percentage)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total employed population	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
higher	17,6	18,0	18,9	19,4	21,1	23,7
secondary special	21,7	22,2	22,6	23,1	24,8	26,8
secondary and incomplete secondary	60,7	59,8	58,5	57,5	54,1	49,5
Women - total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
higher	18,0	19,4	19,9	20,6	21,8	23,9
secondary special	24,2	24,8	25,5	26,2	28,1	31,7
secondary and incomplete secondary	57,8	55,8	54,6	53,2	50,1	44,4
Men - total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
higher	17,3	16,8	18,0	18,3	20,4	23,4
secondary special	19,4	20,0	20,1	20,3	21,7	22,3
secondary and incomplete secondary	63,3	63,2	61,9	61,4	57,9	54,3

Employed by level of education in 2005
(in percentage)



Employment by sectors of economy in 2005

	As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
Industry	11,9	14,4	43,0	57,0
Agriculture and forestry	32,0	26,4	52,6	47,4
Construction	2,4	13,7	14,0	86,0
Transport and communication	1,8	7,5	18,1	81,9
Trade, catering, sale, procurement	10,2	7,7	54,7	45,3
Housing, public utilities and personal services	2,5	3,7	37,8	62,2
Health care, sports and social security	11,8	3,0	78,4	21,6
Education, culture, arts, science and scientific services	19,7	8,0	69,3	30,7
Finance, credit and insurance	0,5	0,5	46,5	53,5
Other sectors	7,2	15,1	30,4	69,6
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	47,8	52,2
in thousands	4871,5	5324,8		

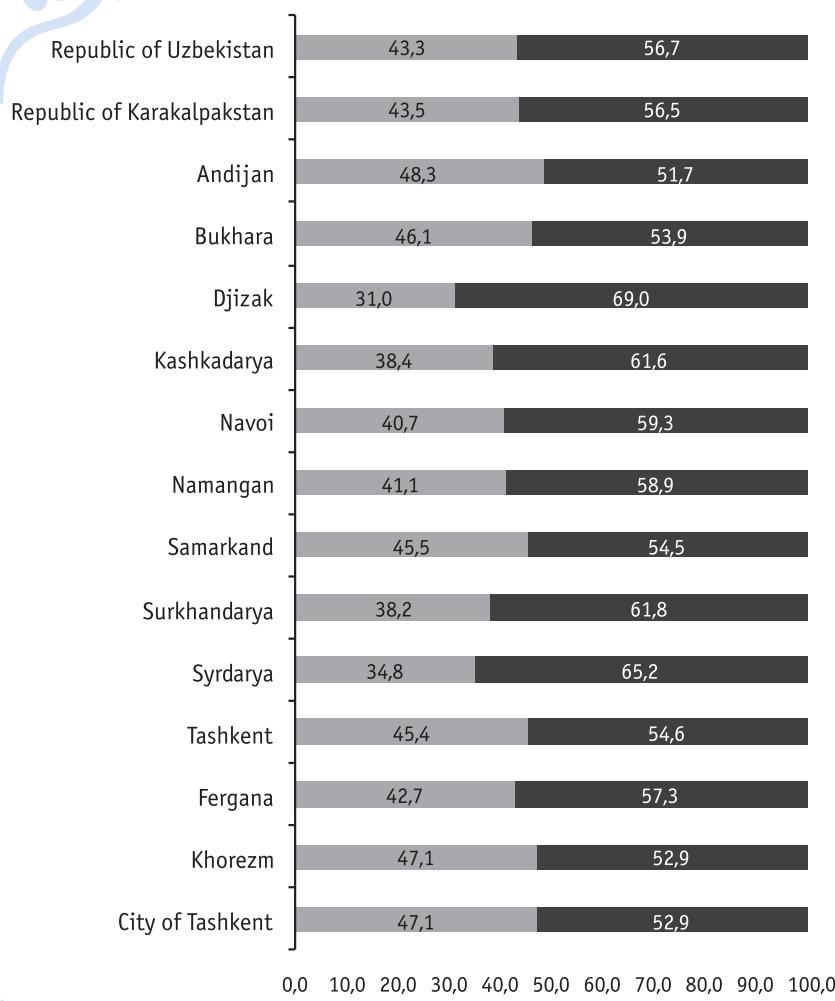
Number of workers and employees by sex and regions
 (in percentage)

	2000		2001		2002	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	43,1	56,9	43,8	56,2	43,7	56,3
Republic of Karakalpakstan	43,5	56,5	44,9	55,1	45,4	54,6
regions:						
Andijan	46,3	53,7	48,0	52,0	46,7	53,3
Bukhara	44,3	55,7	46,3	53,7	46,4	53,6
Djizak	32,7	67,3	33,9	66,1	33,2	66,8
Kashkadarya	37,5	62,5	38,2	61,8	39,7	60,3
Navoi	42,0	58,0	43,9	56,1	44,3	55,7
Namangan	37,9	62,1	40,1	59,9	41,0	59,0
Samarkand	46,0	54,0	43,5	56,5	43,6	56,4
Surkhandarya	36,0	64,0	36,9	63,1	36,8	63,2
Syrdarya	37,9	62,1	36,5	63,5	40,1	59,9
Tashkent	44,8	55,2	45,0	55,0	44,8	55,2
Fergana	47,1	52,9	51,0	49,0	48,2	51,8
Khorezm	46,0	54,0	47,0	53,0	47,9	52,1
City of Tashkent	46,2	53,8	44,9	55,1	45,1	54,9

Continued

	2003		2004		2005	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	44,1	55,9	43,8	56,2	43,3	56,7
Republic of Karakalpakstan	45,0	55,0	45,3	54,7	43,5	56,5
regions:						
Andijan	47,7	52,3	47,4	52,6	48,3	51,7
Bukhara	45,9	54,1	46,5	53,5	46,1	53,9
Djizak	34,0	66,0	35,4	64,6	31,0	69,0
Kashkadarya	40,6	59,4	37,7	62,3	38,4	61,6
Navoi	42,1	57,9	40,4	59,6	40,7	59,3
Namangan	43,1	56,9	43,0	57,0	41,1	58,9
Samarkand	43,1	56,9	43,4	56,6	45,5	54,5
Surkhandarya	34,9	65,1	34,8	65,2	38,2	61,8
Syrdarya	42,2	57,8	41,6	58,4	34,8	65,2
Tashkent	44,4	55,6	43,7	56,3	45,4	54,6
Fergana	49,5	50,5	49,8	50,2	42,7	57,3
Khorezm	48,7	51,3	47,1	52,9	47,1	52,9
City of Tashkent	46,3	53,7	46,5	53,6	47,1	52,9

**Proportion of women and men in total number of workers and employees in 2005
(in percentage)**



Working conditions in industry as of January 1, 2006

Impact forms of production factors	Ratio of people working under unfavorable conditions, in percentage		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
Worker under conditions that didn't meet sanitary requirements	18,5	27,8	23,4	76,6
increased level of noise	5,2	8,4	22,2	77,8
increased level of vibration	1,4	2,2	22,4	77,6
increased level of dust content and gas laden atmosphere in working sites	7,5	10,7	24,4	75,6
increased temperature, humidity, and other factors	4,4	6,5	23,9	76,1
Heavy manual labor	0,4	4,1	4,1	95,9
Worked at equipment which doesn't meet safety requirements	0,1	0,1	28,7	71,3

Working conditions in construction as of January 1, 2006

Impact forms of production factors	Ratio of people working under unfavorable conditions, in percentage		Distribution by sex, in percen- tage	
	women	men	women	men
Worker under conditions that didn't meet sanitary requirements	6,9	10,3	6,5	93,5
increased level of noise	2,1	2,7	7,5	92,5
increased level of vibration	0,8	0,8	8,5	91,5
increased level of dust content and gas laden atmosphere in working sites	3,4	4,8	6,8	93,2
increased temperature, humidity, and other factors	0,6	1,9	3,3	96,7
Heavy manual labor	0,3	2,2	1,2	98,8

Occupational injuries

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total number of injured, in thousands	1,0	1,2	1,4	0,8	0,9	0,7
men	0,9	1,1	1,2	0,7	0,8	0,6
women	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
of which fatal injures	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
men	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
women	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total number of injured, per 1000 workers of respective sex	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
men	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4
women	0,02	0,07	0,01	0,06	0,07	0,07
including with fatal outcomes	0,02	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,06
men	0,03	0,08	0,04	0,07	0,07	0,1
women	0,0	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	32,7
per one injured, days	30,5	25,3	22,4	40,8	44,0	46,9

Unemployed being registered with labor agencies as being jobless^{x)}

	2000		2001		2002	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Number of people being registered as persons looking for job - total	200,5	220,9	222,4	240,4	213,0	235,2
discharged according to own requests	86,5	102,3	98,6	104,9	97,0	110,3
discharged due to staff reduction	12,1	16,1	8,5	11,4	7,3	9,8
graduates from general education schools	41,4	33,1	46,4	44,8	41,5	43,5
graduates from higher and secondary special educational institutions	13,1	11,0	13,0	9,8	16,3	14,6
graduates from vocational schools	9,5	8,2	9,6	8,6	9,6	9,0
other	37,9	50,2	46,3	60,9	41,3	48,0
Educational level of those being registered:	12,5	12,7				
higher	40,8	37,9	12,1	12,7	12,1	12,8
secondary special	125,6	143,0	42,1	43,6	44,1	47,5
secondary general (complete)	21,6	27,3	145,6	160,3	134,3	150,2
do not have secondary (complete) education	17,9	17,0	22,6	23,8	22,5	24,7
Age structure of those being registered, years:						
16-18	17,9	17,0	16,0	20,0	11,6	13,0
18-30	102,4	103,6	120,8	111,0	116,1	111,7
30-50	76,7	92,5	83,1	105,6	82,3	107,3
under retirement age	2,5	6,6	1,9	2,9	1,8	2,8
retirement age and over	1,0	1,2	0,6	0,9	1,2	0,4
Occupation of those being registered						
black-coated workers and specialists	47,4	44,1	47,7	49,8	49,4	51,8
workers	85,8	113,2	102,3	123,4	92,3	114,3
no profession	67,2	62,9	72,4	67,2	71,3	69,1

x) Here and below Ministry of Labor and Social protection data

Continued

	2003		2004		2005	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
	Thousands					
Number of people being registered as persons looking for job - total						
discharged according to own requests	95,8	109,8	85,9	99,5	76,3	89,6
discharged due to staff reduction	4,5	10,1	5,7	10,3	9,4	11,1
graduates from general education schools	36,0	41,5	33,5	41,2	35,2	31,9
graduates from higher and secondary special educational institutions	13,8	13,3	15,8	16,8	16,4	12,4
graduates from vocational schools	7,7	9,3	8,1	10,1	6,1	6,0
other	40,0	48,7	44,5	53,6	54,9	61,0
Educational level of those being registered:						
higher	12,0	15,3	13,1	18,3	11,8	14,1
secondary special	60,5	54,0	54,3	52,2	45,1	43,1
secondary general (complete)	106,4	141,6	107,8	143,9	123,1	141,7
do not have secondary (complete) education	18,9	21,8	18,3	17,1	18,3	13,1
Age structure of those being registered, years:						
16-18	5,9	5,1	3,8	2,8	3,0	2,8
18-30	110,8	124,6	105,2	123,1	100,0	102,6
30-50	78,2	99,5	82,2	102,1	92,4	101,4
under retirement age	2,2	2,6	1,5	2,4	2,3	4,1
retirement age and over	0,7	0,9	0,8	1,1	0,6	1,1
Occupation of those being registered						
black-coated workers and specialists	45,4	50,2	43,2	50,3	46,1	49,8
workers	79,4	105,3	76,5	92,7	89,0	102,7
no profession	73,0	77,2	73,8	88,5	63,2	59,5

Continue

	2000		2001		2002	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
As percent of total						
Number of people being registered as persons looking for job - total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
discharged according to own requests	43,1	46,3	44,3	43,6	45,6	46,9
discharged due to staff reduction	6,0	7,3	3,8	4,7	3,4	4,2
graduates from general education schools	20,7	15,0	20,9	18,6	19,5	18,5
graduates from higher and secondary special educational institutions	6,5	5,0	5,9	4,1	7,6	6,2
graduates from vocational schools	4,8	3,7	4,3	3,6	4,5	3,8
other	18,9	22,7	20,8	25,4	19,4	20,4
Educational level of those being registered:						
higher	6,2	5,7	5,4	5,3	5,7	5,5
secondary special	20,4	17,2	18,9	18,1	20,7	20,2
secondary general (complete)	62,6	64,7	65,5	66,7	63,1	63,8
do not have secondary (complete) education	10,8	12,4	10,2	9,9	10,5	10,5
Age structure of those being registered, years:						
16-18	8,9	7,7	7,2	8,3	5,5	5,5
18-30	51,1	46,9	54,3	46,2	54,5	47,5
30-50	38,3	41,9	37,4	43,9	38,6	45,6
under retirement age	1,2	3,0	0,8	1,2	0,8	1,2
retirement age and over	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,2
Occupation of those being registered						
black-coated workers and specialists	23,7	20,0	21,4	20,7	23,2	22,0
workers	42,8	51,5	46,0	51,3	43,3	48,6
no profession	33,5	28,5	32,6	28,0	33,5	29,4

Continued

	2003		2004		2005	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
As percent of total						
Number of people being registered as persons looking for job - total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
discharged according to own requests	48,4	47,2	44,4	43,0	38,5	42,3
discharged due to staff reduction	2,3	4,3	3,0	4,4	4,8	5,2
graduates from general education schools	18,2	17,9	17,3	17,8	17,8	15,1
graduates from higher and secondary special educational institutions	7,0	5,7	8,2	7,3	8,3	5,9
graduates from vocational schools	3,9	4,0	4,2	4,4	3,1	2,8
other	20,2	20,9	22,9	23,1	27,5	28,7
Educational level of those being registered:						
higher	6,1	6,6	6,8	7,9	6,0	6,7
secondary special	30,6	23,2	28,1	22,5	22,7	20,3
secondary general (complete)	53,8	60,8	55,7	62,2	62,1	66,9
do not have secondary (complete) education	9,5	9,4	9,4	7,4	9,2	6,1
Age structure of those being registered, years:						
16-18	3,0	2,2	2,0	1,2	1,5	1,3
18-30	56,0	53,6	54,4	53,2	50,4	48,4
30-50	39,6	42,7	42,5	44,1	46,6	47,9
under retirement age	1,1	1,1	0,8	1,0	1,2	1,9
retirement age and over	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,5
Occupation of those being registered						
black-coated workers and specialists	23,0	21,5	22,3	21,7	23,2	23,5
workers	40,1	45,3	39,5	40,1	44,9	48,5
no profession	36,9	33,2	38,2	38,2	31,9	28,0

Continued

	2000		2001		2002	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Number of people being registered as persons looking for job - total	47,6	52,4	48,1	51,9	47,5	52,5
discharged according to own requests	45,8	54,2	48,4	51,6	46,8	53,2
discharged due to staff reduction	42,9	57,1	42,8	57,2	42,8	57,2
graduates from general education schools	55,6	44,4	50,9	49,1	48,8	51,2
graduates from higher and secondary special educational institutions	54,4	45,6	57,0	43,0	52,7	47,3
graduates from vocational schools	53,7	46,3	52,7	47,3	51,6	48,4
other	43,0	57,0	43,2	56,8	46,2	53,8
Educational level of those being registered:						
higher	49,6	50,4	49,0	51,0	48,6	51,4
secondary special	51,8	48,2	49,1	50,9	48,1	51,9
secondary general (complete)	46,8	53,2	47,6	52,4	47,2	52,8
do not have secondary (complete) education	44,2	55,8	48,7	51,3	47,6	52,4
Age structure of those being registered, years:						
16-18	51,3	48,7	44,6	55,4	47,1	52,9
18-30	49,7	50,3	52,1	47,9	51,0	49,0
30-50	45,3	54,7	44,0	56,0	43,4	56,6
under retirement age	27,5	72,5	39,3	60,7	39,1	60,9
retirement age and over	45,5	54,5	39,2	60,8	77,9	22,1
Occupation of those being registered						
black-coated workers and specialists	51,8	48,2	48,9	51,1	48,8	51,2
workers	43,1	56,9	45,3	54,7	44,7	55,3
no profession	51,7	48,3	51,9	48,1	50,8	49,2

Continued

	2003		2004		2005	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Number of people being registered as persons looking for job - total	45,9	54,1	45,5	54,5	48,3	51,7
discharged according to own requests	46,6	53,4	46,3	53,7	46,0	54,0
discharged due to staff reduction	30,7	69,3	35,9	64,1	46,0	54,0
graduates from general education schools	46,4	53,6	44,8	55,2	52,4	47,6
graduates from higher and secondary special educational institutions	51,0	49,0	48,5	51,5	57,0	43,0
graduates from vocational schools	45,3	54,7	44,5	55,5	50,5	49,5
other	45,1	54,9	45,3	54,7	47,4	52,6
Educational level of those being registered:						
higher	43,9	56,1	41,7	58,3	45,6	54,4
secondary special	52,8	47,2	51,0	49,0	51,2	48,8
secondary general (complete)	42,9	57,1	42,8	57,2	46,5	53,5
do not have secondary (complete) education	46,5	53,5	51,6	48,4	58,4	41,6
Age structure of those being registered, years:						
16-18	53,7	46,3	57,8	42,2	52,1	47,9
18-30	47,0	53,0	46,1	53,9	49,4	50,6
30-50	44,0	56,0	44,6	55,4	47,7	52,3
under retirement age	45,9	54,1	38,7	61,3	35,7	64,3
retirement age and over	42,9	57,1	39,7	60,3	35,9	64,1
Occupation of those being registered						
black-coated workers and specialists	47,5	52,5	46,2	53,8	48,1	51,9
workers	43,0	57,0	45,2	54,8	46,4	53,6
no profession	48,6	51,4	45,5	54,5	51,5	48,5

Individuals registered with labor agencies as those who are looking for a job

Reasons of unemployment	As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
2000				
Discharged due to staff reduction	6,0	7,3	42,9	57,1
Discharged according to own requests	43,1	46,3	45,8	54,2
Didn't receive a job after graduation from:				
general education schools	20,7	15,0	55,6	44,4
vocational schools	4,8	3,7	53,4	46,6
higher and secondary vocational educational institutions	6,5	5,0	54,4	45,6
Other reasons	18,9	22,7	43,1	56,9
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	47,6	52,4
in thousands	200,5	220,9		
2001				
Discharged due to staff reduction	3,8	4,7	42,8	57,2
Discharged according to own requests	44,3	43,6	48,4	51,6
Didn't receive a job after graduation from:				
general education schools	20,9	18,6	50,9	49,1
vocational schools	4,3	3,6	52,7	47,3
higher and secondary vocational educational institutions	5,9	4,1	57,0	43,0
Other reasons	20,8	25,4	43,2	56,8
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	48,1	51,9
in thousands	222,4	240,4		

Continued

Reasons of unemployment	As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
2002				
Discharged due to staff reduction	3,4	4,2	42,8	57,2
Discharged according to own requests	45,6	46,9	46,8	53,2
Didn't receive a job after graduation from:				
general education schools	19,5	18,5	48,8	51,2
vocational schools	4,5	3,8	51,6	48,4
higher and secondary vocational educational institutions	7,6	6,2	52,7	47,3
Other reasons	19,4	20,4	46,2	53,8
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	47,5	52,5
in thousands	213,0	235,2		
2003				
Discharged due to staff reduction	2,3	4,3	30,7	69,3
Discharged according to own requests	48,4	47,2	46,6	53,4
Didn't receive a job after graduation from:				
general education schools	18,2	17,9	46,4	53,6
vocational schools	3,9	4,0	45,3	54,7
higher and secondary vocational educational institutions	7,0	5,7	51,0	49,0
Other reasons	20,2	20,9	45,1	54,9
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	45,9	54,1
in thousands	197,8	232,7		

Continued

Reasons of unemployment	As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
2004				
Discharged due to staff reduction	3,0	4,4	35,9	64,1
Discharged according to own requests	44,4	43,0	46,3	53,7
Didn't receive a job after graduation from:				
general education schools	17,3	17,8	44,8	55,2
vocational schools	4,2	4,4	44,5	55,5
higher and secondary vocational educational institutions	8,2	7,3	48,5	51,5
Other reasons	22,9	23,1	45,3	54,7
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	45,5	54,5
in thousands	193,5	231,5		
2005				
Discharged due to staff reduction	4,8	5,2	46,0	54,0
Discharged according to own requests	38,5	42,3	46,0	54,0
Didn't receive a job after graduation from:				
general education schools	17,8	15,1	52,4	47,6
vocational schools	3,1	2,8	50,5	49,5
higher and secondary vocational educational institutions	8,3	5,9	57,0	43,0
Other reasons	27,5	28,7	47,4	52,6
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	48,3	51,7
in thousands	198,3	212,0		

Structure of unemployed by period of time spent in search job

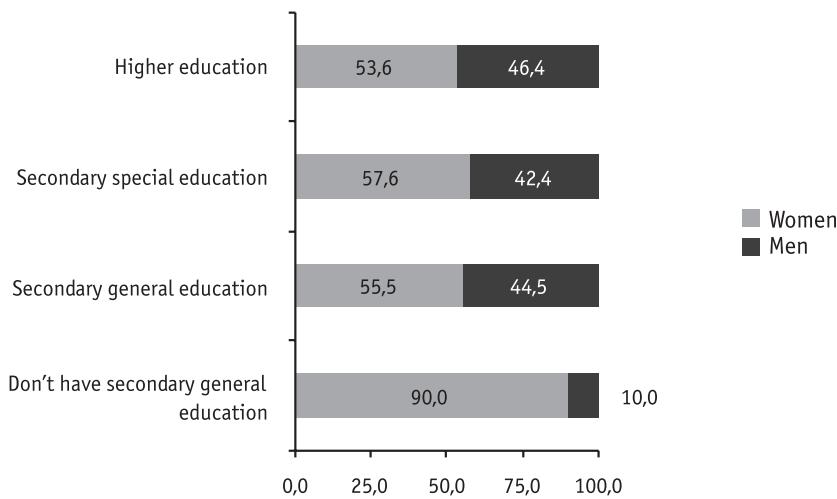
	2000		2001		2002	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
As percent of total						
Length of job search time	100	100	100	100	100	100
less than 1 month	14,4	16,7	16,8	17,1	25,3	6,3
1 - 3 months	27,6	38,0	27,1	32,0	23,3	43,9
3 - 6 months	45,9	35,4	45,6	31,2	38,3	33,0
6 - 12 months	7,8	9,0	8,7	18,5	11,5	11,3
more than 1 year	4,3	0,9	1,8	1,2	1,6	5,5
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Length of job search time	62,5	37,5	63,2	36,8	64,5	35,5
less than 1 month	58,9	41,1	62,7	37,3	88,0	12,0
1 - 3 months	54,7	45,3	59,3	40,7	49,0	51,0
3 - 6 months	68,3	31,7	71,5	28,5	67,9	32,1
6 - 12 months	59,2	40,8	44,6	55,4	65,0	35,0
more than 1 year	88,2	11,8	72,4	27,6	34,7	65,3

Continued

	2004		2004		2005	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
As percent of total						
Length of job search time	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
less than 1 month	20,0	15,9	10,1	10,5	14,5	22,7
1 - 3 months	33,5	40,1	33,3	34,0	29,6	19,0
3 - 6 months	40,2	31,9	46,4	45,5	39,1	40,3
6 - 12 months	4,4	7,8	7,5	8,0	12,5	15,7
more than 1 year	1,9	4,3	2,7	2,0	4,3	2,3
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Length of job search time	61,7	38,3	60,5	39,5	63,7	26,3
less than 1 month	67,0	33,0	59,5	40,5	52,9	47,1
1 - 3 months	57,3	42,7	60,1	39,9	73,2	26,8
3 - 6 months	66,9	33,1	61,0	39,0	63,0	27,0
6 - 12 months	47,9	52,1	58,8	41,2	58,3	41,7
more than 1 year	41,1	58,9	67,7	32,3	76,7	23,3

Registered unemployed by level of education as of January 1, 2005

	As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
Don't have secondary general education	11,1	1,7	90,0	10,0
Secondary general education	51,5	58,2	55,5	44,5
Secondary special education	30,8	32,0	57,6	42,4
Higher education	6,6	8,1	53,6	46,4
Total				
in percentage	100,0	100,0	58,5	41,5
in thousands	16,2	11,5		

**Registered unemployed by level of education as of January 1, 2005
(in percentage)**

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 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.

Gender in public authorities as of January 1, 2006

	As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
Total number of persons in public authorities	100,0	100,0	15,9	84,1
Legislative and representative authorities	84,2	88,2	15,3	84,7
Oly Majlis (Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan)	3,1	3,0	16,6	83,4
including:				
Legislative House	1,8	1,6	17,6	82,4
Senate	1,3	1,4	15,3	84,7
Zhokargy Kenes (Parliament of the Republic of Karakalpakstan)	0,8	1,3	10,5	89,5
Councils of People's Representatives of regions and city of Tashkent	7,2	9,8	12,1	87,9
District Councils of People's Representatives	59,8	63,1	15,2	84,8
Town/city Councils of People's Representatives	13,3	10,9	18,8	81,2
Executive power authorities	0,2	1,0	3,4	96,6
including:				
Cabinet of Ministers 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	-	100,0
Judicial bodies	15,7	10,9	21,5	78,5
including:				
Constitutional Court	0,3	0,2	23,5	76,5
Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan	0,6	0,4	23,3	76,7
Supreme Arbitrage Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan	0,8	0,9	13,8	86,2
Supreme Courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional, Tashkent City, inter-district, district and town/city courts	12,3	7,9	22,8	77,2
Arbitrage Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions	1,6	1,4	17,3	82,7

**Gender employment in managerial positions
by sector of economy as of January 1, 2006^{x)}**

	Number of high rank officials, persons		As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	49009	130396	100,0	100,0	27,3	72,7
including:						
industry	5816	25439	11,9	19,5	18,6	81,4
agriculture and forestry	460	10600	0,9	8,1	4,2	95,8
transport	877	5503	1,8	4,2	13,7	86,3
communication	995	2019	2,0	1,5	33,0	67,0
construction	1163	5161	2,4	4,0	18,4	81,6
trade, catering, sale and procurement	863	3188	1,8	2,4	21,3	78,7
housing, public utilities and personal services	725	4518	1,5	3,5	13,8	86,2
healthcare, physical culture and social security	3481	6157	7,1	4,7	36,1	63,9
education	24519	29145	50,0	22,4	45,7	54,3
culture and arts	1490	1849	3,0	1,4	44,6	55,4
science	462	1237	0,9	1,0	27,2	72,8
finance, credit and insurance	1303	4675	2,7	3,6	21,8	78,2
other sectors	6855	30905	14,0	23,7	18,2	81,8

x) According to classification adopted by state statistics

POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF WOMEN

Composition of members of political parties of the Republic of Uzbekistan

	Distribution by sex, in percentage			
	women	men	women	men
	2003	2005		
People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan	32,2	67,8	34,2	65,8
Liberal and Democratic Party	28,3	71,7	33,1	66,9
Democratic Party of National Revival of Uzbekistan "Milliy Tiklanish"	40,0	60,0	45,6	54,4
National-Democratic Party "Fidokorlar"	39,8	60,2	40,7	59,3
Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Adolat"	30,0	70,0	38,0	62,0

GENDER ASPECTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

**Number of member-entrepreneurs of Chamber
of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan by regions as of January 1, 2006**

	Total, persons		As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	1477	4912	100,0	100,0	23,1	76,9
Republic of Karakalpakstan	22	114	1,5	2,3	16,2	83,8
regions:						
Andijan	26	196	1,8	4,0	11,7	88,3
Bukhara	138	506	9,3	10,3	21,4	78,6
Djizak	71	231	4,8	4,7	23,5	76,5
Kashkadarya	494	1306	33,4	26,6	27,4	72,6
Navoi	107	411	7,2	8,4	20,7	79,3
Namangan	220	360	14,9	7,3	37,9	62,1
Samarkand	43	400	2,9	8,1	9,7	90,3
Surkhandarya	40	207	2,7	4,2	16,2	83,8
Syrdarya	3	12	0,2	0,2	20,0	80,0
Tashkent	110	372	7,4	7,6	22,8	77,2
Fergana	76	400	5,1	8,1	16,0	84,0
Khorezm	82	222	5,6	4,5	27,0	73,0
City of Tashkent	45	175	3,0	3,6	20,5	79,5

TIME BUDGET

The most important characteristic in conditions of developing of a person is availability of free time.

An analysis of trends of use of free time in gender aspect permits to determine difference in possibilities of women and men intellectual development, influence on this process of kinds of economic activity, age, education and place of living (urban or rural areas).

The data of household surveys carried out by state statistical bodies in 2006 are a source of information on availability of free time for women and men, peculiarity of its use depending on socio-economic and demographic factors.

Sampling for survey is designed so that it will be representative for the country, urban and rural areas.

Sampling technique is based on two-stage selection with preliminary stratification on regions, urban and rural areas. The size of sampling was 2500 households which permitted to attain rather high accuracy of data.

At the first stage objects of selection were territorial communities corresponding to makhallyas (parts of a district), kishlaks (villages) or artificial territorial clusters consisting of several kishlaks or makhallyas.

225 clusters were selected for sampling, every of them was taken in accordance with the demands of permissible accuracy and quantity of households which were being surveyed. A quota of selection consisting of 11 households was set for each cluster. This quota was the same for all the sampled clusters within a urban or a rural area in every region. This method is justified by a specific character of the used technique of cluster sampling (PSU – selection of primary units carried out with a probability proportional to a makhallya size).

At the second stage a full list of all households was made for every sampled cluster and the households liable to survey were taken by a simple random sampling.

All the members aged 15 and over of the selected households were interviewed.

The results obtained were put into shape of tables showing a wide spectrum of peculiarities of free time used by women and men depending on age, education, occupation, employment status, etc.

The results of survey show that free time of women as a whole is 1.5 times more than that of men. Time consumption on non-paid work (house keeping work and care-taking activities of other family members) is 3,5 times higher among women as compared to men.

More than 34,8 percent of time used by women for house keeping work is spent for cooking, washing, ironing, tidying of flat and farmstead, small repairing of clothes, while men spend only 3,4 percent of their time for the same kind of work.

Time spent by women for taking care after children and aged members of their families is as much as 2,7 times as compared to men.

Time spent by women for nonproductive activities is somewhat higher than time spent by men. This discrepancy is explained by different amount of time dedicated to personal care and leisure.

Women spend 19,0 percent and men - 28,8 percent of their free time for TV watching, for attending religious institutions – 0,7 and 1,7 percent correspondingly.

Trends in utilization of free time between women and men differ depending on age, education, social status, employment and place of living.

Time spent by economically active population for different kinds of activity
 (in hours per day)

Distribution of free time	Women	Men
Total	8,87	5,77
of which:		
non-paid work	3,98	1,02
including:		
house-keeping	3,00	0,65
taking care for family members	0,98	0,37
non-productive activity	4,78	4,65
including:		
personal care	1,65	1,52
communication	0,35	0,45
leisure	2,78	2,68
other	0,11	0,10

Distribution of free time spent by women and men

Distribution of free time	As percent of total	
	women	men
Total	100	100
of which:		
non-paid work	44,9	17,5
including:		
house-keeping	33,9	11,1
taking care for family members	11,0	6,4
non-productive activity	53,7	80,3
including:		
personal care	18,6	26,4
communication	3,8	7,7
leisure	31,3	46,2
other	1,4	2,2

**Time spent by economically active population
for different kinds of activity in urban and rural areas
(in hours per day)**

Distribution of free time	As percent of total			
	women		men	
	urban area	rural area	urban area	rural area
Total	9,07	5,80	8,75	5,80
of which:				
non-paid work	3,93	1,10	4,02	0,95
including:				
house-keeping	3,00	0,73	3,02	0,58
taking care for family members	0,93	0,37	1,00	0,37
non-productive activity	5,03	4,65	4,63	4,72
including:				
personal care	1,67	1,52	1,65	1,53
communication	0,42	0,52	0,30	0,42
leisure	2,94	2,61	2,68	2,77
other	0,11	0,05	0,10	0,13

Distribution of free time spent by women and men in urban area

Distribution of free time	As percent of total	
	women	men
Total	100	100
of which:		
non-paid work	43,5	19,0
including:		
house-keeping	33,2	12,6
taking care for family members	10,3	6,4
non-productive activity	54,8	80,7
including:		
personal care	18,4	26,2
communication	4,4	8,6
leisure	32,0	45,9
other	1,7	0,3

Distribution of free time spent by women and men in rural area

Distribution of free time	As percent of total	
	women	men
Total	100	100
of which:		
non-paid work	45,9	16,6
including:		
house-keeping	34,4	10,3
taking care for family members	11,5	6,3
non-productive activity	52,7	80,9
including:		
personal care	18,7	26,6
communication	3,3	7,1
leisure	30,7	47,2
other	1,4	2,5

Distribution of free time spent by women and men in urban and rural areas

Distribution of free time	As percent of total			
	women		men	
	urban area	rural area	urban area	rural area
Total	100	100	100	100
of which:				
non-paid work	43,5	45,9	19,0	16,6
including:				
house-keeping	33,2	34,4	12,6	10,3
taking care for family members	10,3	11,5	6,4	6,3
non-productive activity	54,8	52,7	80,7	80,9
including:				
personal care	18,4	18,7	26,2	26,6
communication	4,4	3,3	8,6	7,1
leisure	32,0	30,7	45,9	47,2
other	1,7	1,4	0,3	2,5

Free time used by women and men for different kinds of activity

Distribution of free time	As percent of total	
	women	men
Total free time	100,0	100,0
of which used for:		
meal	13,6	19,9
cooking	13,4	0,7
laundering	7,5	0,2
ironing	3,6	0,2
children nursing	9,7	5,6
looking after aged family members	1,3	0,8
caring after apartment, farmstead	6,3	1,2
small repair of clothes	2,7	0,2
small repair of household appliances	0,1	2,1
small repair of flat	0,2	5,3
reading books, newspapers, magazines	3,7	7,4
TV watching	19,0	28,8
walking	4,8	6,4
going in for sports	0,1	2,4
hobby	0,9	1,7
personal care	5,0	6,5
visiting or receiving guests	5,8	5,2
servicing car or other equipment	0,1	1,2
attendance of some educational courses	0,1	0,3
visit to religious institutions (mosque, church, etc.)	0,7	1,7
other	1,4	2,2

Free time used by women and men in urban area

Distribution of free time	As percent of total	
	women	men
Total free time	100,0	100,0
of which used for:		
meal	12,8	19,1
cooking	13,0	1,4
laundering	7,1	0,4
ironing	3,8	0,3
children nursing	9,1	5,6
looking after aged family members	1,2	0,8
caring after apartment, farmstead	6,3	1,4
small repair of clothes	2,5	0,3
small repair of household appliances	0,1	2,5
small repair of flat	0,3	5,0
reading books, newspapers, magazines	4,3	8,2
TV watching	18,9	28,1
walking	5,9	6,7
going in for sports	0,2	2,7
hobby	0,9	1,9
personal care	5,6	7,1
visiting or receiving guests	5,3	4,1
servicing car or other equipment	0,1	1,3
attendance of some educational courses	0,1	0,4
visit to religious institutions (mosque, church, etc.)	0,8	1,4
other	1,7	1,3

Free time used by women and men in rural area

Distribution of free time	As percent of total	
	women	men
Total free time	100,0	100,0
of which used for:		
meal	14,0	20,5
cooking	13,7	0,3
laundering	7,8	0,1
ironing	3,5	0,1
children nursing	10,2	5,6
looking after aged family members	1,3	0,7
caring after apartment, farmstead	6,4	1,1
small repair of clothes	2,8	0,2
small repair of household appliances	0,0	1,8
small repair of flat	0,1	5,5
reading books, newspapers, magazines	3,2	6,9
TV watching	19,1	29,3
walking	4,0	6,2
going in for sports	0,1	2,2
hobby	0,9	1,7
personal care	4,7	6,1
visiting or receiving guests	6,1	5,9
servicing car or other equipment	0,1	1,2
attendance of some educational courses	0,1	0,2
visit to religious institutions (mosque, church, etc.)	0,5	1,9
other	1,4	2,5

Free time used by women and men in urban and rural areas

Distribution of free time	As percent of total			
	women		men	
	urban area	rural area	urban area	rural area
Total free time	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which used for:				
meal	12,8	14,0	19,1	20,5
cooking	13,0	13,7	1,4	0,3
laundering	7,1	7,8	0,4	0,1
ironing	3,8	3,5	0,3	0,1
children nursing	9,1	10,2	5,6	5,6
looking after aged family members	1,2	1,3	0,8	0,7
caring after apartment, farmstead	6,3	6,4	1,4	1,1
small repair of clothes	2,5	2,8	0,3	0,2
small repair of household appliances	0,1	0,0	2,5	1,8
small repair of flat	0,3	0,1	5,0	5,5
reading books, newspapers, magazines	4,3	3,2	8,2	6,9
TV watching	18,9	19,1	28,1	29,3
walking	5,9	4,0	6,7	6,2
going in for sports	0,2	0,1	2,7	2,2
hobby	0,9	0,9	1,9	1,7
personal care	5,6	4,7	7,1	6,1
visiting or receiving guests	5,3	6,1	4,1	5,9
servicing car or other equipment	0,1	0,1	1,3	1,2
attendance of some educational courses	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,2
visit to religious institutions (mosque, church, etc.)	0,8	0,5	1,4	1,9
other	1,7	1,4	1,3	2,5

Free time used by women and men depending on social status
 (as percent of total)

	Total	Of which:							
		non-paid work	including: house-keep-ing	taking care of family members	non-productive activity	including: per-sonal care	com-muni-cation	leisure	other
Employed									
women	100,0	48,5	40,2	8,3	50,6	23,8	3,3	23,5	0,9
men	100,0	18,1	11,0	7,1	80,9	30,4	7,0	43,5	1,0
Registered unemployed									
women	100,0	50,4	38,7	11,7	49,6	19,7	3,3	26,6	0,0
men	100,0	21,1	18,5	2,6	77,6	17,7	6,8	53,1	1,3
Non-registered unemployed									
women	100,0	43,8	36,2	7,6	53,7	17,6	4,3	31,8	2,5
men	100,0	21,1	14,2	6,9	73,8	18,9	7,6	47,3	5,1
Students									
women	100,0	38,5	36,3	2,2	60,8	20,3	9,2	31,3	0,7
men	100,0	11,6	10,4	1,2	86,2	19,6	16,4	50,2	2,2
Nonworking pensioners									
women	100,0	32,1	24,2	7,9	65,6	17,8	4,3	43,5	2,3
men	100,0	15,1	9,8	5,3	81,6	20,3	6,9	54,4	3,3
Persons keeping house									
women	100,0	49,5	34,6	14,9	49,3	16,2	3,2	29,9	1,2
men	100,0	25,4	17,8	7,6	72,2	19,8	7,7	44,7	2,4
Other									
women	100,0	54,0	34,3	19,7	45,9	13,1	4,9	27,9	0,1
men	100,0	19,5	11,0	8,5	77,5	22,9	8,9	45,7	3,0

Free time used by women and men depending on employment
(as percent of total)

	Total	Of which:							other
		non-paid work	including:		non-productive activity	including:			
			house-keeping	taking care of family members	personal care	communica-tion	leisure		
Employee									
women	100,0	48,0	39,7	8,3	51,0	23,8	3,4	23,8	1,0
men	100,0	17,9	11,0	6,9	80,8	30,3	7,1	43,4	1,3
Employer									
women	100,0	56,8	50,9	5,9	43,0	20,1	2,1	20,8	0,2
men	100,0	15,1	6,1	9,0	84,2	31,1	7,7	45,4	0,7
Self-employed									
women	100,0	49,2	40,8	8,4	50,5	23,8	2,7	24,0	0,3
men	100,0	19,3	12,0	7,3	79,7	30,8	6,5	42,4	1,0
Non-paid family worker									
women	100,0	52,4	43,4	9,0	47,5	25,9	2,0	19,6	0,1
men	100,0	15,7	13,1	2,6	80,7	23,4	3,7	53,6	3,6
Other									
women	100,0	64,9	51,6	13,3	35,0	17,6	3,1	14,3	0,1
men	100,0	23,6	13,9	9,7	76,4	25,1	9,9	41,4	0,0

Free time used by women and men depending on age
 (as percent of total)

	Total	Of which:							
		non-paid work	including:		non-productive activity	including:			other
			house-keeping	taking care of family members		personal care	communi-cation	leisure	
Persons at the age of, years:									
16 - 19									
women	100,0	40,3	36,5	3,8	58,3	20,4	8,2	29,7	1,4
men	100,0	13,1	11,4	1,7	85,3	22,7	13,1	49,5	1,6
20 - 24									
women	100,0	48,7	35,3	13,4	50,2	18,2	4,2	27,8	1,1
men	100,0	16,1	13,6	2,5	81,4	25,7	7,9	47,8	2,5
25 - 29									
women	100,0	51,5	35,8	15,7	47,5	17,3	2,9	27,3	1,0
men	100,0	16,9	9,2	7,7	82,6	29,5	7,0	46,1	0,5
30 - 34									
women	100,0	51,9	37,2	14,7	47,3	17,9	2,5	26,9	0,8
men	100,0	19,5	10,3	9,2	78,9	28,5	6,6	43,8	1,6
35 - 39									
women	100,0	50,4	38,3	12,1	49,2	19,8	3,0	26,4	0,4
men	100,0	20,0	11,5	8,5	77,5	28,7	6,6	42,2	2,5
40 - 44									
women	100,0	45,6	36,8	8,8	53,1	19,2	3,6	30,3	1,3
men	100,0	21,5	13,5	8,0	77,4	28,4	8,0	41,0	1,1
45 - 49									
women	100,0	43,8	35,8	8,0	54,6	19,7	3,8	31,1	1,6
men	100,0	20,8	13,6	7,2	77,6	26,9	7,5	43,2	1,6
50 - 54									
women	100,0	38,0	30,8	7,2	59,5	18,7	4,1	36,7	2,5
men	100,0	16,7	11,6	5,1	81,5	26,5	8,1	46,9	1,8
55 - 59									
women	100,0	34,2	23,8	10,4	64,5	18,4	4,5	41,6	1,3
men	100,0	15,2	10,3	4,9	83,2	24,6	8,9	49,7	1,6
60 and over									
women	100,0	30,5	22,9	7,6	67,2	18,0	4,1	45,1	2,3
men	100,0	12,7	7,8	4,9	83,7	20,9	6,4	56,4	3,6

**Free time used by women and men depending on education
(as percent of total)**

	Total	Of which:							other
		non-paid work	including:		non-productive activity	including:			
			house-keeping	taking care of family members	personal care	communica-tion	leisure		
Persons having education:									
secondary									
women	100,0	45,2	33,7	11,5	53,6	18,5	3,4	31,7	1,2
men	100,0	16,3	10,6	5,7	81,0	26,1	7,5	47,4	2,7
secondary special									
women	100,0	45,3	34,6	10,7	53,4	18,5	4,4	30,5	1,3
men	100,0	19,9	12,6	7,3	78,9	26,8	7,4	44,7	1,2
higher									
women	100,0	44,5	35,7	8,8	55,2	19,8	5,3	30,1	0,3
men	100,0	17,9	10,6	7,3	81,4	27,1	9,8	44,5	0,7
post-graduate									
women	100,0	62,1	62,1	0,0	37,9	37,9	0,0	0,0	0,0
men	100,0	8,6	8,6	0,0	91,4	40,0	8,6	42,8	0,0
other									
women	100,0	21,6	19,8	1,8	74,6	21,6	4,9	48,1	3,8
men	100,0	15,1	10,7	4,4	84,9	26,3	3,2	55,4	0,0

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Number of pensioners registered with social security agencies by sex and type of pension^{x)}
 (at the end of year; thousands)

	2000		2001		2002	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Total pensioners	1636,1	988,5	1691,6	1043,4	1715,5	1043,6
of which those receiving pensions:						
old-age	1136,9	696,8	1156,2	701,2	1173,8	708,7
disability	310,2	264,2	311,1	278,0	280,0	312,4
other	189,0	27,5	224,3	64,2	261,7	22,5
As percent of total						
Total pensioners	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which those receiving pensions:						
old-age	69,5	70,5	68,3	67,2	68,4	67,9
disability	19,0	26,7	18,4	26,6	16,3	29,9
other	11,6	2,8	13,3	6,2	15,3	2,2
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Total pensioners	62,3	37,7	61,9	38,1	62,2	37,8
of which those receiving pensions:						
old-age	62,0	38,0	62,2	37,8	62,4	37,6
disability	54,0	46,0	52,8	47,2	47,3	52,7
other	87,3	12,7	77,7	22,3	92,1	7,9

Continued

	2003		2004		2005	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Thousands						
Total pensioners	1610,7	1149,1	1609,7	1151,4	1636,8	1137,7
of which those receiving pensions:						
old-age	1186,5	713,7	1193,7	720,7	1221,4	714,7
disability	274,6	305,8	275,2	295,0	272,4	286,9
other	149,6	129,6	140,8	135,7	143,	136,1
As percent of total						
Total pensioners	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which those receiving pensions:						
old-age	73,7	62,1	74,2	62,6	74,6	62,8
disability	17,0	26,6	17,1	25,6	16,6	25,2
other	9,3	11,3	8,7	11,8	8,7	12,0
Distribution by sex, in percentage						
Total pensioners	58,4	41,6	58,3	41,7	59,0	41,0
of which those receiving pensions:						
old-age	62,4	37,6	62,4	37,6	63,1	36,9
disability	47,3	52,7	48,3	51,7	48,7	51,3
other	53,6	46,4	50,9	49,1	51,2	48,8

x) Excluding persons receiving pensions in case of bread-winner loss

**Average amount of social guarantees (pensions) granted to population
(in soums)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Average amount of pension:						
retirement benefit	7433	11078	14567	17707	22110	31841
disability – total	7109	11053	13445	16495	21428	29863
1 group	9840	14446	19144	23143	28541	40947
2 group	7818	10933	14736	18107	23984	32959
3 group	3675	5365	6998	8835	10470	15132
in case of bread-winner loss	6635	9804	13144	15639	19000	27451
social allowances	4413	6437	8546	10296	12402	17909
disabled child						
1 group	4675	6779	8970	10765	12920	18605
2 group	4675	6780	8970	10765	12920	18605
women aged 60 and men aged 65	2835	4109	5435	6520	7825	11270
Monthly child allowances for children under 2 years old	3063	5175	9070	10880	13060	18800
Minimum amount of scholarship (as of October 1):						
students of higher educational institutions	5377	4700	6200	7460	9697	13962
students of special secondary educational institutions	5200	4600	6000	7200	- x)	- x)

x) There is no scholarship for students of vocational colleges

**Number of disabled registered with institutions of social security of population
(at the end of year)**

	2000		2001		2002	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Number of disabled						
total, thousands	400,4	407,5	407,3	415,2	415,2	406,6
per 10 000 population	323,6	331,9	325,3	333,7	325,8	320,6
Number of persons diagnosed as disabled for the first time						
total, thousands	34,2	36,5	29,9	33,2	27,1	32,0
per 10 000 population	27,5	29,5	23,7	26,5	21,4	25,4
Number of persons receiving social allowances						
total, thousands	156,5	105,4	153,2	105,6	150,5	101,9
per 10 000 population	12,6	8,6	12,2	8,5	11,9	8,1
Out of them disabled children under 16 receiving disability allowances:						
total, thousands	88,5	55,3	87,1	52,9	84,8	47,4
per 1000 children aged 0-15	18,3	11,0	18,3	10,6	18,1	9,7

Continued

	2003		2004		2005	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Number of disabled						
total, thousands	409,4	395,5	404,6	387,4	403,5	379,4
per 10 000 population	317,9	308,2	310,6	298,1	306,4	288,6
Number of persons diagnosed as disabled for the first time						
total, thousands	24,8	29,3	23,9	29,6	23,8	29,9
per 10 000 population	19,4	23,0	18,3	22,8	18,1	22,7
Number of persons receiving social allowances						
total, thousands	148,2	98,2	140,7	100,8	141,3	100,8
per 10 000 population	11,6	7,7	10,8	7,8	10,7	7,7
Out of them disabled children under 16 receiving disability allowances:						
total, thousands	83,9	41,9	78,3	43,1	77,8	42,3
per 1000 children aged 0-15	18,2	8,7	17,2	9,0	17,3	9,0

Number of women and men firstly diagnosed as invalids

	Total, thousands					
	2000		2001		2002	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	34,2	36,5	29,9	33,2	27,1	32,0
Republic of Karakalpakstan	2,4	2,8	2,3	2,8	2,0	2,8
regions:						
Andijan	3,3	3,3	2,7	2,8	2,5	2,6
Bukhara	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,1
Djizak	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,3
Kashkadarya	2,4	2,5	1,9	2,2	1,7	1,9
Navoi	1,5	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,1
Namangan	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,1
Samarkand	3,4	3,6	2,7	3,3	2,4	3,0
Surkhandarya	1,6	2,2	1,6	2	1,6	1,8
Syrdarya	1,2	1,1	1,2	1	1,1	1,0
Tashkent	3	3,6	2,7	3,4	2,3	3,3
Fergana	3,8	3,8	3	3,4	2,8	3,5
Khorezm	1,8	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,8
City of Tashkent	3,9	4,7	3,2	3,8	2,6	3,7

Continued

	Total, thousands					
	2003		2004		2005	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	24,8	29,3	23,9	29,6	23,8	29,9
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1,7	2,1	1,5	2,1	1,5	2,1
regions:						
Andijan	2,2	2,3	2,0	2,5	2,2	2,6
Bukhara	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,9	2,0
Djizak	1,2	1,3	1,1	1,3	1,2	1,3
Kashkadarya	1,4	1,7	1,3	1,8	1,3	1,8
Navoi	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,1
Namangan	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,7	2,0
Samarkand	2,1	2,6	2,1	2,7	2,0	2,7
Surkhandarya	1,3	1,9	1,5	1,8	1,5	1,9
Syrdarya	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,0
Tashkent	2,3	3,0	2,2	3,0	2,2	3,3
Fergana	2,6	3,2	2,6	3,2	2,6	3,0
Khorezm	1,6	1,6	1,4	1,7	1,5	1,6
City of Tashkent	2,5	3,5	2,4	3,5	2,3	3,6

Continued

	Per 10 000 population					
	2000		2001		2002	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	27,5	29,5	23,7	26,5	21,4	25,4
Republic of Karakalpakstan	32,0	37,3	29,6	36,9	25,9	36,3
regions:						
Andijan	30,1	29,5	24,5	24,9	22,1	23,0
Bukhara	32,3	30,7	30,8	29,1	28,5	28,8
Djizak	25,8	25,7	24,6	25,7	23,7	25,7
Kashkadarya	21,3	22,8	16,6	19,5	15,0	16,7
Navoi	38,0	33,0	33,0	31,5	30,2	27,4
Namangan	23,4	22,9	21,4	21,6	20,0	21,0
Samarkand	24,7	26,5	19,8	23,8	17,3	21,7
Surkhandarya	18,3	24,6	17,6	22,2	17,7	19,7
Syrdarya	36,8	32,1	35,6	30,5	33,4	30,2
Tashkent	25,0	30,7	22,2	28,3	19,1	27,6
Fergana	28,3	28,4	21,8	24,8	20,3	25,4
Khorezm	26,7	28,2	25,5	25,5	23,0	26,2
City of Tashkent	35,8	44,7	29,3	36,5	23,8	35,4

Continued

	Per 10 000 population					
	2003		2004		2005	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	19,4	23,0	18,3	22,8	18,1	22,7
Republic of Karakalpakstan	21,8	27,0	19,5	26,6	19,1	26,7
regions:						
Andijan	19,1	20,1	17,7	21,1	18,5	21,9
Bukhara	26,9	27,1	25,9	26,7	24,8	26,3
Djizak	23,4	25,4	21,1	24,9	22,8	24,7
Kashkadarya	12,1	14,7	11,0	15,0	10,8	14,8
Navoi	27,6	27,7	25,9	26,7	24,8	26,9
Namangan	18,8	19,7	17,9	19,0	16,2	18,9
Samarkand	14,9	18,5	14,5	19,0	13,7	18,6
Surkhandarya	14,2	20,4	15,7	19,4	15,7	19,6
Syrdarya	27,1	29,9	27,0	28,7	26,7	29,4
Tashkent	18,9	24,9	17,8	24,8	17,8	26,8
Fergana	18,7	23,0	18,3	22,4	18,1	20,8
Khorezm	22,7	23,0	19,1	24,0	20,5	22,1
City of Tashkent	22,9	33,4	22,0	32,9	21,1	34,2

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

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.

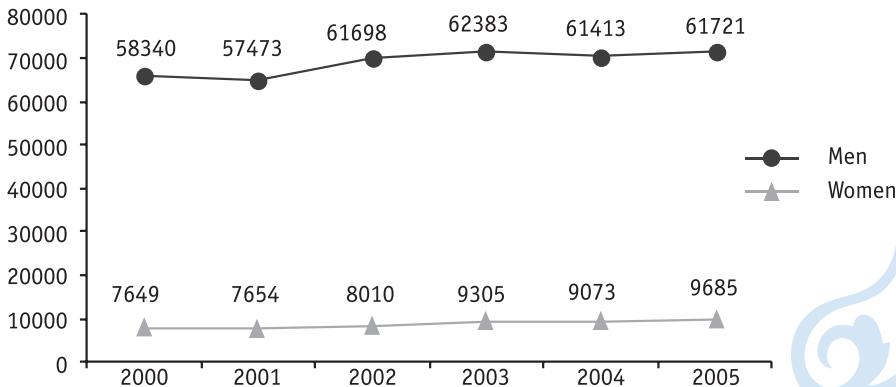
Robbery – an attack with the purposes of taking another property, accompanied by the use of violence, hazardous for life and health or by the threat to use such violence.

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 other's property/belongings.

Individuals committed crime – persons 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.

Dynamics of individuals committed crimes
(persons)



Distribution of individuals committed crimes by age ^{x)} (as percent of total)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Individuals committed crimes - total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
including at the age of, years:						
13-15	1,2	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8
16-17	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,3	3,2	3,0
18-24	22,4	21,9	22,0	20,6	20,4	20,6
25-29	20,5	20,0	19,0	18,3	18,5	18,1
30 and over	52,3	53,6	54,7	56,9	57,1	57,5

x) Here and below the Ministry of Internal Affairs data

Number of individuals committed crimes

	Number, persons		As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
2000						
Total crimes	7649	58340	100,0	100,0	11,6	88,4
including:						
felonious or attempted homicide	102	987	1,3	1,7	9,4	90,6
intentional heavy injury	77	619	1,0	1,1	11,1	88,9
extortion	50	259	0,7	0,4	16,2	83,8
rape and attempted rape	2	544	0,0	0,9	0,4	99,6
theft	788	16483	10,3	28,3	4,6	95,4
larceny and robbery	138	1986	1,8	3,4	6,5	93,5
swindle	378	1211	4,9	2,1	23,8	76,2
hooliganism	778	3604	10,2	6,2	17,8	82,2
production and distribution of drugs	850	7005	11,1	12,0	10,8	89,2
economic crime	1474	8926	19,3	15,3	14,2	85,8
other types of crime	3012	16716	39,4	28,7	15,3	84,7

Continued

	Number, persons		As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
2001						
Total crimes	7654	57473	100,0	100,0	11,8	88,2
including:						
felonious or attempted homicide	124	939	1,6	1,6	11,7	88,3
intentional heavy injury	77	815	1,0	1,4	8,6	91,4
extortion	42	252	0,5	0,4	14,3	85,7
rape and attempted rape	6	610	0,1	1,1	1,0	99,0
theft	828	15943	10,8	27,7	4,9	95,1
larceny and robbery	120	2175	1,6	3,8	5,2	94,8
swindle	485	1215	6,3	2,1	28,5	71,5
hooliganism	721	4001	9,4	7,0	15,3	84,7
production and distribution of drugs	901	6107	11,8	10,6	12,9	87,1
economic crime	1305	8403	17,0	14,6	13,4	86,6
other types of crime	3045	17013	39,8	29,6	15,2	84,8

Continued

	Number, persons		As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
2002						
Total crimes	8010	61698	100,0	100,0	11,5	88,5
including:						
felonious or attempted homicide	120	1093	1,5	1,8	9,9	90,1
intentional heavy injury	103	1029	1,3	1,7	9,1	90,9
extortion	30	217	0,4	0,4	12,1	87,9
rape and attempted rape	4	563	0,0	0,9	0,7	99,3
theft	755	16302	9,4	26,4	4,4	95,6
larceny and robbery	162	2520	2,0	4,1	6,0	94,0
swindle	462	1340	5,8	2,2	25,6	74,4
hooliganism	705	4417	8,8	7,2	13,8	86,2
production and distribution of drugs	885	5328	11,0	8,6	14,2	85,8
economic crime	1543	9531	19,3	15,4	13,9	86,1
other types of crime	3241	19358	40,5	31,4	14,3	85,7

Continued

	Number, persons		As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
2003						
Total crimes	9305	62383	100,0	100,0	13,0	87,0
including:						
felonious or attempted homicide	129	952	1,4	1,5	11,9	88,1
intentional heavy injury	106	1038	1,1	1,7	9,3	90,7
extortion	46	201	0,5	0,3	18,6	81,4
rape and attempted rape	6	621	0,1	1,0	1,0	99,0
theft	791	13084	8,5	21,0	5,7	94,3
larceny and robbery	59	2451	0,6	3,9	2,4	97,6
swindle	554	1520	6,0	2,4	26,7	73,3
hooliganism	815	4790	8,8	7,7	14,5	85,5
production and distribution of drugs	738	5298	7,9	8,5	12,2	87,8
economic crime	2394	12179	25,7	19,5	16,4	83,6
other types of crime	3667	20249	39,4	32,5	15,3	84,7

Continued

	Number, persons		As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
2004						
Total crimes	9073	61413	100,0	100,0	12,9	87,1
including:						
felonious or attempted homicide	97	910	1,1	1,5	9,6	90,4
intentional heavy injury	125	1173	1,4	1,9	9,6	90,4
extortion	39	149	0,4	0,2	20,7	79,3
rape and attempted rape	3	565	0,0	0,9	0,5	99,5
theft	632	10920	7,0	17,8	5,5	94,5
larceny and robbery	137	2370	1,5	3,9	5,5	94,5
swindle	584	1637	6,4	2,7	26,3	73,7
hooliganism	703	4408	7,7	7,2	13,8	86,2
production and distribution of drugs	738	4702	8,1	7,7	13,6	86,4
economic crime	2206	13041	24,3	21,2	14,5	85,5
other types of crime	3809	21538	42,0	35,1	15,0	85,0

Continued

	Number, persons		As percent of total		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
2005						
Total crimes	9685	61721	100,0	100,0	13,6	86,4
including:						
felonious or attempted homicide	77	951	0,8	1,5	7,5	92,5
intentional heavy injury	157	1269	1,6	2,1	11,0	89,0
extortion	24	133	0,2	0,2	15,3	84,7
rape and attempted rape	2	490	0,0	0,8	0,4	99,6
theft	587	10783	6,1	17,5	5,2	94,8
larceny and robbery	134	2290	1,4	3,7	5,5	94,5
swindle	586	4058	6,1	6,6	12,6	87,4
hooliganism	621	4373	6,4	7,1	12,4	87,6
production and distribution of drugs	3007	13378	31,0	21,7	18,4	81,6
economic crime	4490	23996	46,4	38,9	15,8	84,2
other types of crime	3667	20249	39,4	32,5	15,3	84,7

Number of individuals convicted of crimes

	Number, persons		Distribution by sex, in percentage	
	women	men	women	men
2000				
Convicted, total	7649	58340	11,6	88,4
out of them under age	177	2944	5,7	94,3
2001				
Convicted, total	7654	57473	11,8	88,2
out of them under age	191	2766	6,5	93,5
2002				
Convicted, total	8010	61698	11,5	88,5
out of them under age	201	2833	6,6	93,4
2003				
Convicted, total	9305	62383	13,0	87,0
out of them under age	191	2783	6,4	93,6
2004				
Convicted, total	9073	61413	12,9	87,1
out of them under age	176	2661	6,2	93,8
2005				
Convicted, total	9685	61721	13,6	86,4
out of them under age	190	2537	7,0	93,0

Notes

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