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This chapter provides a demographic and socioeconomic profile of the 2002 Uzbekistan Health Examination Survey (UHES) sample. Information on the basic characteristics of women and men interviewed in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and can provide an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey.

### 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Table 3.1 presents the percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 and men age 15-59, by background characteristics, including age, marital status, place of residence, educational level, ethnicity, and religion. As noted in Chapter 1, all women age 15-49 who were usual residents or present in the household on the night before the interviewer's visit were eligible to be interviewed in the 2002 UHES. Men age 15-59 were interviewed in every third household. So that respondents are not counted twice, the tables in this report are based on the de facto population, that is, those who stayed in the household on the previous night.

The percentage of women in five-year age groups declines steadily with increasing age. The percentage of women age 15-19 (20 percent) is more than twice the percentage of women age 45-49 (9 percent). A similar pattern of declining numbers with increasing age is seen for men.

Sixty-eight percent of women are either married or living with a man, and 26 percent have never been married. Forty percent reside in urban areas, and 60 percent reside in rural areas. The percentages for men are very similar.

Education levels are high in Uzbekistan. Overall, 11 percent of female respondents have attended primary/middle school, 58 percent have a secondary education, 21 percent have a secondary-special education, and 11 percent of women have a higher education. The distribution of men is similar, although more men have a higher education (16 percent, compared with 11 percent of women).

The great majority of male and female respondents report that they are Uzbeks (86 percent). For both women and men, between 2 and 3 percent identify themselves as Russian, Karakalpak, Tajik, or Kazakh. An additional 1 percent of women and 2 percent of men report that they are Tatar. More than 95 percent of respondents report that they are Muslim.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of all respondents, by ethnicity, religion, and residence, according to region. Whereas approximately 9 in 10 respondents in the Central, East-Central, and Eastern regions are Uzbeks, the Western region and Tashkent City are more ethnically diverse. In the Western region, 64 percent of respondents are Uzbek, 19 percent are Karakalpak, and 14 percent are Kazakh. In Tashkent City, 68 percent are Uzbek, 19 percent are Russian, and 5 percent are Tatar. The majority of respondents in all regions except Tashkent City live in rural areas.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men by background characteristics, Uzbekistan 2002

Background characteristic	Weighted percent	Number of women		Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Un-weighted		Weighted	Un-weighted
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	20.0	1,091	1,095	16.3	380	426
20-24	19.2	1,049	1,040	16.6	388	361
25-29	14.8	809	828	17.1	399	385
30-34	13.4	734	720	12.6	293	292
35-39	12.6	687	683	11.0	256	241
40-44	11.5	626	642	9.7	227	246
45-49	8.5	466	455	8.4	196	182
50-54	na	na	na	6.0	140	142
55-59	na	na	na	2.3	54	58
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	26.0	1,421	1,444	29.7	692	742
Married	67.3	3,676	3,622	68.2	1,592	1,520
Living together	0.8	44	44	0.3	8	13
Divorced/separated	3.9	213	245	1.6	38	54
Widowed	2.0	109	108	0.1	2	4
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	39.8	2,175	2,200	39.3	916	1,230
Rural	60.2	3,288	3,263	60.7	1,417	1,103
<b>Region</b>						
Western	12.8	699	1,355	13.5	314	482
Central	24.0	1,311	856	21.8	510	268
East-Central	26.2	1,431	1,001	27.7	646	340
Eastern	27.8	1,518	1,386	28.5	665	465
Tashkent City	9.2	503	865	8.5	198	778
<b>Oversampled areas</b>						
Karakalpakstan	7.1	387	913	7.9	185	341
Ferghana	11.6	632	841	11.1	259	268
<b>Education</b>						
Primary/middle	10.6	578	560	8.0	188	201
Secondary	58.4	3,189	3,106	56.2	1,311	1,225
Secondary special	20.5	1,122	1,172	20.1	470	464
Higher	10.5	574	625	15.6	364	443
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Uzbek	85.5	4,669	4,386	86.2	2,011	1,851
Russian	2.7	149	188	2.1	48	135
Karakalpak	2.5	134	301	2.9	67	116
Tajik	2.9	157	123	2.6	60	37
Kazakh	2.6	140	251	2.8	65	82
Tatar	1.4	75	73	2.1	48	49
Other	2.5	138	141	1.4	33	63
<b>Religion</b>						
Muslim	95.8	5,234	5,198	96.8	2,258	2,172
Christian	3.4	183	224	2.2	52	144
Not religious	0.7	37	33	0.9	20	12
Other	0.1	8	7	0.1	3	5
Total	100.0	5,463	5,463	100.0	2,333	2,333

na = Not applicable

Table 3.2 Ethnicity, religion, and residence by region

Percent distribution of eligible women and men by ethnicity, religion and residence according to region, Uzbekistan 2002

Background characteristic	Region					Total
	Western	Central	East-Central	Eastern	Tashkent City	
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Uzbek	64.4	92.5	88.8	92.6	68.1	85.7
Russian	0.2	1.8	1.2	0.4	18.7	2.5
Karakalpak	19.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6
Tajik	0.1	1.1	3.2	5.8	0.4	2.8
Kazakh	13.7	0.8	1.9	0.0	2.0	2.6
Tatar	0.2	2.4	1.8	0.2	4.9	1.6
Other	2.3	1.2	3.0	1.0	5.9	2.2
<b>Religion</b>						
Muslim	99.0	97.3	96.7	99.2	77.3	96.1
Christian	0.6	2.1	1.5	0.5	21.0	3.0
Not religious	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.3	1.2	0.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	42.3	29.2	31.8	35.2	100.0	39.6
Rural	57.7	70.8	68.2	64.8	0.0	60.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,014	1,821	2,077	2,183	701	7,796

### 3.2 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS

Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 show the educational level of female and male respondents by selected background characteristics. Women in Uzbekistan have a median of 9.7 years of schooling. Urban women have attained a higher level of education than rural women; almost one-fifth (19 percent) of urban women have attained a university or higher level of education, compared with 5 percent of rural women. Tashkent City has the highest proportion of women with university or higher level of education (28 percent), while only 7 percent of women in the Central region have attended a university.

As Table 3.3.2 shows, the pattern of men's educational levels is similar to women's. Men have a median of 9.9 years of schooling. Men in urban areas generally have a higher level of education than their rural counterparts: 22 percent compared with 11 percent having some university-level education or higher. Tashkent City has the highest proportion of men with at least university-level schooling (32 percent), while the Eastern region has the lowest proportion (9 percent).

Table 3.3.1 Educational attainment by background characteristics: women

Percent distribution of women by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median number of years of schooling, according to background characteristics, Uzbekistan 2002

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling attended or completed						Total	Number of women	Median years of schooling
	No education	Some primary/middle	Completed primary/middle	Secondary	Secondary special	Higher			
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	0.4	2.5	16.7	59.9	16.4	4.1	100.0	1,091	8.9
20-24	0.1	0.6	8.1	63.9	19.6	7.6	100.0	1,049	10.1
25-29	0.1	0.3	9.4	61.7	19.7	8.7	100.0	809	10.0
30-34	0.1	0.3	4.3	56.0	27.2	12.1	100.0	734	9.7
35-39	0.0	0.2	7.5	54.5	22.8	14.9	100.0	687	9.7
40-44	0.3	0.5	5.2	57.0	20.1	16.9	100.0	626	9.7
45-49	0.6	1.1	12.7	47.7	20.4	17.5	100.0	466	9.6
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	0.0	0.7	8.1	44.7	27.6	19.0	100.0	2,175	9.9
Rural	0.3	1.0	10.4	67.4	15.9	4.9	100.0	3,288	9.6
<b>Region</b>									
Western	0.1	0.6	8.0	56.1	24.5	10.8	100.0	699	9.8
Central	0.7	1.4	9.3	62.5	18.9	7.2	100.0	1,311	9.6
East-Central	0.0	0.8	12.7	57.4	20.0	9.2	100.0	1,431	9.6
Eastern	0.0	0.9	8.0	64.3	18.1	8.7	100.0	1,518	9.7
Tashkent City	0.1	0.4	7.4	35.7	28.4	27.9	100.0	503	10.4
<b>Oversampled areas</b>									
Karakalpakstan	0.0	0.8	8.6	50.3	28.8	11.5	100.0	387	9.8
Ferghana	0.0	0.8	8.0	63.1	18.8	9.2	100.0	632	9.7
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
Uzbek	0.2	0.9	10.1	60.5	19.1	9.2	100.0	4,669	9.7
Russian	0.0	0.4	4.3	34.2	32.8	28.3	100.0	149	10.5
Karakalpak	0.0	1.0	7.4	34.2	40.7	16.7	100.0	134	10.1
Tajik	0.0	2.4	6.0	67.8	16.4	7.4	100.0	157	9.7
Kazakh	0.0	0.0	6.1	52.0	31.2	10.6	100.0	140	9.8
Tatar	0.0	0.0	4.7	38.5	30.3	26.5	100.0	75	10.1
Other	0.9	0.4	6.5	42.5	25.0	24.6	100.0	138	10.1
Total	0.2	0.9	9.5	58.4	20.5	10.5	100.0	5,463	9.7

Table 3.3.2 Educational attainment by background characteristics: men

Percent distribution of men by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median number of years of schooling, according to background characteristics, Uzbekistan 2002

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling attended or completed						Total	Number of men	Median years of schooling
	No education	Some primary/middle	Completed primary/middle	Secondary	Secondary special	Higher			
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	0.2	1.7	15.7	58.1	21.6	2.7	100.0	380	8.8
20-24	0.9	0.7	5.1	60.0	20.7	12.7	100.0	388	10.3
25-29	0.0	0.4	7.8	60.0	18.3	13.6	100.0	399	10.2
30-34	0.1	0.0	3.7	61.7	18.4	16.1	100.0	293	9.9
35-39	0.0	0.0	4.4	56.5	20.0	19.1	100.0	256	10.0
40-44	0.0	0.0	3.6	55.5	17.8	23.1	100.0	227	9.8
45-49	0.1	0.0	6.0	46.7	23.4	23.8	100.0	196	9.9
50-54	0.0	2.7	8.1	43.2	21.2	24.8	100.0	140	10.0
55-59	0.0	8.7	0.0	27.3	24.9	39.1	100.0	54	10.8
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	0.1	1.1	6.8	49.0	21.0	22.1	100.0	916	10.1
Rural	0.3	0.6	7.2	60.9	19.6	11.4	100.0	1,417	9.9
<b>Region</b>									
Western	0.1	0.6	6.8	57.8	24.1	10.5	100.0	314	10.0
Central	0.0	0.4	9.2	54.7	19.6	16.1	100.0	510	10.0
East-Central	0.2	0.8	6.0	56.9	16.4	19.7	100.0	646	9.9
Eastern	0.3	1.1	6.2	60.6	22.9	8.9	100.0	665	9.8
Tashkent City	0.4	1.2	8.4	40.1	18.1	31.9	100.0	198	10.3
<b>Oversampled areas</b>									
Karakalpakstan	0.2	1.1	6.4	56.6	24.2	11.4	100.0	185	10.0
Ferghana	0.0	0.0	5.0	61.8	22.5	10.7	100.0	259	9.8
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
Uzbek	0.2	0.7	7.1	56.1	20.3	15.5	100.0	2,011	9.9
Russian	0.0	1.2	7.8	47.8	21.4	21.8	100.0	48	10.1
Karakalpak	0.0	0.0	4.1	60.3	23.5	12.1	100.0	67	10.0
Tajik	(0.0)	(5.8)	(3.5)	(69.0)	(14.4)	(7.4)	(100.0)	60	(9.8)
Kazakh	0.0	1.0	5.6	63.8	18.3	11.3	100.0	65	10.0
Tatar	(0.0)	(0.5)	(9.9)	(54.5)	(15.0)	(20.0)	(100.0)	48	(9.3)
Other	0.8	0.0	11.2	28.0	21.7	38.3	100.0	33	10.7
Total	0.2	0.8	7.0	56.2	20.1	15.6	100.0	2,333	9.9

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

### 3.3 EMPLOYMENT

In the UHES, respondents were asked a number of questions to determine their employment status at the time of the survey and seasonality of employment in the 12 months preceding the survey. Table 3.4.1 presents women's employment status, according to background characteristics.

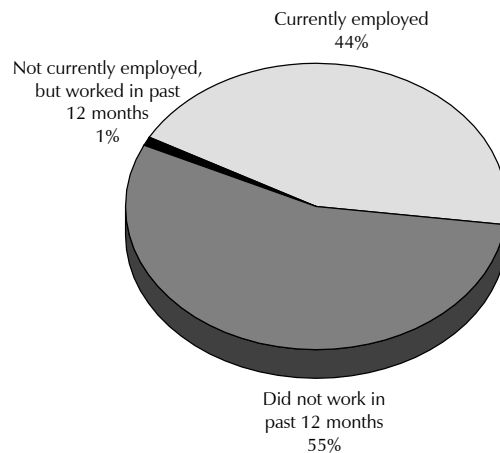
**Table 3.4.1 Employment status: women**

Percent distribution of women by employment status, according to background characteristics, Uzbekistan 2002

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/don't know	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed	Not currently employed				
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	14.6	0.9	84.2	0.3	100.0	1,091
20-24	40.0	2.5	57.5	0.0	100.0	1,049
25-29	47.1	1.1	51.8	0.0	100.0	809
30-34	59.8	1.7	38.5	0.0	100.0	734
35-39	58.1	0.8	41.1	0.0	100.0	687
40-44	55.7	1.0	43.3	0.0	100.0	626
45-49	55.9	0.5	43.6	0.0	100.0	466
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	25.9	1.1	72.9	0.1	100.0	1,421
Married or living together	49.0	1.4	49.5	0.0	100.0	3,720
Divorced/separated/widowed	67.9	0.5	31.6	0.0	100.0	322
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	29.8	1.3	68.7	0.2	100.0	1,751
1-2	47.6	1.8	50.6	0.0	100.0	1,644
3-4	53.9	1.0	45.1	0.0	100.0	1,560
5+	51.8	0.8	47.5	0.0	100.0	508
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	49.7	1.3	48.9	0.1	100.0	2,175
Rural	40.4	1.3	58.3	0.0	100.0	3,288
<b>Region</b>						
Western	51.1	2.8	46.1	0.0	100.0	699
Central	41.5	1.7	56.8	0.0	100.0	1,311
East-Central	43.1	1.5	55.4	0.0	100.0	1,431
Eastern	42.0	0.4	57.4	0.2	100.0	1,518
Tashkent City	50.0	0.6	49.4	0.0	100.0	503
<b>Oversampled areas</b>						
Karakalpakstan	49.1	1.8	49.1	0.0	100.0	387
Ferghana	47.0	0.6	52.3	0.0	100.0	632
<b>Education</b>						
Primary/middle	25.8	0.4	73.8	0.0	100.0	578
Secondary	37.7	1.2	61.0	0.1	100.0	3,189
Secondary special	57.2	2.3	40.4	0.1	100.0	1,122
Higher	72.2	0.8	26.9	0.0	100.0	574
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Uzbek	42.7	1.1	56.2	0.0	100.0	4,669
Russian	65.5	1.6	32.9	0.0	100.0	149
Karakalpak	47.8	3.2	49.0	0.0	100.0	134
Tajik	42.8	3.0	53.2	1.0	100.0	157
Kazakh	49.0	0.5	50.5	0.0	100.0	140
Tatar	48.6	7.0	44.3	0.0	100.0	75
Other	59.4	0.4	40.1	0.0	100.0	138
Total	44.1	1.3	54.6	0.1	100.0	5,463

Forty-four percent of women were employed at the time of the survey; another 55 percent had not worked in the 12 months preceding the survey (Figure 3.1.1). Less than 2 percent of women reported that they were not currently employed but had worked in the past year. Compared with data from the 1996 Demographic and Health Survey, a smaller proportion of women were employed in the 12 months preceding the 2002 UHES (53 and 45 percent, respectively).

**Figure 3.1.1 Employment Status of Women Age 15-49**



UHES 2003

Women age 15-19 were less likely to be employed than women in other age groups, probably due to their being in school or in training rather than in the job market. Education positively correlates with employment: 72 percent of women with higher education were employed as opposed to 26 percent of women with a primary/middle education. Russian women were the most likely to be employed (66 percent), while Uzbek women were the least likely (43 percent).

Table 3.4.2 presents the corresponding employment information for men. In general, employment rates among men are higher than among women; 60 percent of men were employed at the time of the survey, and an additional 6 percent reported working in the 12 months preceding the survey. About 10 percent of men reported that they were looking for work at the time of the survey (Figure 3.1.2).

The majority of men age 20 and older are currently employed. Only 12 percent of men age 15-19 are employed; the majority of men in this age group (61 percent) are in school. The proportion of men currently employed increases with education, ranging from a low of 37 percent among men with less than a secondary school education to a high of 77 percent of men with at least a university education. Unemployment varies greatly by region, with 15 percent of men in the Eastern region and 16 percent in the Western region reporting that they are looking for work, compared with just 4 percent of men in the Central region and 5 percent in Tashkent City.

Table 3.4.2 Employment status: men

Percent distribution of men by employment status, according to background characteristics, Uzbekistan 2002

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey						Total	Number of men
	Currently employed	Not currently employed	Going to school/ studying	Looking for work	Inactive	Could not work/ handi-capped	Other	Missing		
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	12.4	3.2	61.4	10.1	10.3	1.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	380
20-24	53.9	8.4	8.2	14.9	9.4	2.0	3.0	0.1	100.0	388
25-29	73.4	3.8	1.2	10.1	7.1	1.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	399
30-34	69.0	5.3	0.3	11.4	6.5	5.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	293
35-39	74.6	7.4	0.0	6.0	4.5	4.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	256
40-44	73.4	7.1	0.0	6.5	4.5	4.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	227
45-49	73.8	7.8	0.0	6.1	1.6	9.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	196
50-54	69.9	1.0	0.6	6.0	6.2	8.8	7.6	0.0	100.0	140
55-59	67.7	9.5	0.0	2.4	5.5	9.8	5.0	0.0	100.0	54
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	29.1	5.5	37.7	12.6	10.6	2.5	2.0	0.1	100.0	692
Married or living together	72.4	5.8	0.7	8.3	5.3	4.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,600
Divorced/separated/widowed	66.8	4.6	0.0	3.0	5.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	58.9	5.8	12.3	10.8	5.7	3.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	916
Rural	59.8	5.6	11.3	8.6	7.6	4.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	1,417
<b>Region</b>										
Western	52.3	4.1	14.5	16.2	5.1	5.7	1.9	0.1	100.0	314
Central	60.8	6.2	15.9	3.9	6.4	4.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	510
East-Central	62.0	9.7	8.7	6.9	9.2	2.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	646
Eastern	57.8	2.5	8.0	14.5	6.2	4.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	665
Tashkent City	64.4	4.5	18.2	4.9	5.2	2.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	198
<b>Oversampled areas</b>										
Karakalpakstan	45.0	4.2	14.6	25.0	3.0	7.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	185
Ferghana	63.0	1.5	8.5	11.5	10.7	4.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	259
<b>Education</b>										
Primary/ middle	36.6	5.8	34.1	5.9	5.1	8.5	3.8	0.2	100.0	188
Secondary	58.9	5.9	8.2	11.4	8.7	3.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	1,311
Secondary special	56.4	5.5	14.0	10.2	5.9	4.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	470
Higher	77.1	5.2	9.3	3.6	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	364
<b>Ethnicity</b>										
Uzbek	60.3	5.5	11.3	8.9	7.1	3.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	2,011
Russian	60.4	9.0	16.5	7.0	5.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
Karakalpak	42.8	1.3	20.1	23.1	4.9	6.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	67
Tajik	(66.7)	(4.8)	(5.9)	(6.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	60
Kazakh	52.6	7.0	10.9	13.7	7.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Tatar	(49.2)	(18.5)	(16.7)	(9.9)	(5.1)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	48
Other	58.8	4.0	13.5	19.2	2.5	0.8	0.0	1.3	100.0	33
Total	59.5	5.7	11.7	9.5	6.9	3.8	3.0	0.0	100.0	2,333

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.



**Figure 3.1.2 Employment Status of Men Age 15-59**



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### 3.4 OCCUPATION

In the survey, respondents who indicated that they were currently working were asked about the kind of work that they did. Their responses were recorded verbatim and served as the basis for the coding of occupations.

As shown in Table 3.5.1, the most common occupations among women are professional, technical, or managerial (41 percent). More than half of all urban working women are employed in these sectors (53 percent). In rural areas, women are more likely to be employed in agriculture (45 percent), as are women under age 20 (44 percent).

Men also work largely in professional, technical, or managerial occupations, as well as in agriculture (Table 3.5.2). Similar to women, rural men are most likely to work in agriculture (32 percent), while urban dwellers are more likely to work in professional, technical, or managerial positions (28 percent).

**Table 3.5.1 Occupation: women**

Percent distribution of women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Uzbekistan 2002

Background characteristic	Professional/technical/managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	16.5	3.1	20.9	6.7	9.0	43.9	0.0	100.0	169
20-24	39.3	4.9	16.5	2.0	8.6	28.7	0.0	100.0	446
25-29	45.9	5.2	14.6	2.2	8.5	23.5	0.2	100.0	390
30-34	50.6	6.1	11.9	2.4	8.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	452
35-39	41.1	4.3	14.4	1.5	13.0	25.2	0.4	100.0	404
40-44	38.5	6.2	15.9	1.7	8.4	29.1	0.2	100.0	355
45-49	42.3	7.3	16.4	3.3	11.5	19.3	0.0	100.0	263
<b>Marital status</b>									
Never married	36.0	4.3	18.0	4.0	8.6	29.0	0.2	100.0	384
Married or living together	41.7	4.6	14.8	2.1	9.0	27.7	0.1	100.0	1,876
Divorced/separated/widowed	47.4	14.2	14.4	2.4	15.3	6.3	0.0	100.0	220
<b>Number of living children</b>									
0	36.9	4.7	18.0	4.1	9.5	26.7	0.1	100.0	545
1-2	48.5	7.2	14.4	2.0	9.1	18.8	0.0	100.0	812
3-4	42.7	5.1	14.5	2.1	9.7	25.7	0.3	100.0	856
5+	24.2	2.4	14.4	1.5	10.1	47.6	0.0	100.0	267
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	52.5	7.9	21.1	3.4	12.2	2.8	0.2	100.0	1,109
Rural	32.3	3.3	10.5	1.7	7.3	44.8	0.1	100.0	1,370
<b>Region</b>									
Western	41.8	4.1	13.6	1.8	6.9	31.4	0.3	100.0	377
Central	34.2	5.2	12.4	4.5	11.2	32.4	0.0	100.0	566
East-Central	36.6	5.6	18.5	2.5	8.7	27.9	0.3	100.0	638
Eastern	46.8	3.1	13.7	1.5	9.3	25.6	0.0	100.0	644
Tashkent City	54.6	12.6	19.5	1.0	12.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	255
<b>Oversampled areas</b>									
Karakalpakstan	48.6	4.3	16.2	0.3	8.0	22.6	0.0	100.0	197
Ferghana	44.8	5.7	14.8	2.2	9.1	23.4	0.0	100.0	301
<b>Education</b>									
Primary/middle	9.9	1.0	18.0	4.2	18.3	48.1	0.4	100.0	151
Secondary	15.1	4.5	20.1	3.5	13.5	43.3	0.1	100.0	1,241
Secondary special	68.3	6.8	13.0	1.4	5.2	5.0	0.3	100.0	667
Higher	87.3	7.3	3.3	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	420
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
Uzbek	39.6	4.2	15.1	2.5	9.0	29.5	0.2	100.0	2,045
Russian	48.2	18.4	14.4	1.8	17.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Karakalpak	59.6	5.2	17.3	0.0	8.8	9.2	0.0	100.0	68
Tajik	40.1	6.9	20.6	1.7	7.7	22.9	0.0	100.0	72
Kazakh	50.2	11.3	13.1	1.0	6.9	17.6	0.0	100.0	70
Tatar	(49.4)	(15.8)	(14.7)	(7.3)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	42
Other	51.1	7.2	13.7	3.9	16.4	7.7	0.0	100.0	83
Total	41.3	5.4	15.2	2.4	9.5	26.0	0.1	100.0	2,479

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.5.2 Occupation: men

Percent distribution of men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Uzbekistan 2002

Background characteristic	Professional/technical/managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of men
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	6.9	4.7	11.2	21.7	32.6	19.6	3.2	100.0	59
20-24	20.0	7.6	17.7	12.2	18.1	24.5	0.0	100.0	242
25-29	21.8	6.2	20.4	11.3	13.5	26.8	0.0	100.0	308
30-34	20.7	6.2	18.3	20.2	12.9	21.8	0.0	100.0	218
35-39	25.1	6.8	18.1	16.4	12.1	21.6	0.0	100.0	210
40-44	27.7	5.4	19.4	16.7	13.0	17.8	0.0	100.0	183
45-49	23.5	7.9	23.8	12.7	13.6	17.5	1.0	100.0	160
50-54	24.8	16.3	15.4	12.5	14.6	15.7	0.7	100.0	99
55-59	(51.9)	(12.0)	(7.7)	(6.1)	(7.1)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	42
<b>Marital status</b>									
Never married	17.7	4.2	13.4	15.1	22.2	26.6	0.8	100.0	240
Married or living together	24.3	8.1	19.4	14.4	12.6	21.0	0.2	100.0	1,251
Divorced/separated/widowed	(16.6)	(0.6)	(23.3)	(17.4)	(34.9)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	27.5	11.9	22.4	16.5	16.2	5.5	0.1	100.0	593
Rural	20.3	4.5	16.1	13.3	13.5	31.9	0.4	100.0	928
<b>Region</b>									
Western	14.5	6.2	14.0	21.5	19.0	24.4	0.4	100.0	177
Central	23.3	6.8	18.5	12.9	21.1	17.0	0.5	100.0	341
East-Central	23.0	8.9	16.8	15.6	11.4	23.9	0.4	100.0	464
Eastern	24.5	5.9	18.2	11.9	11.3	28.2	0.0	100.0	401
Tashkent City	30.2	9.4	31.7	13.9	12.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	136
<b>Oversampled areas</b>									
Karakalpakstan	12.8	8.5	18.1	20.6	16.3	23.0	0.7	100.0	91
Ferghana	30.0	8.4	19.0	8.7	12.0	21.9	0.0	100.0	167
<b>Education</b>									
Primary/middle	13.6	0.5	17.5	22.7	19.7	25.9	0.0	100.0	80
Secondary	9.9	4.8	21.0	17.4	18.5	28.2	0.2	100.0	849
Secondary special	24.2	9.4	21.3	13.4	13.9	17.2	0.5	100.0	291
Higher	62.1	14.4	9.2	5.4	2.7	6.0	0.2	100.0	300
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
Uzbek	23.3	7.1	18.0	14.7	14.3	22.2	0.3	100.0	1,321
Russian	25.3	7.9	15.6	30.9	20.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	34
Karakalpak	21.5	10.2	22.1	2.1	15.8	28.3	0.0	100.0	30
Tajik	(9.2)	(6.7)	(27.8)	(5.0)	(15.7)	(35.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	43
Kazakh	(9.9)	(6.0)	(31.6)	(23.5)	(16.4)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	39
Tatar	(30.5)	(16.8)	(12.7)	(10.4)	(23.6)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33
Other	(50.7)	(5.3)	(17.8)	(5.7)	(1.3)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	21
Total	23.1	7.4	18.5	14.5	14.6	21.6	0.3	100.0	1,520

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

### 3.5 EARNINGS

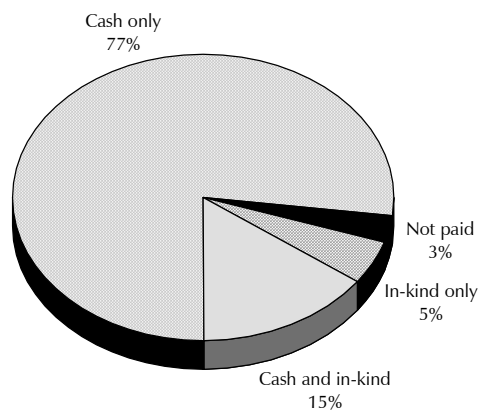
Table 3.6.1 shows the percent distribution of currently employed women, by type of earnings, type of employer, and whether they were employed all year or seasonally, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural). Women who reported being currently employed were asked whether they were paid in cash, in-kind, or not at all. Three-quarters (77 percent) of employed women earn cash; 15 percent are paid in cash and in-kind. Only 3 percent receive no payment (Figure 3.2). Almost all women who work in nonagricultural jobs earn cash only (94 percent); women who work in agriculture are more likely to receive compensation at least partly in-kind (64 percent). Working male respondents report a similar pattern of compensation (Table 3.6.2), although men are more likely than their female counterparts to earn at least some compensation in-kind (26 and 20 percent, respectively).

Table 3.6.1 Type of employment: women			
Percent distribution of women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Uzbekistan 2002			
Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
<b>Type of earnings</b>			
Cash only	29.8	93.7	77.1
Cash and in-kind	48.4	3.4	15.1
In-kind only	15.9	0.6	4.6
Not paid	5.8	2.3	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of employer</b>			
Employed by family member	9.6	5.1	6.2
Employed by nonfamily member	88.9	84.9	85.9
Self-employed	1.5	10.0	7.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Seasonality of employment</b>			
All year	30.8	90.7	75.1
Seasonal	59.4	2.4	17.2
Occasional	9.8	6.9	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	645	1,832	2,479
Note: Total includes 3 cases for which information on type of employment is missing.			

Working women were also asked about their employer—whether they were employed by a family member or a nonfamily member, or whether they were self employed. Overall, 86 percent are employed by a nonfamily member; there is little difference between women employed in agricultural work and women employed in nonagricultural work. Additionally, 10 percent of women in agriculture are employed by a family member, and 10 percent of women in nonagricultural work are self-employed.

The majority of women in agriculture are employed seasonally (59 percent). Almost one-third, however, are employed all year, as opposed to nine out of ten women in nonagricultural work (31 and 91 percent, respectively). Men are more likely than women to be employed year-round, particularly those working in the agricultural sector.

**Figure 3.2 Type of Earnings of Employed Women Age 15-49**



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**Table 3.6.2 Type of employment: men**

Percent distribution of men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Uzbekistan 2002

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
<b>Type of earnings</b>			
Cash only	20.4	82.9	69.3
Cash and in-kind	54.8	10.3	19.9
In-kind only	20.5	2.4	6.3
Not paid	4.3	4.4	4.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Seasonality of employment</b>			
All year (10 months or more)	88.8	81.5	83.0
Seasonal (7-9 months per year)	3.7	3.1	3.2
Seasonal (4-6 months per year)	3.9	7.9	7.0
Occasional (<4 months per year)	2.3	4.1	3.7
Missing	1.3	3.5	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	328	1,188	1,520

Note: Total includes 4 cases for which information on type of employment is missing.

### 3.6 USE OF EARNINGS

Employed women receiving cash earnings were asked who the primary decisionmaker is regarding their earnings. This information allows the assessment of women's control over their own earnings. Table 3.7 shows how women's control over their earnings varies by background characteristics. Among women receiving cash earnings, 39 percent decide by themselves how to use the money, 29 percent decide jointly with another person, but 32 percent have no say in the allocation of earnings. Rural women are more likely than urban women to report that someone else decides how their earnings should be used (43 and 20 percent, respectively). Women's participation in decisionmaking increases with age; whereas less than half of women age 15-19 decide themselves or have some say in how their own earnings are used, 85 percent of women age 45-49 decide either alone or jointly. It is notable that 34 percent of currently married women have no say in how their earnings are used. The data indicate, however, that the more children a woman has, the more likely she is to participate in decisionmaking. Education is positively correlated with participation in decisionmaking. Among the ethnic groups, 36 percent of Uzbek women say that someone else decides how their earnings should be used, compared with only 5 percent of Russian women.

To assess the importance of women's wages in paying household expenditures, employed women earning cash were asked what proportion of their household's expenditures was paid for by their earnings. This information allows an evaluation of the relative importance of women's earnings in the household economy. As shown in Table 3.7, the money earned by women usually meets only part of the household expenditures. For example, only 21 percent of married women report that their earnings contribute to at least half of the household's expenditures. A higher proportion of urban women than rural women report that their earnings meet at least half of their household expenditures (29 and 16 percent, respectively). Six percent of urban women report that their earnings support all of the household expenditures.

Table 3.8 shows differences in the two measures related to the use of women's earnings. Thirty-four percent of currently married women decide jointly with their husband how their earnings will be used. Another third report that they do not participate in the decision regarding their earnings: 20 percent report that their husband decides, and 14 percent report that some other person decides. Among women who are not married, 73 percent report that they participate in the decisionmaking, whereas 27 percent say that someone else makes the decision.

As contribution to household expenditures increases, the likelihood of a woman's control over her earnings increases. For example, the percentage of married women who decide themselves or jointly with another person how her earnings should be used increases from 58 percent among those women who contribute almost nothing to household expenditures to 86 percent among those who are the sole contributors to household expenditures.

Table 3.7 Decision on use of earnings and contribution of earnings to household expenditures

Percent distribution of women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey receiving cash earnings by person who decides how earnings are to be used and by proportion of household expenditures met by earnings, according to background characteristics, Uzbekistan 2002

Background characteristic	Person who decides how earnings are used					Proportion of household expenditures met by earnings					Number of women	
	Self only	Jointly	Someone else only	Missing	Total	Almost none/ none	Less than half	Half or more	All	Missing		Total
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	31.3	16.6	52.0	0.0	100.0	49.7	40.6	8.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	154
20-24	33.0	17.4	49.6	0.0	100.0	42.2	41.6	14.8	1.3	0.2	100.0	408
25-29	29.4	23.4	47.1	0.1	100.0	31.0	50.1	17.6	1.1	0.1	100.0	360
30-34	43.7	32.6	23.7	0.0	100.0	29.2	48.3	19.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	414
35-39	41.2	34.5	24.3	0.0	100.0	27.4	47.7	19.2	5.6	0.1	100.0	381
40-44	42.1	39.3	18.6	0.0	100.0	28.3	45.2	21.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	322
45-49	52.0	33.0	15.0	0.0	100.0	27.7	40.4	25.5	6.3	0.0	100.0	247
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	45.5	15.1	39.4	0.0	100.0	45.9	37.7	15.3	0.9	0.2	100.0	356
Married or living together	31.2	34.7	34.1	0.0	100.0	30.8	48.2	18.7	2.3	0.1	100.0	1,716
Divorced/separated/ widowed	90.5	2.7	6.8	0.0	100.0	25.3	36.5	22.4	15.8	0.0	100.0	213
<b>Number of living children</b>												
0	42.7	15.8	41.5	0.0	100.0	41.4	39.3	16.8	2.4	0.1	100.0	502
1-2	41.6	23.4	34.9	0.0	100.0	31.2	44.6	19.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	771
3-4	36.7	37.9	25.4	0.0	100.0	28.7	48.3	20.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	781
5+	29.5	42.9	27.6	0.0	100.0	31.4	52.4	13.2	2.7	0.2	100.0	232
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	56.6	23.3	20.1	0.0	100.0	28.3	43.0	22.6	6.1	0.0	100.0	1,074
Rural	23.3	33.4	43.3	0.0	100.0	36.4	47.7	14.9	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,211
<b>Region</b>												
Western	28.2	34.0	37.7	0.1	100.0	18.3	61.6	18.8	1.0	0.3	100.0	328
Central	38.3	30.5	31.2	0.0	100.0	30.8	53.8	13.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	530
East-Central	47.1	25.4	27.4	0.0	100.0	20.3	44.3	30.7	4.7	0.0	100.0	557
Eastern	21.5	31.7	46.8	0.0	100.0	55.8	31.7	11.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	617
Tashkent City	78.7	17.8	3.5	0.0	100.0	25.5	43.2	18.8	12.5	0.0	100.0	254
<b>Oversampled areas</b>												
Karakalpakstan	32.9	33.0	33.9	0.2	100.0	20.5	60.0	17.9	1.4	0.2	100.0	180
Ferghana	24.2	29.6	46.2	0.0	100.0	54.3	31.1	12.9	1.4	0.2	100.0	293
<b>Education</b>												
No education, primary, middle	31.4	29.0	39.6	0.0	100.0	36.5	39.1	20.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	129
Secondary	32.4	29.6	38.0	0.0	100.0	37.3	44.0	16.5	2.2	0.1	100.0	1,091
Secondary special	42.5	26.8	30.6	0.1	100.0	32.6	45.2	17.4	4.8	0.1	100.0	649
Higher	53.0	29.0	18.1	0.0	100.0	19.1	51.9	25.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	416
<b>Ethnicity</b>												
Uzbek	34.6	29.9	35.5	0.0	100.0	34.6	45.3	17.4	2.5	0.1	100.0	1,875
Russian	81.6	13.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	21.2	36.1	27.9	14.8	0.0	100.0	100
Karakalpak	37.8	30.1	31.5	0.6	100.0	16.7	67.0	14.4	1.4	0.6	100.0	61
Tajik	31.7	33.6	34.7	0.0	100.0	45.1	41.2	10.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	64
Kazakh	34.2	39.3	26.5	0.0	100.0	17.7	58.5	20.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	64
Tatar	(83.2)	(15.6)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(32.5)	(33.7)	(23.6)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
Other	75.9	12.7	11.4	0.0	100.0	13.1	43.0	37.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	80
Total	38.9	28.7	32.4	0.0	100.0	32.6	45.5	18.5	3.3	0.1	100.0	2,285

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 weighted cases.

Table 3.8 Women's control over earnings

Percent distribution of women who received cash earnings for work in the past 12 months by person who decides how earnings are used, according to current marital status, and the proportion of household expenditures met by earnings, Uzbekistan 2002

Contribution to household expenditures	Currently married or living together						Not married					
	Self only	Jointly with husband	Jointly with someone else	Husband only	Some-one else only	Total	Number of women	Self only	Jointly with someone else	Some-one else only	Total	Number of women
Almost none/none	31.3	26.4	0.4	24.1	17.8	100.0	528	60.4	8.4	31.2	100.0	217
Less than half	27.8	39.0	0.7	18.2	14.3	100.0	827	53.8	13.4	32.9	100.0	212
Half or more	34.9	37.4	0.0	18.1	9.6	100.0	321	72.9	11.9	15.2	100.0	102
All	(71.4)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	39	95.8	0.0	4.2	100.0	37
Total	31.2	34.3	0.5	19.9	14.2	100.0	1,716	62.4	10.4	27.2	100.0	569

Note: Total includes 1 currently married woman and 1 unmarried woman for which information on contribution to household expenditures is missing.

### 3.7 MEN'S TRAVEL AWAY FROM HOME COMMUNITY

Absence from home can sometimes lead both men and women to engage in behaviors that they would not engage in while in their home community. For example, a person who travels away from home may be more likely to have sexual intercourse with someone other than a usual sexual partner.

Table 3.9 shows that 16 percent of men slept away from their home community at least once during the 12 months preceding the survey. The likelihood of having traveled away from the community increases with education, from 9 percent among men with a primary/middle school education to 25 percent of those with a higher education. Travel also varies by region, with twice the percentage of men in Central, East-Central, and Tashkent City regions traveling as men in the Western or Eastern regions.

Few men travel away for more than one month at a time (4 percent). It is clear, however, that among those who do travel away from their home community, repeat absences are likely: the median number of trips made over the 12 months preceding the survey is 2.



Table 3.9 Men's travel away from home community

Percentage of men who have traveled away from their home community and slept away at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey and percentage who have been away for one month or more at a time, and among men who have traveled away, median number of trips away, by background characteristics, Uzbekistan 2002

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who slept away from home at least once in the past year	Percentage of men who have been away for one month or more at a time	Median number of trips	Number of men
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	9.4	1.6	1.8	380
20-24	17.4	6.3	2.2	388
25-29	17.5	4.7	3.2	399
30-34	17.4	5.2	1.6	293
35-39	15.8	4.0	1.0	256
40-44	22.3	2.2	2.9	227
45-49	15.9	0.4	2.0	196
50-54	10.5	1.0	1.3	140
55-59	7.9	0.4	3.3	54
<b>Marital status</b>				
Never married	14.6	4.4	2.0	692
Married or living together	16.2	3.2	1.9	1,600
Divorced/separated/widowed	13.7	0.0	5.4	40
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	17.5	4.0	2.4	916
Rural	14.4	3.2	1.8	1,417
<b>Region</b>				
Western	6.5	2.2	0.9	314
Central	19.7	4.7	2.1	510
East-Central	22.8	4.6	2.3	646
Eastern	8.7	2.1	2.0	665
Tashkent City	19.8	4.0	1.9	198
<b>Oversampled areas</b>				
Karakalpakstan	5.8	2.3	1.0	185
Ferghana	8.9	3.5	1.9	259
<b>Education</b>				
No education, primary, middle	8.6	2.0	1.5	188
Secondary	14.0	4.0	2.0	1,311
Secondary special	15.7	3.9	1.8	470
Higher	25.1	2.1	2.3	364
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Uzbek	15.6	3.3	2.1	2,011
Russian	28.0	2.8	1.9	48
Karakalpak	7.5	4.3	0.7	67
Tajik	(10.3)	(0.0)	(1.5)	60
Kazakh	20.3	7.1	1.6	65
Tatar	(17.6)	(11.0)	(1.0)	48
Other	14.9	2.1	1.2	33
Total	15.7	3.5	2.0	2,333

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.