



STATISTICS AGENCY UNDER
THE PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN



WOMEN, FAMILY
AND GENDER
COMMISSION



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WOMEN AND MEN IN UZBEKISTAN: FACTS AND FIGURES



STATISTICS AGENCY UNDER THE PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN



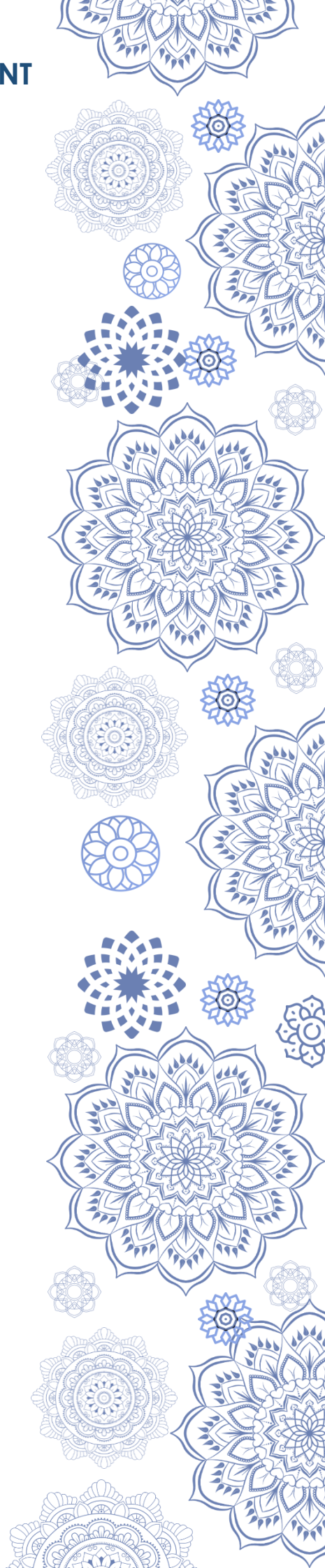
WOMEN,
FAMILY AND
GENDER COMMISSION



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WOMEN AND MEN IN UZBEKISTAN: FACTS AND FIGURES

TASHKENT-2024



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This collection presents national indicators on gender statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan with their dynamic series, which are used for information and statistical monitoring of the achievement of gender equality in Uzbekistan.

The main goal of the publication is to reflect gender statistics, inform the general public and society, and also show the current state and progress in the field of gender equality in our country in order to better understand where exactly we are, what we have already achieved and what additional efforts need to be made to achieve gender equality.

The statistical collection “Women and Men in Uzbekistan: Facts and Figures” in three languages (Uzbek, Russian and English) is published on the web portal of the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at www.gender.stat.uz.



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Currently, ensuring gender equality remains one of the most important issues that the world community pays attention to. International organizations such as the United Nations and others are actively working to end gender inequality and ensure equal rights and opportunities for all.

In our republic, systematic work is being organized for these purposes in accordance with Resolution No. 70, adopted at the UN General Assembly summit on sustainable development in September 2015, as well as within the framework of the consistent implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN Global Agenda until 2030.

By the Resolution of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On approval of the Strategy for achieving gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” (<https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5466725>), a comprehensive program of measures for the implementation of this Strategy was approved and “Target indicators for achieving gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” were approved.

The structure and methodology of official statistical data reflecting gender equality in our country comply with international requirements and are constantly being improved. Also, in order to meet the needs of users, the indicators are presented in different languages and in different formats through the official website (www.gender.stat.uz), collections and other means.

This publication was developed within the framework of the tasks defined in the “Comprehensive program of measures for the implementation in 2024 of the Strategy for achieving gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”, approved by the resolution of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (<https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6855158>).

It also contains an analysis of the main indicators characterizing the demographic situation in our republic, education, health care, social protection, labor, tourism, culture and sports.

We hope that this collection will serve as an important resource for users engaged in research and action in the areas of equal opportunities for all, women's rights, and combating discrimination and violence.

B.A. Begalov



**Director of the Statistics Agency under the
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan,
Doctor of Economics, Professor**

Abbreviations



SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WHO	World Health Organization
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOC	International Olympic Committee
EEC	Eurasian Economic Commission
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ICT	Information and communication technologies
prof.	professional

GENDER STATISTICS IN UZBEKISTAN



Regulatory framework

The recommendations of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Europe, the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan “*On the Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence*” and “*On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men*”, adopted on September 2, 2019, as well as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-4235 dated March 7, 2019 “*On measures to further strengthen guarantees of labor rights and support for women's entrepreneurship*” and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-4796 dated August 3, 2020 “*On measures to further improve and develop the National Statistical System of the Republic of Uzbekistan*” are the normative and legal basis for maintaining gender statistics in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On May 28, 2021, the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved *the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030*.

54 MINIMUM
GENDER
INDICATORS



On the official website of the Statistics Agency www.gender.stat.uz, a separate page has been opened on the 52 minimum gender indicators recommended by the UN Statistical Commission (two additional indicators were introduced in accordance with Presidential Decree No. PD-4235), and the responsible ministries and departments are also indicated.

61 TARGET
INDICATORS



Information on monitoring 61 target indicators of the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 is posted on a separate page of the website.

+180
INDICATORS



The website www.gender.stat.uz contains and regularly updates more than 180 gender statistics indicators in three languages and five different formats.

GENDER STATISTICS IN UZBEKISTAN



gender.stat.uz

In cooperation with the responsible ministries and departments, the minimum gender indicators recommended by the UN

Statistical Commission by sector, consisting of 54 indicators in five areas, have been fully formed, posted and regularly updated on the official website gender.stat.uz, and more than 90 other indicators in nine areas are also formed and announced.

5 PLATFORMS



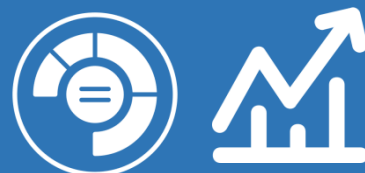
In order to provide national gender statistics data to leading organizations that conduct international ratings and indices on gender issues, the following websites have been created: **stat.uz**, **nsdg.stat.uz**, **aholi.stat.uz**, statistical portal **siat.stat.uz**, as well as the Open Data Portal **data.egov.uz**, which expand the content of indicators on gender statistics and regularly update the data.

+550 ENTERPRISES
AND
thsd. ORGANIZATIONS



Additional indicators of gender statistics, formed on the basis of **27** types of statistical observations provided by more than **550** thousand enterprises and organizations, are posted on the main page of the official website, the content of which is regularly expanded.

+30 STATISTICAL
OBSERVATIONS



The information is prepared and provided to users on the basis of more than **30** observations available in the administrative data and statistics system maintained by ministries and departments.

www.data.egov.uz

www.nsdg.stat.uz

www.stat.uz

www.siat.stat.uz

www.aholi.stat.uz

Based on the analysis of 61 target indicators of the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality, tasks have been identified that ministries and departments must address together with the Statistics Agency, including the development of metadata for each target indicator, region, type of economic activity, as well as the organization of training seminars on the work that should be carried out in connection with the development of missing information.



DEMOGRAPHY

1





1. DEMOGRAPHY



PERMANENT POPULATION

as of January 1, 2024, thousand people

36 799.8



men:

18 525.0

50.3 %



women:

18 274.8

49.7 %

city



18 771.1



9 408.5



9 362.6

village



18 028.7



9 116.5



8 912.2

NOTE

The permanent population is the number of people who live permanently in a given geographic area over a long period of time. This figure includes different categories of the population, including children, adults and the elderly. The number of permanent residents is determined on the basis of statistical data that is collected and updated by government agencies or official organizations.

43 PLACE



Uzbekistan
by population
in the world

Population growth in Uzbekistan will increase demand for future economic growth, infrastructure development and the quality of social services.

Source: <https://population.un.org/>
Data as of 01.01.2023.

THE PERMANENT POPULATION OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES, people

KAZAKHSTAN



20.3
million



9.9
million



10.4
million

KYRGYZSTAN



7.1
million



3.5
million



3.6
million

TAJIKISTAN



10.4
million



5.1
million



5.3
million

TURKMENISTAN



7.4
million



3.6
million



3.8
million



DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT POPULATION BY REGION

as of January 1, 2024, thousand people

Republic of Uzbekistan. **36 799.8**



18 525.0

18 274.8

TO THE TOTAL POPULATION:
THE SHARE OF WOMEN

49.7 %

01.01.2023:
49.9 %

THE SHARE OF MEN

50.3 %

01.01.2023:
50.1 %

IN THE WORLD:



50.3% 49.7%

Data for 2023, source: <https://population.un.org/>

Syrdarya **914.0** 459.1 454.9

Navoi **1075.3** 544.8 530.5

Jizzakh **1507.4** 760.6 746.8

Khorezm **1995.6** 998.9 996.7

Rep. of Karakalpakstan. . **2002.7** 1005.9 996.8

Bukhara **2044.0** 1024.9 1019.1

Surkhandarya **2877.1** 1455.8 1421.3

Tashkent city. **3040.8** 1492.1 1548.7

Tashkent **3051.8** 1531.6 1520.2

Namangan **3066.1** 1558.4 1507.7

Andijan **3394.4** 1719.6 1674.8

Kashkadarya **3560.6** 1804.2 1756.4

Fergana **4061.5** 2049.5 2012.0

Samarkand **4208.5** 2119.6 2088.9

ANALYSIS

The most densely populated regions of Uzbekistan include Samarkand and Tashkent regions, Tashkent city and the Fergana Valley (Fergana, Andijan and Namangan regions). As the region with the largest permanent population, Samarkand region, as of January 1, 2024, had 4.2 million people.

The regions with the smallest permanent population are the Syrdarya, Navoi and Jizzakh regions. The population density in these regions is also comparatively lower.

2023, people



Uzbekistan by birth rate in the world

According to data published by the UN, the number of births in the world in 2023 was 132 million. The top three countries on this list are India (23.2 million births), China (8.9 million births) and Niger (7.5 million births).

At the same time, in 2023, 61.7 million deaths were recorded worldwide, and the natural increase was +70.3 million people.

Source: <https://population.un.org/>

NOTE

Various factors can influence natural population movement.

Firstly, the level of birth and death is affected by the state of the health care system and the quality of medical services. Secondly, economic indicators, employment levels and living conditions may have an impact. Thirdly, social and cultural factors, including family traditions and lifestyle, have a significant impact.

  **+3.2 %**
by 2022

+3.3 %
by 2022

 **+3.1 %**
by 2022

▶  **+0.4 %**
by 2022

 **-0.01 %**
by 2022

 + **0.9 %**
by 2022

+3.8 %
by 2022

For information:

Natural
increase in
2022:

+760.1
thsd. people

 **+4.1 %** by 2022

 **+3.5 %** by 2022

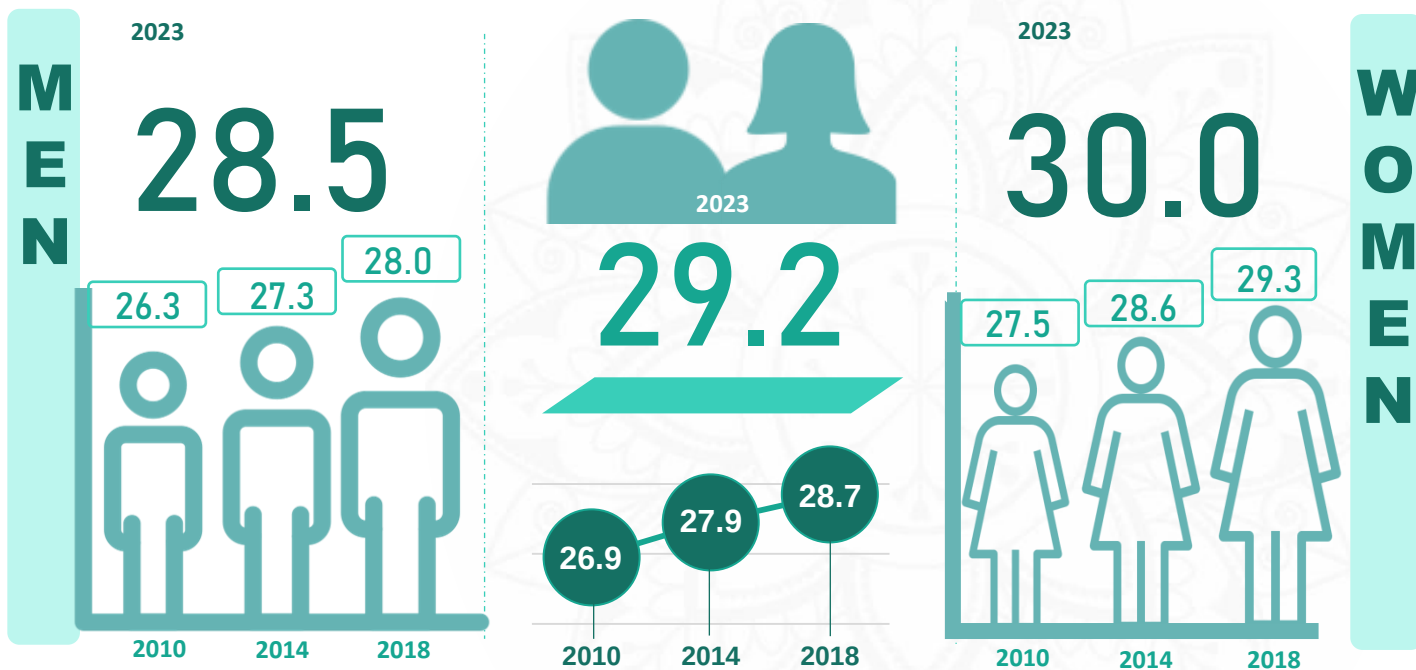


1. DEMOGRAPHY



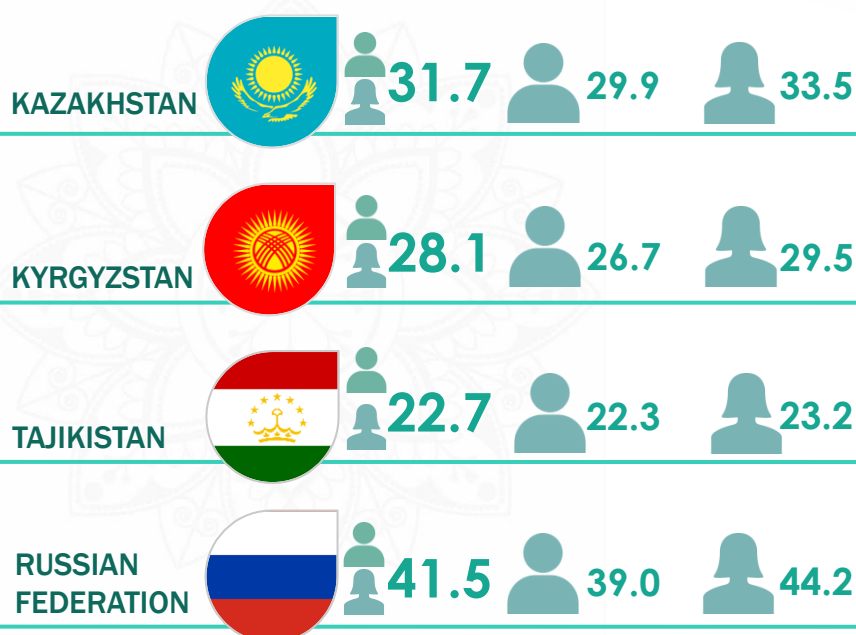
AVERAGE AGE OF THE POPULATION

years



AVERAGE AGE OF THE POPULATION IN SOME CIS COUNTRIES

years



Average age of the world
population :

31.8

30.9

32.6

Differences in the average age of women and men create the need for special approaches in health and social policy. Women tend to live longer than men, which increases the need for women's health programs and social support services in old age.

Data for 2023. Source : <https://worldpopulationreview.com/>



1. DEMOGRAPHY



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

as of January 1, 2024, thousand people

Babies:
up to 5 year

4 370.8

2 262.7

2 108.1

Children:
5-13 years

6 118.4

3 178.3

2 940.1

Youth:
14-30 years

9 640.0

4 939.8

4 700.2

Middle age:
31-59 years

13 202.8

6 567.3

6 635.5

Elderly:
60 years
and older

3 467.8

1 576.9

1 890.9

10%

Every tenth
woman in the
world is over 65
years old.

According to UN forecasts,
by 2050 almost two out of ten
women (18%) will be over 65 years
old.

Source: The gender snapshot 2023,
UN WOMAN

>>>>>> ANALYSIS

For countries with an aging
population, the pension system,
health care and support for the
elderly are important. These
areas should be given special
attention. These countries also
need to develop long-term social
policies.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

as of January 1, 2024, %

12.2
11.5

up to 5 years

17.2
16.1

5-13 years

26.7
25.7

14-30 years old

35.5
36.3

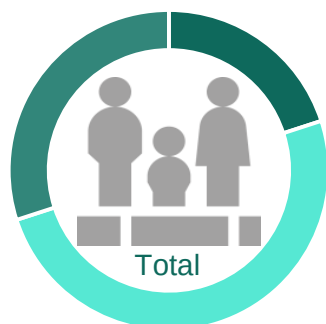
31-59 years old

8.4
10.4

60 years



POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, %



32.0

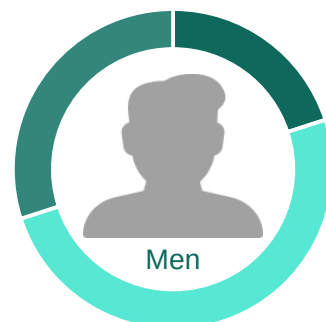
Younger than
working age

56.4

Of working age



11.6

Above
working age

33.0

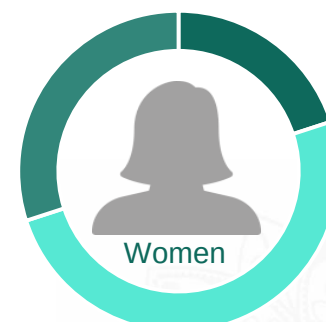
Younger than
working age

58.5

Of working age



8.5

Above
working age

31.0

Younger than
working age

54.2

Of working age



14.8

Above
working age

>>>>>>> ANALYSIS

A high percentage of the working population is important for the country's economy. This indicator ensures the availability of labor force, the necessary resources for economic growth and development. The level of gender equality in the labor market is also important, which determines the socio-economic development of society. The difference in the ability to work between men and women reflects the need for women to join the labor force and increase their role in the economy.

Proportion of working-age
population in the world in 2023, %

60.9



73.1



48.7

Source: <https://ilostat.ilo.org/>

POPULATION AGED 20-29

as of January 1, 2024, thousand people

Across the republic:

5 513.4



2 822.2



2 691.2

To the total population, %



15.2



14.7



1. DEMOGRAPHY



TOTAL BIRTH RATE

number of children per woman

city :

3.39

village

3.51**2.79**

2019

2.90

2020

3.17

2021

3.31

2022

**49 PLACE**Uzbekistan by total fertility
rate in the world

According to the World Bank, in 2022, Uzbekistan ranked 49th among 210 countries in the world in terms of total fertility rate. This indicator shows that the birth rate, compared to other countries, is at an average level. Each woman in Uzbekistan gives birth to 3.3 children on average, which allows the country's population to grow steadily.

Source: <https://data.worldbank.org>

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE OF SOME COUNTRIES

RUSSIAN
FEDERATION**1.42**

JAPAN

**1.26**

CHINA

**1.18**SOUTH
KOREA**0.78**Data for 2022. Source : <https://data.worldbank.org>

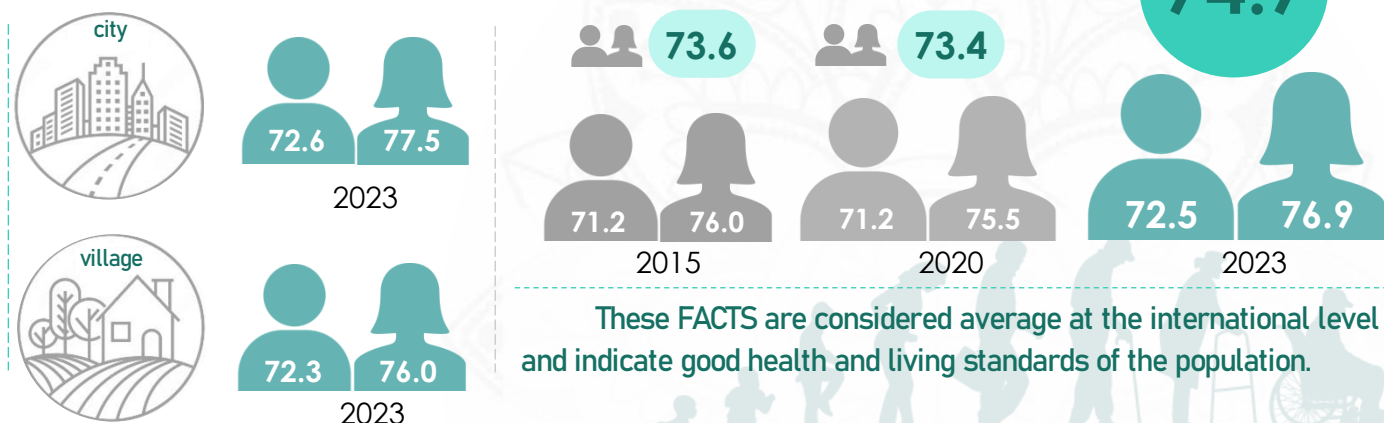


1. DEMOGRAPHY

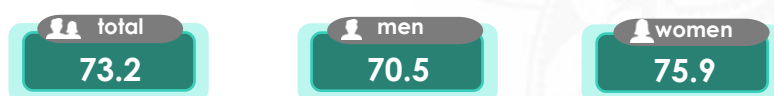


LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

years



All over the world:



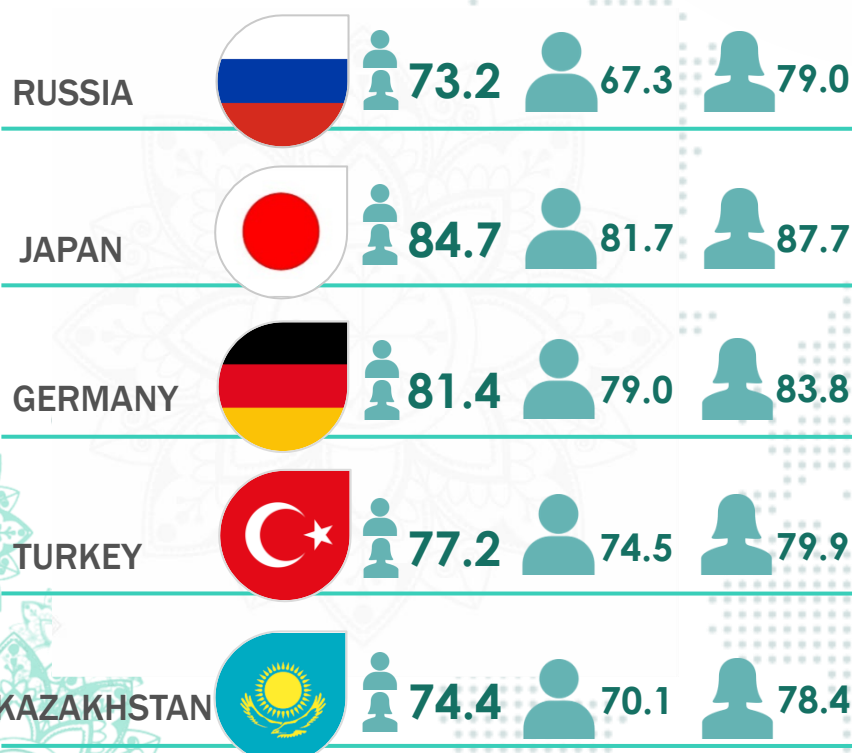
When preparing the information, data from the UN Demographic Statistics portal for 2023 were used.

Source: <https://population.un.org/>

ANALYSIS

The importance of life expectancy at birth is that it reflects the general level of health, quality of life, health care and living conditions in a country. It is also important in assessing the level of general well-being and social development of the population.

That is why increasing this indicator is an important part of state policy and strategy. Thanks to this indicator, it is possible to observe what measures countries are taking to ensure a healthy and prosperous life for their population.



2023, per 100,000 population



total number of deceased women – 429.9



 323.2

 275.6

Diseases of the circulatory system



 37.4

 13.8

Accidents, poisoning and injuries



 40.1

 43.9

New growths



 25.4

 20.6

Respiratory diseases



 24.2

 16.8

Diseases of the digestive system



68.2

 59.2

Other diseases

[illegible]

Meanwhile, in Uzbekistan, circulatory system diseases are much more common, which may be due to the peculiarities of the healthcare system and lifestyle. Another peculiarity of Uzbekistan is the high prevalence of digestive system diseases, which can be explained by the eating habits of the population and the quality of medical care.



MORTALITY RATE BY AGE GROUP

2023, per 1,000 population

	Indicators	Men	Women
	total	5.184	4.299
	0-4 years old	2.969	2.359
	5-9 years old	0.592	0.429
	10-14 years old	0.504	0.335
	15-19 years old	0.837	0.620
	20-24 years old	0.888	0.578
	25-29 years old	0.807	0.535
	30-34 years old	0.955	0.673
	35-39 years old	1.548	0.990
	40-44 years old	2.562	1.528
	45-49 years old	4.609	2.706
	50-54 years old	6.971	4.307
	55-59 years old	12.103	7.131
	60-64 years old	19.011	11.296
	65-69 years old	29.471	19.054
	70-74 years old	41.416	29.061
	75-79 years old	63.601	45.249
	80-84 years old	118.186	89.788
	85 years and older	232.908	199.797

>>>>>>>> ANALYSIS

This table shows the mortality rate in Uzbekistan by age group. The highest rate is observed among people aged 85 and above. The rate increases from 60-64 years, and there is also a high rate among young children (0-4 years). In many age groups, men have a higher mortality rate than women.



37 /1000

In 2023, the under-5 mortality rate was 37 out of every 1,000 births worldwide.

Since 1990, this figure has fallen by almost 59%. Despite this, child mortality remains high, particularly in Southern and Central Africa and Southern Asia, where these regions accounted for more than 80% of all under-5 deaths in 2022.

Source: <https://population.un.org/>
<https://blogs.worldbank.org/>



1. DEMOGRAPHY

REGISTERED MARRIAGES
AND DIVORCES

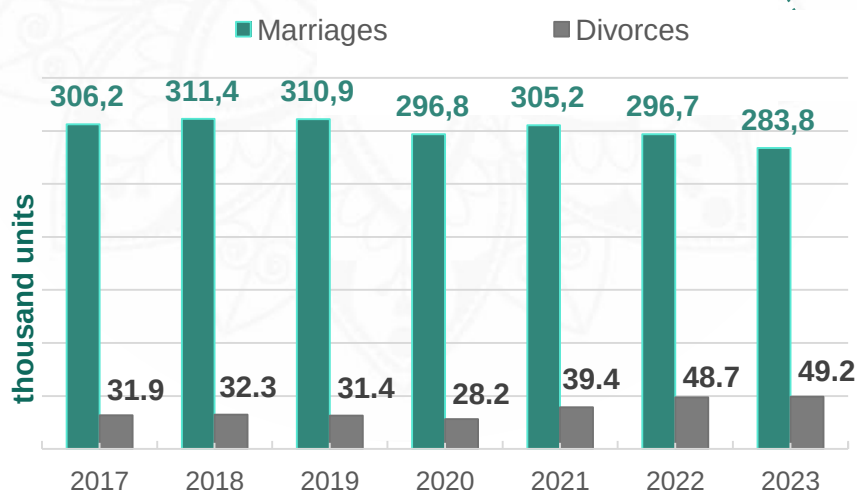
2023



283 808

Number of registered
marriages

49 198

Registered
divorces

>>>>>>> ANALYSIS <<<

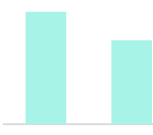
These indicators are important for understanding the social stability and demographic dynamics of a society. Marriage and divorce rates reveal much about family structures, economic conditions, and cultural norms in a society. For example, a high divorce rate may indicate family conflict, economic hardship, or cultural change.

AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

26.3 years



In the world: 30.5 years



21.9 years old



In the world: 24.6 years

In 2023, the average age at first marriage worldwide was 24.6 years for women and 30.5 years for men. This figure varies significantly across countries and regions. In European countries, the average age at first marriage is relatively high for women and men. For example, the age at first marriage in Switzerland is 30.9 years for women and 33.1 years for men. This feature is also observed in other developed countries of the world because in highly developed countries, young people postpone marriage due to higher education and career opportunities.

At the same time, in developing countries the age of marriage is relatively low. This indicator is also related to cultural and social values.

Source: <https://genderdata.worldbank.org>

2023



2 955

1 473

1 482



17 336

8 270

9 066

ANALYSIS <<<<<<<<<<<

In 2023, the number of people who immigrated to Uzbekistan from abroad for permanent residence was 2 955 people, of which 1 482 were women and 1 473 were men. 17 336 people emigrated from Uzbekistan, including 9 066 women and 8 270 men. The above migration statistics show that the balance of external migration in Uzbekistan is negative, i.e. the number of people leaving the country significantly exceeds the number of those arriving.



184 million

Number of people living abroad in 2023 worldwide

In 2023, 184 million people worldwide (2.3 % of the world population) were living outside their country of origin, showing how widespread global migration is. Of these, 37 million are refugees, with much of the migration occurring in low- and middle-income countries. These trends are driven by factors such as economic inequality, demographic change, and climate change.

Source: IOM Global Migration Data Portal, 2023





HEALTHCARE



2



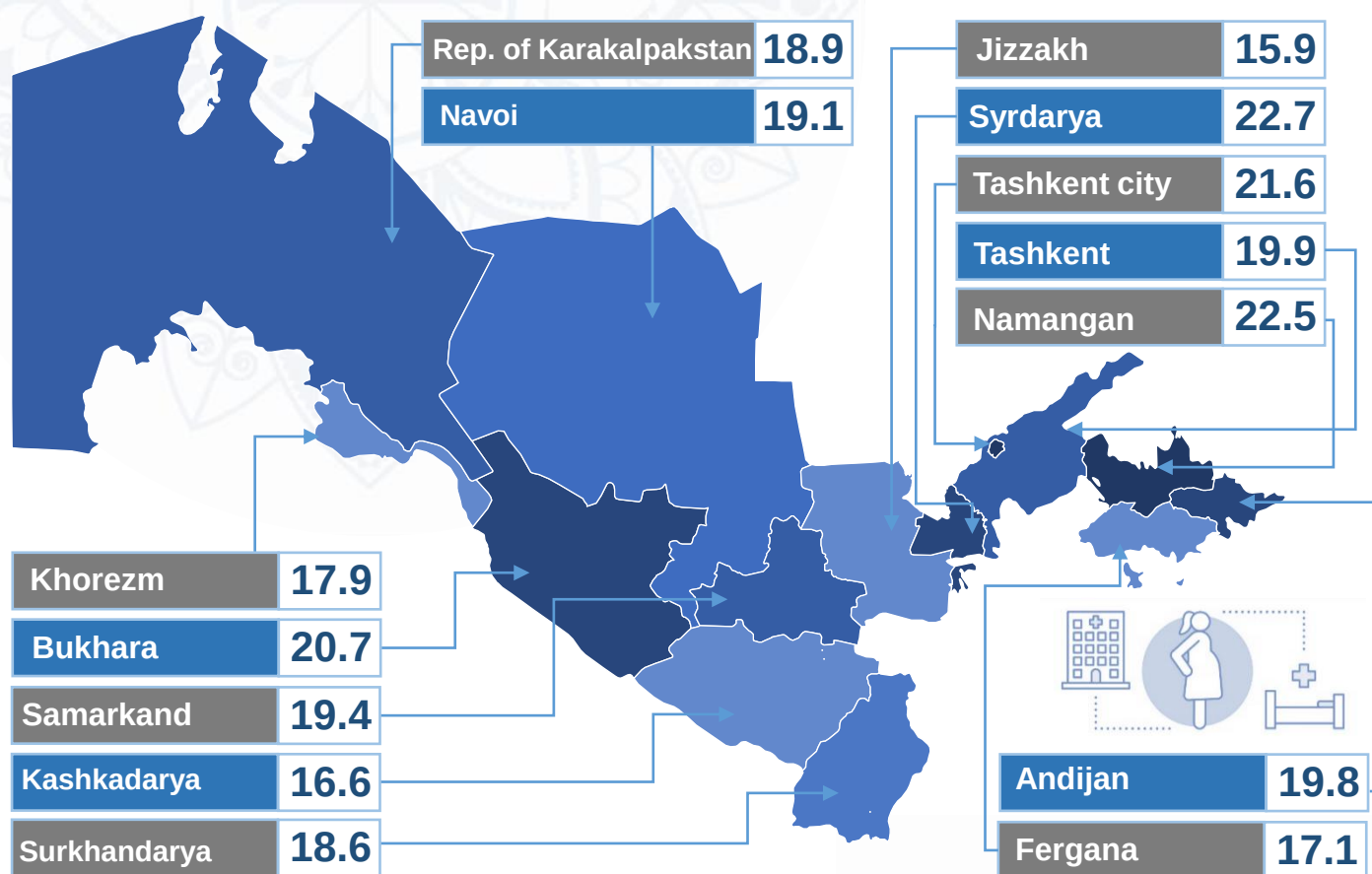


PROVISION OF PREGNANT WOMEN AND WOMEN IN LABOR WITH HOSPITAL BEDS

2023, per 10,000 women (15-49 years)

across the republic

19.2



ANALYSIS

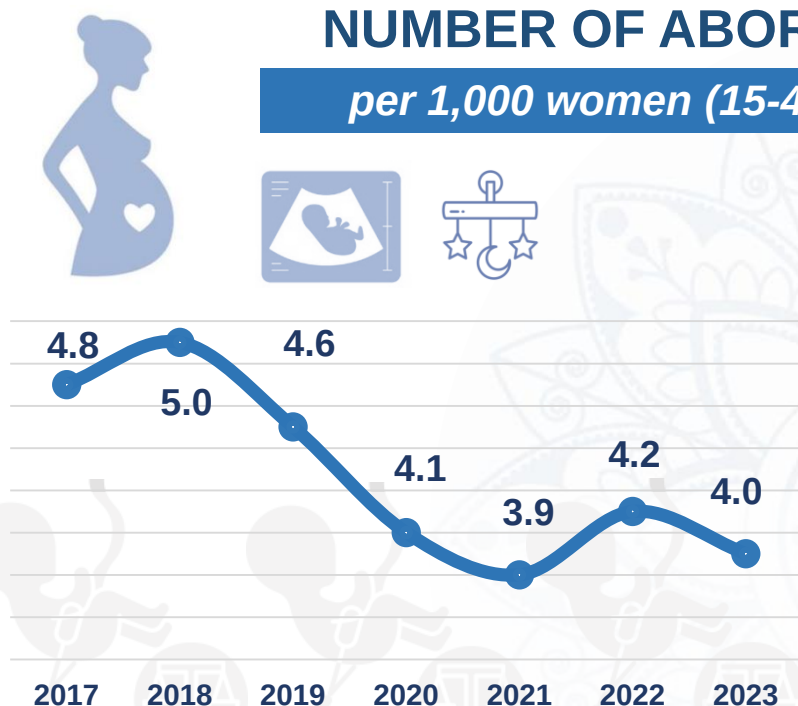
This indicator is important for maintaining women's health and meeting their needs for medical care. Providing hospital beds for pregnant women helps improve the quality of medical services.

The health of pregnant women and newborns is improved by providing qualified medical care. This will help reduce infant mortality.

A developed healthcare system has a positive effect on the general health of the population and ensures social stability.

4.0

2023



39.0

According to WHO, the number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–49 years in the world is 39

ANALYSIS <<<<<

This indicator indicates an improvement in the quality of health services provided to mothers and children, as well as the effectiveness of reproductive health programs.

According to the World Health Organization, between 2015 and 2019, the number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–49 was almost 40. This figure varies across countries. In Uzbekistan, for example, it is significantly lower.

Source: <https://who.int/data>

2023, per 100 women (15-49 years)

2022

41.2

41.5



Hormonal drugs

2022

0.8

1.7



According to the World Bank, the contraceptive prevalence rate among women aged 15-49 worldwide was 55.7% (2019). Comparatively high rates were recorded in countries such as China (80.5% in 2017), India (56.4% in 2017) and the United States (66.1% in 2018).

Source: <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/>



INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE POPULATION

2023, per 100,000 population



146.6
121.5

**Acute intestinal
diseases**

of which:



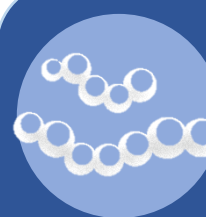
2.1
2.3

**Bacterial
dysentery**



167.1
154.5

Viral hepatitis



6.3
5.6

Scarlet fever



16.0
16.0

Chicken pox



0.5
0.3

**Mumps
epidemic**



1 696.0
1 693.6

**Acute upper
and lower
respiratory
tract
infections**



15.7
13.7

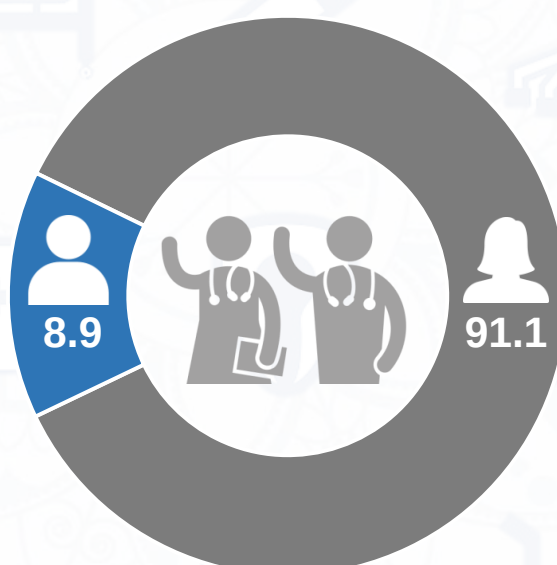
Flu

NOTE

There are significant differences between men and women in the incidence of certain infectious diseases, as men are more susceptible to environmental influences, while women are more resistant to certain diseases due to their immune systems and biological characteristics.

at the end of 2023, in % of the total

Mid-level medical staff:



40%

Also, on average, 70-80% of nurses and medical staff are women.

These FACTS show a gender imbalance in the health care system, as women often play a more important role in the health care process.

[illegible]

Experience from developed countries shows that increasing women's participation in leadership positions in medicine can also improve the efficiency of the health care system. International organizations, including the WHO, have issued guidelines aimed at promoting gender equality and ensuring women's access to leadership positions in health care.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to this issue. gender equality in the medical system is promoted and diversification processes among doctors are carried out. This ensures better patient care, flexible services and strong teamwork.

<https://harvardpublichealth.org>
<https://www.who.int/data>

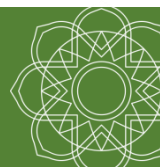


EDUCATION



3





NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

2023, thousand people

Preschool organizations

at the end of the year



887.0

619.5



58.9 %



41.1 %

General secondary education

at the beginning of the school year

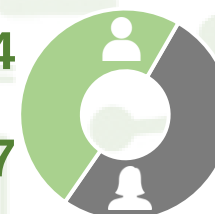


a₆+c



3 410.4

3 234.7



51.3 %



48.7 %

Secondary specialized education



19.0

13.5



58.4 %



41.6 %

Professional education

at the beginning of the school year



188.5

186.5



50.3 %



49.7 %

Higher education institutions

at the beginning of the school year



657.9

656.6



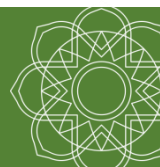
50.0 %



50.0 %

International organizations such as UNESCO and UNICEF recognize gender equality as a key indicator in the analysis of education statistics.

These organizations recommend carefully monitoring the gender distribution of schoolchildren and students, identifying differences between the sexes at each stage (primary, secondary, higher education).



NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER

*at the beginning of the 2023/2024 academic year,
thousand people*

Overall average



165.3

383.3

30.1% 69.9%



Professional



9.5

12.7

42.8% 57.2%



Secondary special



1.3

1.9

42.4% 57.6%

Higher



24.7

20.5

54.6% 45.4%

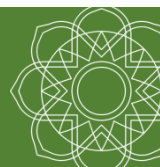
The ILO recommends developing a special policy to ensure gender equality among teachers. This includes, for example, such indicators as equal pay for women and men, working conditions, and opportunities for professional development.

The UN recommends providing equal opportunities for men and women in employment and professional development in the education sector. Indicators such as the appointment of teachers to leadership positions by gender should be analyzed.



ANALYSIS

When analyzing the teaching staff in educational institutions by gender, it is evident that relatively more women work in general secondary educational institutions (69.9 % of the total number of teaching staff), as well as in secondary specialized education (57.6 % of the total) and vocational education (57.2 % of the total). The number of male teachers working only in higher education institutions is 9.2 % higher than that of women.



NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE REGIONS

at the end of 2023, thousand people



61.3 %



60.4 %

In 2020, this is the number of preschool-age children in the world who were enrolled in preschool education

According to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, this indicator is high in developed countries. According to 2020 data, 60.9% of preschool children in the world study in educational institutions. In Uzbekistan, this figure was 44.0%.

Source: <https://data.unicef.org>

Republic of Uzbekistan 1 506.5



887.0

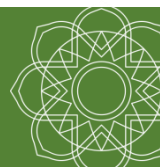


619.5

Syrdarya	36.6	20.0	16.6
Navoi	50.1	31.7	18.5
Jizzakh	66.6	35.6	31.0
Khorezm	86.5	47.1	39.4
Rep. of Karakalpakstan ...	87.7	55.8	31.9
Bukhara	89.1	56.7	32.4
Surkhandarya	107.0	71.9	35.1
Kashkadarya	107.4	63.8	43.7
Tashkent	118.0	69.5	48.5
Namangan	120.8	64.7	56.1
Andijan	142.2	75.0	67.2
Tashkent city	151.3	96.0	55.3
Samarkand	158.0	97.6	60.4
Fergana	185.1	101.8	83.3

NOTE

In Uzbekistan, preschool children are mostly cared for and educated in the traditional way. This situation arises due to the fact that most mothers prefer to raise their children on their own. Also, the institution of the family in Uzbekistan is distinguished by its strength. In many Uzbek families, grandparents are actively involved in the process of raising and educating their grandchildren. Therefore, although the level of preschool education coverage is low, children have the opportunity to develop and receive an education in a family environment.



THE SHARE OF TEACHING STAFF IN EXTRACURRICULAR ORGANIZATIONS BY GENDER, *at the end of the year, in %*

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
women	82.1	82.5	80.5	82.1	81.0	
men	17.9	17.5	19.5	17.9	19.0	



82.7



17.3

Reducing the gender gap in teacher distribution, especially in extracurricular educational institutions, plays an important role in improving the quality of education and creating a gender-balanced learning environment for students.

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS RECEIVING COMPUTER SKILLS AND ICT EDUCATION, %

at the beginning of the 2023/2024 academic year

Academic Lyceum



59.6



40.4

Prof. school



71.9



28.1

College



21.3



78.7

Technical school



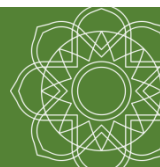
32.6



67.4

ANALYSIS

Gender-equal distribution of computer skills and ICT education among students not only improves the quality of education, but also plays an important role in building a digital future based on gender equality, while providing ample opportunities for professional development in preparing girls and boys ready to work in the ICT field.



THE NUMBER OF RESEARCH SPECIALISTS WHO CARRIED OUT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WORK

by the end of 2023, people

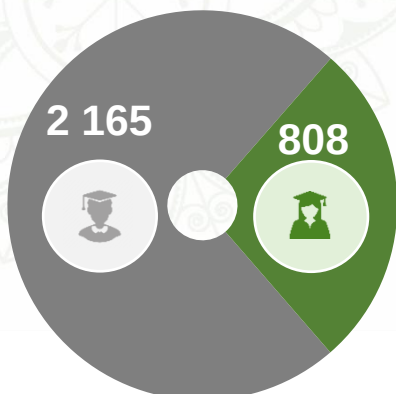
Research specialists who carried out research
and development work, total:



DOCTORS OF SCIENCE:

Total: 2 973

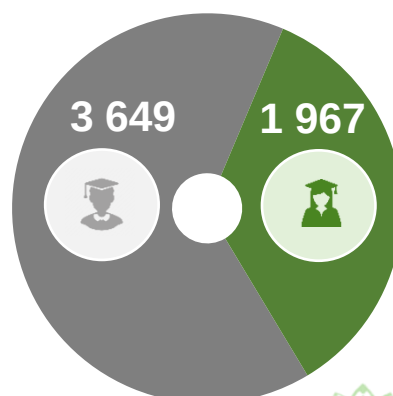
DSC



CANDIDATES OF SCIENCE:

Total: 5 616

PhD



by the end of 2023, people

7 323



 3 880

 3 443

3 613



 1 755

 1 858

1 424



 845

 579

ANALYSIS <<<

Further improvement of gender equality policies is needed in line with recommendations of international organizations. Specific measures should be taken to increase the admission of female doctoral students and support their research activities. New projects should also be developed to ensure gender equality at the doctoral stage.

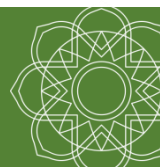


43.1 %

Women among faculty and researchers in higher education institutions worldwide in 2022

The difference between women and men in scientific activity is decreasing every year. According to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the share of women among teachers and researchers working in higher education institutions of the world was 31.5% in 1975 and reached 39.1% in 2000. In 2022, it was 43.1%. Analysis shows that this indicator is at a high level in post-Soviet countries. For example, in the Russian Federation 62.0%, Kazakhstan - 65.3%, Belarus - 65.8% and these FACTS are higher than in most countries of the world.

Source: <https://uis.unesco.org>



THE SHARE OF FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, %

in the 2023/2024 academic year

42.3



57.7

International organizations such as UNESCO and the UN pay special attention to ensuring gender equality in education in various reports. In particular, it is recommended to support gender equality among international students and encourage more women and girls to participate in international education, which not only strengthens gender equality but also increases mutual understanding between different cultures and languages.

CONCLUSION

An analysis of gender statistics in the education system of Uzbekistan showed that women have a larger share in education and pedagogy. However, there are some regional differences and additional measures are needed to eliminate them. Significant changes have occurred in ensuring gender equality from pre-school education to higher education. Although women's participation in scientific and academic fields is increasing, they need more support. In general, positive dynamics are observed in Uzbekistan regarding gender equality, but additional efforts are needed to achieve completeness in this aspect.





CRIME

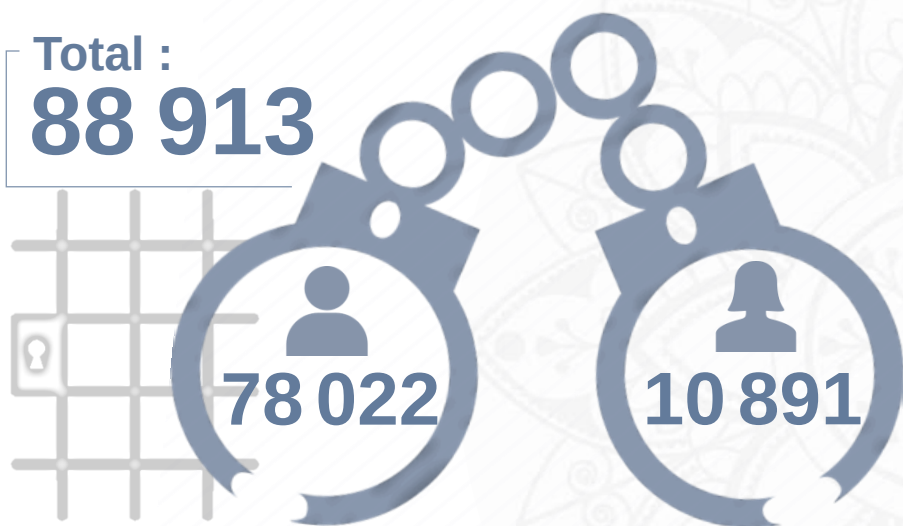


4





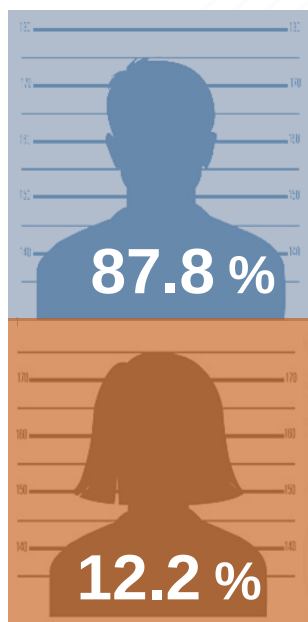
NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED THE CRIME

*at the end of 2023, people*Total :
88 913

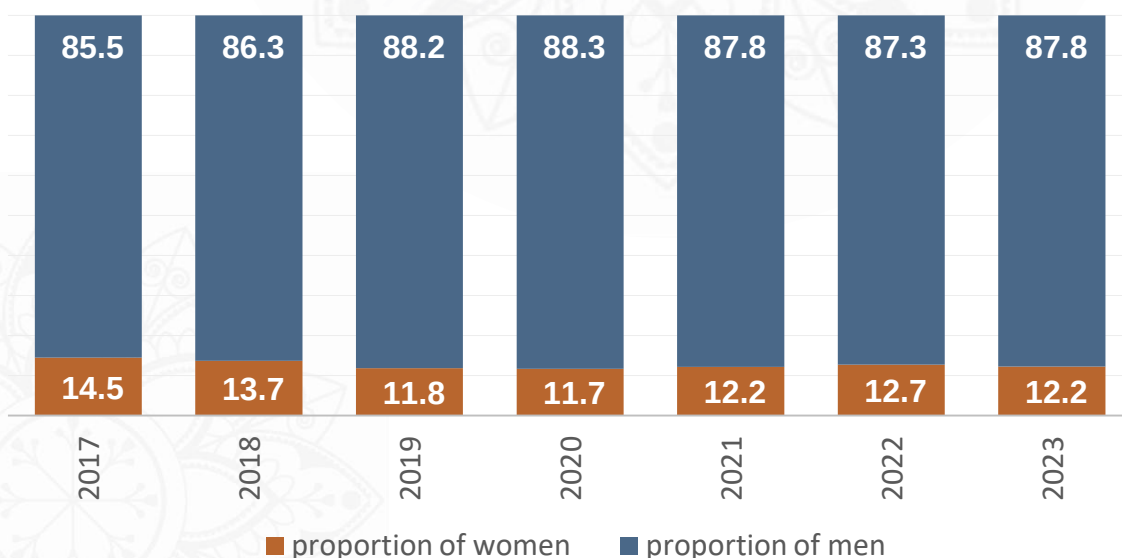
>>>>>> ANALYSIS <<<<<<

87.8% of all criminals in Uzbekistan are men (78,022) and 12.2% are women (10,891).

Their total number is 0.24% of the total population. Changes in the number of crimes depend on socio-economic conditions, the law enforcement system, culture and values of the population.



As a percentage of the total:



■ proportion of women ■ proportion of men



>80 %

More than 80%
of criminals worldwide are
men.

Worldwide, male crime rates are high and they are the main perpetrators of serious and violent crime. Women are more likely to commit crimes such as economic crimes, theft and fraud.

Worldwide, only 10-20% of crime perpetrators are women.

Source: <https://unodc.org>

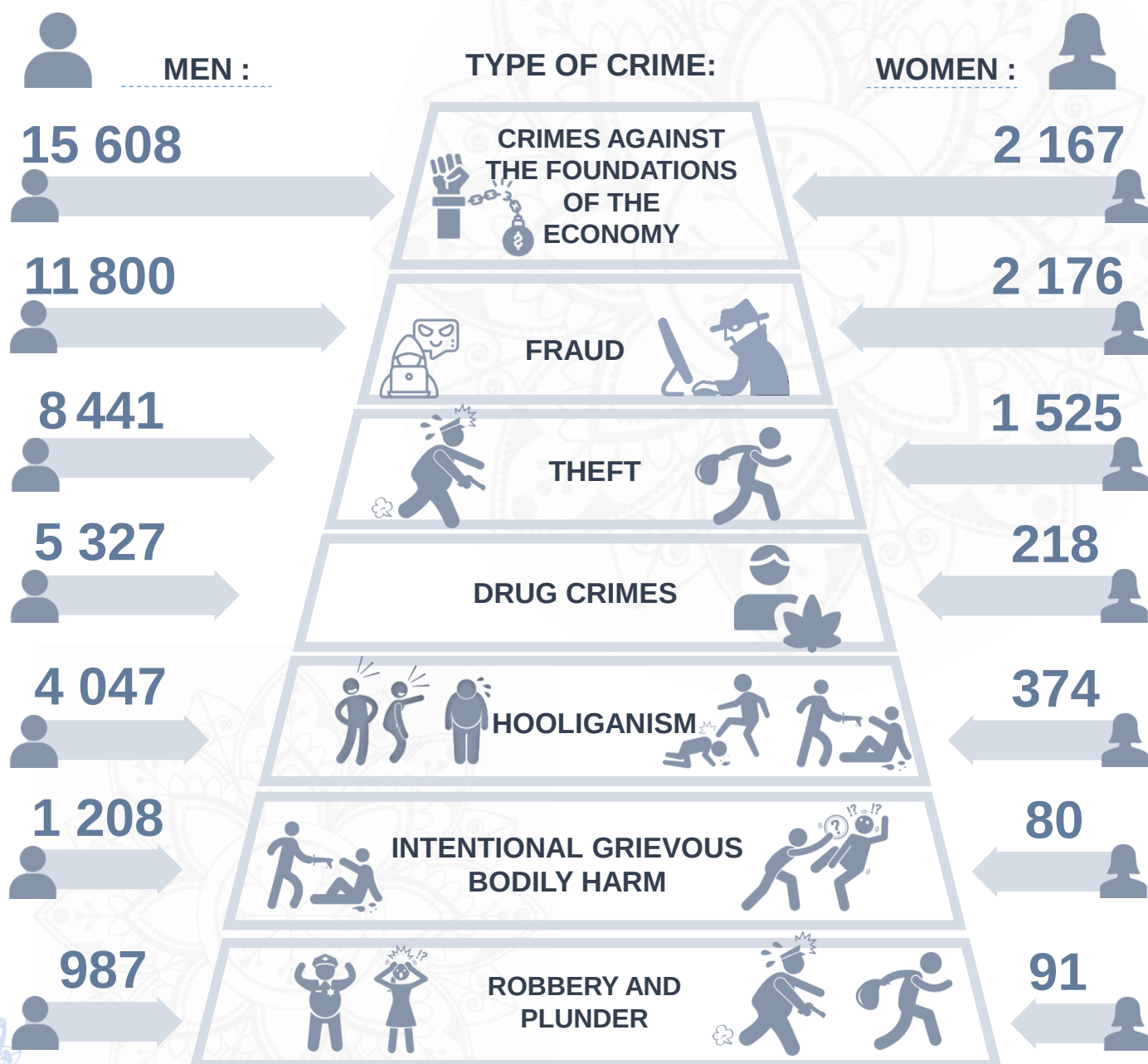


4. CRIME



DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED A CRIME BY TYPE OF CRIME

at the end of 2023, people



Economic crimes, fraud, theft and drug crimes are the most frequently committed crimes. Most offenders, both male and female, have committed one of these types of crimes. Slander and attempted slander, extortion, manslaughter and attempted murder are relatively rare crimes.

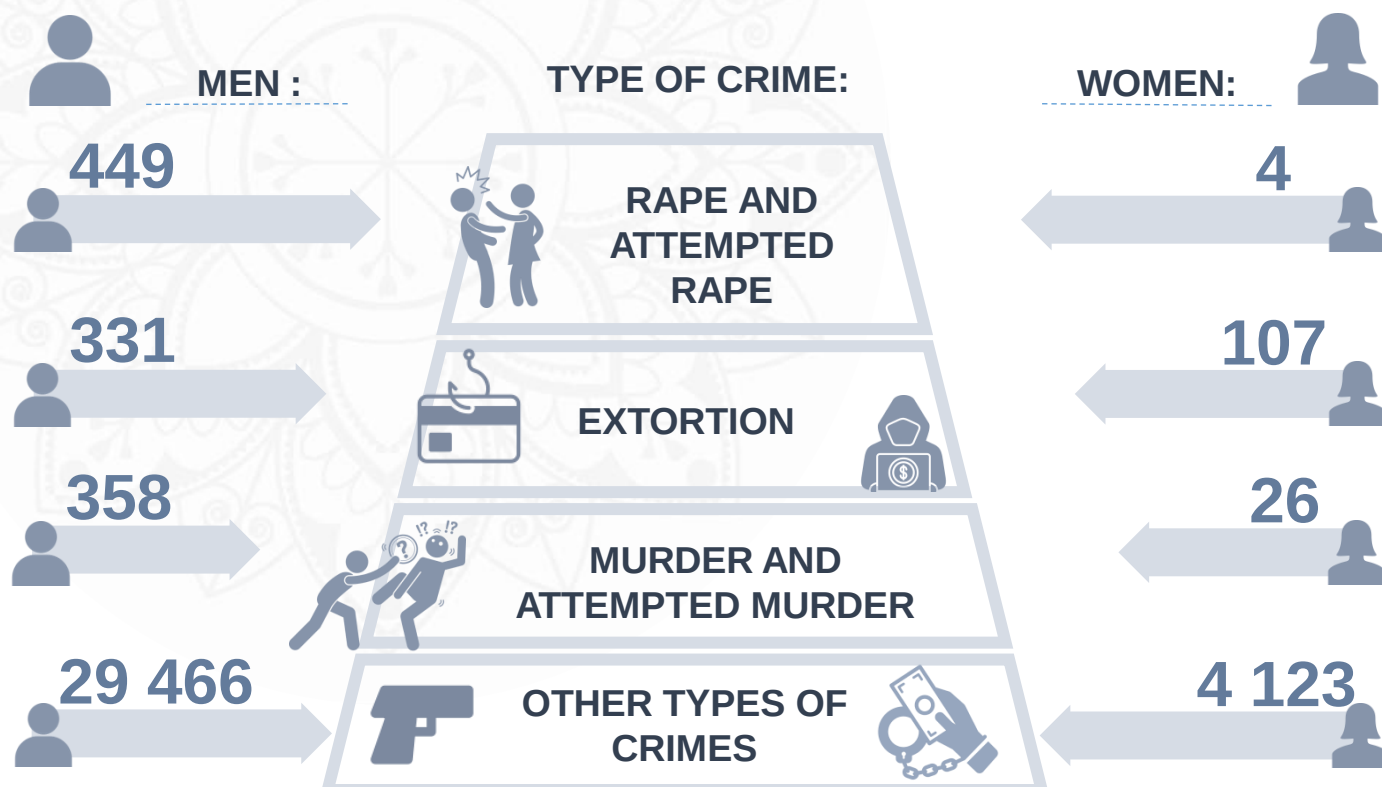


4. CRIME



DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED A CRIME BY TYPE OF CRIME

at the end of 2023, people



ANALYSIS

The existence of special laws to reduce crime and strict penalties is a unique feature of Uzbekistan, which plays an important role in reducing the crime rate.

Strict control over crime and lack of public acceptance are related to the social structure and values of Uzbekistan. Public control plays an important role in reducing its level.

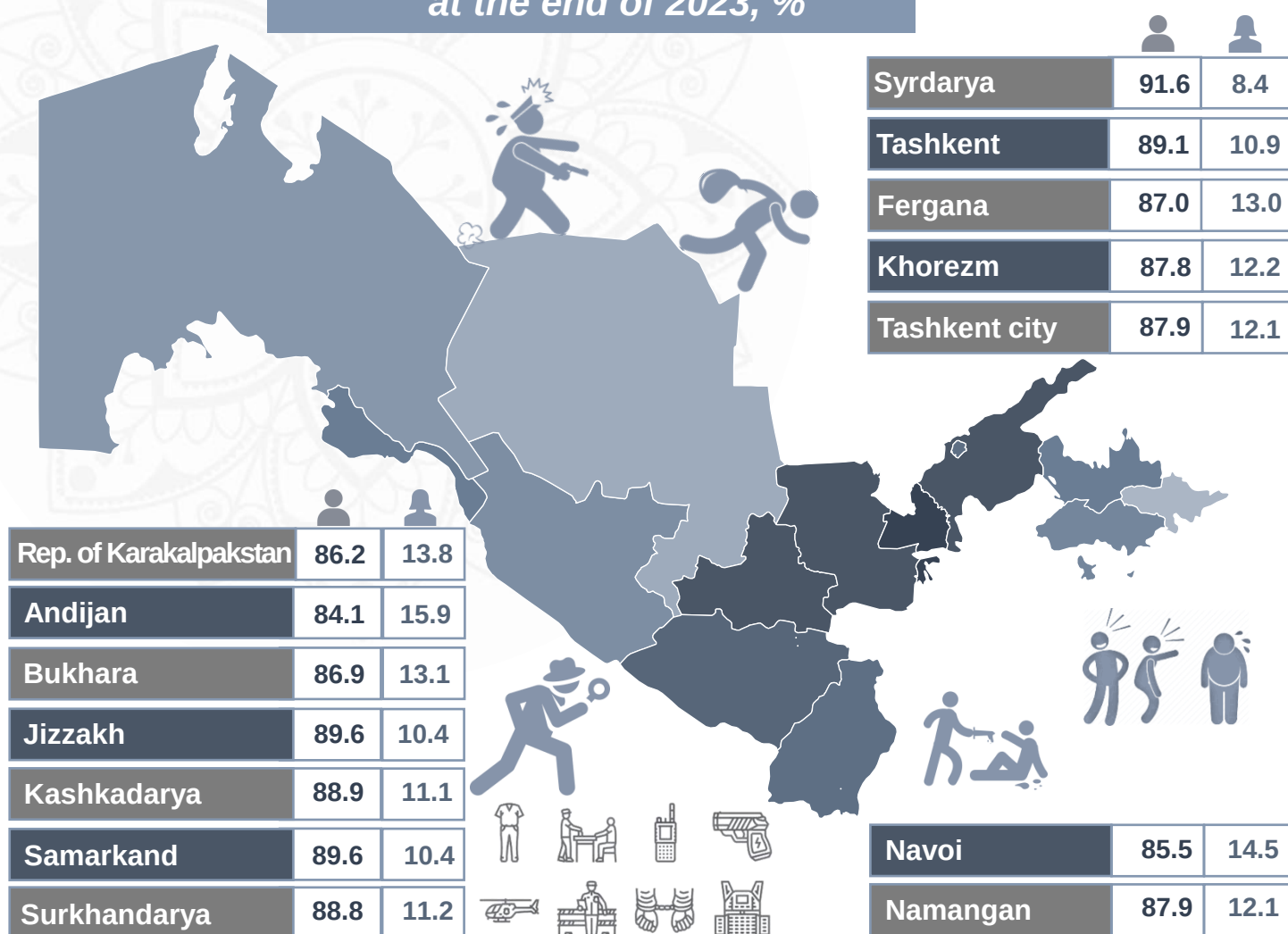
Education level and cultural values are another factor that influences crime rates. High levels of education play an important role in reducing crime.





THE PROPORTION OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED CRIMES BY REGION

at the end of 2023, %



ANALYSIS

The infographic above shows that the gender distribution of crime offenders in Uzbekistan varies. In particular, male crime is highest in the Syrdarya region, at 91.6%. Also, in the Samarkand, Jizzakh and Tashkent regions, the proportion of men in the total number of crime offenders is higher.

On the contrary, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Navoi and Andijan regions, the percentage of women among the total number of persons who committed crimes is higher than in other regions. Women make up 15.9% of all persons who committed crimes in Andijan region.

In general, female crime in the regions does not exceed 16% of the total number of crimes.

SOCIAL PROTECTION



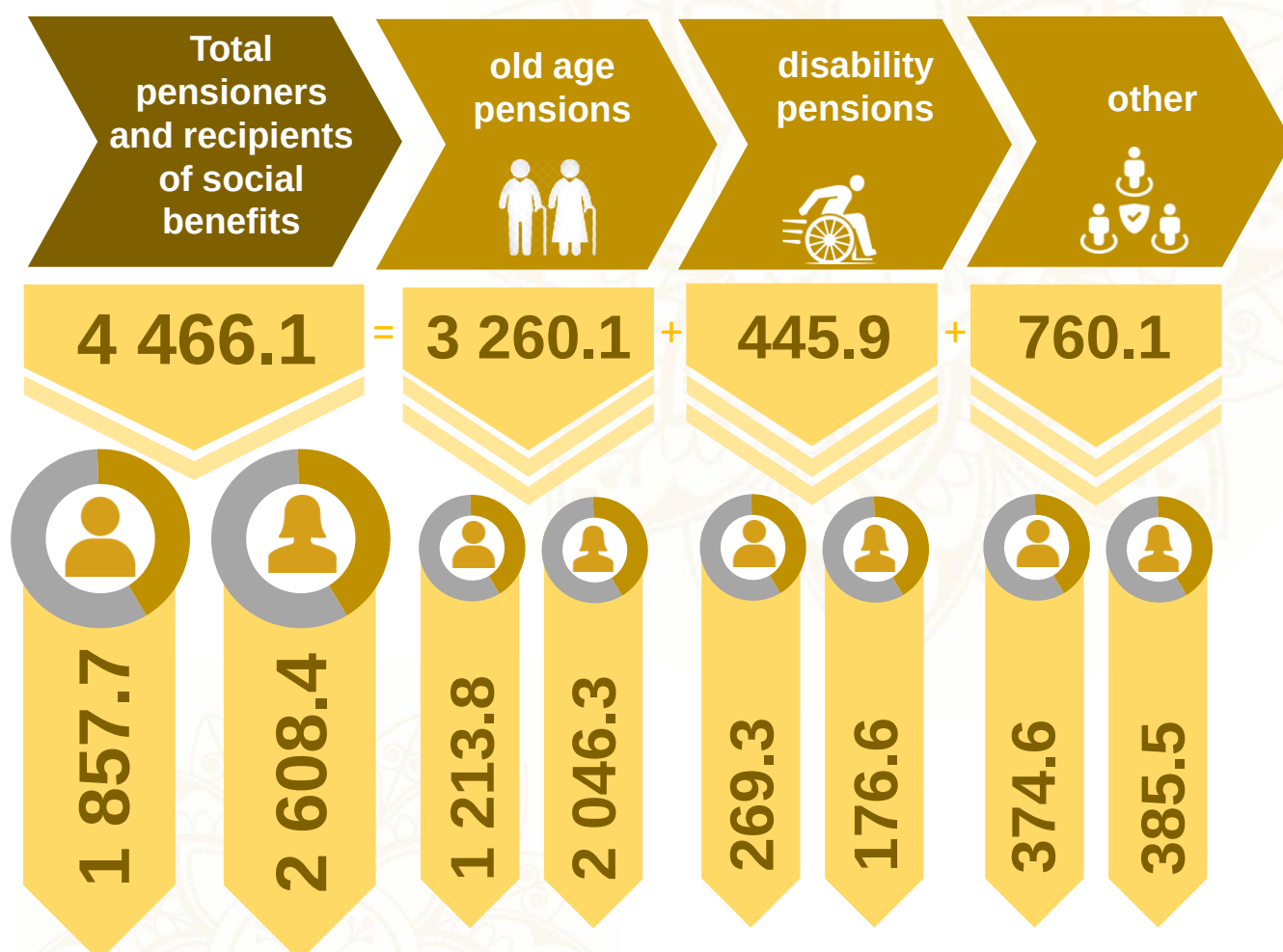
5





NUMBER OF PENSIONERS AND RECIPIENTS OF SOCIAL BENEFITS BY GENDER AND TYPES OF PENSION PROVISION

at the end of 2023, thousand people



ANALYSIS

In total, in 2023, there were 4,466.1 thousand pensioners and recipients of social benefits in Uzbekistan, of which 2,608.4 thousand were women and 1,857.7 thousand were men. There are 832.5 thousand more female pensioners and recipients of social benefits than men.

One of the reasons for the large proportion of women among pensioners is that women live longer than men (according to the latest data, life expectancy at birth is 76.9 years for women and 72.5 years for men).

It should be noted that the proportion of women among pensioners and recipients of social benefits is higher throughout the world.



NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PENSIONS AND SOCIAL BENEFITS BY REGION *

at the end of 2023, thousand people



55 %

According to the ILO, about 55% of the world's population is not fully covered by social protection systems.

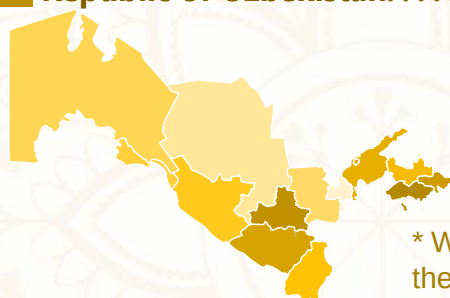
International organizations such as the World Bank and the International Labor Organization recommend that countries implement comprehensive social protection systems that cover all segments of the population, including informal sector workers.

Source: <https://ilo.org>

>>> ANALYSIS <<<<<<<

When analyzing the composition of recipients of social benefits by region, it is clear that there are more women than men in all regions. The highest figure is recorded in the Fergana region, where 516.4 thousand people (including 305.7 thousand women and 210.7 thousand men) are recipients of social benefits. Next comes the Samarkand region (481.7 thousand people, including 283.6 thousand women and 198.1 thousand men).

Republic of Uzbekistan..... **4 466.1**



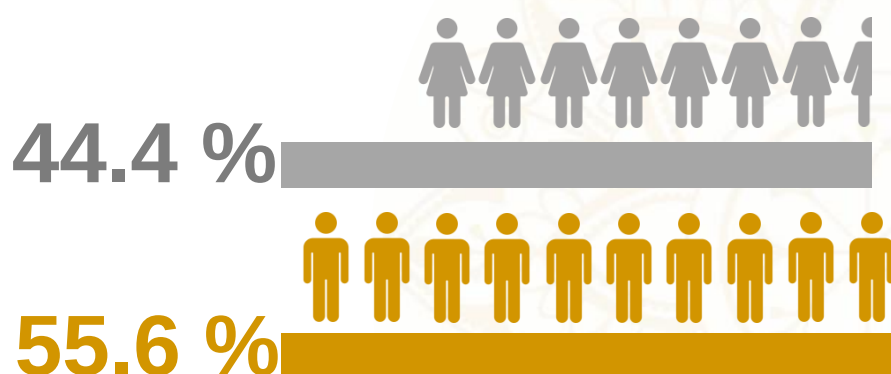
1 857.7

2 608.4

* Without pensions assigned in the event of loss of a breadwinner

Syrdarya.....	116.7	49.2	67.5
Navoi.....	153.1	68.7	84.4
Jizzakh.....	156.2	67.7	88.6
Rep. of Karakalpakstan ...	239.8	98.9	140.9
Khorezm.....	246.1	108.2	137.9
Bukhara.....	272.3	113.9	158.4
Surkhandarya.....	310.8	135.3	175.5
Namangan.....	347.9	150.4	197.5
Tashkent.....	400.4	169.2	231.2
Tashkent city.....	401.0	148.3	252.7
Kashkadarya.....	411.0	172.9	238.1
Andijan.....	412.7	166.2	246.5
Samarkand.....	481.7	198.1	283.6
Fergana.....	516.4	210.7	305.7

at the beginning of 2023



As of the beginning of 2023, the number of adopted children under 18 years of age left without parental care amounted to

1 370 people

at the beginning of 2023

As of the beginning of 2023, the number of children under 18 years of age left without parental care amounted to

538 people



51.1 %

48.9 %

[illegible]

Every year, thousands of children around the world find new families through adoption. Statistics show that adoption is an effective way to solve the problem of orphanhood. However, despite progress, many children are still waiting for their parents. Differences in legislation and cultural traditions in different countries have a significant impact on the adoption process.

LABOR



6



2023, thousand people



56.8 %

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

58.3%

EMPLOYED IN THE ECONOMY

35.5 %

UNEMPLOYED



43.2 %

41.7 %

64.5 %

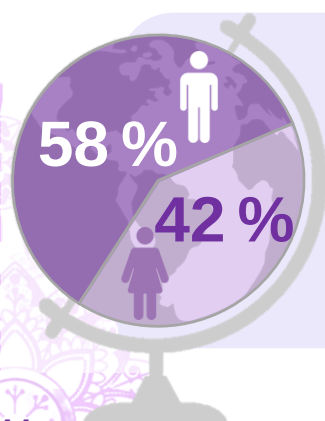
specific gravity compared to the total

ANALYSIS

- there are more economically active men than women;
- women have lower employment rates and higher unemployment rates;
- the unemployment rate for men is lower than the unemployment rate for women.

The level of employment and unemployment is one of the important indicators of economic development. Based on labor statistics, the state can develop strategies to reduce unemployment, create new jobs and increase women's activity in the labor market.

Identifying differences in the labor market between women and men helps to take measures to ensure gender equality in this regard.



Women make up an estimated 42% of the global workforce. The FACTS in Uzbekistan reflect similar trends to those at the global level, but unemployment and wage gaps are even higher.

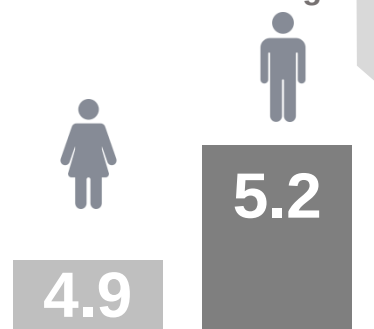
Visualizing gender differences in numbers helps increase women's participation in the labor market and create equal opportunities. Women's active participation in the labor market has a positive impact on economic growth.

Source: <https://ilo.org>



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, %

In 2014, the unemployment rate was 5.1%. Including:



2014

6.8

unemployment rate
in the republic in 2023

10.2

4.3

2023



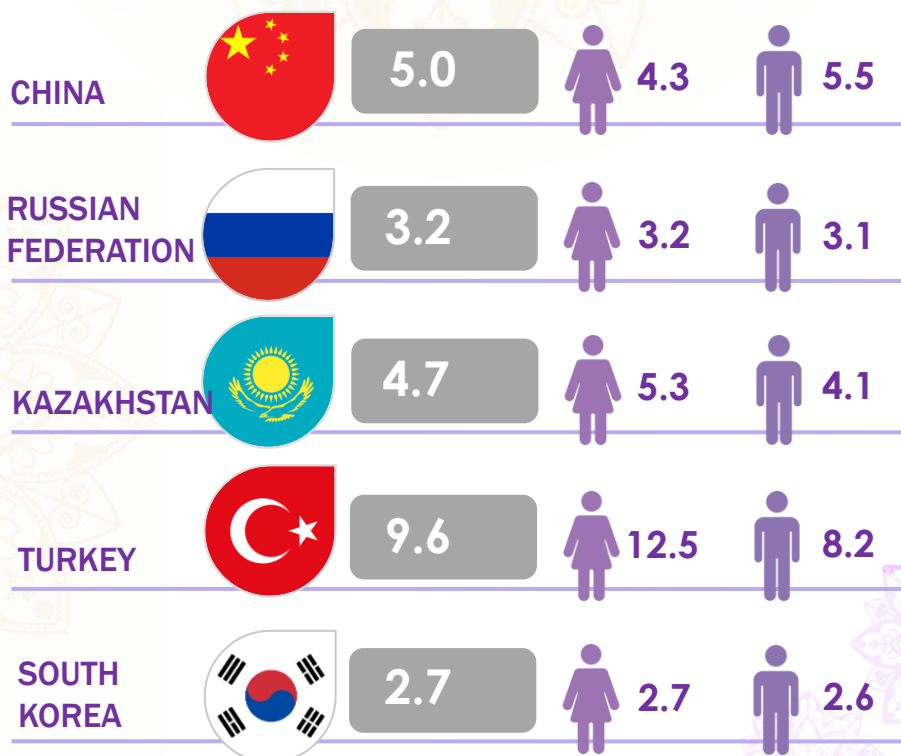
5.1%

This was the global
unemployment rate in 2023

The unemployment rate among women was 5.3%, while among men it was 5.0%. The highest unemployment rate was recorded in Afghanistan: the overall unemployment rate was 15.4%, 29.2% among women and 14.4% among men. In high-income countries, gender differences in unemployment among women are not as significant.

These FACTS are better than the peaks during the pandemic, but the scale of the unemployment problem in countries with limited economic opportunities remains unchanged.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN SOME COUNTRIES, %



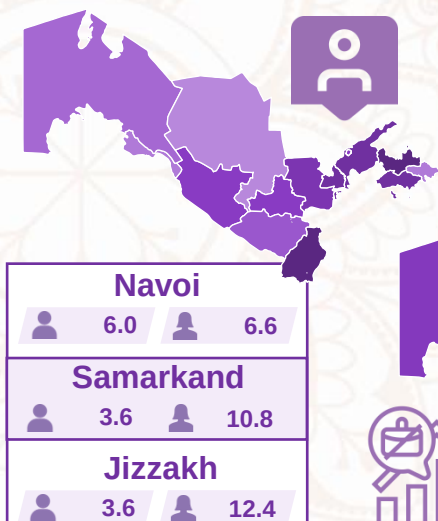
Data for 2023, Source: <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/>



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY REGION, %

2023

Republic of Karakalpakstan	2.7	12.8
Khorezm	4.2	9.5
Bukhara	2.7	11.3
Kashkadarya	4.7	11.3
Surkhandarya	5.0	10.9



Republic of Uzbekistan	4.3	10.2
------------------------	-----	------

Tashkent city	5.0	5.9
Tashkent	4.1	10.2
Namangan	5.3	9.1
Andijan	2.9	13.0
Fergana	5.2	9.4
Syrdarya	4.9	10.6

ANALYSIS

Differences in unemployment rates across regions are natural: different regions have different levels of economic opportunity and gender equality. To do this, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of the regional labor market and develop a separate policy for each region.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE BY GENDER, %

2023



41.7

58.3

For comparison:

In 2016, the share of women in total employment was 45.7 %.

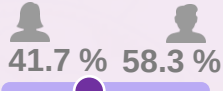
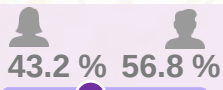
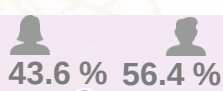
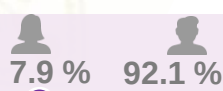
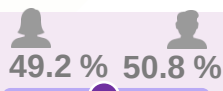
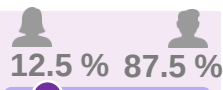
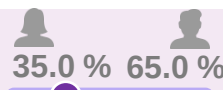
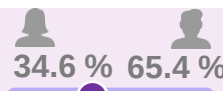
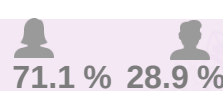
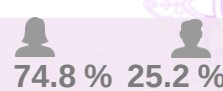
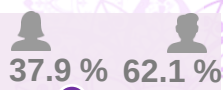
In 2016, the share of men in total employment was 54.3 %.



DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE BY GENDER AND TYPES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

2023, thousand people

TYPES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

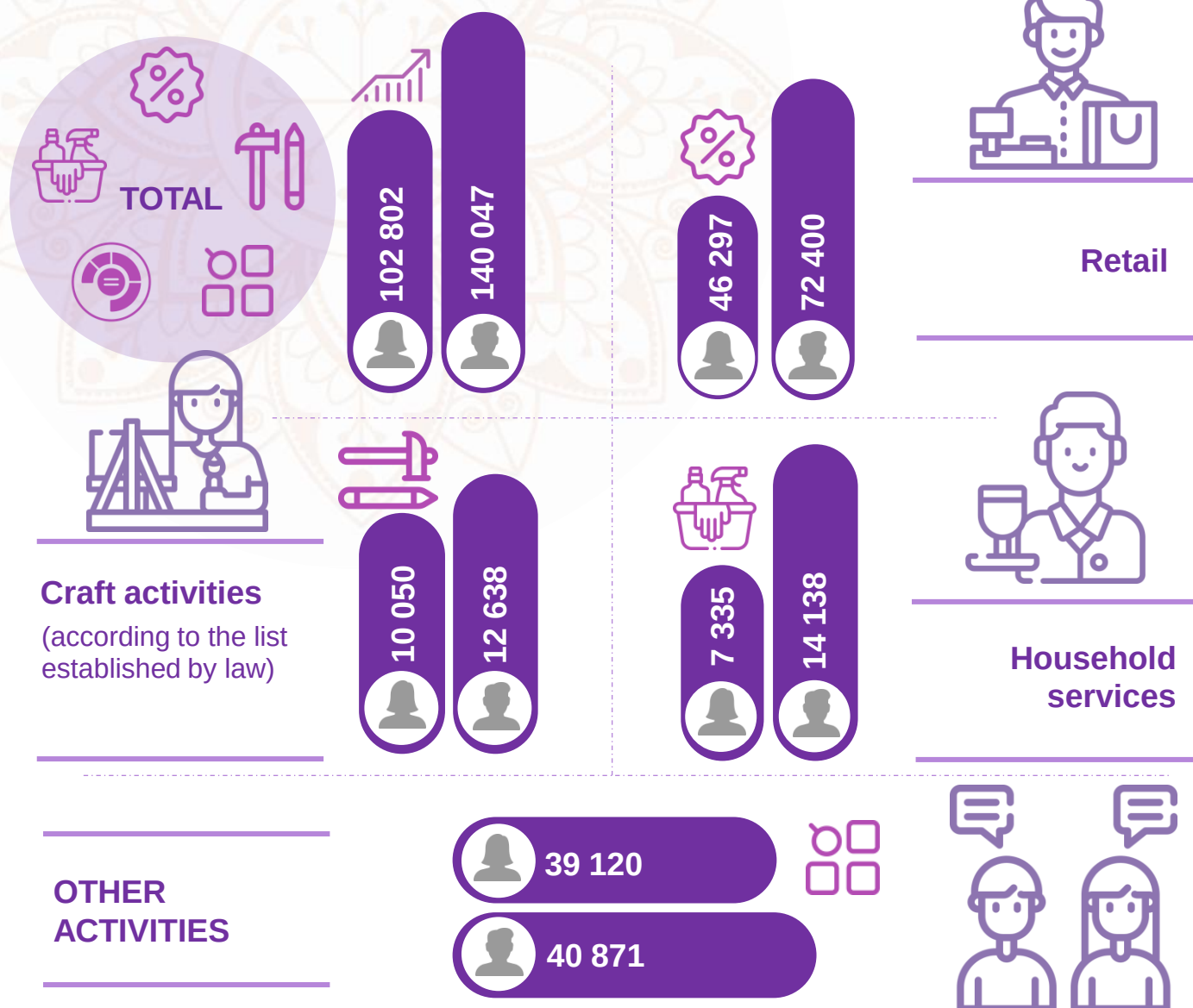
				In relation to the total:
Total		5 840.6	8 173.6	
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES		1 444.9	1 899.1	
INDUSTRY		799.8	1 036.1	
CONSTRUCTION		118.6	1 383.6	
TRADE		779.9	806.2	
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE		79.9	560.5	
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION		30.7	57.1	
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES		25.4	48.0	
EDUCATION		923.6	375.9	
HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES		519.9	174.9	
OTHER		1 117.9	1 832.2	



NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN – INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURS

(registered with the State Tax Service)

at the end of 2023, people



ANALYSIS

Educational and training opportunities, financial support, gender equality policies and changes in social norms have a significant impact on the increase in women entrepreneurs.

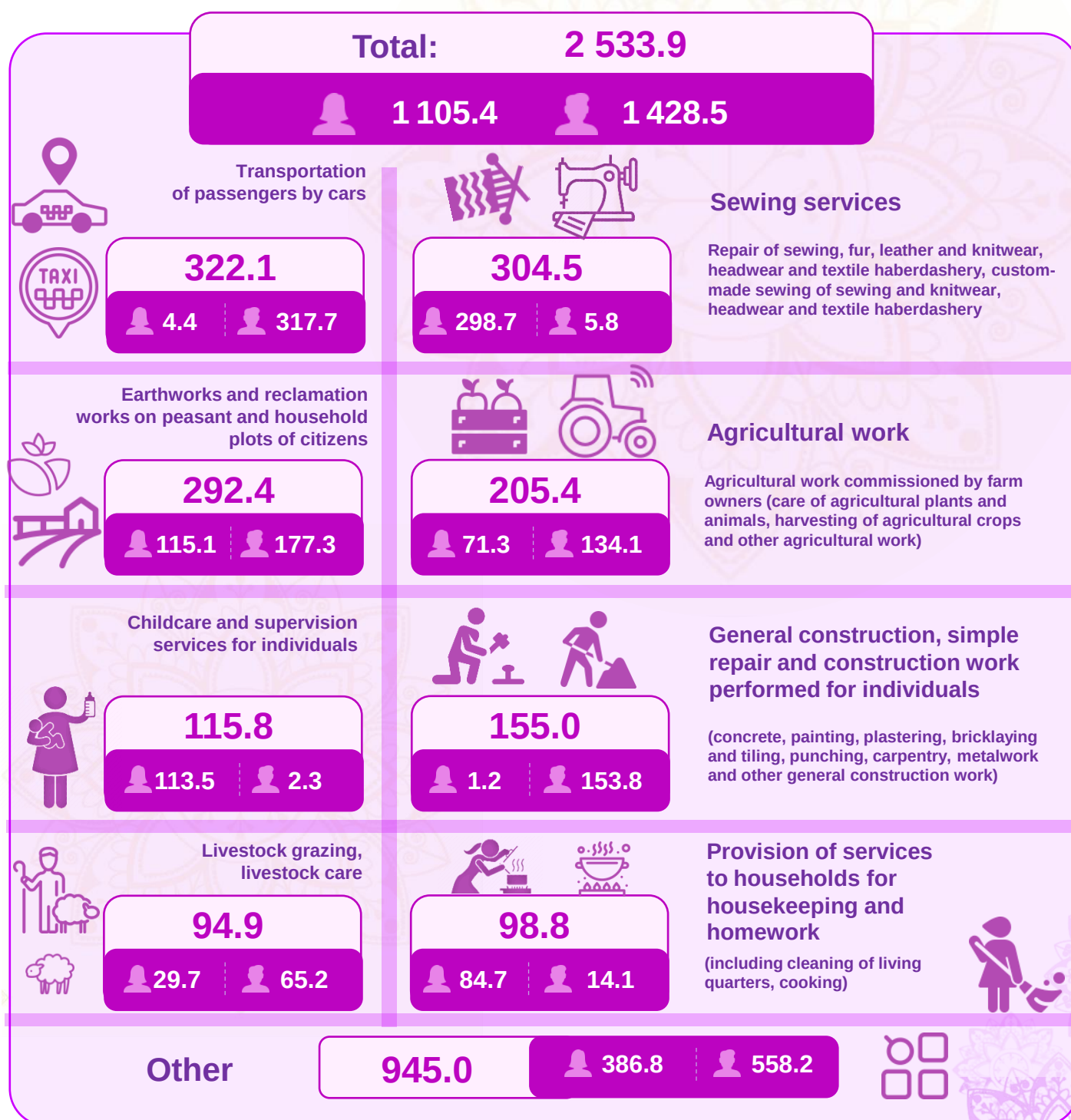
Women entrepreneurs can bring new ideas and innovations to life and make significant contributions to solving social problems in society.



NUMBER OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

(registered with the State Tax Service)

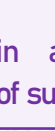
at the end of 2023, thousand people





DISTRIBUTION OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED WITH THE STATE TAX SERVICE BY AGE GROUPS

at the end of 2023, people

	INDICATORS	WOMEN	MEN
	TOTAL	102 802	140 047
	15-19 years old	4	3
	20-24 years old	924	2 213
	25-29 years old	4 163	11 376
	30-34 years old	8 252	20 112
	35-39 years old	13 386	24 240
	40-44 years old	16 822	23 230
	45-49 years old	15 124	18 094
	50-54 years old	13 041	13 424
	55-59 years old	12 005	9 818
	60-64 years old	9 299	8 489
	65+ years	9 782	9 048



20-25 %

This is the percentage of women entrepreneurs ranges from 25 to 34 years old according to a World Bank study.

It is noted that entrepreneurship among women is less common than among men. The most active age group among women is 25-34 years old, and women in this group make up 20-25% of all female entrepreneurs.

Among men, the most active age is 35-44 years, which accounts for 30-35% of male entrepreneurs in this age group.

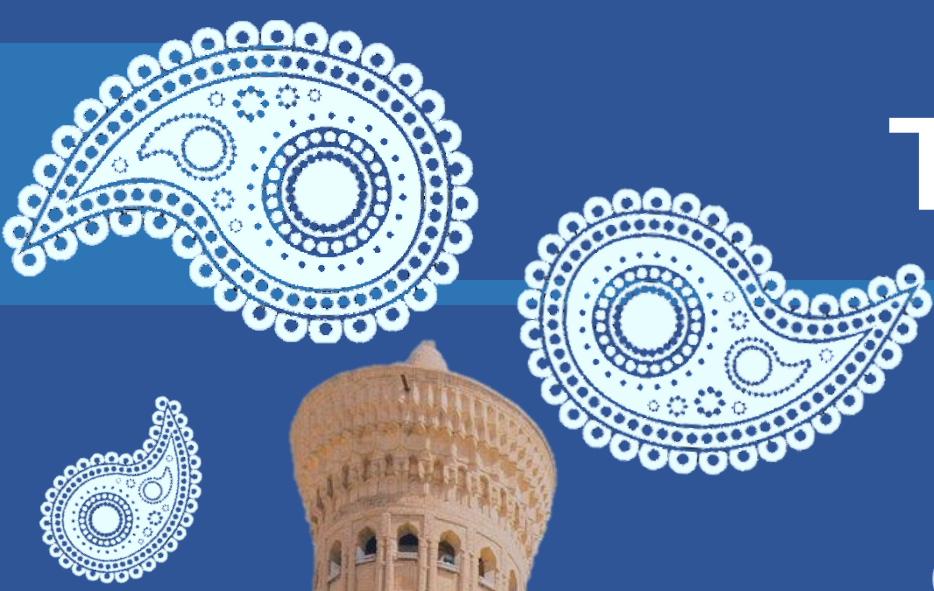
Source: <https://worldbank.org/>

CONCLUSION

Women's entrepreneurship has certain characteristics, such as financial opportunities, social and cultural constraints, networking and mentoring, work-life balance, and innovation and areas of participation. Women often have fewer resources and more social constraints than men in terms of access to financial resources.

Women often innovate in areas such as health care and education, while men work in areas such as technology and manufacturing. These differences show the importance of supporting female and male entrepreneurship in society.

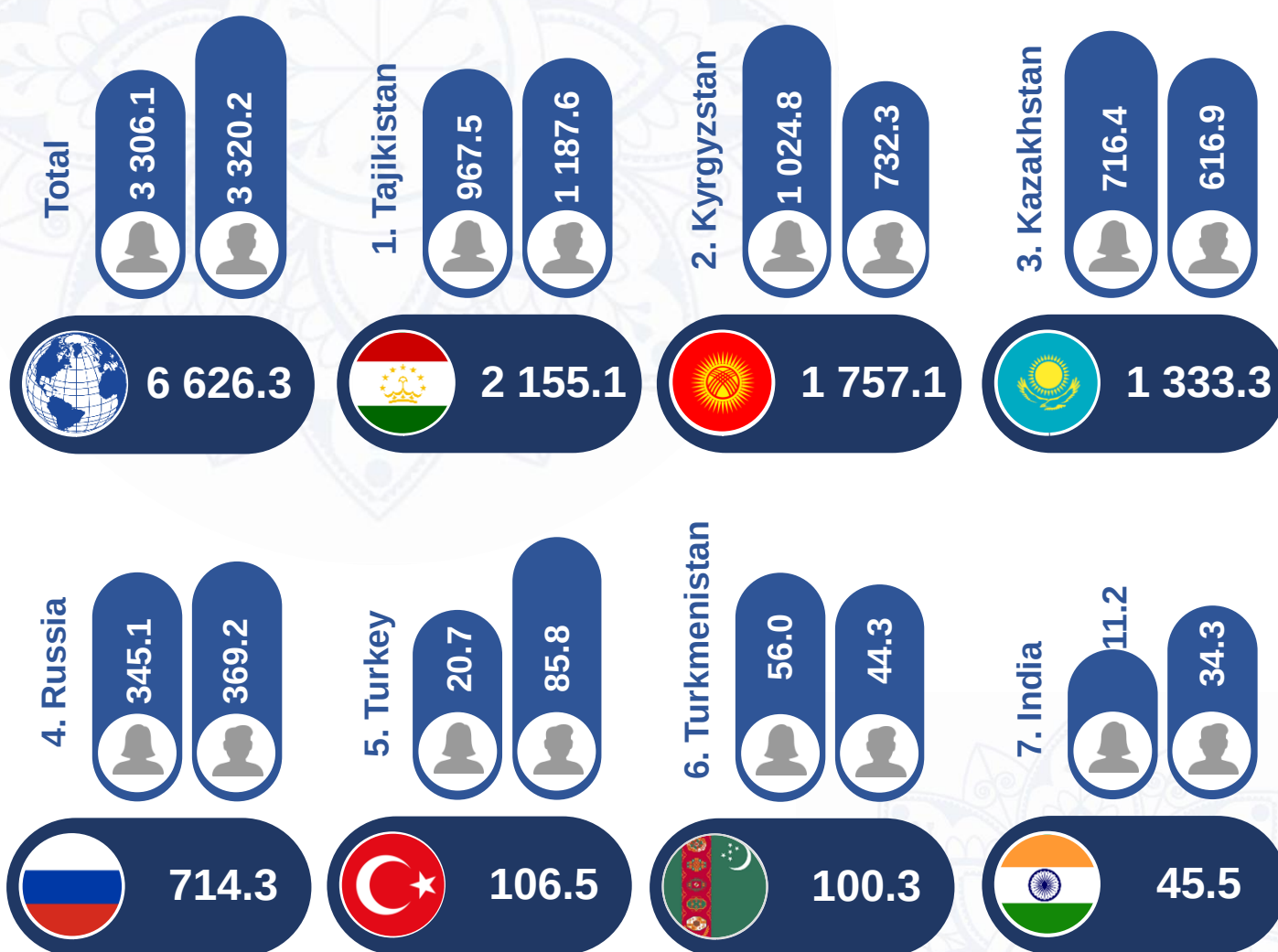
TOURISM





DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN CITIZENS ENTERING THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN BY COUNTRY

2023, thousand people



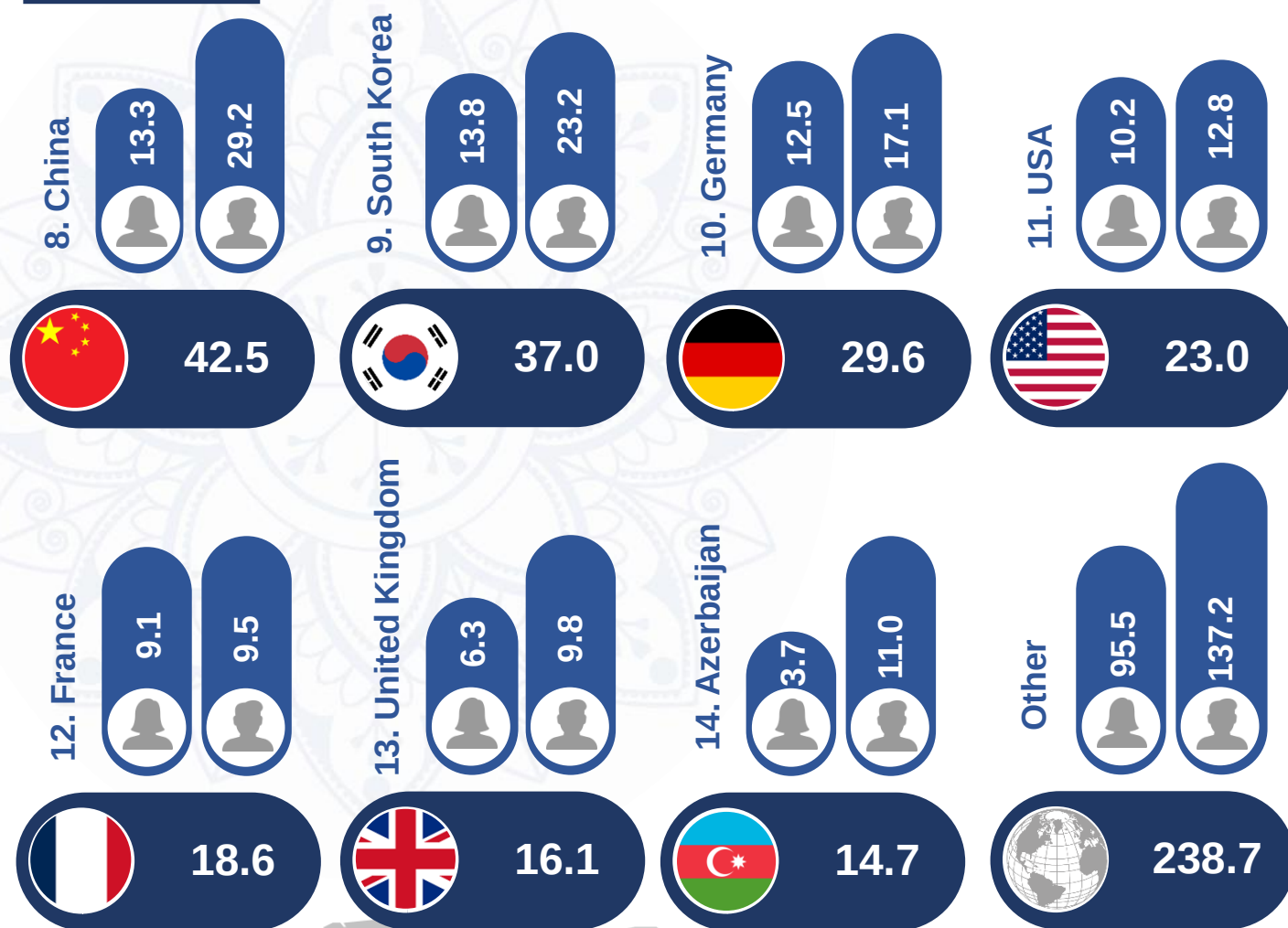
ANALYSIS

Many countries around the world analyze tourism statistics from a gender perspective. For example, European countries analyze tourists by gender and, as a result, create opportunities for providing gender-oriented services.

These statistics contribute to the development of gender equality. At the same time, based on these data, opportunities for improving tourism services and implementing innovative solutions in the tourism sector will also be expanded.



7. TOURISM



International organizations recommend that countries develop special policies to ensure equality between men and women in tourism. This is aimed at creating new jobs for women working in tourism, protecting their rights and ensuring gender balance.

States must take strict measures to protect women tourists visiting countries from any violence and discrimination. This includes strengthening security measures in the tourism sector.



THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN CITIZENS WHO ARRIVED IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN FOR TOURISM PURPOSES AND CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN WHO LEFT ABROAD FOR TOURISM PURPOSES

2023, thousand people

NUMBER OF PEOPLE **ARRIVING** IN THE
REPUBLIC FOR TOURISM PURPOSES:

TOTAL: 6 626.3

 3 306.1

 3 320.2

NUMBER OF PEOPLE **TRAVELING**
ABROAD FOR TOURISM PURPOSES:

TOTAL: 4 787.4

 2 344.1

 2 443.3

ANALYSIS

If we look at the gender balance of visiting tourists, the number of women and men is almost equal. This indicates that the tourism infrastructure and services of Uzbekistan are equally attractive to women and men. A large number of women tourists creates a positive impression of the safety and quality of services in the country.

The tendency of Uzbek citizens to travel abroad is also close to gender balance. This means that the opportunities for citizens to travel for tourism purposes are equal for men and women. The large number of women, in turn, indicates a high demand for cultural, educational or medical tourism.

SPORT



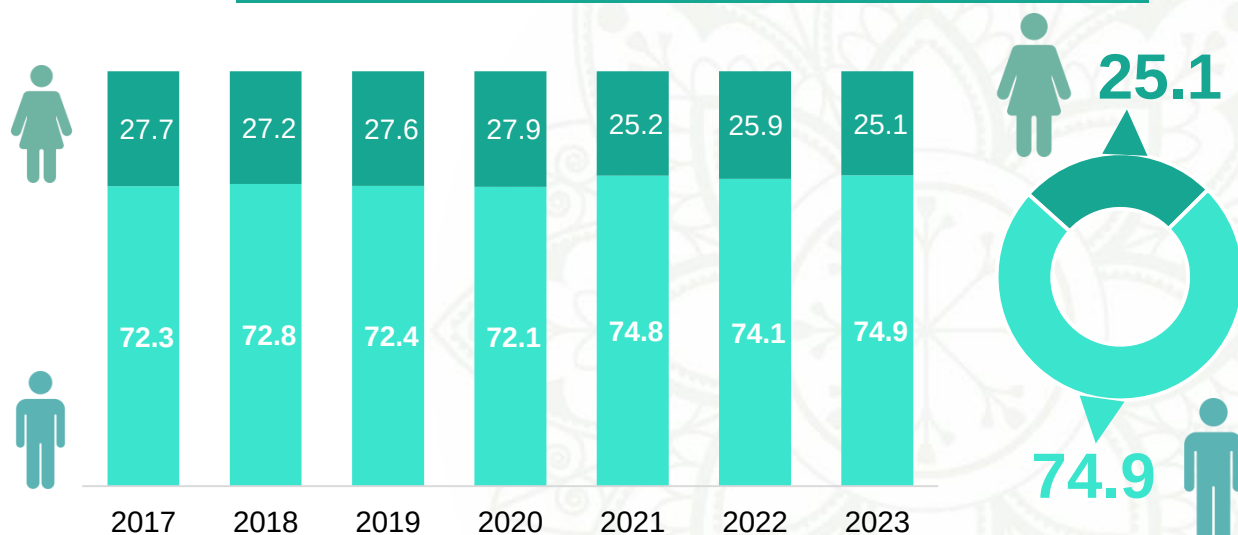
8





PROPORTION OF COACHES IN SPORTS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY GENDER

at the end of 2023, %



ANALYSIS

Equality among coaches plays an important role in promoting gender equality in sports. This has a positive impact not only on athletes but also on society as a whole, as it promotes equal opportunities, diversity of perspectives and skills. An abundance of female coaches can be a source of inspiration for girls. This will help attract more girls to sports and keep them interested.

In many places, the lack of female coaches is due to cultural and social barriers. For example, in some societies it may still not be accepted for women to play sports or work in sports. Around the world, the number of female coaches is expected to increase as more countries adopt policies and change public perceptions.



13 %

According to the IOC, only 13% of the total number of coaches at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics were women.

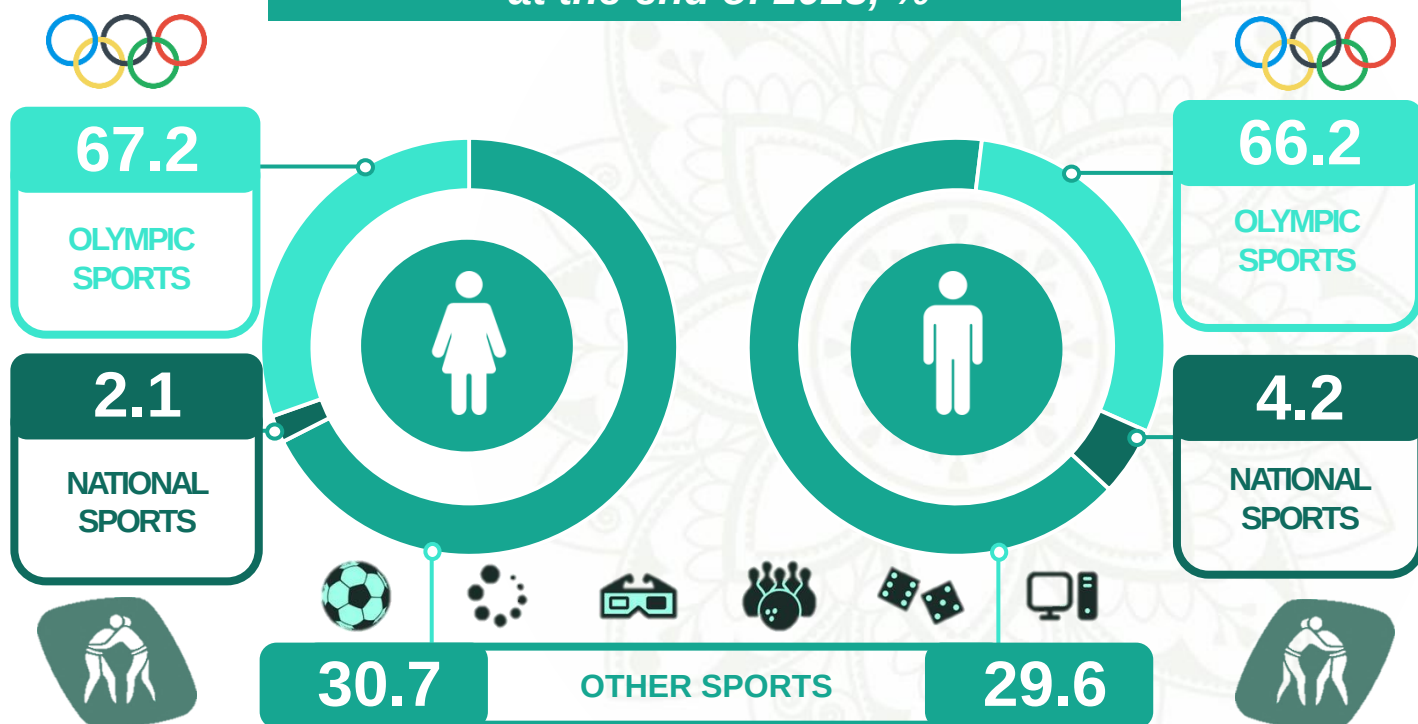
The International Olympic Committee (IOC) aims to support partner countries in finding ways to increase the number of female coaches and bring them to a higher level. One of the IOC's main goals is to highlight coaches who have succeeded in this path and who are role models for others. This is an attempt to create opportunities for women to play a more prominent role in high-level sports coaching.

Source: <https://olympics.com>



PROPORTION OF PEOPLE INVOLVED IN SPORTS BY GENDER

at the end of 2023, %



PROPORTION OF PEOPLE INVOLVED IN SPORTS BY GENDER

According to the results of 2023, women make up 35.7% of those involved in sports sections and departments after school and outside of working hours. In 2022, this figure was 35.1%.

35.7



64.3



PARIS 2024



50 %

According to the IOC, gender equality has been achieved for participants in the Paris 2024 Olympic Games.

The Olympic Games are the world's largest sporting event that recognizes gender equality. Their goal is to achieve full gender equality at the next Olympic Games. Thanks to the efforts of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), opportunities for women's participation in sports have expanded, with an increase in the number of mixed teams. These initiatives serve to expand opportunities for female athletes around the world.

Source: <https://olympics.com>

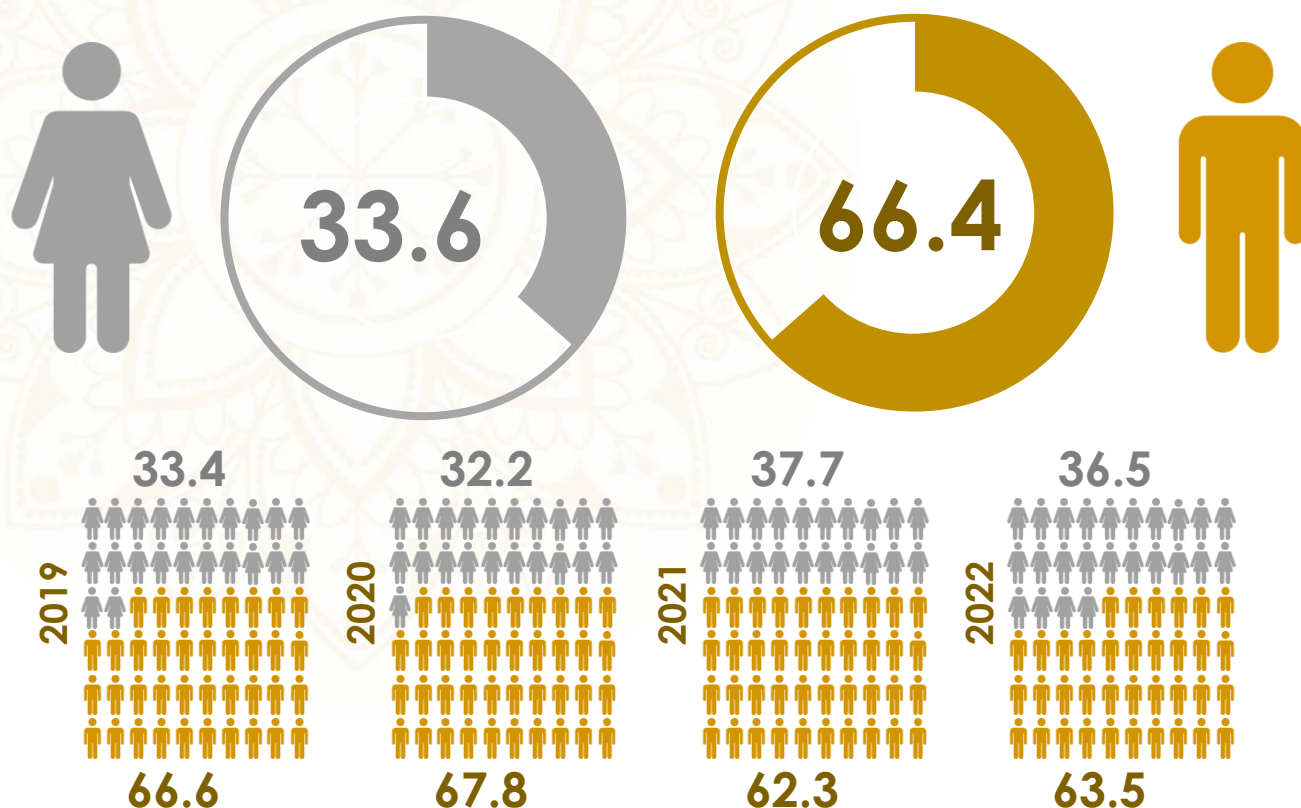
CULTURE



9



at the end of 2023, %



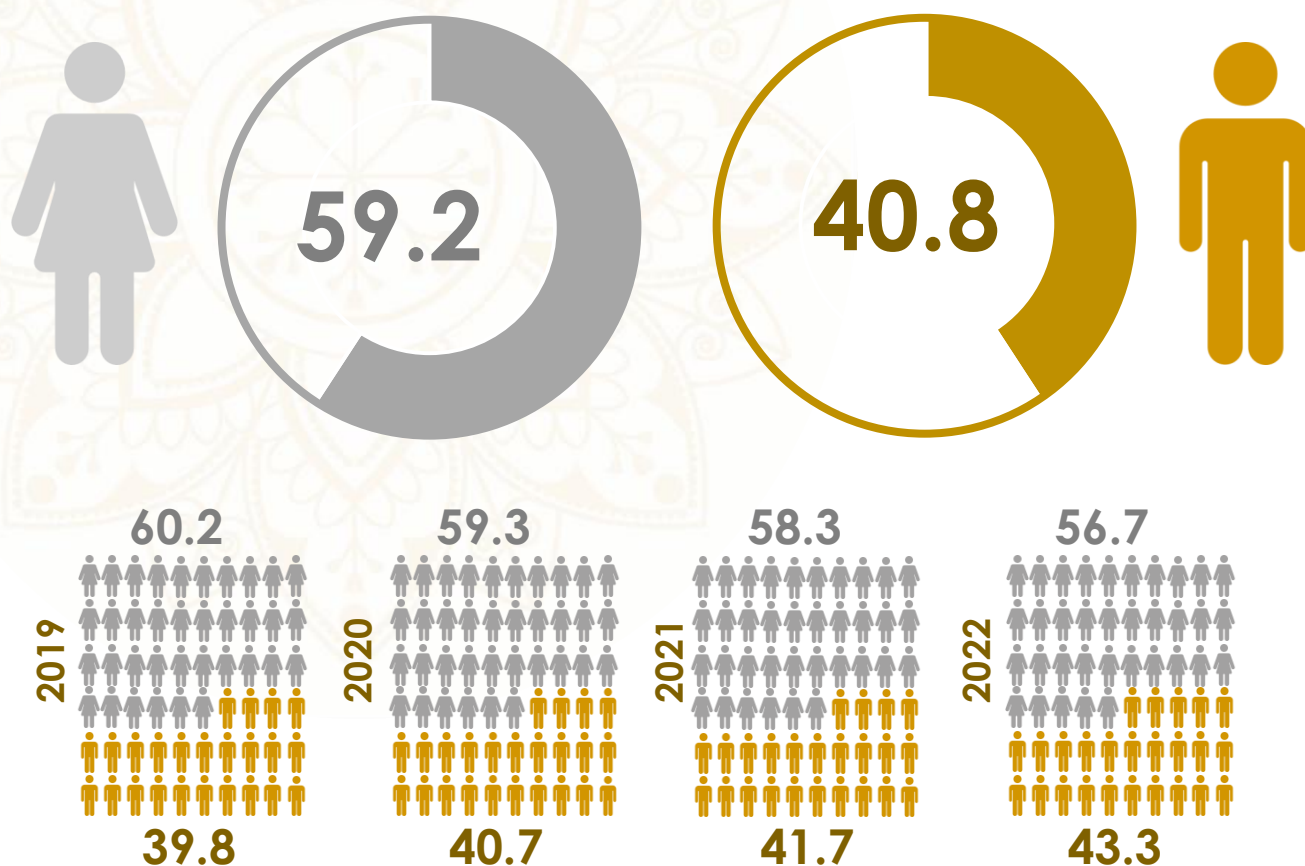
Gender equality in the cultural and recreational sector is important not only because it creates new opportunities for women, but also because it contributes to the development of a rich and diverse cultural environment that takes into account the needs and interests of all segments of society.

Maintaining a gender balance can have a positive effect on the development of cultural and leisure centres. For example, an increase in the number of women allows projects and events implemented in the centres to be addressed to a wider audience. Additional opportunities are created for women to demonstrate their cultural and creative abilities, which enhances the reputation of these centres.

If gender balance is achieved in cultural and recreation centres, the area will become more open and flexible for all members of society, will allow for the satisfaction of various needs and interests, which in turn will accelerate cultural development and promote sustainable social development.



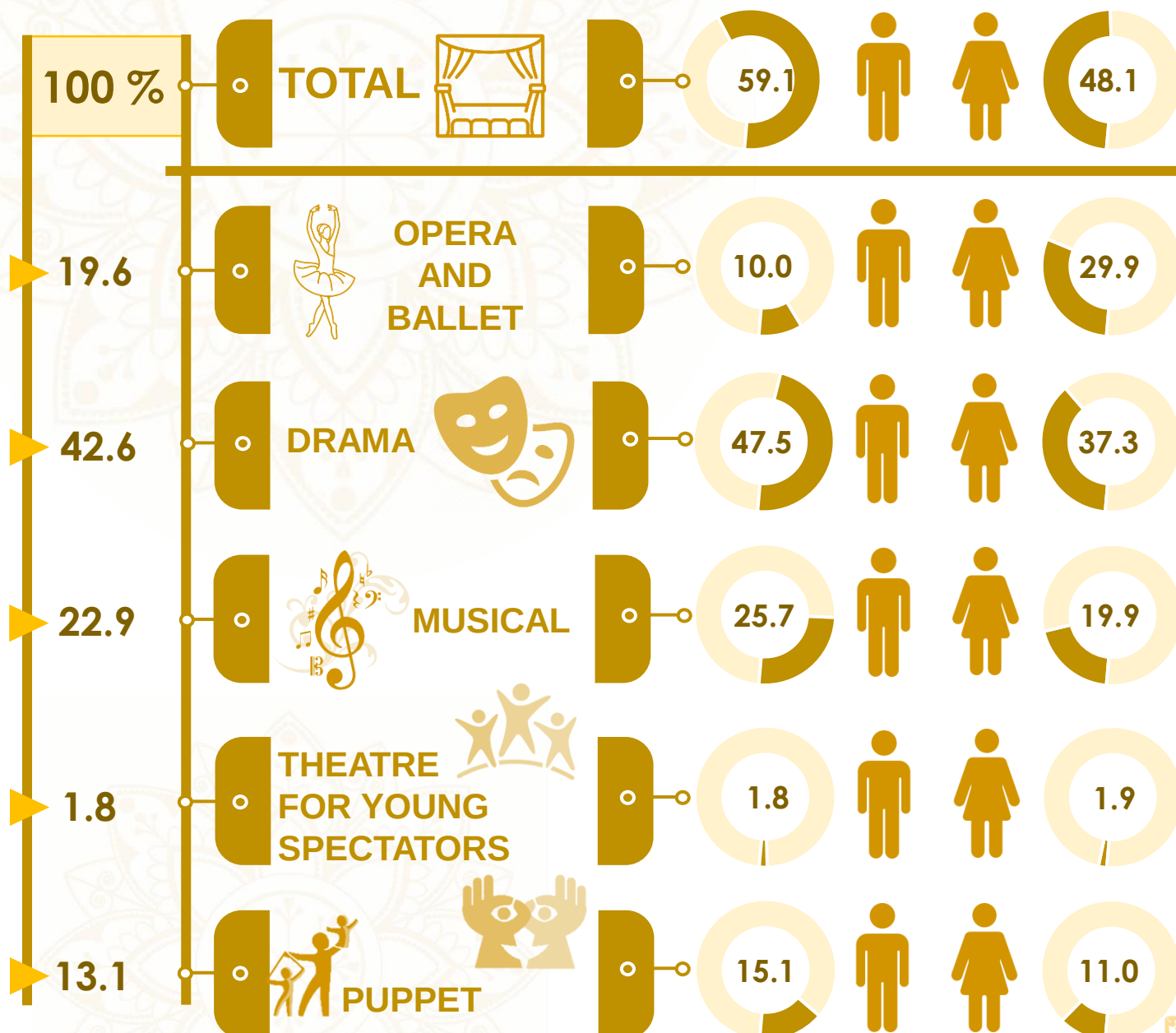
at the end of 2023, %



Maintaining a gender balance among museum staff is important, not only to help make full use of the diverse skills and abilities of staff, but also to provide services to the wider community. Diverse communities of women and men enrich and develop museums in all aspects.

The active participation of women in the museum sphere allows for a wider range of thematic collections and exhibitions, and for looking at various cultural and historical events from different perspectives. This helps to organize more interesting and attractive exhibitions for visitors. Gender balance is reflected at all levels of museum activities, including scientific research, presentation and administrative activities, and helps museums establish strong public relations and work effectively with a wide audience. As a result, museums will be able to more successfully fulfill their cultural and educational mission and attract various social strata of society.

at the end of 2023, %



WHAT ABOUT THE WORLD?

Actors working in the world's theatres are divided differently by gender. Although women are well represented in opera and ballet, men still occupy more leading roles in drama and musical theatre. Puppet theatre has a greater presence of women, especially in creative and educational roles.

Min

MINIMUM INDICATORS





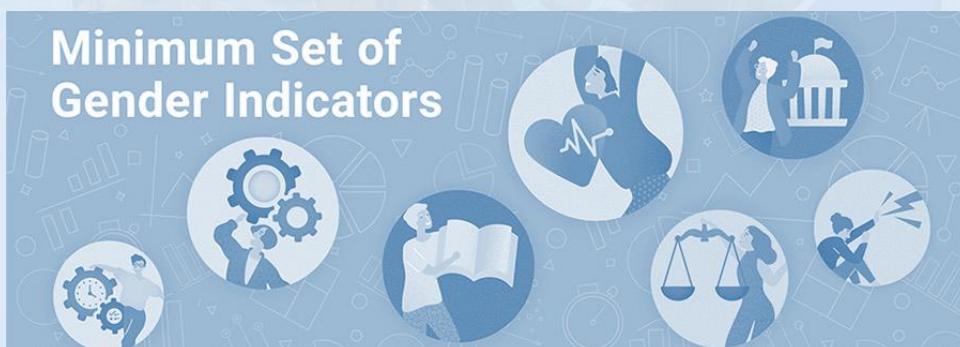
INDICATORS



As the world advances gender equality, there is a growing need to see gender differences more clearly, analyze them and take appropriate action. To this end, the UN Statistical Commission has developed 52 minimum gender indicators based on international standards to help countries assess and track progress in this area.

They cover six key areas, each of which reflects important aspects necessary to ensure equality between women and men in society. They also serve as an important tool for countries to monitor and plan actions to ensure gender equality. These indicators are not only a set of statistical data, but also strategic directions for countries to ensure gender equality. Therefore, minimum gender indicators are of great importance worldwide, and their implementation and regular monitoring are an important step towards creating equal opportunities in society and achieving gender equality.

Minimum Set of Gender Indicators



On the official website of the Statistics Agency gender.stat.uz, a separate page has been opened for a set of 52 minimum gender indicators recommended by the UN Statistical Commission (54 indicators in accordance with the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-4235) and indicators of the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, approved by the Resolution of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the ministries and departments responsible for

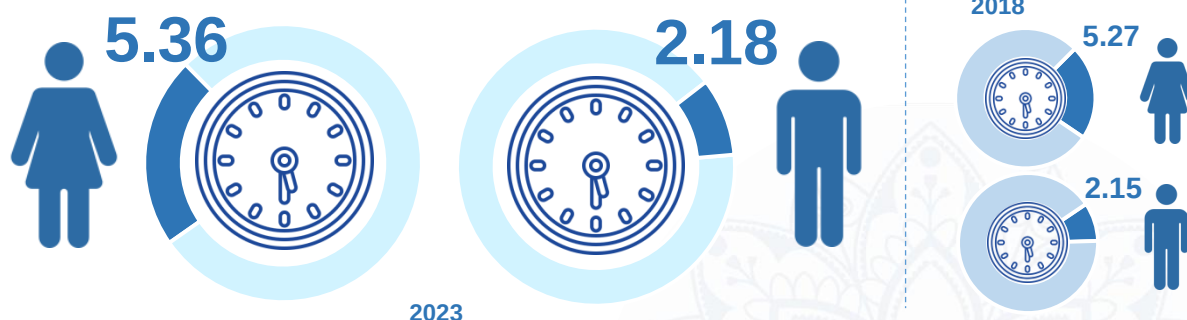
the formation of data are indicated.

In accordance with the recommendation of the UN Statistical Commission, a minimum set of gender indicators consisting of 54 indicators in five areas in various fields is formed and published on this website.



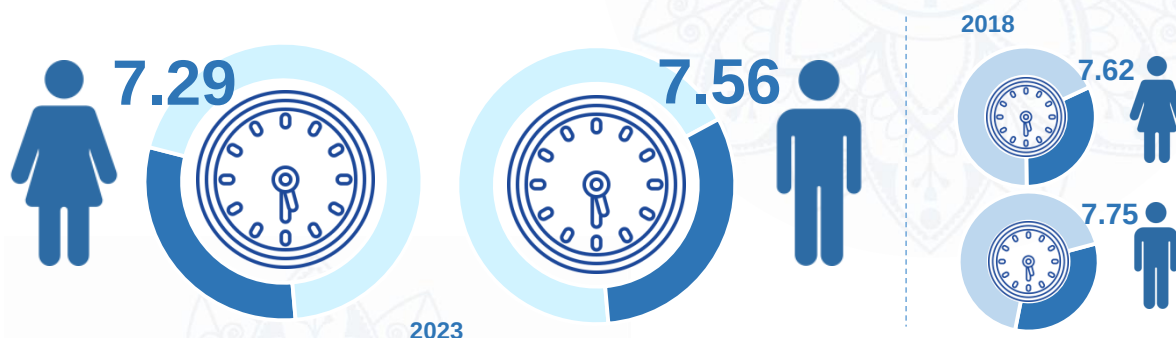
1

Average number of hours spent on unpaid housework, *hours*



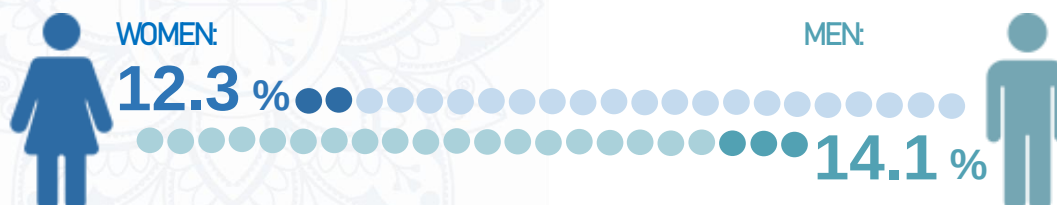
2

Average number of hours spent combined on paid and unpaid household work, *hours*



3

Labor force participation rate of persons aged 15-24 years, aged 15 years and over, 2022



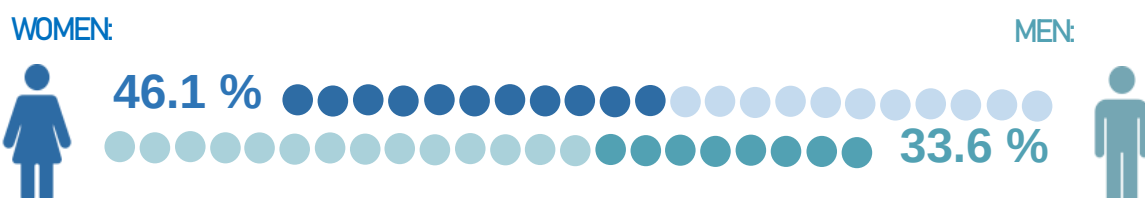
NOTE

According to the recommendations of the United Nations Development Programme for Women (UNDP) and the ILO, it is necessary to promote an equal division of labor between men and women within households. This will allow women to participate more actively in economic activity, moving closer to equality in domestic work.



4

Share of self-employed in total number of employed, 2022



5

Working in family businesses and as family assistants, %



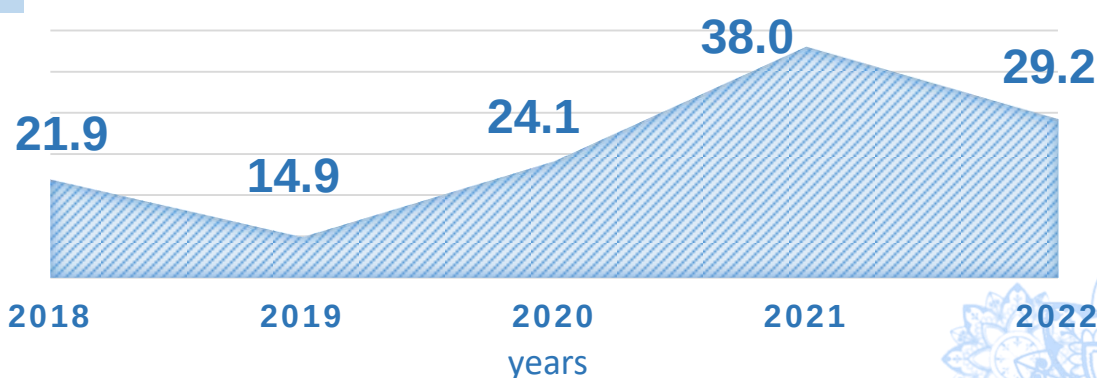
6

Proportion of employed persons who are employers, 2023, %



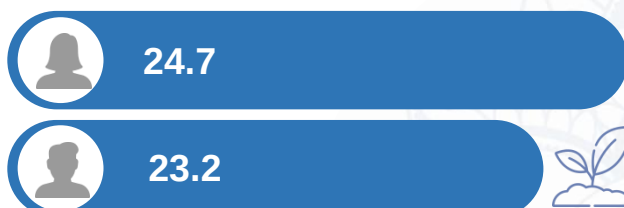
7

Percentage of firms owned by women, %





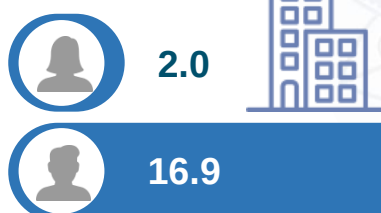
8

Share of women and men in total
employment by sector, 2023, %Agriculture, forestry
and fisheries

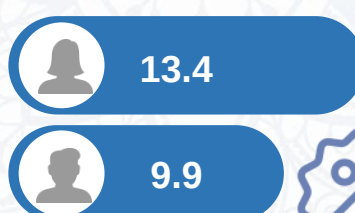
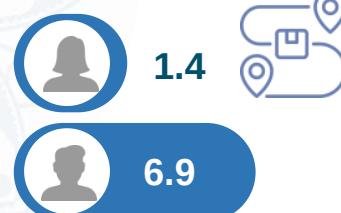
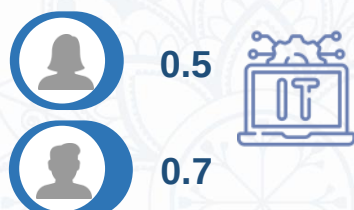
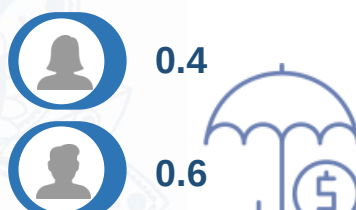
Industry



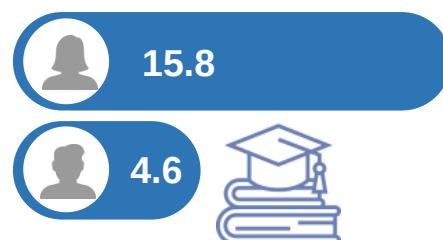
Construction



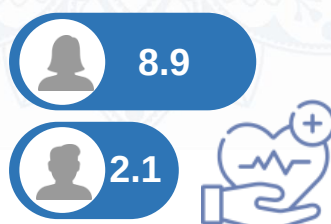
Trade

Transportation
and storageInformation and
communicationFinancial and
insurance activities

Education



Healthcare



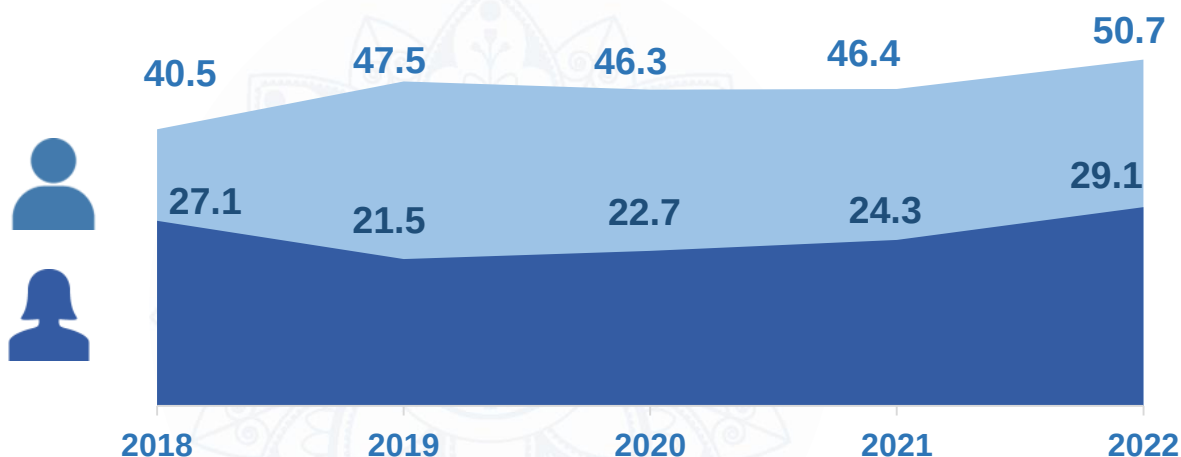
Other





9

Employment in the informal sector as a percentage of total employment, *excluding the agricultural sector*, %



10

Unemployment among youth aged 16-25, 2022, %

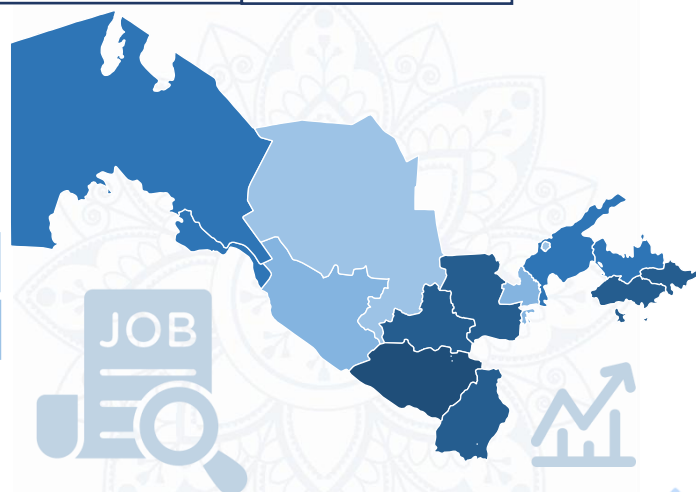
across the republic

18.6

11.2



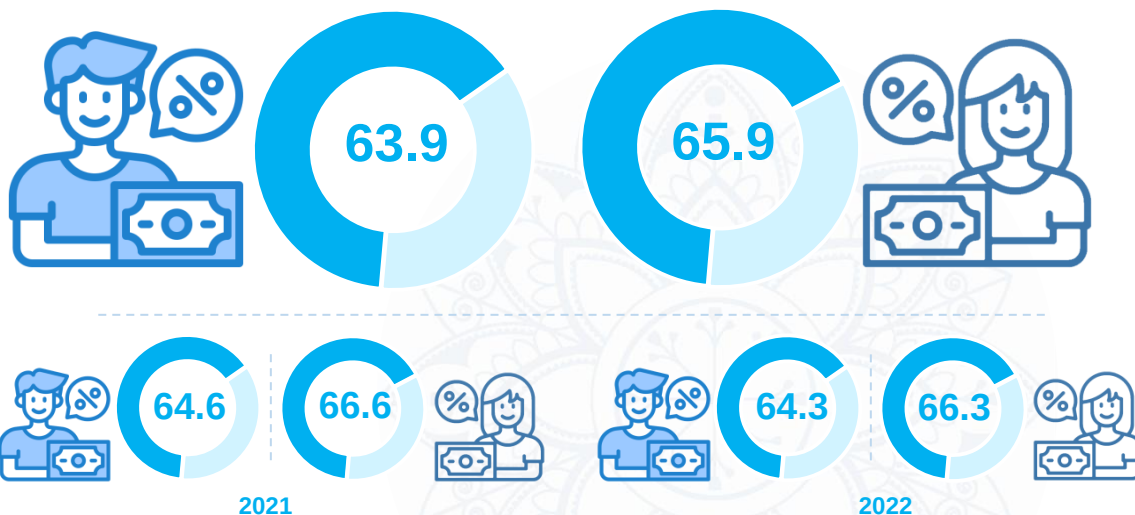
Rep. of Karakalpakstar	18.2	11.9
Andijan	20.5	12.2
Bukhara	16.1	11.8
Jizzakh	19.1	12.9
Kashkadarya	22.3	13.2
Navoi	14.9	9.5
Namangan	19.3	10.6
Samarkand	21.1	10.3
Surkhandarya	20.7	10.2



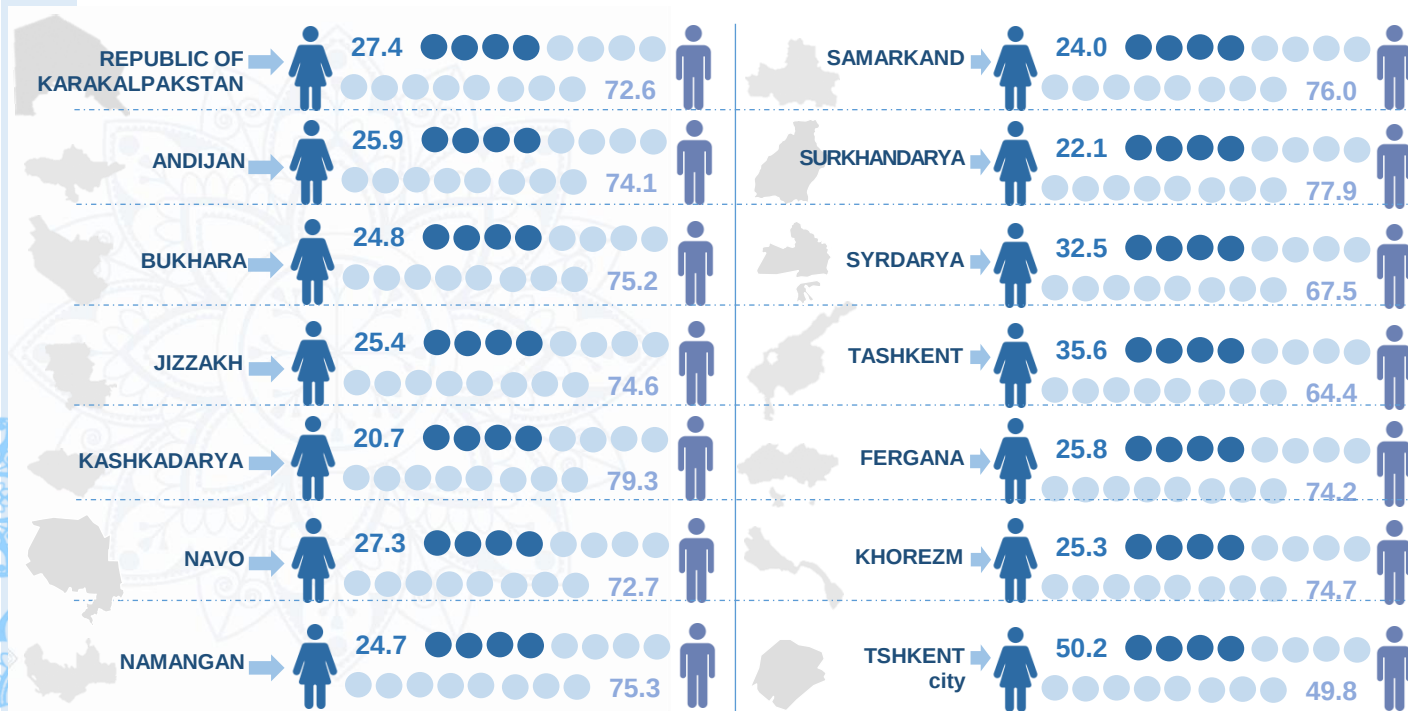
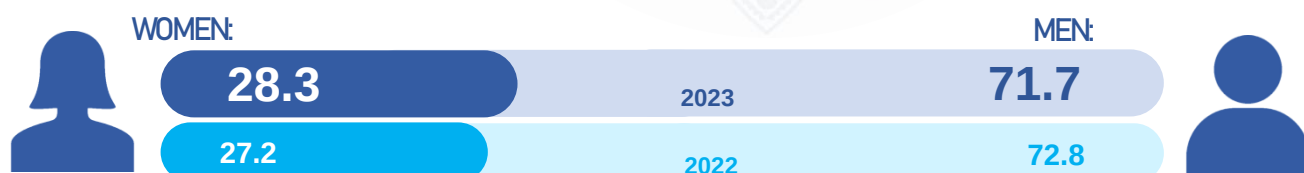
Syrdarya	15.6	11.3
Tashkent	18.8	11.6
Fergana	20.9	11.9
Khorezm	19.7	12.0
Tashkent city	10.7	7.6



11

Proportion of population with access
to credit, 2023, %

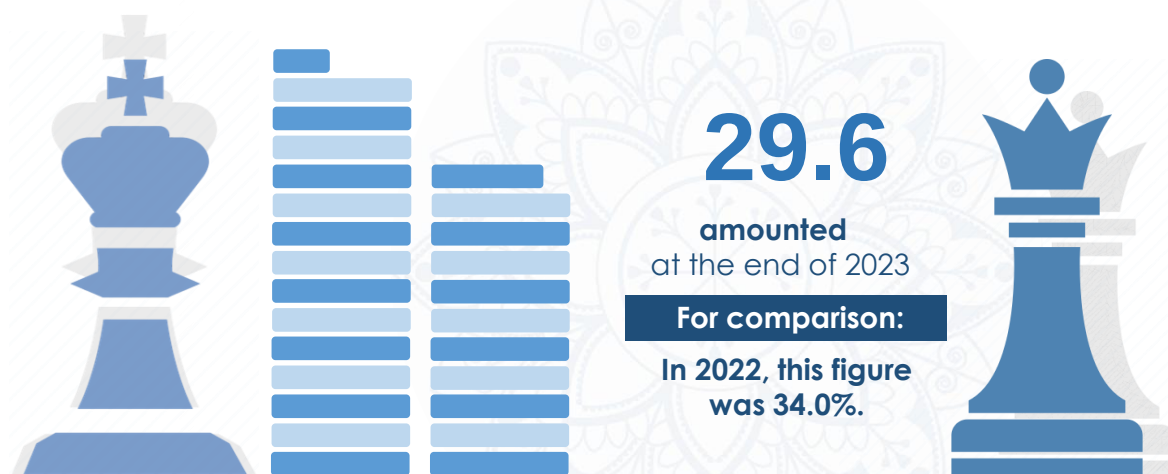
12

Proportion of adult population
owning land, 2023, %



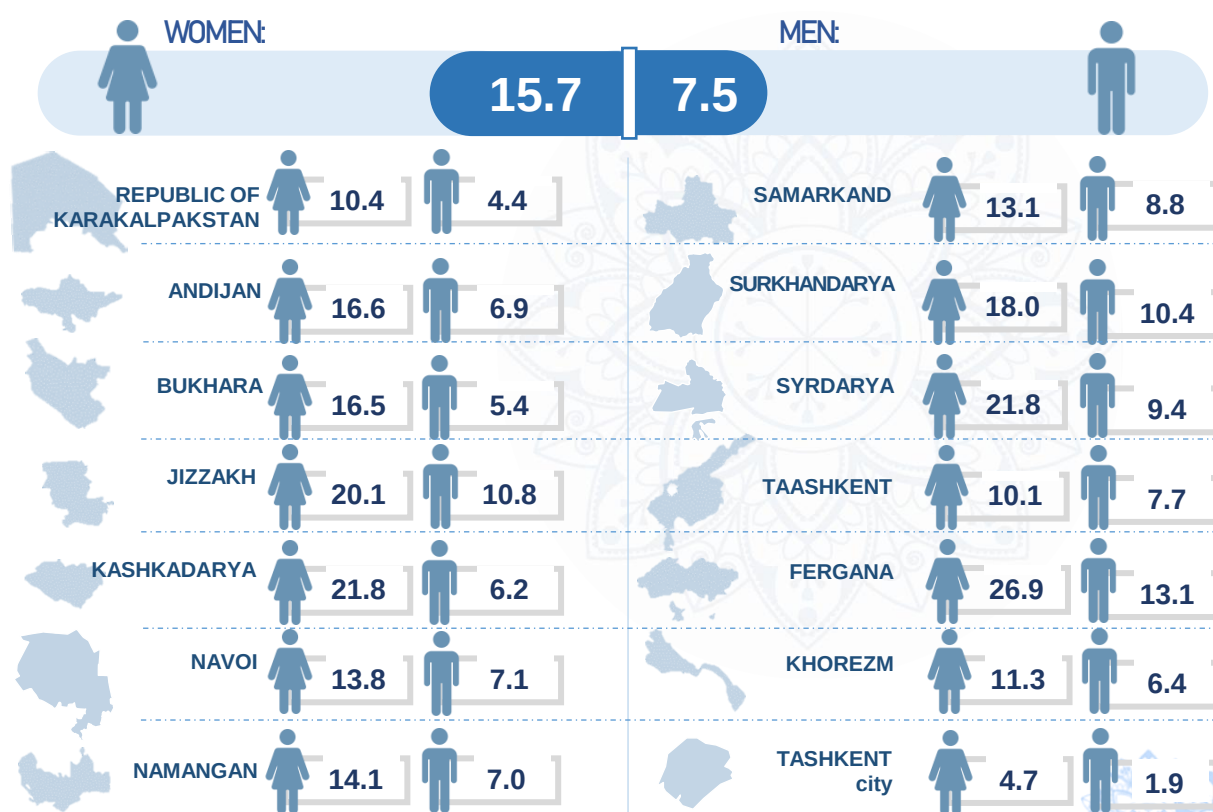
13

Difference in wages between men
and women, %



14

The share of persons with partial (under)
employment from the total number of employed
population, 2022, %

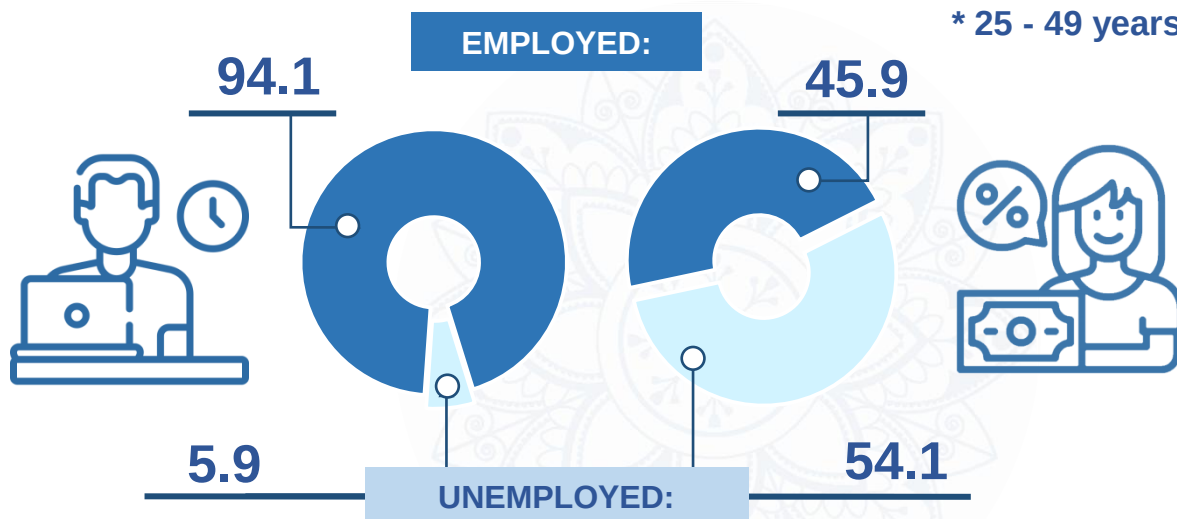




15

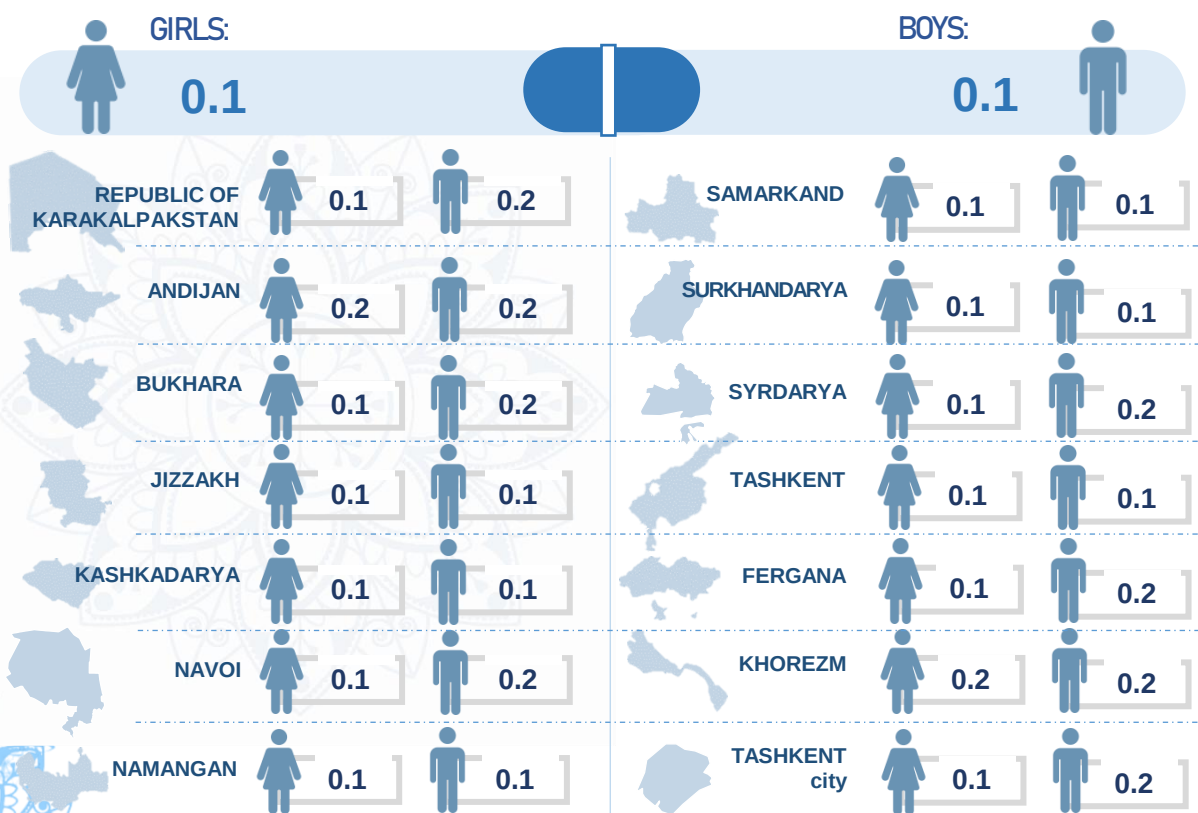
Employment rate among persons with children under 3 years of age and persons without children living in the household *, 2022, %

* 25 - 49 years old

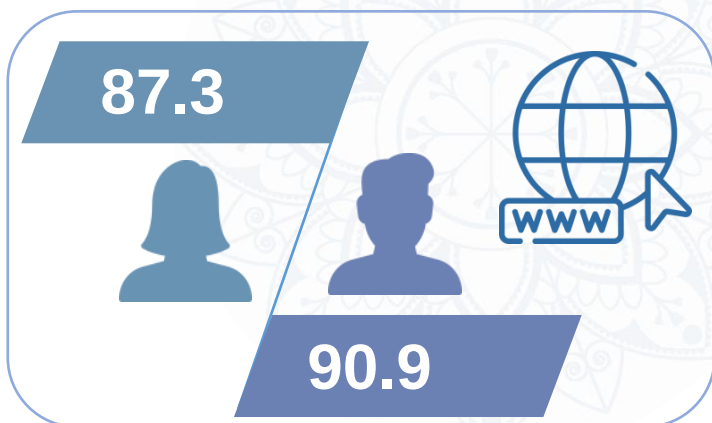


16

Proportion of children under 3 years of age enrolled in formal education, 2023, %



Share of people using the Internet*, 2023, %



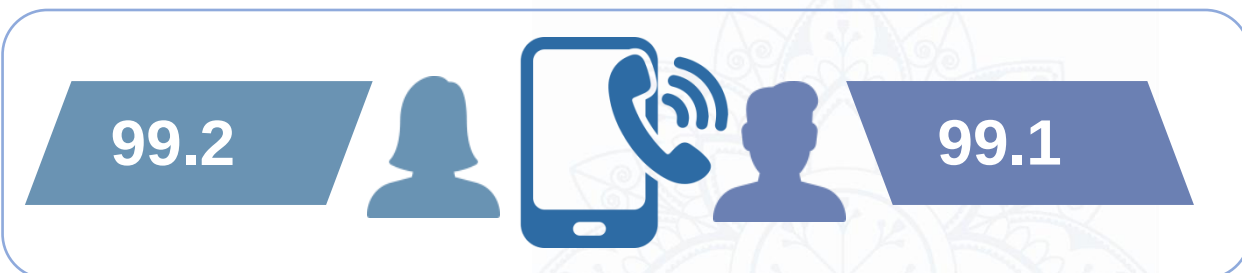
** based on the results of a sample survey of households*

NOTE

Establishing equal access to the Internet will improve women's skills in using information and communication technologies, expand opportunities for education and professional development. This will allow women to participate more actively in economic activity.

18

Proportion of people using mobile/cell phones*, 2023, %



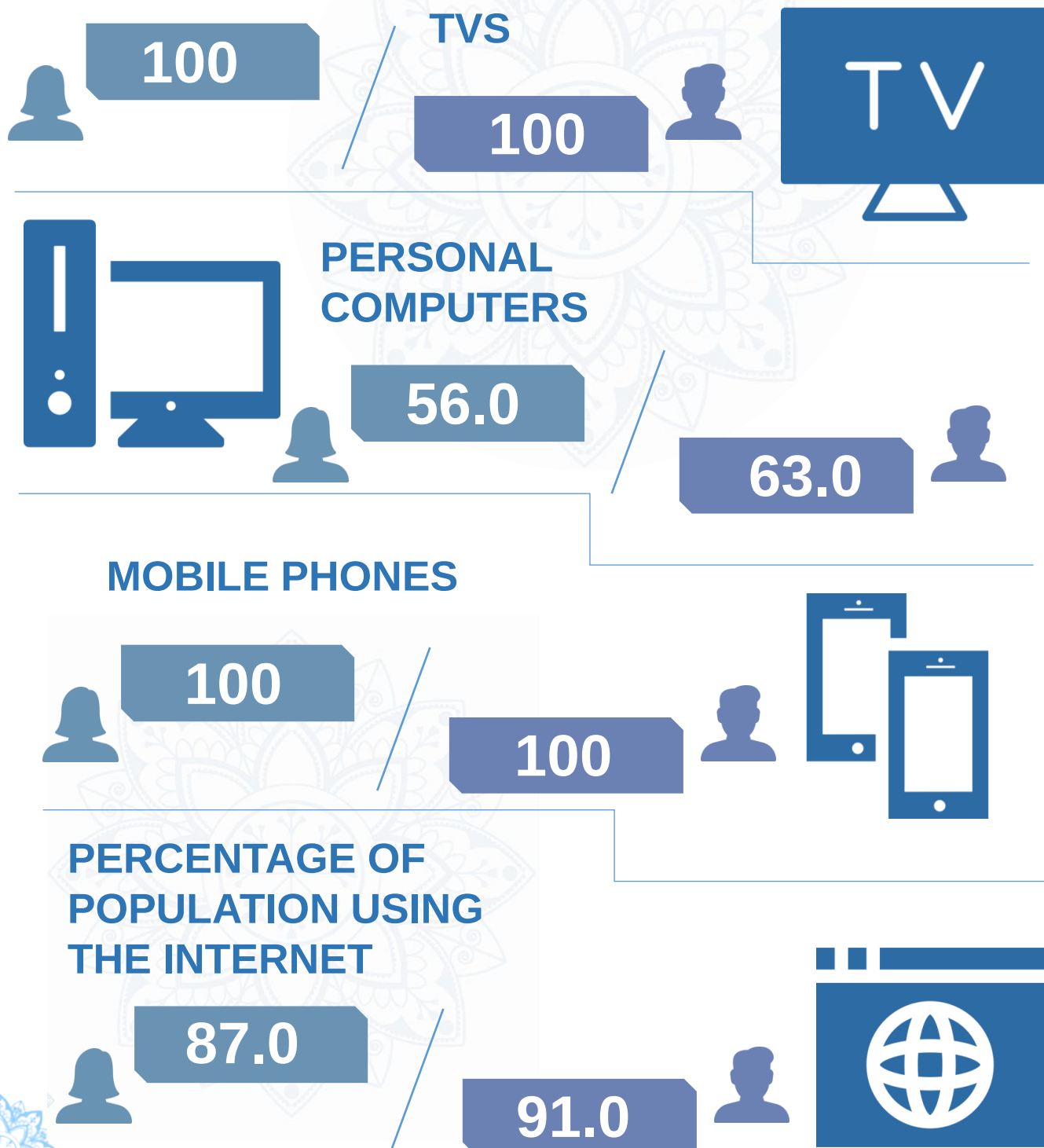
** based on the results of a sample survey of households*

[illegible]

According to UNDP and ILO recommendations, it is necessary to promote digital equality between men and women within households. Ensuring digital equality supports women's more active participation in public life and serves to strengthen gender equality in society. This process increases women's activity not only in education and professional development, but also in political and social decision-making processes.



19

Share of households with access to
mass media*, 2023, %

* based on the results of a sample survey of households



LITERACY RATE OF YOUTH (16-24 YEARS OLD), 2023, %



across the republic:

100



100



100

21

Primary education enrollment rate, *at the beginning of the 2023/2024 academic year, %*

94.1

94.2



22

Secondary education enrollment rate, *at the beginning of the 2023/2024 academic year, %*



97.0

97.0

23

Higher education enrollment rate, *at the beginning of the 2023/2024 academic year, %*

43.9

41.8





24

Gender parity index for education enrollment, *at the beginning of the 2023/2024 academic year, people*



PRIMARY
EDUCATION
0.94



SECONDARY
EDUCATION
0.97

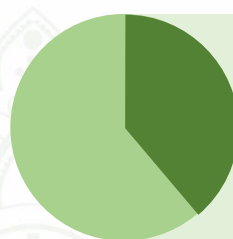


HIGHER
EDUCATION
0.97



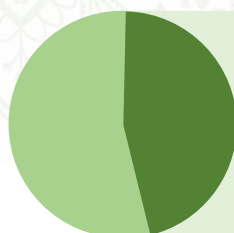
25

Share of women among graduates in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction, 2023

**42.1 %**

26

Share of women among the faculty in higher education institutions, 2023

**45.4 %**



27

Net enrolment rate in first grade
of primary education, %



98.0

2023/
2024

98.0



97.5

2022/
2023

97.9

28

Primary education
completion rate,
2023, %



106.2



106.3

29

Overall graduation
rate from the first
stage of secondary
education, %



2022

2023

88.0

97.0



85.9

97.0

30

Transition rate from primary to secondary
education, 2023, %



106.2



106.3



31

Educational attainment of women and men
aged 25 and over*, as a % of the
corresponding population groups, 2023

**ILLITERATE:**

0



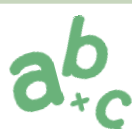
0

**LITERATE:**

100



100

**PRIMARY AND LOWER:**

0.0



0.0

**SECONDARY**

39.5



32.6

**SECONDARY SPECIALIZED, PROF.:**

45.8



47.7

**HIGHER AND ABOVE:**

14.7



19.7

* based on the results of a sample survey of households



32

Contraceptive use rate

per 100 women aged 15-49, 2023

Intrauterine
devices

41.2



Hormonal
drugs

0.8



33

Infant mortality rate

under 5 years, per 1,000 live births, 2023

across the republic

10.8

13.6



Rep. of Karakalpakstan	14.4	17.1
Andijan	11.0	13.7
Bukhara	8.0	10.8
Jizzakh	8.2	10.0
Kashkadarya	13.0	17.2
Navoi	8.2	11.1
Namangan	11.0	14.8
Samarkand	10.7	14.4
Surkhandarya	12.6	13.8



Syrdarya	10.6	15.8
Tashkent	8.6	10.1
Fergana	8.1	10.4
Khorezm	10.0	12.4
Tashkent city	13.9	16.9



34

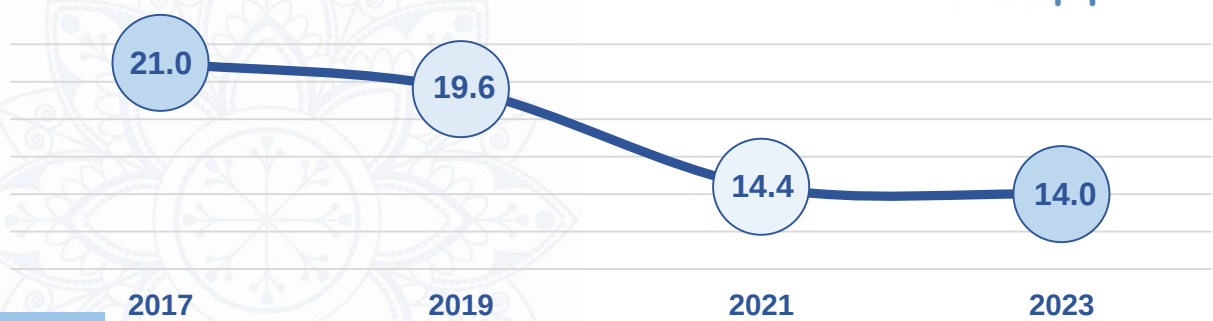
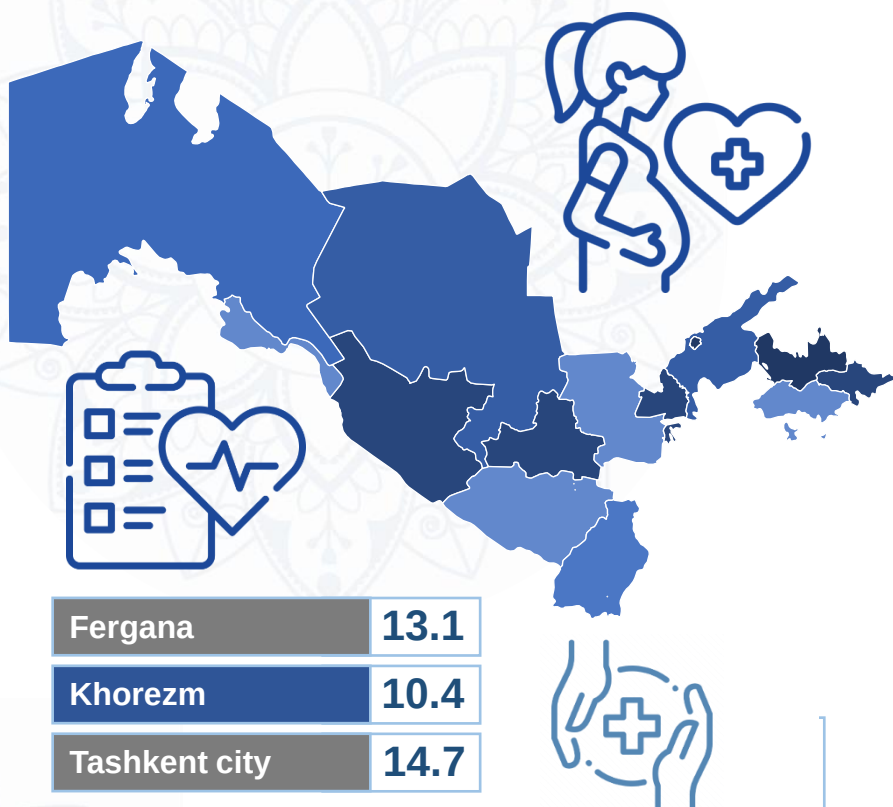
Maternal mortality rate

per 100,000 live births, 2023

across the republic

14.0

Rep. of Karakalpakstan	25.0
Andijan	11.2
Bukhara	12.9
Jizzakh	9.8
Kashkadarya	17.7
Navoi	22.4
Namangan	8.3
Samarkand	11.4
Surkhandarya	11.4
Syrdarya	38.7
Tashkent	15.0



35

Coverage of perinatal care/services

First time putting baby to the breast – skin-to-skin contact, 2023

96.3 %





36

Proportion of births attended by
skilled health personnel

2023

100 %



37

Proportion of population aged 15 and
over using tobacco products*, 2023 %



0.2



25.6



* according to a sample survey of households

38

Proportion of adult population
suffering from obesity, 2023, %



57.5



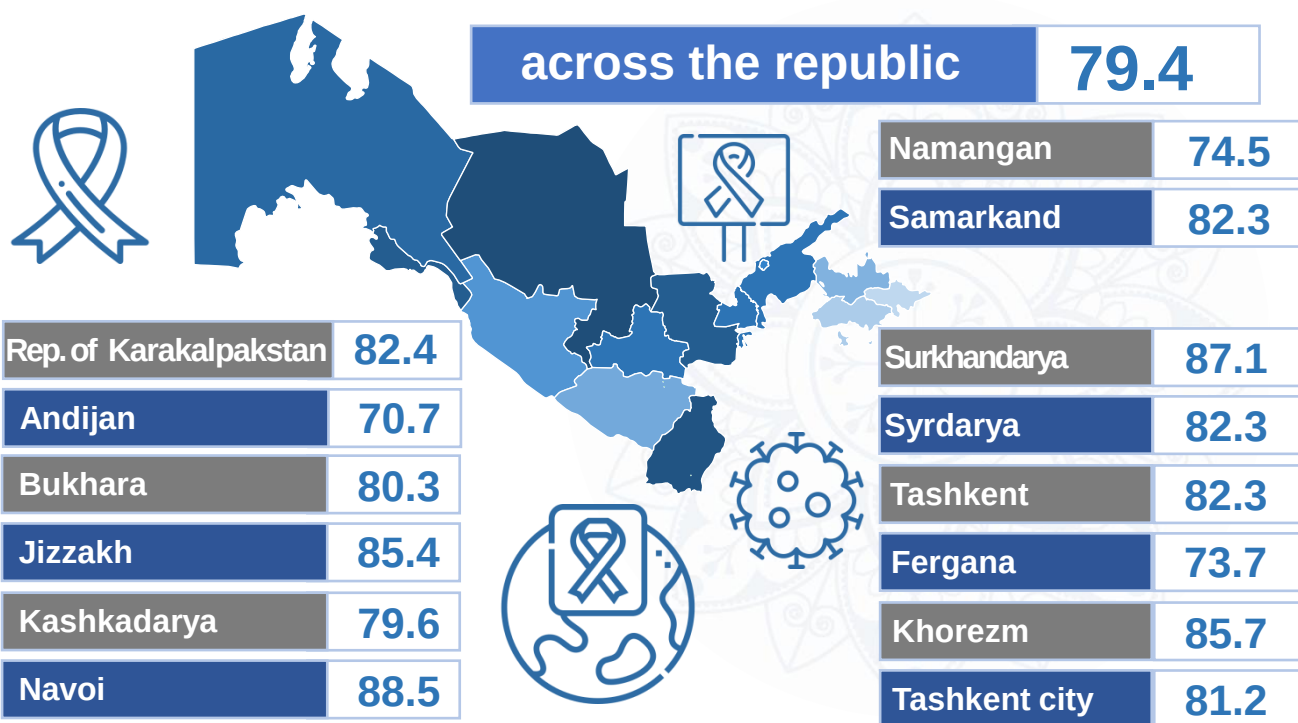
42.5





39

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years
among people living with HIV/AIDS, 2023, %



40

Proportion of individuals who received
retroviral therapy, 2023, %



41

Life expectancy for persons aged 60–64
years, 2023

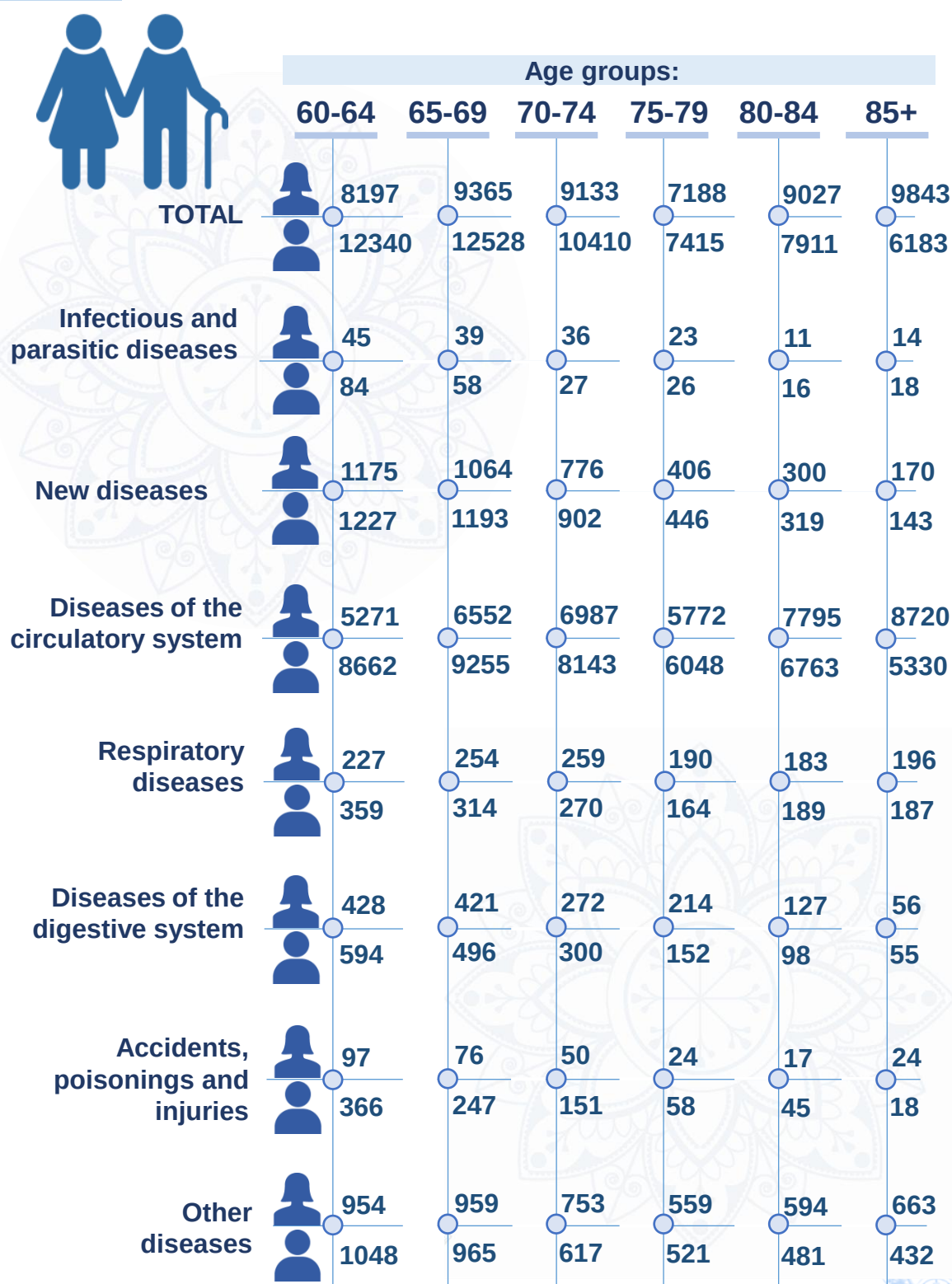




42

Adult mortality

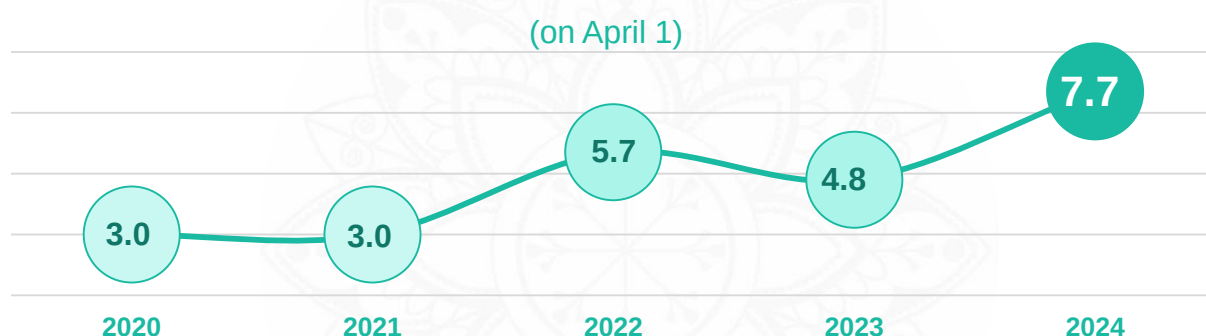
*by reasons and age groups,
2023, people*





43

The share of women working in ministries and state committees in ministerial (equal) positions, %



44

Share of women holding positions (deputy, senatorial seats) in the National Parliament, 2023, %



Legislative chamber
of Oliy Majlis

Growth compared
to the same period
in 2018

+19.4



Senate of the Oliy
Majlis

Growth compared
to the same period
in 2018

+5.0



26.7

Women hold 26.7% of
seats in the world's
parliaments

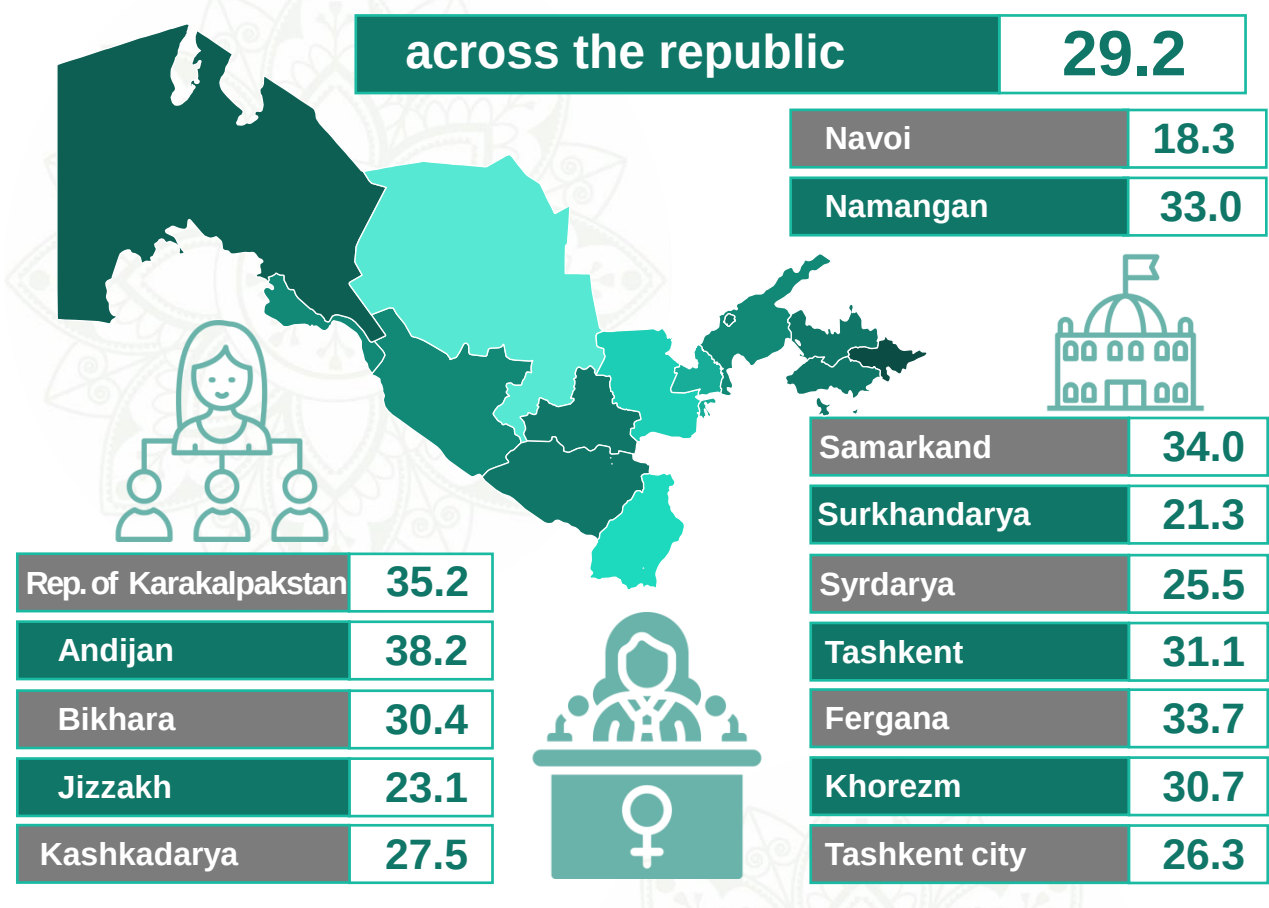
According to The Gender Snapshot 2023, women hold 35.5% of local government positions and 28.2% of management positions.

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/>



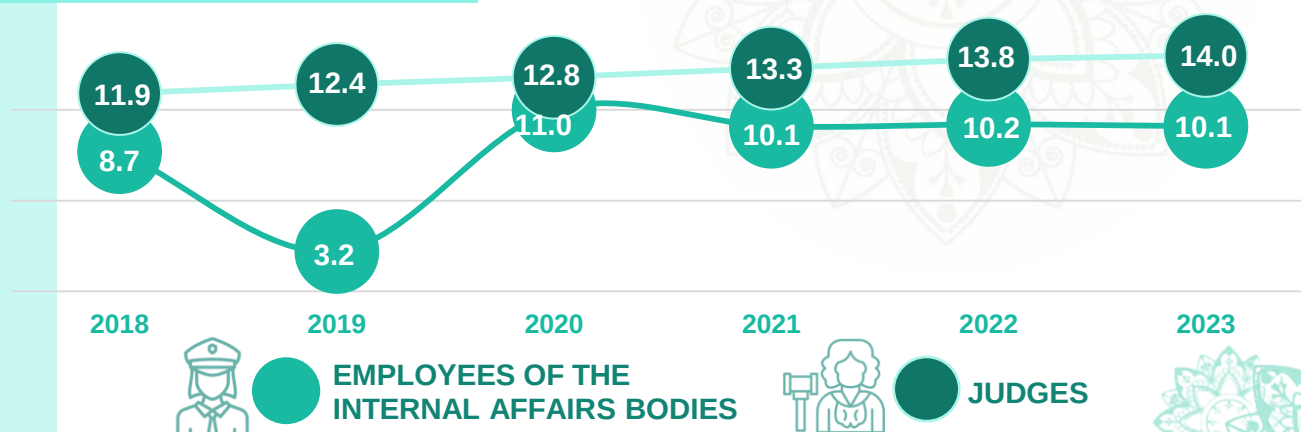
45

Share of women in management personnel,
2023, excluding small businesses
and NGOs, %



46-47

The proportion of women
among employees of internal
affairs bodies and judges, %





48

Number of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner *, 2023, people



* aged 15-49 years

across the republic

28

Tashkent 11

Tashkent city 1

Namangan 9

Fergana 1

Samarkand 3

Jizzakh 1

Rep. of Karakalpakstan 1

Surkhandarya 1



49

Number of women who experienced sexual violence by non-intimate partners *, 2023, persons

* aged 15-49 years



across the republic

213

Surkhandarya 4

Syrdarya 7

Rep. of Karakalpakstan 12

Andijan 0

Bukhara 12

Jizzakh 14

Kashkadarya 16

Navoi 13

Namangan 15

Samarkand 39

Tashkent 35

Fergana 17

Khorezm 8

Tashkent city 21





50

Prevalence of female genital
mutilation/cutting



2023

0



51

Percentage of women aged 20-24
who married before age 18, %

2010:



4.79

2023:



0.05

52

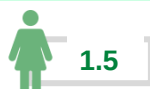
Preterm birth rate among
adolescent girls, 2023, %

across the republic

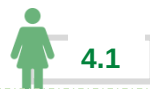
3.5



REPUBLIC OF
KARAKALPAKSTAN



ANDIJAN



BUKHARA



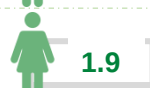
JIZZAKH



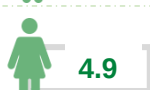
KASHKADARYA



NAVOI



NAMANGAN



SAMARKAND



SURKHANDARYA



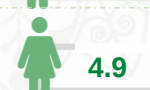
SYRDARYA



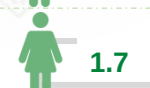
TASHKENT



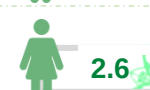
FERGANA



KHOEREZ



TASHKENT
city



53

Year	Number of people in the labor force (millions)
2017	1.5
2018	1.5
2019	1.5
2020	1.6
2021	1.6
2022	1.6
2023	1.7

54



85.4

14.6

State

Non-state

[illegible]

USEFUL LINKS

gender.stat.uz	Official website of the Statistics Agency on gender statistics
data.egov.uz	Open data portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan
stat.uz	Official website of the Statistics Agency
siat.stat.uz	Integrated information system Statistics
aholi.stat.uz	Official website of the Statistics Agency on the Population Census
nsdg.stat.uz	Official website of the Statistics Agency for Sustainable Development Goals
data.un.org	UN Statistics Division Data Portal
unstats.un.org	Official website of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
population.un.org	UN Population Statistics Data Portal
unwomen.org	Official website of UN Women
ilo.org/gender-equality	Official ILO website on gender equality and women's rights
genderdata.worldbank.org	Official World Bank Gender Statistics Webpage
who.int/data	The official WHO website dedicated to health statistics and analysis



WOMEN AND MEN IN UZBEKISTAN: FACTS AND FIGURES

**STATISTICS AGENCY
UNDER THE PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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