

CHAPTER 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

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Data pertaining to the background characteristics of household members and respondents to the Woman's Questionnaire are presented in this chapter. Since demographic and health parameters are influenced by sociobiological factors, this information is important in interpreting results. Moreover, data on characteristics of households and respondents can serve as an indicator of the representativeness of the sample and of the quality of the data obtained.

This chapter includes three sections: characteristics of the household population (household structure, age-sex characteristics and level of education of the household members); housing characteristics (presence of electricity, source of drinking water, sanitation, etc.) and background characteristics of respondents to the Woman's Questionnaire (residence, age, ethnicity, marital status, occupation, etc.).

2.1 Household Population

The UDHS Household Questionnaire collected data on the sociodemographic characteristics of the members and visitors in each sampled household. A household was defined as a person or group of persons usually living and eating together and jointly running the household's economy (de jure population). Visitors were persons who were not household members but had spent the night before the interview in a sampled household. All female household members and visitors 15-49 years of age were eligible as respondents for the individual interview. The total de facto population in the selected households was 19,028 people.

2.1.1 Sex and Age Composition

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups according to sex and residence. Almost one-third of the population consists of children under 14 years of age (38 percent), with the proportion of children in rural areas being higher than in urban areas (41 and 34 percent, respectively). Starting from age group 10-14, there is a gradual decrease in the proportion of the population in subsequent age groups. In urban areas, the number of women exceeds the number of men, while in rural areas the opposite is true—the number of men exceeds the number of women. Almost 50 percent of the de facto household population are women 15-49 years of age who are the main UDHS respondents.

As seen in Figure 2.1, the age-sex structure of the Uzbekistan population has the form of a pyramid with a wide base, gradually tapering to a sharp peak. The relatively small size of the male and female population in the age interval 50-54 is a reflection of the low birth rates during World War II (i.e., 50 to 55 years prior to the UDHS).

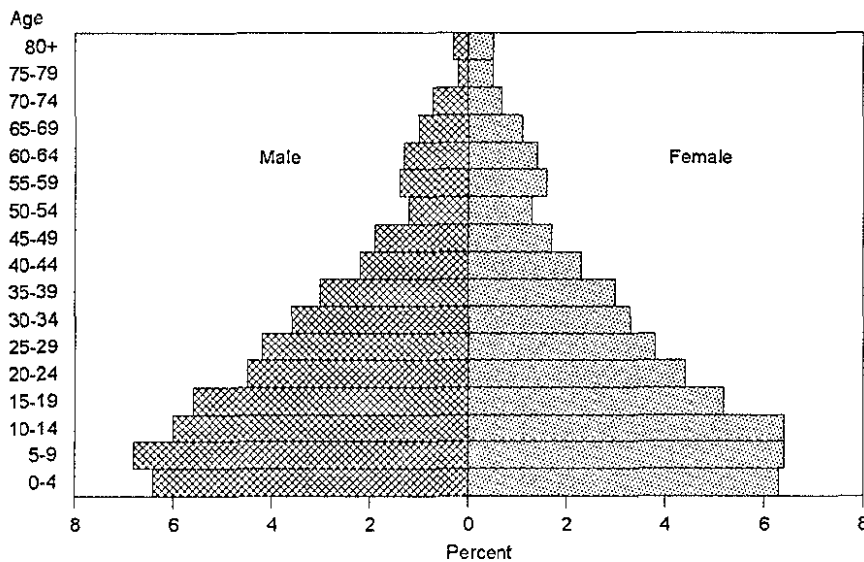
The percent distribution of the UDHS population by broad age groups is presented in Table 2.2. Thirty-eight percent of the population of Uzbekistan are people under 15 years of age, 57 percent are 15-64 years of age, and 5 percent are 65 and older. The dependency ratio, calculated as the ratio of persons under 15 and age 65 and over to persons age 15-64, is 74 percent.

Table 2.1 Household population by age, residence and sex

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age, according to sex and residence, Uzbekistan 1996

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	11.5	11.1	11.3	13.4	13.5	13.4	12.7	12.5	12.6
5-9	11.8	11.1	11.5	14.5	14.1	14.3	13.5	12.9	13.2
10-14	11.4	10.7	11.1	12.2	14.4	13.3	11.9	12.9	12.4
15-19	10.1	9.2	9.7	11.7	11.2	11.5	11.1	10.4	10.8
20-24	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8
25-29	8.8	7.7	8.2	8.0	7.5	7.8	8.3	7.6	8.0
30-34	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.9
35-39	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.0
40-44	4.4	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
45-49	4.5	4.2	4.3	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.6
50-54	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5
55-59	3.5	4.1	3.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.0
60-64	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.7
65-69	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1
70-74	1.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4
75-79	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.7
80+	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8
Missing/ Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,606	3,816	7,422	5,921	5,686	11,606	9,527	9,502	19,028

**Figure 2.1
Population Pyramid of Uzbekistan**



UDHS 1996

Table 2.2 Population by age

Percent distribution of the de jure population by age group, Uzbekistan 1996

Age	Percent
<15	37.7
15-64	57.3
65+	4.9
Total	100.0
Median age	20.6
Dependency ratio	74.3

2.1.2 Household Composition

Table 2.3 presents information on the size and composition of households according to urban-rural residence. The head of household (as recognized by other members) and the relationship of each household member to the head was determined in each household. In general, heads of households are mainly males (78 percent). In urban areas the proportion of households headed by men (64 percent) is less than in rural areas (88 percent).

About 41 percent of households consist of between one and four members, with the average size of a household in Uzbekistan being 5.2 members. There are significant differences in the household size between urban and rural areas, with the average urban household consisting of 4.6 members compared to 5.7 in rural households. Only 1 percent of households include a child under 15 neither of whose parents were household members.

Table 2.3 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household, household size, and percentage of households with foster children, according to residence, Uzbekistan 1996

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	64.4	88.4	77.8
Female	35.6	11.6	22.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of members			
1	9.4	2.0	5.3
2	13.3	4.5	8.4
3	13.2	8.3	10.5
4	17.3	15.8	16.5
5	14.7	19.0	17.1
6	12.4	17.1	15.0
7	8.1	13.8	11.3
8	4.8	8.5	6.9
9+	6.5	11.0	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size	4.6	5.7	5.2
Percent with foster children	1.0	0.9	0.9

Note: Table is based on de jure members; i.e., usual residents.

Table 2.4 presents information on children under age 15 by survival status of the parents according to selected sociobiological factors.

Ninety-three percent of children under age 15 live with both parents. As children get older, fewer of them live with both parents; 97 percent of children in the age group 0-2 live with both parents, compared to 90 percent in the age group 12-14 years. Rural children are more likely than urban children to live with both parents. Five percent of children under 15 are living with only their mother; of these, 2 percent have lost their fathers and 3 percent have fathers who are still alive.

Regarding orphanhood, about 2 percent of children under age 15 have fathers who have died, and less than 1 percent have mothers who have died, while an insignificant proportion (0.1 percent) have lost both parents.

Table 2.4 Fosterhood and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de facto children under age fifteen by their living arrangement and survival status of parents, according to child's age, sex, residence, and region, Uzbekistan 1996

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not father		Living with father but not mother		Not living with either parent			Missing info. on father/mother	Total	Number of children	
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Father only alive	Mother only alive				Both dead
Age												
0-2	96.6	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,360
3-5	95.0	3.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,549
6-8	93.2	3.3	1.7	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,486
9-11	91.3	3.3	2.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,494
12-14	89.5	3.5	3.6	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,382
Sex												
Male	93.1	3.0	2.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,631
Female	93.2	3.4	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,639
Residence												
Urban	89.7	5.5	2.8	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	2,509
Rural	94.9	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,761
Region												
Region 1	91.1	2.3	3.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	992
Region 2	94.8	2.5	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,952
Region 3	94.1	2.5	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,812
Region 4	93.3	3.4	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,050
Tashkent City	86.1	9.5	1.9	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	466
Total	93.1	3.2	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,271

Note: By convention, *foster* children are those who are not living with either parent. This includes *orphans*, i.e., children both of whose parents are dead.

2.1.3 Educational Level of Household Members

Uzbekistan's primary and secondary educational system has three levels: primary (classes 1-4, age 6/7 - 10/11 years); principal (classes 5-9, age 11-15 years); secondary (classes 10-11, age 16-17 years). The primary and principal education levels are compulsory. Those who leave after the principal level of education (9 classes) may continue in secondary-special (vocational) education. Those who finish all three levels of primary/secondary school can continue their education at a higher level—at universities or academic training institutes.

The secondary-special (vocational) educational system in Uzbekistan provides a combination of general education and technical skills to students age 15-20 during 2-4 years of schooling. The number of years in the secondary-special schools depends on the curriculum under study.

The UDHS confirms the high educational level of the Uzbekistan population. As can be seen in Table 2.5, 96 percent of women have had at least some education. A high percentage of the women have secondary-special and higher education, especially those in the 20-49 age group. Overall, the median years of schooling for women age 7 and above is 10 years. The educational level of urban women is higher than for rural women. There are also educational differences between women in Tashkent City and other regions.

Table 2.5. Educational level of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age seven and over by highest level of education attended, and median number of years of schooling, according to selected background characteristics, Uzbekistan 1996

Background characteristic schooling	Level of education					Total	Number	Median years of
	No education	Primary/ Secondary	Secondary-Special	Higher	Missing			
Age								
7-9	17.7	82.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	754	2.0
10-14	0.0	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,225	6.5
15-19	0.5	81.7	15.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	989	10.3
20-24	0.7	58.8	29.2	11.4	0.0	100.0	833	10.7
25-29	0.5	57.4	30.6	11.5	0.0	100.0	722	10.6
30-34	0.3	56.7	29.0	14.0	0.0	100.0	634	10.7
35-39	0.3	60.8	25.3	13.6	0.0	100.0	578	10.7
40-44	0.7	57.4	26.5	15.3	0.1	100.0	441	10.7
45-49	0.6	60.1	21.5	17.8	0.0	100.0	322	10.7
50-54	2.3	73.9	16.0	7.7	0.0	100.0	244	10.3
55-59	3.4	76.0	11.2	8.6	0.9	100.0	296	10.1
60-64	6.7	81.0	6.6	4.6	1.1	100.0	268	8.1
65+	17.4	74.0	3.5	4.3	0.8	100.0	535	5.6
Residence								
Urban	3.2	62.4	21.8	12.5	0.2	100.0	3,244	10.3
Rural	3.9	80.7	11.6	3.8	0.1	100.0	4,598	10.0
Region								
Region 1	4.5	66.0	22.1	7.4	0.2	100.0	988	10.1
Region 2	3.2	77.4	14.2	5.1	0.1	100.0	1,967	10.1
Region 3	3.8	76.2	13.4	6.2	0.4	100.0	2,002	10.0
Region 4	3.8	77.4	12.9	5.9	0.1	100.0	2,153	10.1
Tashkent City	2.5	50.0	26.8	20.7	0.0	100.0	732	10.7
Total	3.6	73.1	15.8	7.4	0.2	100.0	7,842	10.1

Data in Table 2.6 show that men in Uzbekistan also have a high educational level. Thirty percent of men have secondary-special and higher education, and in certain age groups, the proportion is about 42 percent. The proportion of men with higher education is greater in urban than in rural areas (16 and 10 percent, respectively) and greater in Tashkent City (27 percent) than in the other regions (7 to 15 percent).

To predict a general educational level of the population of the country, it is important to have information about school enrollment of the children and young people under age 24. As can be seen in Table 2.7 and Figure 2.2, 83 percent of children age 7-17 were enrolled in school, with only slight differences by residence and sex.

Not everyone continues studying in secondary-special and higher educational institutions after secondary school. Only one in six of those age 18-20 and only one in 12 of those age 21-24 are enrolled in school. Enrollment rates among women and men are about the same except for the age group 21-24 for which enrollment among men is higher than among women.

Table 2.6 Educational level of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age seven and over by highest level of education attended, and median number of years of schooling, according to selected background characteristics, Uzbekistan 1996

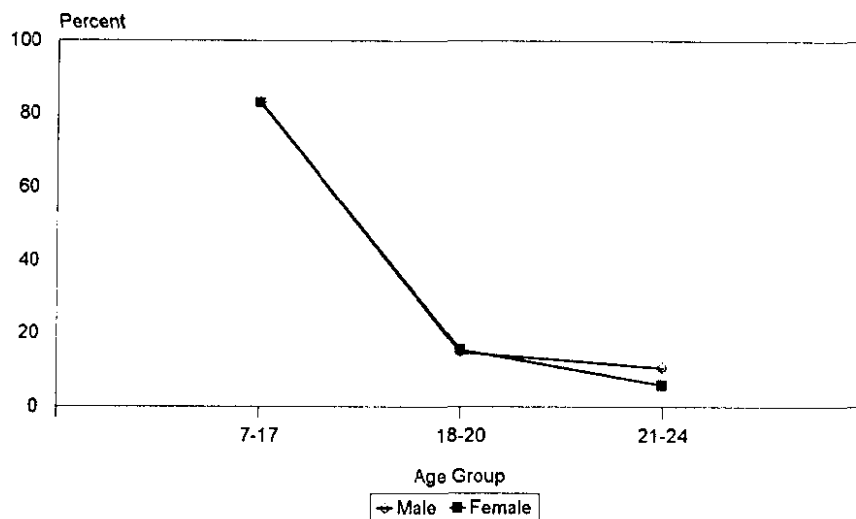
Background characteristic schooling	Level of education					Total	Number	Median years of schooling
	No education	Primary/ Secondary	Secondary-Special	Higher	Missing			
Age								
7-9	16.4	83.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	736	1.9
10-14	0.5	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,137	6.4
15-19	0.4	85.0	11.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	1,058	10.3
20-24	0.1	58.4	25.7	15.8	0.0	100.0	850	10.7
25-29	0.2	49.5	31.2	19.1	0.0	100.0	792	10.8
30-34	0.3	46.5	33.6	19.5	0.0	100.0	685	10.8
35-39	0.0	45.6	31.6	22.8	0.0	100.0	565	10.8
40-44	0.0	46.0	31.3	22.8	0.0	100.0	427	10.8
45-49	0.0	40.7	30.2	29.1	0.0	100.0	359	11.0
50-54	0.0	52.9	21.4	25.8	0.0	100.0	228	10.8
55-59	1.0	63.8	13.8	21.0	0.5	100.0	271	10.6
60-64	3.0	73.0	12.2	10.7	1.2	100.0	238	9.5
65+	7.3	76.4	7.7	8.2	0.4	100.0	421	7.8
Residence								
Urban	2.3	61.8	20.1	15.6	0.1	100.0	3,008	10.4
Rural	2.3	71.0	16.4	10.2	0.0	100.0	4,760	10.2
Region								
Region 1	3.4	65.0	20.9	10.6	0.1	100.0	965	10.3
Region 2	2.6	60.9	21.7	14.7	0.0	100.0	1,942	10.3
Region 3	2.1	67.9	18.2	11.6	0.3	100.0	2,030	10.3
Region 4	2.0	78.7	12.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	2,187	10.2
Tashkent City	1.3	51.4	20.6	26.6	0.0	100.0	645	10.9
Total	2.3	67.5	17.9	12.3	0.1	100.0	7,768	10.3

Table 2.7 School enrollment

Percentage of the de facto household population age 7-24 years enrolled in school, by age, sex, and residence, Uzbekistan 1996

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
7-17	82.7	83.5	83.2	84.8	82.2	83.1	83.7	82.8	83.1
18-20	18.4	12.6	14.9	16.7	14.9	15.6	17.5	13.7	15.3
21-24	10.3	10.9	10.7	7.7	5.0	6.1	9.0	8.0	8.4

Figure 2.2
School Enrollment by Age and Sex



UDHS 1996

2.2 Housing Characteristics

In order to assess the socioeconomic conditions of respondents, appropriate information on housing was collected. Table 2.8 presents the data on availability of electricity, source of drinking water, sanitation facilities, type of floor and persons per sleeping room, all of which are determinants of the health status of household members, particularly of children.

As can be seen from Table 2.8 and Figure 2.3, virtually all sampled households are supplied with electricity. The source of drinking water usually determines its quality. Seventy-eight percent of households in Uzbekistan have piped water, mostly piped into the residence. Most other households use well water. Almost all urban households use piped water (93 percent), almost all of which have the pipes inside. In rural areas, 66 percent of households have piped water, while more than one-fifth of the population uses water from wells. Almost 90 percent of households in Uzbekistan are within 15 minutes of the source of their water.

One indicator of sanitary conditions is the type of toilet in a household. In Uzbekistan, a majority of households (77 percent) have pit toilets (latrines) and 21 percent have flush toilets. In urban areas, 46 percent of households have flush toilets, while in rural areas, 97 percent have pit toilets.

During the interview, interviewers noted the type of material from which the floor in each household was made. As can be seen from the data, 74 percent of households have a wooden floor, 15 percent of households use earth and 8 percent of households use linoleum. In rural areas, floors are mainly made from wood (71 percent) and in urban areas, along with wood, people use linoleum (15 percent).

Table 2.8 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, according to residence, Uzbekistan 1996

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Electricity			
Yes	100.0	99.3	99.6
No	0.0	0.7	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water			
Piped into residence	87.4	37.8	59.7
Public tap	5.8	27.7	18.0
Well in residence	5.5	16.7	11.7
Public well	0.7	6.2	3.7
Spring	0.0	1.0	0.5
River/stream	0.4	5.7	3.4
Pond/lake	0.0	0.1	0.1
Rainwater	0.1	0.3	0.2
Tanker truck	0.2	4.0	2.3
Bottled water	0.0	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to water source (in minutes)			
<15 minutes	97.2	79.3	87.2
Median time to source	0.5	0.9	0.7
Sanitation facility			
Own flush toilet	45.6	0.8	20.7
Shared flush toilet	2.1	1.7	1.9
Traditional pit toilet	52.2	97.3	77.3
Ventilated improved pit latrine	0.1	0.1	0.1
No facility/bush	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Floor material			
Earth/sand	1.9	24.8	14.7
Tezek	0.1	0.6	0.4
Wood planks	77.0	70.7	73.5
Straw/sawdust	1.4	1.1	1.2
Parquet/polished wood	4.6	0.2	2.1
Linoleum/asphalt	14.5	1.9	7.5
Ceramic tiles	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cement	0.3	0.6	0.4
Carpet	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per sleeping room			
1-2	81.1	65.1	72.2
3-4	16.4	28.8	23.3
5-6	1.7	4.7	3.4
7 +	0.3	1.1	0.7
	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean persons per sleeping room	2.1	2.6	2.4
Number of households	1,639	2,064	3,703

An important indicator of housing conditions is the level of crowding, which was estimated by the number of persons sleeping in one room and the average number of persons per sleeping room. The average number of persons per sleeping room is significantly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (2.6 and 2.1 percent, respectively).

2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

One criterion of the socioeconomic well-being of a household is ownership of various durable goods (radio, television, telephone, and refrigerator), and means of transport (bicycle, motorcycle, and private car). The presence of a radio and television set in a household is also an indicator of the availability of information to household members.

Table 2.9 shows that urban households are more likely than rural households to have these durable goods, especially radios, telephones, television sets, and refrigerators. An approximately equal proportion of urban and rural households own bicycles and private vehicles. The higher proportion of rural than urban households owning a motorcycle is due to the greater need for transport in rural areas. Urban areas are served by excellent public transport systems and, in Tashkent City, there is an extensive subway system. Overall, 91 percent of households in Uzbekistan have television, and 68 percent have refrigerators. Sixty-two percent of households have radios and 29 percent have telephones. More than one in five households owns a car.

2.3 Characteristics of Survey Respondents

2.3.1 Background Characteristics

The information in this section is important for the interpretation of the results of the study. Table 2.10 presents the percent distribution of women 15-49 by age, marital status, residence, region, educational level, religion, and ethnicity.

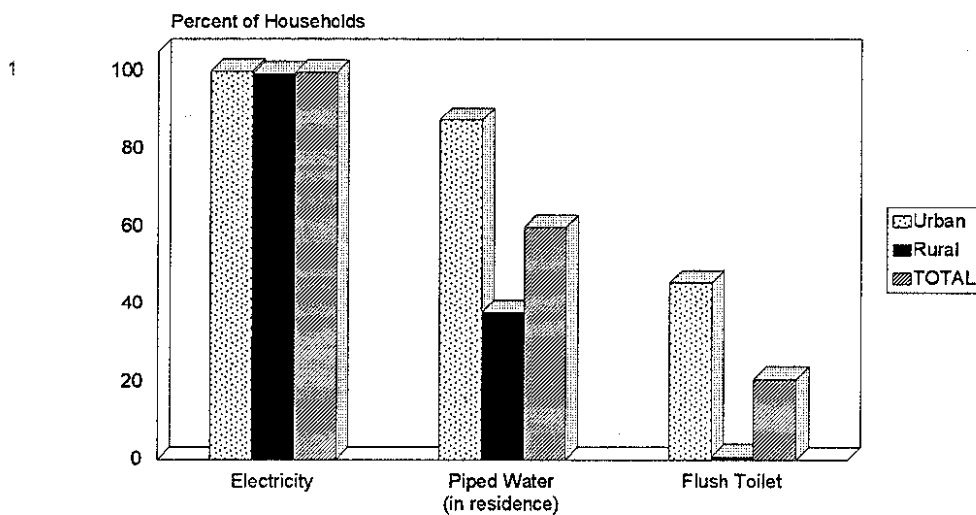
To obtain the age of a respondent, the UDHS Woman's Questionnaire included two questions: "In what month and year were you born?" and "How old were you at your last birthday?" Special attention was given to these questions during the training of

Table 2.9 Household durable goods

Percentage of households possessing various durable consumer goods, by residence, Uzbekistan 1996

Durable goods	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Radio	67.6	57.6	62.0
Television	95.7	86.8	90.7
Telephone	50.0	12.7	29.2
Refrigerator	88.1	52.2	68.1
Bicycle	16.7	22.5	20.0
Motorcycle	4.7	14.6	10.2
Private car	23.4	19.4	21.2
None of the above	1.3	7.6	4.8
Number of households	1,639	2,064	3,703

**Figure 2.3
Housing Characteristics by Residence**



UDHS 1996

the interviewers. Interviewers learned how to use probing techniques for situations in which respondents did not know their date of birth.

As shown in Table 2.10, the number of female respondents declines in a steady manner from ages 15-19 to 45-49. The majority of the women are married or living with a man (70 percent), but a significant proportion are never-married (25 percent), or are widowed, divorced, or separated (5 percent). More than half of women age 15-49 live in rural areas (62 percent). All women have at least some education and 36 percent have secondary-special or higher education. Ten percent are still in school.

Ninety-five percent of the female respondents are Muslim, while a small proportion are Christian (5 percent).

Table 2.11 shows the distribution of women 15-49 by ethnicity, religion, and residence according to region. Eighty-three percent of respondents are ethnic Uzbeks.

2.3.2 Educational Level of the Respondents

Table 2.12 shows the percent distribution of women by the highest level of education attended according to background characteristics. As will be seen later in the report, differences in the reproductive health of the women in many respects are related to differences in the level of education.

Sixty-four percent of respondents have attended primary/secondary schools, 26 percent have attended secondary-special schools, and 11 percent have reached higher education schools. There are significant differences in education between urban and rural areas and between regions. The proportion of respondents with higher education in urban areas is twice that in rural areas, and almost three times more in Tashkent City than in the other regions. There is a strong relationship between level of education and ethnicity. Sixty-eight percent of Uzbek women have primary/secondary education, 23 percent

Table 2.10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Uzbekistan 1996

Background characteristic	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Un-weighted
Age			
15-19	22.2	981	943
20-24	18.3	806	816
25-29	16.1	710	700
30-34	14.1	624	619
35-39	12.7	561	576
40-44	9.6	422	437
45-49	7.0	310	324
Marital status			
Never married	24.9	1,099	1,100
Married	69.2	3,057	2,996
Living together	1.0	46	71
Widowed	1.8	80	90
Divorced	2.7	121	139
Not living together	0.3	13	19
Residence			
Urban	38.3	1,693	2,306
Rural	61.7	2,722	2,109
Region			
Region 1	10.7	471	982
Region 2	24.0	1,060	936
Region 3	28.3	1,249	755
Region 4	27.9	1,231	914
Tashkent City	9.2	404	828
Education			
Primary/secondary	63.8	2,817	2,525
Secondary-special	25.5	1,127	1,304
Higher	10.7	471	586
Respondent still in school			
Yes	9.9	439	474
No	90.1	3,976	3,941
Religion			
Muslim	94.5	4,173	4,048
Christian	4.6	205	307
Other	0.1	3	6
Not religious	0.7	30	46
Don't know	0.1	4	8
Ethnicity			
Uzbek	82.6	3,647	3,347
Russian	4.2	185	285
Kazak	3.5	155	256
Tadzhik	3.2	139	118
Tatar	2.0	87	106
Karakalpak	1.7	75	158
Ukrainian	0.2	9	13
Other	2.7	117	132
Total	100.0	4,415	4,415

Table 2.11 Ethnicity, religion and residence by region

Percent distribution of women 15-49 by ethnicity, religion and residence, according to region, Uzbekistan 1996

Background characteristic	Region					Total
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Tashkent City	
Ethnicity						
Uzbek	58.6	84.4	84.2	94.9	63.2	82.6
Russian	1.2	3.0	3.3	1.1	22.8	4.2
Kazak	20.8	1.1	3.2	0.1	1.1	3.5
Tadzhik	0.0	8.2	2.1	1.9	0.7	3.2
Tatar	1.1	1.3	3.1	0.7	5.2	2.0
Karakalpak	15.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Ukrainian	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2
Other	2.1	1.9	3.8	1.3	6.0	2.7
Religion						
Muslim	97.6	96.8	94.9	98.6	71.3	94.5
Christian	1.0	3.2	4.3	1.1	24.6	4.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
Not religious	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	2.7	0.7
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1
Residence						
Urban	39.4	27.4	33.9	31.5	100.0	38.3
Rural	60.6	72.6	66.1	68.5	0.0	61.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	471	1,060	1,249	1,231	404	4,415

Table 2.12 Level of education

Percent distribution of women by the highest level of education attended, according to selected background characteristics, Uzbekistan 1996

Background characteristic	Highest level of education			Total	Number of women
	Primary/Secondary	Secondary-special	Higher		
Age					
15-19	82.2	15.2	2.6	100.0	981
20-24	58.8	30.3	11.0	100.0	806
25-29	56.9	31.8	11.3	100.0	710
30-34	56.4	29.9	13.6	100.0	624
35-39	61.8	24.7	13.4	100.0	561
40-44	58.1	27.0	14.9	100.0	422
45-49	60.8	22.1	17.2	100.0	310
Residence					
Urban	48.6	33.6	17.8	100.0	1,693
Rural	73.2	20.5	6.2	100.0	2,722
Region					
Region 1	51.7	37.0	11.3	100.0	471
Region 2	69.2	22.9	7.9	100.0	1,060
Region 3	69.0	21.8	9.2	100.0	1,249
Region 4	68.2	23.1	8.7	100.0	1,231
Tashkent City	34.3	38.0	27.7	100.0	404
Ethnicity					
Uzbek	67.9	23.2	8.8	100.0	3,647
Other	44.2	36.4	19.4	100.0	768
Total	63.8	25.5	10.7	100.0	4,415

have secondary-special education, and 9 percent have higher education. Among women of other ethnic groups, more than one-third have attained a secondary-special level of education, and 19 percent have attained higher education.

2.3.3 School Attendance and Reasons for Leaving School

Because of the association between education and many other demographic and health indicators, it is interesting to analyze the reasons why women leave school. As shown in Table 2.13, 24 percent of women age 15-24 currently attend school. The main reasons for leaving school are marriage and the perceived sufficiency of the obtained education. Four percent of the women declare that they left school in order to earn money.

2.3.4 Access to Mass Media

During the UDHS interviews, women were asked about their exposure to the mass media which is an indicator of their access to information about health and family planning.

Table 2.14 shows that 94 percent of women watch TV weekly, while 57 percent read a newspaper at least once a week. Daily radio listening is also widespread at 56 percent. There is little difference by age in access to the mass media. Women in Tashkent City and Region 4 have more access to all three types of mass media (58 and 56 percent, respectively) than women in the Region 3 (25 percent). It is notable that there is an association between the availability of mass media and respondents' educational level; the higher the educational level, the more often women watch TV, read newspapers, and listen to the

Table 2.13. School attendance and reasons for leaving school

Percent distribution of women 15 to 24 by whether attending school and reason for leaving school, according to highest level of education attended and residence, Uzbekistan 1996

Reason for leaving school	Educational attainment			Total
	Incomplete secondary	Complete secondary	Higher	
TOTAL				
Currently attending	45.7	13.4	62.0	24.2
Got pregnant	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Got married	6.3	9.0	0.0	7.8
Take care of younger children	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.0
Family need help	5.0	2.3	0.0	2.8
Need to earn money	3.3	4.6	1.4	4.1
Graduated/Enough school	28.7	62.1	34.9	52.4
Did not pass exams	0.8	2.9	1.2	2.3
Did not like school	7.2	2.5	0.0	3.5
School not accessible	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Applying for school	1.3	1.1	0.0	1.1
Other	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Don't know/missing	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	427	1,247	114	1,787
URBAN				
Currently attending	43.8	14.5	59.6	26.5
Got pregnant	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Got married	7.3	9.4	0.0	8.0
Take care of younger children	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.1
Family need help	4.5	1.6	0.0	2.2
Need to earn money	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.6
Graduated/Enough school	29.8	59.4	37.4	49.6
Did not pass exams	0.8	4.9	2.3	3.6
Did not like school	7.7	2.8	0.0	3.8
School not accessible	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Applying for school	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.7
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Don't know/missing	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	165	406	61	632
RURAL				
Currently attending	47.0	12.8	64.9	22.9
Got pregnant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Got married	5.7	8.8	0.0	7.7
Take care of younger children	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.9
Family need help	5.3	2.7	0.0	3.1
Need to earn money	3.4	4.8	3.0	4.4
Graduated/Enough school	28.0	63.5	32.1	54.0
Did not pass exams	0.8	1.9	0.0	1.6
Did not like school	6.9	2.4	0.0	3.3
School not accessible	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
Applying for school	1.8	1.1	0.0	1.2
Other	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	262	840	52	1,155

Table 2.14 Access to mass media

Percentage of women who usually read a newspaper once a week, watch television once a week, or listen to radio daily, by selected background characteristics, Uzbekistan 1996

Background characteristic	No mass media	Mass media			All three media	Number of women
		Read newspaper weekly	Watch television weekly	Listen to radio daily		
Age						
15-19	2.8	61.3	95.1	56.4	41.1	981
20-24	4.5	57.5	92.7	53.6	37.4	806
25-29	4.6	56.2	92.7	54.4	37.6	710
30-34	3.9	54.0	94.1	54.6	35.1	624
35-39	1.7	56.5	95.6	57.1	40.1	561
40-44	2.7	55.3	96.5	58.9	38.7	422
45-49	2.1	56.9	95.7	63.3	41.0	310
Residence						
Urban	1.3	70.4	97.1	60.3	48.0	1,693
Rural	4.6	49.1	92.7	53.5	32.8	2,722
Region						
Region 1	2.8	60.6	95.2	45.5	32.2	471
Region 2	4.6	46.4	92.5	55.5	30.5	1,060
Region 3	5.5	41.1	91.9	49.8	24.9	1,249
Region 4	1.3	74.9	96.9	62.6	55.7	1,231
Tashkent City	0.2	78.0	98.3	70.0	58.0	404
Education						
Primary/Secondary	4.5	48.3	92.9	51.5	32.1	2,817
Secondary-special	2.0	66.5	96.4	62.0	44.8	1,127
Higher	0.1	88.8	98.2	69.6	63.3	471
Ethnicity						
Uzbek	3.1	55.1	94.7	55.5	37.8	3,647
Other	4.6	67.6	92.8	59.4	42.7	768
Total	3.4	57.2	94.4	56.1	38.6	4,415

radio. Women of other ethnicities are somewhat more likely than Uzbek women to avail themselves of all three media.

2.3.5 Women's Employment Status

Table 2.15 presents information on women's employment status according to age, residence, region, educational level, and ethnicity.

Overall, 56 percent of women age 15-49 are not currently employed and 47 percent have not been employed for the last 12 months. Unemployment is more common among younger women, those living in rural areas, in Regions 2 and 3, those with a lower educational level, and Uzbek women. Almost 6 percent of the employed women work for less than five days a week and 7 percent of the women are employed only seasonally or occasionally.

Table 2.15 Employment

Percent distribution of women by whether currently employed and distribution of employed women by continuity of employment, according to background characteristics, Uzbekistan 1996

Background characteristic	Not currently employed		Currently employed				Total	Number
	Did not work in last 12 months	Worked in last 12 months	All year		Seasonally	Occasionally		
			5+ days per week	<5 days per week				
Age								
15-19	82.2	1.2	9.8	1.6	5.0	0.1	100.0	981
20-24	52.2	15.3	23.3	3.8	5.2	0.1	100.0	806
25-29	37.4	18.1	32.8	6.7	4.8	0.1	100.0	710
30-34	29.7	12.4	41.8	8.1	7.9	0.1	100.0	624
35-39	25.3	5.6	49.5	6.9	12.5	0.1	100.0	561
40-44	31.0	1.0	50.1	10.4	7.5	0.0	100.0	422
45-49	41.8	0.3	42.3	9.1	6.1	0.3	100.0	310
Residence								
Urban	44.1	9.2	37.5	7.7	1.3	0.3	100.0	1,693
Rural	49.0	8.2	28.1	4.6	10.0	0.0	100.0	2,722
Region								
Region 1	40.7	14.2	39.1	3.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	471
Region 2	55.0	5.3	29.2	6.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	1,060
Region 3	50.7	9.9	28.9	3.3	7.2	0.0	100.0	1,249
Region 4	40.9	7.1	31.9	7.9	12.1	0.0	100.0	1,231
Tashkent City	42.0	11.0	37.4	6.8	1.4	1.3	100.0	404
Education								
Primary/Secondary	57.4	5.3	23.3	4.3	9.6	0.1	100.0	2,817
Secondary-special	30.1	15.1	43.6	9.0	1.9	0.3	100.0	1,127
Higher	26.7	12.4	53.6	6.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	471
Ethnicity								
Uzbek	48.5	8.6	29.4	5.9	7.6	0.0	100.0	3,647
Other	40.6	8.4	42.8	5.4	2.2	0.6	100.0	768
Total	47.1	8.6	31.7	5.8	6.7	0.1	100.0	4,415

2.3.6 Employer

Table 2.16 shows the percent distribution of currently employed women by type of employer, according to background characteristics. Ninety-five percent of employed women work in state enterprises. Only 1 percent of women work in private firms. This type of employment is popular among women who live in urban areas and especially among women living in Tashkent City.

2.3.7 Occupation

The agrarian sector is the most important sector in the Uzbekistan economy. Twenty-eight percent of employed women work in agriculture (Table 2.17) and the majority of them work on state land. Women in Regions 2, 3 and 4 are more likely to be working in agriculture mostly on state land.

Seventy-two percent of employed women are not engaged in agriculture. Almost half work in professional, technical, and managerial occupations, 7 percent in sales and trade, and 18 percent in manual labor. These parameters differ by age, residence, region, and respondent's ethnicity. Significant differences are also seen by educational level—women with higher education are engaged mainly in professional and technical fields, with few employed in manual labor.

Table 2.16 Employer

Percent distribution of currently employed women by employer, according to background characteristics, Uzbekistan 1996

Background characteristic	Employer					Total	Number
	Government or State enterprise	Family, own business	Private firm, person	Self-employed	Missing		
Age							
15-19	91.8	1.7	0.9	5.5	0.0	100.0	163
20-24	92.3	2.5	2.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	262
25-29	94.9	1.3	1.1	2.5	0.1	100.0	315
30-34	95.8	1.5	0.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	361
35-39	95.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	388
40-44	96.5	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.2	100.0	287
45-49	94.2	1.3	0.8	3.0	0.8	100.0	180
Residence							
Urban	90.9	1.8	2.7	4.4	0.2	100.0	791
Rural	97.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,164
Region							
Region 1	97.1	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	212
Region 2	97.8	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	421
Region 3	94.0	4.2	0.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	492
Region 4	97.2	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	640
Tashkent City	78.1	1.3	10.8	9.8	0.0	100.0	190
Education							
Primary/Secondary	94.8	2.1	0.5	2.5	0.1	100.0	1,050
Secondary-special	93.8	1.3	1.5	3.2	0.2	100.0	618
Higher	95.9	0.0	3.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	287
Ethnicity							
Uzbek	95.8	1.7	0.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	1,563
Other	89.9	1.0	3.9	5.1	0.1	100.0	392
Total	94.6	1.5	1.2	2.5	0.1	100.0	1,955

Table 2.17. Occupation

Percent distribution of currently employed women by occupation and type of agricultural land worked or type of nonagricultural employment, according to background characteristics, Uzbekistan 1996

Background characteristic	Agricultural			Nonagricultural				Total	Number of women
	Family land	Rented land	State land	Prof./tech./manag.	Sales/services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual		
Age									
15-19	0.0	0.0	43.4	24.6	5.1	20.4	6.5	100.0	163
20-24	0.2	0.4	28.0	51.4	5.4	9.7	4.9	100.0	262
25-29	0.2	0.0	24.3	50.2	5.2	10.4	9.8	100.0	315
30-34	0.3	0.3	26.8	48.7	6.3	10.9	6.8	100.0	361
35-39	0.4	0.4	29.0	43.7	9.5	7.3	9.9	100.0	388
40-44	0.2	0.0	23.3	51.8	7.0	8.1	9.7	100.0	287
45-49	0.0	0.0	22.3	58.2	6.9	7.2	5.4	100.0	180
Residence									
Urban	0.1	0.0	1.6	65.6	10.4	14.7	7.6	100.0	791
Rural	0.3	0.3	45.0	35.4	4.2	6.8	8.1	100.0	1,164
Region									
Region 1	1.2	1.0	18.6	53.1	6.8	10.5	8.9	100.0	212
Region 2	0.3	0.3	29.6	51.2	5.0	5.3	8.3	100.0	421
Region 3	0.0	0.0	28.8	46.7	5.9	10.9	7.7	100.0	492
Region 4	0.0	0.0	36.0	40.6	4.6	11.0	7.7	100.0	640
Tashkent City	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.6	19.3	13.9	7.2	100.0	190
Education									
Primary/Secondary	0.3	0.3	47.6	20.2	6.8	12.4	12.4	100.0	1,050
Secondary-special	0.2	0.0	5.3	72.2	8.5	10.0	3.9	100.0	618
Higher	0.0	0.0	1.3	95.1	2.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	287
Ethnicity									
Uzbek	0.1	0.0	31.8	44.6	5.6	10.0	7.8	100.0	1,563
Other	0.4	0.9	10.0	59.7	11.1	9.8	8.1	100.0	392
Total	0.2	0.2	27.4	47.6	6.7	10.0	7.9	100.0	1,955

Note: Professional, technical, managerial includes professional, technical, clerical and managerial occupations.

2.3.8 Decisions on Use of Earnings

When the status of women is assessed, their independence in making decisions on the use of their earnings is a valuable indicator. Table 2.18 shows that almost 27 percent of employed women make their own decisions on the use of their earnings, while 49 percent decide together with their husband or partner, and 3 percent make decisions jointly with someone other than a husband. Twelve percent of women report that their husbands alone decide how to spend their earnings. Independent decision making on use of earnings tends to be higher among women in urban areas, especially Tashkent City, and among unmarried women.

Background characteristic	Person who decides how earnings are used					Total	Number
	Self only	Husband/partner	Jointly with husband/partner	Someone else	Jointly with someone		
Age							
15-19	34.9	1.3	5.0	42.2	16.5	100.0	153
20-24	29.3	13.4	34.9	15.0	7.5	100.0	247
25-29	25.4	10.8	50.1	11.0	2.0	100.0	293
30-34	26.9	12.5	56.4	3.4	0.8	100.0	336
35-39	19.9	13.9	63.5	1.9	0.7	100.0	363
40-44	25.7	13.8	59.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	270
45-49	39.1	13.6	46.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	172
Residence							
Urban	38.6	6.4	45.9	5.9	3.2	100.0	755
Rural	19.3	15.9	51.5	10.2	3.0	100.0	1,079
Region							
Region 1	29.0	3.4	42.4	24.1	0.2	100.0	209
Region 2	23.6	4.4	67.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	421
Region 3	32.9	0.7	53.5	7.4	0.4	100.0	479
Region 4	15.7	34.0	38.0	10.9	0.0	100.0	535
Tashkent City	51.6	4.7	36.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	189
Education							
Primary/Secondary	22.9	12.6	50.4	10.8	0.2	100.0	958
Secondary-special	31.0	12.3	46.6	6.7	0.1	100.0	594
Higher	33.8	9.3	50.6	3.9	2.3	100.0	282
Ethnicity							
Uzbek	22.6	14.4	50.7	9.1	3.0	100.0	1,447
Other	44.5	2.9	43.3	6.0	3.3	100.0	387
Marital status							
Not married	66.1	0.0	0.8	21.6	0.0	100.0	413
Currently married	15.9	15.5	63.2	4.6	0.2	100.0	1,420
Total	27.2	12.0	49.2	8.4	3.0	100.0	1,833

2.3.9 Child Care While Working

Preschool age children in the family pose employment obstacles, since child care requires significant time and energy. When child care is provided completely by the mother, her work possibilities are limited.

As Table 2.19 shows, less than half of employed women have a child under age six at home. It is notable that the likelihood of a working woman having a child under six years is greater in rural areas (48 percent), the Region 4 (49 percent) and among Uzbeks (44 percent). Among employed women with young

children, only 6 percent care for the children themselves, 2 percent are cared for by the husband or partner, and 23 percent are cared for by relatives.

One-third of employed women with young children use preschool child care institutions despite the mass shutdown during recent years. Use of institutional child care is greatest in urban areas (53 percent), Tashkent City (65 percent), and among women with higher education (49 percent).

When other children are used as child care providers, the caretaker is much more likely to be a sister (12 percent) than a brother (4 percent). The role of other people (neighbors, servants) in providing child care is not significant.

Table 2.19 Child care while working

Percent distribution of currently employed women by whether they have a child under six years of age, and the percent distribution of employed mothers who have a child under six at home by person who cares for child while mother is at work, according to background characteristics, Uzbekistan 1996

Background characteristic	Employed women with:		Child's caretaker while mother is at work											Number of employed women	
	No child under six at home	One or more children under six at home	Respondent	Husband/partner	Other relative	Neighbor	Servants/Hired help	Institutional care	Other female child	Other male child	Child lives elsewhere	Not worked since birth ¹	Other/Missing		Total
Residence															
Urban	70.0	30.0	5.3	2.2	17.6	0.4	3.1	53.4	5.6	1.1	3.8	1.7	5.7	100.0	791
Rural	52.4	47.6	6.6	2.2	25.1	1.3	2.1	28.2	14.3	5.8	5.1	3.2	6.2	100.0	1,164
Education															
Primary/Secondary	58.0	42.0	8.2	1.9	22.6	1.1	1.5	28.7	15.1	6.1	4.1	3.6	7.1	100.0	1,050
Secondary-special	60.3	39.7	4.5	2.5	24.4	1.4	3.6	42.6	7.4	2.0	6.0	1.4	4.1	100.0	618
Higher	63.6	36.4	2.0	2.6	20.2	0.0	3.3	49.3	7.1	2.6	4.5	2.2	6.2	100.0	287
Work status															
For family member	38.7	61.3	24.1	0.0	25.7	0.0	0.0	20.1	9.9	9.9	7.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	30
For someone else	87.3	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
Self-employed	68.1	31.9	53.6	2.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	100.0	49
Missing	81.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Region															
Region 1	58.5	41.5	1.7	2.7	35.0	1.8	2.2	31.4	16.1	4.4	1.1	1.1	2.7	100.0	212
Region 2	60.3	39.7	12.3	3.7	13.4	2.4	6.5	25.2	21.5	7.8	2.9	0.5	3.7	100.0	421
Region 3	60.8	39.2	4.5	1.9	21.0	0.0	1.9	41.3	13.1	5.7	2.4	5.5	2.8	100.0	492
Region 4	51.3	48.7	5.7	1.2	26.9	0.8	0.5	36.2	4.8	2.0	8.4	2.8	10.7	100.0	640
Tashkent City	83.3	16.7	3.1	4.6	10.8	0.0	3.1	64.6	6.2	1.5	3.1	1.5	1.5	100.0	190
Ethnicity															
Uzbek	55.9	44.1	6.3	2.2	22.5	1.0	2.1	35.3	11.5	4.4	5.3	2.8	6.5	100.0	1,563
Other	74.0	26.0	5.7	2.2	25.4	1.0	4.2	38.4	12.7	4.1	0.9	2.2	3.2	100.0	392
Occupation															
Agricultural	51.9	48.1	6.7	2.0	27.3	1.1	1.2	24.1	19.0	7.7	4.8	2.1	4.0	100.0	544
Nonagricultural	62.4	37.6	6.0	2.3	20.7	1.0	3.0	41.4	8.0	2.7	4.7	3.0	7.1	100.0	1,412
Employment status															
All year, full week	61.8	38.2	5.8	2.2	21.4	1.0	3.1	36.1	11.6	4.2	4.2	3.4	7.0	100.0	1,399
All year, part week	59.9	40.1	7.2	2.0	25.7	0.0	2.3	39.4	9.3	4.0	3.8	1.5	4.9	100.0	255
Seasonal	47.9	52.1	7.1	2.4	26.2	1.9	0.0	31.6	13.5	5.3	7.1	1.2	3.6	100.0	295
Occasional	81.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5
Total	59.5	40.5	6.2	2.2	22.8	1.0	2.4	35.7	11.7	4.4	4.7	2.7	6.1	100.0	1,955

Note: Figures may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

¹ Respondent was employed but had not actually worked since the birth; therefore, current caretaker status is not applicable.

2.4 Pensioners

The UDHS Household Questionnaire contained questions to determine the pensioner status of all household members age 50 and over.

Table 2.20 indicates that 58 percent of male and 91 percent of female household members age 50 and over are pensioners. There is a sharp increase in the proportion who are pensioners by age. For females the increase occurs between age groups 50-54 (70 percent) and 55-59 (93 percent). For males the increase occurs between age groups 55-59 (38 percent) and 60-64 (88 percent). Thus, in Uzbekistan almost all females age 55 and over and all males age 60 and over are pensioners. This is true in both urban and rural areas (data not shown).

Table 2.20. Pensioners by age and sex

Household population age 50 and over by age, sex and pensioner status, Uzbekistan 1996

Age	Household population			Pensioners			Percent pensioners		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
50-54	405	297	702	66	207	273	16.4	69.8	38.9
55-59	354	319	673	133	295	428	37.6	92.6	63.7
60-64	266	281	547	234	279	513	87.7	99.5	93.8
65-69	181	169	350	170	166	336	94.1	98.2	96.1
70-74	119	133	253	119	133	253	100.0	100.0	100.0
75-79	50	91	141	50	90	140	100.0	98.5	99.0
80+	63	118	182	62	115	177	98.4	97.0	97.5
Total	1,439	1,409	2,847	835	1,286	2,121	58.0	91.3	74.5

The UDHS data correspond well with the age requirements for retirement in Uzbekistan, i.e., 55 for females and 60 for males. In the remainder of this section, a simple age criteria with these age cutoffs will be used among the household population to define pensioners.

Overall, the analysis is based on data for 1,792 pensioners. The 1,112 females pensioners exceed the 680 male pensioners by 64 percent. This difference is primarily due to sex differences in the age range which defines pensioners and to a lesser extent because there are more females than males in the older ages. Thus, considering only the population age 60 and over, the 793 females exceed the 680 males by 17 percent.

2.4.1 Composition of Households Containing Pensioners

The welfare of pensioners is potentially influenced by whether or not they reside in a household which includes other adult members who can attend to their health needs and who may be economically active and able to provide monetary support. Table 2.21 shows the distribution of households containing pensioners by the number of nonpensioned household members age 20 and over. Separate distributions are shown for households containing a single pensioner and households containing more than one pensioner. Of 1,792 pensioners, 768 (43 percent) reside in households containing a single pensioner and 1024 (57 percent) reside in households containing more than one pensioner.

Among households with a single pensioner, 82 percent have at least one other household member age 20 or over. Thus, in 18 percent of the households with a single pensioner, the pensioner is without the

benefit of support from an adult household member who is in the economically active age range. The percentage of single pensioner households with no other adult in the household is higher in urban (22 percent) than in rural areas (11 percent). Overall, among all 1,792 pensioners, 8 percent reside in a household where they are the only pensioner and there is no other adult household member.

Table 2.21 Composition of households with pensioners

Percent distribution of households with one pensioner and with two or more pensioners by number of nonpensioned household members age 20 and over by residence and region, Uzbekistan 1996

Background characteristic	Households with one pensioner by the number of nonpensioned household members age 20 and over				Total	Number of households	Households with two or more pensioners by the number of nonpensioned household members age 20 and over				Total	Number of households
	0	1	2	3+			0	1	2	3+		
Residence												
Urban	22.3	17.6	33.0	27.1	100.0	440	34.5	12.9	30.9	21.7	100.0	210
Rural	11.2	14.1	43.8	30.9	100.0	329	17.4	14.5	39.8	28.3	100.0	285
Region												
Region 1	11.2	6.6	37.5	44.7	100.0	86	7.1	11.8	37.6	43.5	100.0	48
Region 2	9.3	15.8	40.0	34.9	100.0	155	16.3	16.4	36.4	30.9	100.0	108
Region 3	23.7	23.7	30.1	22.4	100.0	219	31.3	15.8	32.6	20.3	100.0	153
Region 4	14.9	8.5	48.9	27.7	100.0	194	26.2	9.0	41.0	23.8	100.0	133
Tashkent City	26.0	22.1	29.9	22.1	100.0	115	34.6	16.8	30.8	17.8	100.0	53
Total	17.5	16.1	37.6	28.7	100.0	768	24.7	13.8	36.0	25.5	100.0	495

In households containing more than one pensioner, 25 percent have no other household member age 20 or over. The majority of these cases are probably households containing a married couple both of whom receive a pension. The percentage of households with more than one pensioner but no other adult member is higher in urban (35 percent) than rural areas (17 percent).

2.4.2 Housing Characteristics of Households Containing Pensioners

The welfare of pensioners may also be influenced by the characteristics and possessions of the households in which they reside. Table 2.22 shows the distribution of households containing pensioners according to the source of drinking water and sanitation facilities. There is little difference in the sources of drinking water between households with pensioners containing no other adult household member and those with other adult household members. For example, in rural areas, the proportion of households served by piped water is 39 percent for both households with other adult members and for those without other adult household members. The only substantial difference occurs in the case of sanitation facilities. In urban areas, 66 percent of pensioner households which contain no other adult members have a flush toilet while only 31 percent of pensioner households which contain other adult members have a flush toilet.

Table 2.23 shows the percent of households with pensioners which contain specific possessions according to whether or not the household contains other household members age 20 and over. There is little difference between households with or without other adult household members in terms of the percent possessing a radio, a television set, or a refrigerator. However, there are clear and substantial differences with respect to possession of a telephone or means of transport (i.e., a motorcycle or private car). For example, in urban areas, only 4 percent of households with no other adult member, as compared to 27 percent with other adult household members, have a private car. The difference in rural areas is also substantial. The indication is that pensioners living on their own are at a disadvantage in terms of communications and mobility.

Table 2.22 Housing characteristics of households with pensioners

Percent distribution of households with pensioners by housing characteristics according to whether or not the household includes nonpensioned members age 20 and over, Uzbekistan 1996

Characteristic	Households with pensioners but no nonpensioned household member age 20 and over			Households with pensioners and at least one non-pensioned household member age 20 and over			All households with pensioners		
	Residence			Residence			Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water									
Piped into residence	94.7	39.1	76.0	85.1	38.6	60.8	87.6	38.7	63.8
Public tap	2.8	23.6	9.8	7.7	28.2	18.4	6.4	27.5	16.7
Well in residence	2.5	13.5	6.2	6.0	17.6	12.1	5.1	17.0	10.9
Public well	0.0	4.8	1.6	0.4	6.5	3.6	0.3	6.2	3.2
Tanker truck	0.0	8.8	3.0	0.4	3.4	1.9	0.3	4.1	2.1
Other	0.0	10.1	3.4	0.5	5.8	3.0	0.3	6.8	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of toilet facility									
Flush toilet	66.0	0.0	43.8	30.8	1.4	15.4	40.0	1.1	21.2
Pit toilet	34.0	100.0	56.2	69.2	98.6	84.6	60.0	98.9	78.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main floor material									
Wood planks	78.4	74.4	77.0	83.5	73.1	78.0	82.2	73.3	77.8
Linoleum	15.1	1.8	10.6	7.8	1.0	4.3	9.7	1.1	5.6
Earth	1.0	22.0	8.1	3.5	23.8	14.1	2.9	23.6	12.9
Parquet, polished wood	4.2	0.0	2.8	2.6	0.4	1.5	3.1	0.3	1.7
Other	1.2	1.8	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	170	86	257	479	527	1,006	649	614	1,263

Table 2.23 Possession of durable goods for households with pensioners

Percentage of households with pensioners by possession of various durable goods according to whether or not the household includes nonpensioned members age 20 and over, Uzbekistan 1996

Durable goods	Households with pensioners but no nonpensioned household member age 20 and over			Households with pensioners and at least one non-pensioned household member age 20 and over			All households with pensioners		
	Residence			Residence			Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Radio	65.3	60.2	63.6	73.1	59.9	66.2	71.0	60.0	65.7
Television	86.7	77.9	83.8	97.7	88.7	93.0	94.8	87.1	91.1
Telephone	39.2	6.0	28.0	51.2	14.6	32.0	48.0	13.4	31.2
Refrigerator	86.8	43.0	72.0	87.9	55.2	70.8	87.6	53.5	71.0
Bicycle	2.8	17.2	7.7	18.0	28.1	23.3	14.0	26.6	20.1
Motorcycle	0.8	5.3	2.3	6.7	19.9	13.6	5.1	17.8	11.3
Private car	3.5	5.3	4.1	27.2	22.4	24.7	21.0	20.0	20.5
None of the above	2.6	16.2	7.2	1.2	5.5	3.4	1.5	7.0	4.2
Number of households	170	86	257	479	527	1,006	649	614	1,263

