

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

POPULATION MIGRATION IN UZBEKISTAN

(1989-1998)

Second Edition

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INTRODUCTION

In 1996 UNHCR Office in Uzbekistan published a bulletin "Population Migration in Uzbekistan. 1989-1996". The publication contained data on the population migration for the period from 1989 to 1995 and the estimates of the number and ethnic structure of the population of Uzbekistan by January 1, 1996. Over the following period between 1996 and 1999 substantial changes occurred both in the character and intensity of migration and in the ethnic structure of the population of the republic. This brought in the need for another edition of the bulletin which would incorporate updated and verified information on migration between 1996 and 1998 and also an estimate of the number and ethnic structure of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan for January 1, 1999.

In the first edition the analysis of the population migration was based on the official information about migration events that had already taken place. The second edition contains the results of the **poll** survey based on the national sample. Survey results allow to look at the prospects of migration of the Uzbekistan's population, migration intentions, and the problems of choosing citizenship. Survey results are presented in the Annex 'Migration Intentions of The Population of Uzbekistan'.

Data available on natural and **mechanical** growth gave us an opportunity to compute the number of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its ethnic composition for the early 1999. The number of the population in the republic or in the ethnic groups was calculated for January 1, 1999 using the formula $Nk+M$, or $(N+n10)+M$, where

N - the number of people according to 1989 census;

k - the factor of natural growth;

M - mechanical growth;

n - average annual growth;

10 - the number of full years from 1989 to 1999.

These data are estimates only and may differ from the official data of the government statistical institutions.

Census results allowed to picture on the contour administrative maps the distribution of ethnic groups by provinces and districts of Uzbekistan for the year 1989. An extremely large amount of work required for the job did not allow us to make analogous maps to reflect the situation of 1999.

Certain discrepancy may occur between our estimates and the data of the statistical institutions of the CIS countries and press. This can be accounted for by the fact that we were using not always easily available to us and often contradictory information from various statistical centers of the CIS republic.

POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

the Republic of Uzbekistan is located in the central and northern parts of Central Asia between Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers. The territory of the country is 447.4 thousand square kilometers. The capital is Tashkent.

Table 1 Change in the number of population in Uzbekistan (for the beginning of the year)

Year	,000 people	Source
1913	434	1913 census
1926	4621	1926 census
1939	6347	1939 census
1959	8119	1959 census
1970	11799	1970 census
1979	15391	1979 census
1989	19905	1989 census
1994	22192	Estimates of the State Committee on Statistics
1997	23563	Human Development Report. Uzbekistan 1998
1999	23863	Our estimates

Since the beginning of the 20th century the population of Uzbekistan has grown almost six times.

The highest density of population was recorded in Andijan (474.5 persons per sq. km) and Fergana (334.3 persons per sq. km) provinces, and the lowest one in Navoi province (6.6 persons per sq. km) and Karakalpakstan (8.5 per sq. km).

Intensive growth of the indigenous population in Central Asian republics including Uzbekistan began from the 1960s when the quality of the health care services improved significantly and the standard of living rised. The annual rate of natural growth constitutes about 3% for the entire population of the republic and about 4% for the indigenous ethnic groups.

Officially, the proportion of rural population is about 62.1% which accounts for almost 80% of the growth rate in Uzbekistan.

Indigenous population reproduction in the recent past was conditioned by the high birth rate (average birth rate in 1960-1990 was 34/1000), low mortality (average mortality rate in 1960-1990 was 6/1000), and until the early 1980s by inbound migration -- from 1959 to 1979 mechanic growth rate constituted 17.6% of the average annual population growth.

Natural Growth Rate of the Population of Uzbekistan

Years	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
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Uzbekistan	27,6	28,3	26,6	24,9	22,8	23,4	21,1	19,7	17,2
Karakalpakstan	29,5	30,1	27,0	23,4	19,3	19,1	18,8	18,9	18,3
Provinces									
Andijan	28,1	28,9	27,2	26,3	22,8	24,7	21,7	19,7	16,6
Bukhara	26,7	28,1	26,0	23,6	22,3	21,9	22,3	18,4	16,4
Jizzak	34,5	34,1	33,1	29,7	27,7	28,5	26,4	23,4	19,9
Kashkadarya	34,5	35,8	33,2	31,8	29,0	31,1	27,9	25,3	22,4
Navoi	27,1	27,8	26,4	24,5	22,7	20,5	18,4	17,0	14,5
Namangan	31,8	31,7	29,3	28,8	26,2	27,1	24,1	25,0	18,2
Samarkand	30,8	31,6	30,4	27,5	26,6	27,2	24,3	22,4	18,7
Surkhandarya	36,5	36,9	33,3	33,6	28,9	31,8	28,6	27,5	22,5
Syrdarya	28,5	26,7	26,7	24,4	19,7	21,4	19,0	19,7	22,0
Tashkent	23,0	22,9	21,2	19,5	18,0	18,2	16,7	15,6	14,0
Fergana	26,2	28,2	27,6	26,3	24,3	24,7	16,2	19,8	17,7
Khorezm	29,5	30,1	29,3	27,2	24,3	23,2	21,6	21,7	18,1
City of Tashkent	12,2	11,9	10,7	9,1	8,9	8,5	7,8	8,2	7,0

A consistent tendency of the recent decade has been a decrease in the population growth influenced by the following key factors:

- Birth control policy of the Ministry of Health and measures taken by it to introduce contraceptives;
- Government support to the education campaigns aimed to inform population of the necessity of the family planning;
 - - Rise of prices for health care services and the decrease in the actual pay.

As the result of the government family planning policy, birth rate in the republic decreased from 33.7 in 1989 to 25.5 people in 1997, and the natural growth went down from 27.6 to 19.7 people respectively, and in 1998 -- to 17.2 per 1,000 people. In 1992 growth rate constituted 2.38%, and in 1997 it was only 1.87%. According to the projections made by the World Bank experts this ratio should reach 1.7% by the year 2005.

By the year 1997 the average family size was reduced to 5.5 people in Uzbekistan and to 6.4 in Karakalpakstan. Social studies reveal that the representatives of indigenous ethnic groups which constitute the absolute majority of the population of the republic believe that nowadays 4 is the most appropriate number of children in a family. Therefore, it can be assumed that Uzbekistan has reached the rate of birth decrease which under similar socioeconomic conditions and government birth control policy is not likely to change significantly in the near future.

The calculation of the number of population in the republic is based on the average natural growth rate over the period from 1990 to 1998. (Refer to the Table on the previous page.)

The natural growth rate of Uzbeks - about 30 per 1000 people - served as basis for calculating the number of people in traditionally large (more than 4 children in a family) Central Asian ethnic groups. To the other ethnic groups of central Asia, such as Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Turkmens, and Karakalpaks the natural growth ratio approximating that of the Uzbeks was applied with only a slight variation identified by the experts (randomly). The above mentioned ethnic groups had been less affected by the interstate migration and preserved an extensive type of reproduction. Persians, Uygurs, Turks, and Azeris preserved to a certain extent an extensive reproduction, but lost the tradition of having a large family. For these groups a lower growth rate of 20 per 1000 was established. Other ethnic groups who lost the tradition of having a large family and sustained zero (or close to zero) reproduction rate were Tatars, Chuvash, Mordva, and Koreans. For those the natural growth rate was established as 10 per 1000. Nations who lost the tradition of having many children and had a lower reproduction rate (1-2 children in a family) were Russians, Ukrainians, Armenians, Belorussians, Jews, Germans, Greeks, and Moldovans. Their natural growth rate varied between (-10) and (+7) per 1000 people. Whenever the data that showed the dynamics of the number of a certain ethnic group were insufficient, the estimate was based on the expert opinion of the consultants.

Ethnic Groups Distribution in Uzbekistan

Maps and tables showing the distribution of ethnic groups by provinces of Uzbekistan appear as Annexes.

Ethnic groups distribution in Uzbekistan follows a certain pattern. Uzbeks settle everywhere, but their proportion is the highest in old cities and traditionally agrarian valleys of Chirchik, Fergana, Zarafshan, Kashkadarya, and Khorezm. Karakalpaks mainly inhabit northern areas of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Koreans, Armenians, and Tatars chiefly settle in the cities. Tajiks live mainly in Bukhara, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Namangan, and Fergana provinces. Kazakhs live in Karakalpakstan, Navoi province, and rural areas around Tashkent. Kyrgyz inhabit areas near the border of Kyrgyz Republic, and Turkmens live in the areas bordering Turkmenistan. Koreans settle in the rural areas of Chirchik river basin, and in the cities.

MIGRATION IN RETROSPECT

In the late 19th and early 20th century Russian peasantry began to settle in the areas of Golodnaya Steppe (South-West of Tashkent) creating migrant settlements.

In the 19th century Uygurs who fled Sin Xian (China) settled in the mountain valleys in the East of Uzbekistan.

During the war between Russia and Japan (in the 1930s) Koreans from the Far East were deported to Uzbekistan.

During the World War II part of the population and industrial enterprises from the western part of the USSR were evacuated to Uzbekistan bringing along Russian and Ukrainian workers, engineers, and artists. At the same time part of the non-Slavic Crimean population and the Germans living along the river Volga were deported to Uzbekistan.

In the 1950s an intensive migration to Uzbekistan began. Until the mid 70s of the 20th century the main direction of net migration was from Russia to Uzbekistan as the result of new developments in irrigation, transport, power supply, mining, engineering, chemical, textile, and other sectors. At that moment in history the republican government believed it was cheaper to move labor force to Uzbekistan from Russia and Ukraine than to train local people who did not have necessary skills, mentality, and social mobility. By the 1960s Russia began to experience the lack of labor resources, and consequently migration changed direction.

Since the 70s people began to move in large numbers from Uzbekistan to Russia where the population began to grow older and lesser in number. By that time a large proportion of human resources, that is the able-bodied young generation of Russia, moved from villages and small towns to the industrially developed urban areas.

Since the 70s migration has been influenced by internal, Uzbekistan-originated factors. As the level of education and skills of the titular nations (Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Karakalpaks, and etc.) grew, their chances to acquire a higher social status and to get a more prestigious job increased significantly. Therefore, since the 60s the Slavic ethnic groups, or the so-called Russian-speaking population gradually began to lose their privileged positions in trade, education, culture, and health care -- the growing number of people employed in these sectors was both absolutely and comparatively secured by the indigenous population.

1990s were marked by the exodus of the Slavs and the Russian-speaking population from other sectors of national economy, such as industry, civil engineering, communication and education. One reason was that they were losing their ability to compete on the labor market of Uzbekistan, and the other was Russia's acute need of specialists and skilled labor.

Besides the economic factors, emigration was also influenced by the outbursts of ethnic conflicts. The USSR was still in existence when when two serious outbreaks of violence occurred in Fergana Valley, a densely populated, industrialized plain that stretches across the Uzbek-Kyrgyz border. The conflicts had been quenched and their development suppressed owing to the actions taken by the governments of the neighboring countries. Nevertheless, after the conflict had ended, a few more thousands of Meskhetians and representatives of other ethnic minorities left Fergana. Almost a year later collisions between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks occurred near the border in the Osh region of Kyrgyzstan.

Civil war in Tajikistan and the outbreaks of violence in Fergana Valley produced strong psychological impact throughout Central Asia. On the one hand, they intensified the fears of ethnic minorities, but on the other hand -- there is a positive aspect too -- demonstrated to all governments of the region the necessity of taking actions to prevent ethnic conflicts.

After the independent national states have emerged, migration acquired a more explicit ethnic character. At the beginning people feared to lose a chance to reunite with people of the same identity in their native republics. Then the communication between Uzbekistan nationals and their relatives in other CIS countries became complicated due to the dramatic increase in prices for transport services, introduction of visa regime in some of the former republics of the USSR, introduction of own non-convertible currencies in all republics, and tense or even life-threatening situation in some of these states. Considerable portion of Uzbekistan emigrants are forced migrants and refugees who leave Uzbekistan not only for economic reasons, but also because of the encroachment upon the rights they used to enjoy.

Formation of independent states on the territory of the USSR changed the nature of migration from Central Asian republics including Uzbekistan and made it more diverse by bringing in the flow of emigrants, repatriants, ecological and ethnic refugees and migrants, relocated military and their families. Since 1989 about four million people moved within Uzbekistan or left its territory, which means that since 1989 every one of six adults in the region was on the move. Within Uzbekistan about 19 million people changed the address of their fixed abode.

Ethnic migrants leave the countries where their privileged status or safety can no longer be secured. In some republics their lives are threatened (Tajikistan), in others their privileged position which they grew accustomed to was lost (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan). The new laws on language and citizenship in these countries make certain ethnic groups noncompetitive on the local labor market. Hundreds of thousands of people risk to become individuals without citizenship due to the complicated and expensive procedure of adopting or changing the citizenship.

Migration from Uzbekistan is complicated and is partly hidden from the government authorities responsible for making records of people's movements. The official statistical data reflect the general tendency of migration but fail to report the exact numbers. For instance, the statistical institutions of the CIS countries are not able to keep a record of migrants who received and maintained dual citizenship for a certain period. People need this type of citizenship to fully enjoy citizen rights in the republic of sojourn, for example, Russia or Uzbekistan.

Legally, in Uzbekistan dual citizenship is prohibited, however those who needed it could acquire it illegally. The procedure is simple: a citizen would lose his passport, report the loss to the office of the Ministry of Interior [police], get a new one with the Uzbekistan registration, and use his old passport to register his departure from

Uzbekistan by giving a bribe. Usually such individuals would not indicate the point of destination. On 06.02.1996 *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* reported that over the last three months 17,000 residents of the capital of Uzbekistan lost their passports. Government raised the amount of penalty for losing passport to 5,650 soums (up to 8 US dollars). According to the same newspaper about 200,000 individuals in the CIS and Uzbekistan have dual citizenship. As these people can be registered in two countries and be physically present only in one of them, it is impossible to find out where they actually stay. Refer to the chart *Migration within the CIS without indication of direction* which shows that between 1989 and 1999 146,000 people departed from the CIS (with no record of the area or the republic of origin) and 229,000 people arrived to the CIS (with no record of the area or the republic of origin). Net migration without indicating the destination counted 83 thousand people.

Intensive migration from Uzbekistan began long before the perestroika and originally was caused by economic reasons. Only after 1989 migration causes acquired an ethnic tinge. During the period between 1981 and 1990 the number of migrants from Uzbekistan to Russia amounted to 684,000, and from 1991 to 1994 their number equalled 364 thousand.

Table 3. Net Migration from Central Asian Republics to Russia (,000 people)

<i>Years</i>	<i>1981-1985</i>	<i>1986-1990</i>	<i>1991-1994</i>
Uzbekistan	-205	-479	-364

Uzbekistan intensively exchanges migrants not only with Russia, but also with neighboring Central Asian states. For instance, Kazakhstan collects migrants (ethnic Kazakhs) from other Central Asian republics, Iran, and China. Uzbekistan receives large number of ethnic Uzbeks from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and Tajiks coming from Tajikistan. Turkmens leave Uzbekistan for Turkmenia. Ethnic groups strive to reunite with the groups of the same identity -- national delimitation which started in the 20s takes a new form together with the ethnification of the post-soviet Central Asian states.

Dynamics of ethnic group distribution (in %) in the total number of population shows a long-term tendency towards the increase of the share of Central Asian ethnic groups (Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs) in the population of the republic versus the decreasing share of non-Central Asian ethnic groups (Russians, Koreans, Tatars, and etc.).

High growth rate of the indigenous nations (Uzbeks, Karakalpaks, etc.) can be accounted for by the extensive reproduction of these groups and their relatively low mobility. Low rate of natural growth and high migration mobility are characteristic to certain ethnic groups in Uzbekistan.

Speaking of the migration processes in Uzbekistan it makes sense to compare them with those in other Central Asian republics. The results of the study made by Zh. A. Zaionchkovskaya prove that the scale (and we believe, the character too) of migration in these countries have much in common. By comparing the portions, rather than absolute numbers, of the population (in %) which had been lost by the republics as the result of emigration it becomes evident that the intensity of migrations in most of the neighboring republics was greater than in Uzbekistan.

Table 4. Net Migration from Central Asian Republics to Russia (,000 people)

<i>Years</i>	<i>1981-1985</i>	<i>1986-1990</i>	<i>1991-1994</i>	<i>Total</i>
Kazakhstan	-403	-482	-840	1725
Uzbekistan	-205	-479	-364	1048
Kyrgyzstan	-76	-106	-285	467
Tajikistan	-46	-113	-166	325
Turkmenistan	-42	-39	-20	101

Percentage of the entire population over the same period (%)

Kyrgyzstan	12
Kazakhstan	11
Tajikistan	6

Uzbekistan	5
Turkmenistan	3

The results of the study performed by the Forecast Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and Russian Federal Migration Authorities with the support of McArthur foundation show that during 1996-2001 about 4 million people are expected to migrate from Central Asia to Russia (iNezavisimaya Gazeta. 11 July 1996). According to our estimates these projections failed, and the emigration to Russia from these republics could not exceed 2 million people over this period.

In the near future the character of migration in Uzbekistan will be conditioned by restraining and prompting factors. Among the latter are such events of 1999 as the bomb explosions in Tashkent on 16 February, and fighting in Vabkent area of Kyrgyzstan. These events alert people to the menace of civil or intraconfession conflicts threatening to sweep parts of Uzbekistan and neighboring countries -- Kyrgyzstan, Tajukistan, and Afghanistan. Besides, emigration is prompted by the expiration of the validity of the old ìredî passports of the USSR on 31 December 1999.

Among the restraining factors is the absence of emergency situations that encourage intensive migration; during nine years, by 1999 measures taken by the Uzbekistan authorities to prevent emergencies and secure stability reassured people of their safety and kept migration within reasonable limits. On our opinion, until 2005 migration will maintain its scale and character due to the extended validity of the ìredî passports in Russia till the year 2005, enabling those who failed to leave before 31 December 1999 to do so during the next few years. Another restraining factor is the unwillingness of many non-titular nations, in spite of a general desire to emigrate, to loose Uzbekistan as a country, business and people. In addition, an old age, lack of professional qualification, poor health, or the lack of money to move often keep potential emigrants from emigrating. According to our estimates, by the year 2005 Uzbekistan will be left with about 80% of non-indigenous population where the majority are the people with nowhere to go, no purpose to go, or without any money to go (Refer to the Annex ìMigration Intentions of the Population of Uzbekistanî).

The first edition contained an assumption that the near future should see the migration of indigenous nationalities such as Uzbeks, Karakalpaks, Kazakhs, etc. that would follow the emigration of non-indigenous groups. In reality, starting from 1996 a negative migration balance of Uzbeks was recorded. For instance, if in 1993 Uzbeks who returned to Uzbekistan were 35,659 people more than the Uzbeks who left the country, in 1996 those who departed were only 6,098 more than the inbound migrants, and in 1997 the migration balance of Uzbeks constituted (-6,205) people. Their departure, mainly to Russia, was prompted by the growing population and competition on the urban labor market that could no longer secure jobs for the unemployed, and insufficient water and land resources, as well as environmental problems in the rural areas contributed to the problem of unemployment.

The analysis of the last decade's migration flow dynamics shows a decrease of the intensity of interstate migration and an increase of migration within the republic between 1994 and 1998.

Internal migration gains strength due to the increased labor mobility of the population which, in its turn, is largely influenced by the government initiatives in market reforms, and by the formation of a free labor market flooded with released manpower from closed factories and bankrupt kolkhozes.

MIGRATION FROM THE CONFLICT ZONES

Since 1988 seven major conflicts occurred in the CIS countries. A long-lasting problem of Nagorny Karabakh (an enclave with Armenian majority that was given to Azerbaijan by the Soviet government in the 1920s) has grown into a full-scale warfare between the two neighboring countries. Originally this was, from the official standpoint, a civil war that eventually became an international conflict as both countries attained independence.

Migration to Uzbekistan from the Conflict Zones (1989-1998)

Country	Country	Number of the Inbound	Number of the Outbound	Net Migration	Information Source
Azerbaijan	Uzbekistan	5732	21294	-15562	
Tajikistan of	GosKomPrognozStat	58219	26129	-32090	of the Republic
Armenia		1363	3956	-2593	Uzbekistan
Georgia		1244	1669	-426	

Migration Between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan

People migration from Tajikistan to Uzbekistan are mostly Tajiks and Uzbeks. The dynamics and the nature of this migration can be illustrated by the following figures. If in 1989 the net migration from Tajikistan to Uzbekistan was (-153) people, in 1992 the corresponding figure constituted 11,420 people, and between 1993 and 1996 the number of Uzbeks and Tajiks coming to Uzbekistan was measured in thousands. This tendency was connected with the start of military and civil conflicts in Tajikistan. Since 1996 the government of Uzbekistan put restrictions on the migration of Tajiks from Tajikistan, and according to the official records the number of Tajik migrants was reduced to several hundreds per year. On our opinion, these official figures do not reflect the true nature of this migration. Concealed migration to the relatives, indulging neighbors and local authorities, and poor control over the rural residents for the last decade allowed illegal migrants in the rural and mountain areas of Uzbekistan to go unregistered. Experts assess the number of illegal migrants from Tajikistan to Uzbekistan being between 1 and 5 thousand people per year.

Migration between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan

In 1990 ethnic collision between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks broke out in Osh region of Fergana Valley. Both governments took effective actions and neutralized the conflict. However, high population growth rate in Fergana province continues to aggravate severe competition for land and water between Uzbeks, Kyrgyz and Tajiks. net migration, mainly of Uzbeks coming from Kyrgyzstan reached the number of 16,892 people (35,845

people arrived to Uzbekistan, and 17,179 departed). From 1989 to 1999 net migration of Kyrgyz from Uzbekistan was about 5,000 people.

Migration between Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan

From 1989 to 1998 5,732 people arrived to Uzbekistan, and 21,294 people departed. Net migration resulted in (-15562) people. It should be noted that from the Azeri community which, according to the estimates, should have reached 53,292 people by the year 1999 without taking migration into account, 27,677 people left Uzbekistan for Azerbaijan, 282 people left the territory of the CIS, and 17,039 Azeris did not specify their destination in the CIS. Others departed to other CIS countries, mainly to Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. We believe the reasons are as follows:

- Traditional occupation of Azeris living in other countries is reselling, first of all the reselling of agricultural produce. In Uzbekistan they were not able to compete with Uzbeks who traditionally are also traders. This kind of commercial activity can be more successful and lucrative in Russia where Azeris finally migrated mainly from Uzbekistan;
- The identity and ethnic culture of Azeris are akin to those of Meskhetians, for whom the competition the Uzbek markets ended by their tragic flight from Uzbekistan. Since 1989 the number of Azeris in Uzbekistan has been reduced from 44.4 thousand people to 8.4 thousand in 1998.

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Migration between Uzbekistan and Armenia

Main migrants between Uzbekistan and Armenia are Armenians. Migration directions are as follows: mainly from Uzbekistan to Russia (-4653), to Armenia (-2756) and to Uzbekistan from Azerbaijan (+1542). Armenians living in Uzbekistan specialize in manufacturing and selling industrial consumer goods, and are engaged in the service sector (car repair, making garments and footwear, and so on). In 1990s conditions for doing business appeared to Armenians to be more favourable in Russia than in Uzbekistan. Net migration of Armenians between 1989 and 1998 resulted in (-6,499) people. Since 1989 the number of Armenians in Uzbekistan has been insignificantly reduced from 50.5 thousand to 45.8 thousand in 1998.

Migration between Uzbekistan and Georgia

Net migration of Georgians from 1989 to 1998 was (-614) people. The Uzbekistan - Georgia migration balance over the 10 years resulted in (-426) people. It had been expected to see the Meskhetians go from Uzbekistan to Georgia since they had been deported from there to Uzbekistan, however, after the conflict in Fergana with Uzbeks they fled mainly to Russia, and in smaller numbers to Azerbaijan.

MIGRATION OF DEPORTED PEOPLES

Background

Between 1936 and 1952 more than 3 million people selected on the basis of their loyalty to the enemies of the USSR (Germany, Poland, Japan, Turkey, and etc.) were deported, that is, put into wagons and carried thousands kilometers away to central Siberia or to the republics of Central Asia. In total, more than 20 nationalities suffered, including eight entire nations which had been taken away from their homelands. Of these, one was non-Orthodox Christians (the Volga Germans), another Buddhist (Kalmyks), and the other six Muslim (Chechens, Ingush, Karachai, Balkars, Crimean Tatars and Meskhetians). In 1942 the government was going to deport to Siberia about 200,000 Karakalpaks, and in March 1953 soviet government had ready-made plans to deport to Siberia and Far East 2.5 million soviet Jews.

The Eight Deported Nations

Nation	Deportation Date	Number of people deported
Volga Germans	Sept 1941	366,000
Karachai	Nov 1943	68,000
Kalmyks	Dec 1943	92,000
Chechens	Feb 1944	362,000
Ingush	Feb 1944	134,000
Balkars	Apr 1944	37,000
Crimean Tatars	May 1944	183,000
Meskhetians	Nov 1944	200,000
TOTAL:		1,442,000

Some Other Ethnic Groups Forcibly Transferred 1936-1952

Group	Year	Country	Number
Poles	1936	Ukraine > Kazakhstan	60,000
Koreans	1937	Vladivostok > Kazakhstan/Uzbekistan	172,000
Poles/Jews	1940-41	Ukraine & Belarus > N. Siberia	380,000

In total about 1.2 million soviet Germans had been deported to Siberia and Central Asia, including 843,000 Germans who in 1941-52 had been moved from Saratov oblast and Ukraine to Central Asia. In 1943-1944 eight thousand people from other North Caucasus ethnic groups were deported from the North Caucasus to Central Asia. In May 1944 just within two days 183,000 Crimean Tatars along with 8,000 other Crimeans were sent by trains to Central Asia. 45,000 representatives of other Crimean ethnic groups were also deported to Central Asia in 1944.

The republican newspaper *Pravda Vostoka* reported that during the pre-war period and the years of war 600,000 Koreans, Germans, Balkars, Crimean Tatars, Meskhetians and Greeks were deported to Uzbekistan. The country received 1,200,000 evacuated people including 200,000 children.

By the time the USSR collapsed, three of these nations -- Volga Germans, Crimean Tatars and Meskhetians -- continued to be denied the right to return to the land of their ancestors. From 1992 in total 850,000 soviet Germans have been allowed and assisted to emigrate to Germany, although they still were not allowed to return to Volga regions. The problem of these nations forcibly moved from their native land during the World War II (Germans, Crimean Tatars and Meskhetians) is still far from being resolved and now receives special attention of the politicians and international organizations.

Table 8. Migration of Formerly Deported Peoples (1989-1999)

Nation	Deported		To	Number of people	Net Migration
	When	From			
Crimean Tatars	1942	Crimea	Uzbekistan	Data unavailable	-105234
Volga Germans	1942	Volga regions	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan	
		Data unavailable			-31819
Meskhetians	1942	Georgia	Uzbekistan	Data unavailable	-80000
Koreans	1930s	Far East	Uzbekistan	Data unavailable	-17307
Kurds	1940s	Iran/Azerbaijan		Data unavailable	-685

Crimean Tatars

Only in 1967 Crimean Tatars were officially cleared of accusations of collaboration with Turkey and Germany, enemies of the USSR during the World War II. However even after that they were still denied permission to return to Crimea, despite a long-lasting and well organized campaign aimed to reclaim their rights to return. In 1988 a small group was able to return to Crimea and take possession of unoccupied land plots. Since 1990 they began to return in masses. By 1996 almost all Crimean Tatars from the CIS countries (about 250,000 people) returned to their homeland. They were greeted with an outward hostility by the representatives of other ethnic groups inhabiting the peninsula where political situation was already quite complicated.

In 1989 about 188,800 Crimean Tatars lived in Uzbekistan. From 1989 to 1998 37,979 Crimean Tatars moved from Uzbekistan to Ukraine (Crimea), and 1,434 people arrived which resulted in the net migration of (-36545) people. In addition, another 18,171 Crimean Tatars left Uzbekistan for unspecified destinations; net migration constituted (-17183) people. On our assumption, most of them also moved to Crimea. According to the official data, total net migration of Crimean Tatars in Uzbekistan constituted (-55725) by the early 1999.

The same sources report that between 1989 and 1999 187,615 people moved to Ukraine, and 32,743 arrived from there. Net migration was (-154872). The most numerous groups were Russians (-20239), Ukrainians (-9881) and Tatars (-111718). Given that 36,545 definitely are Crimean Tatars, experts maintain that the absolute majority of the remaining 75,173 departed Tatars are not just Tatars but Crimean Tatars whose passports simply read 'Tatarî'. Therefore, according to our estimates, the net migration of Crimean Tatars from Uzbekistan over the last ten years constituted about 105 thousand people.

Meskhetians

In November 1944 200,000 Meskhetians along with several other small ethnic groups, their neighbors, were forcibly sent to Central Asia. The reason for their deportation was the accusation of collaboration with Turkey during the Second World War. Meskhetians were the last ethnic group to be cleared -- not until 1968 -- of accusations of treason (in fact, they have never been accused officially). Due to hostile attitudes of Georgia's local population only 300 Meskhetians were able to return and stay in Georgia. After 1956 several thousands of Meskhetians moved to Azerbaijan. The majority of the rest (106,000 people) lived in Uzbekistan until the moment when in 1989 on one of the market places in Fergana a fighting broke out between Meskhetians and Uzbeks. Street fights continued for two weeks and left about 100 dead. The situation became so dangerous that Moscow had to dispatch troops to evacuate from Uzbekistan about 70 thousand Meskhetians. Most of them (about 40,000) left for Azerbaijan which granted them refugee status. In 1994-95 about 5,000 Meskhetians left Russia and moved to Azerbaijan. Of the 90,000 Meskhetians 16,000 settled in Krasnodar oblast of Russia, another 13,000 -- in Krymskii, Abinskii and Apsheronskii districts and in rural areas around Belorechensk; the rest settled in the central regions of Russia.

Since 1989 statistical institutions of Uzbekistan have not had any data on the number of migrant Meskhetians.

Germans

By the end of 1995 1,376,000 soviet Germans left the USSR (CIS) for Germany to stay, arriving at the rate of some 200,000 per year. Between 1989 and 1998 40,575 Germans left Uzbekistan, and 8,756 arrived, resulting in the net migration of (-31,819). Among them 20,734 left the CIS territory presumably for Germany, and 208 arrived from the CIS to Uzbekistan. Net migration is (-20526) people. On average, between 1989 and 1995 from 3 to 6 thousand people per year left Uzbekistan. Since 1996 about 1.2 thousand Germans have been leaving Uzbekistan every year, which is probably connected with the introduction of entry quota by the German government. By the year 1999 the estimated number of Germans living in Uzbekistan should be about 6,000. Primary destinations of migrations are Germany (about 70%), Russia and other CIS countries (about 30%).

Koreans

In 1997 the sojourn of Koreans in Uzbekistan counted its 60th year. In total 75 thousand Koreans were deported to Uzbekistan in 1937. By the early 1989 already 183,000 Koreans inhabited Uzbekistan. Between 1989 and 01.01.1999 81,338 people left Uzbekistan, and 64,003 arrived to the country; net migration from Uzbekistan constituted (-17307) people. Koreans mainly go to Russia (-10,938) and Ukraine (-1,636). More than half of the migrant flow falls on the two years' period between 1994 and 1995. On our opinion, this can be explained by the fact that the most mobile Koreans began to explore Russian cities and rural areas of Ukraine. In the 60s-70s the labor of Koreans was extensively used in agriculture. From the 80s-90s, due to the shortage of arable land and continuing depreciation of the value of labor Koreans gradually began to quit the rural sector of republican economy. Since 1998 migration balance did not exceed [become less than] (-1,000) people. This proves that there is a tendency for Koreans to move out of the country to various destinations including the Russian Far East where their growing community is supported by South Korea. On the whole, Koreans are not inclined to migrate from Uzbekistan as they occupy comfortable economic niches owing to their enterprise in the spheres of trade, industry, service and banking, and to the support which the South Korean capital finds in the community of 180,000 Koreans living in the republic.

Kurds

In the late 1940s a group of Kurds (number unknown) migrated from Turkey and Iran to the USSR. The group provided support to the USSR on the Turkish and Iranian territory during the World War II. This group together with the group of Kurds from Azerbaijan (Lachinskii district) had been deported to Central Asia. The reason for deportation, according to some historians, was their initiative to create Kurd autonomy or republic on the territory of Azerbaijan. The exact number of Kurds living in Uzbekistan is unknown. Of the total number of Uzbekistan's Kurds (-685) people migrated to the CIS countries and outside their boundaries between 1989 and 1999.

Kalmyks

During the World War II a group of Kalmyks was deported to Uzbekistan. Neither their faith, nor the number of the deported is known. Experts hold that almost all of them perished during those years somewhere near the Aral Sea.

ETHNIC MIGRATION

The scale of ethnic group migration is shown in the annex "Migration of Ethnic Groups from 1989 to 1998".

Some of the groups almost entirely left Uzbekistan. Among them are Greeks, Ashkenazi Jews, Germans, Georgians and Azeris. Other ethnic groups, such as Russians, Tatars, Ukrainians, and Belorussians remain among potential emigrants.

In the near future migration trends will be influenced by relatively numerous groups which by 1999 counted:

Russians	1,091,000
Tatars	200,000
Bashkirs	approx. 30,000
Jews	approx. 50,000
Armenians	approx. 45,000

At least 10% of these groups will move to Russia.

10-20% of 99,000 Ukrainians is likely to migrate to the European part of the CIS, mainly to Russia.

About one third of 102,000 Crimean Tatars are ready to migrate to Ukraine (Crimea).

Since 1989 Kazakh (approx. 50,000 people) and Karakalpak (approx. 30,000) emigrants constituted the major portion (up to 90%) of outbound migration from Aral Sea area to other regions of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Since 1996 emigration from the Aral Sea area to Kazakhstan began to decrease significantly, with some evidence of a reverse movements from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan.

About 10-15% of Kyrgyz people whose number in the republic in 1998 was about 224 thousand, together with Turkmen who by that time counted about 150 thousand, shall continue the process of ethnic emigration to the countries of their origin.

The number of Tajiks who by 01.01.99 counted about 1,240,000, shall grow at the rate of approximately 5% per year (taking into account migrants from Tajikistan).

Central Asian Jews of whom about 55 thousand remained by 1998, continue migrating to Israel and the USA. According to the Jewish Agency, since 1989 64,500 Jews left Uzbekistan for Israel. Most of Bukharan Jews are leaving the land where their ancestors settled already in 12-13 centuries. (iBBCi, 26.08.96).

ECOLOGICAL MIGRATION

In all there are three officially recognized areas in Uzbekistan where environmental pollution is thought to bring serious threat to human life. Dangers come in the shape of encroaching desert and contaminated rivers in the Aral Sea area, Navoi province and in Fergana Valley which is being polluted by

- waste from Tajik aluminum plant (Tursunzade city);
- rivers flowing from Kyrgyzstan which are contaminated by the waste from uranium, mercury and antimony production;
- industrial and agricultural installations, as well as waste from thickly inhabited areas where people experience growing deficit of land and water for their economic needs.

Large areas of Uzbekistan have been seriously affected by intensive farming and irrigation practices adopted in the 60s when central planning turned the region into a cotton growing area. As cotton still makes up a major portion of the country's export, and the population continues the intensive exploration and exploitation of the new territories, environmental problems continue to grow.

Our estimates show that the number of ecological migrants from the Uzbekistan portion of the Aral Sea area in the 1990s was:

- to Kazakhstan: approx. 30,000 people;
- to Turkmenistan: approx. 4,000 people;
- to other provinces of Uzbekistan: approx. 20,000 people.

The Aral Sea

According to the estimates, about 2 million people live in the most badly affected regions of Uzbekistan (Aral Sea area and Fergana Valley). Data are available to prove that these people have serious health problems, and that infant mortality rate increased dramatically in the early 90s (from 40 to 100 per 1000 born), and that there is a steep increase in the number of people with tuberculosis. Before the 1990s areas near the Aral and Caspian Seas had been used for subsurface nuclear tests, and since the 50s till the late 80s the Aral Sea territory hosted soviet military testing-sites for chemical and biological weapons, and the consequences of these activities for human health and the environment have not been studied yet.

The exact number of ecological refugees and displaced people is as hard to define as it is to distinguish between economic and ecological reasons for migration. Most probably, the number of migrants from the Uzbekistan portion of the Aral Sea area exceeds 50,000 people.

Data obtained in the course of the social surveys performed in 1995-1998 showed that for the quarter of a million migrants from the Aral Sea area the primary reason for migration was their concern about the quality of the environment.

Increasingly poor social, economic and environmental conditions in the Aral Sea area and Fergana Valley with their complex ethnic distribution may cause not only further migration, but also ethnic conflicts between Tajiks, Kyrgyz and Uzbeks competing for increasingly limited natural resources. In the years of scant precipitation economic competition for water resources in the Aral Sea area may potentially cause migration of about 300,000 refugees from the Uzbekistan's portion of the Aral Sea area to other regions of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Russia, and Kazakhstan.

Deteriorated environment may lead to the increase in the number of migrants from Navoi province (Kyzylkum desert) where environmental pollution still continues and affects the

sources of potable water which are being contaminated by the existing mining and chemical industries.

RIGHT FOR CITIZENSHIP

In 1995-96 the CIS countries began to introduce national passports to replace the soviet ones. Some people in Uzbekistan had to make a difficult choice, and since these individuals had neither been nor become citizens of a country and did not receive new passports by the time the appropriate law became effective in that particular country, they could not claim its citizenship. Some of the ethnic groups, such as Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, etc who lived in Uzbekistan fall into this category. Because of the lack of legal protection from particular national authorities, stateless people may be tempted to move in order to seek such protection elsewhere. This is one of the reasons why some people leave Central Asia. However, others in the same circumstances prefer to stay in their old domiciles either because they do not feel particularly threatened, or because they fear that moving to another place will make their social and financial situation even worse.

In 1998 Uzbekistan government paid particular attention to the fact that people normally changed their soviet passports only when there was a big necessity to do so (expiration of validity as an individual reached the age of 25 or 45, travelling outside the CIS, the loss of passport, and etc.). This concern of the government resulted in the launching of information campaigns and in some cases -- in more concrete secret actions aimed to change this situation. For instance, from 1998 people holding soviet passports were denied the right to submit applications to the schools of higher education, such individuals would have problems when they deal with real estate, or try to obtain certificates from their domicile, and so on. On the whole, it is certain that by 1999 the changing of passports in Uzbekistan -- and virtually for the majority of non-indigenous population the choosing of citizenship -- was practically completed as most of the people already changed their soviet passports for those of the Uzbekistan nationals.

However, certain groups (migrants and refugees from other states) in Uzbekistan are neither citizens, nor permanent residents, and as a result, have found themselves stateless. This is now the situation of migrants and refugees from Tajikistan, and Afghanistan, these who return to Uzbekistan from Russia and other countries.

Hundreds of thousands people who left or entered Uzbekistan are compelled to infringe the law and live under perpetual threat of being charged as criminals. They are the people who by force:

- are not permanent residents;
- are not citizens;
- maintain dual citizenship illegally;
- buy entry visas or non-Uzbekistan passports from the embassies of other countries for US dollars.

MIGRATION BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND THE CIS

Migration between Uzbekistan and Russia

Migration flow between Uzbekistan and Russia is an issue that needs to be addressed separately, not only because the exchange of migrants with Russia over the last decade constituted more than 40% of all migrations in and out of Uzbekistan. The peculiarity of migration to Russia lies in the multinational composition of migrants of whom Russians themselves make up 66%, Tatars -- 13%, and Ukrainians -- 4.6%.

From 1989 to January 1, 1999 729,900 people left for Russia and 197,981 arrived resulting in the net migration of (-531919). Of these the most numerous groups were: Russians - about 350,000; Tatars - about 70,000; Ukrainians - about 10,000; Azeris - about 14,000; Koreans - about 10,000; Germans - about 5,000; Armenians, Jews, and some other ethnic groups. One of the most mobile groups in the flow have been Uzbeks of whom more than 43.5 thousand moved to Russia over a decade, and 47.4 thousand of Uzbeks returned to Uzbekistan over the same period.

Positive balance of migration between Uzbekistan and Russia has been registered only with two nationalities -- Uzbeks (+3,837) and Kazakhs (+367).

Our findings show that departures to Russia reached their peak in 1994 when the total migration balance between the two countries was as high as (-126,338) people. This figure can be compared with that of 1998 when the balance was already (-38,612) people of whom Russians accounted for (-24,828).

On the whole, it can be assumed that during the next few years about 40 thousand people will be leaving for Russia every year, including approximately 25 thousand ethnic Russians.

Migration between Uzbekistan and Ukraine

From 1989 to 1999 187,615 people left for Ukraine and 32,743 people arrived resulting in the net migration of (-154872). The balance for the most numerous groups was as follows: Russians (-20,239); Tatars (-111,718) including 36,545 Crimean Tatars; Ukrainians (-9,881); Azeris, Koreans, Germans and some other ethnic groups. Migration to Ukraine shall be defined by Crimean Tatars and Koreans.

Migration between Uzbekistan and Belarus

From 1989 to 1999 12,314 people left for Belarus and 5,789 people arrived, resulting in the net migration of (-6,525). The balance for the most numerous groups was as follows: Russians - about (-4,000); Belorussians - about (-2,000), and Ukrainians -about (-500).

Migration between Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan

From 1989 to 1999 21,294 people left for Azerbaijan and 5,732 arrived, resulting in the net migration of (-15,562). The most numerous group is Azeris - about 9,000 people. Over the same period the number of people who arrived from Azerbaijan exceeded the number of departures: Armenians (+1,542), and Russians (+177).

Migration between Uzbekistan and Armenia

From 1989 to 1999 3,956 people left for Armenia and 1,363 arrived, resulting in the net migration of (-2,593). The most numerous group is Armenians (Refer to the Section «Ethnic Migration»).

Migration between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan

From 1989 to 1999 125,299 people left for Kazakhstan and 7,598 arrived, resulting in the net migration of (-49,311). The most numerous groups are Russians - about (-3,500); Kazakhs - about (-45,000); Koreans - (-285); Azeris - (-1,462); Uzbeks - about (+8,000); and Tajiks - about (+1,000). During the next 2-3 years migration between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan is expected to decrease and depend mainly on the migration of Kazakhs to Kazakhstan and of other ethnic groups from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan.

Migration between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan

From 1989 to 1999 38,835 left for Kyrgyzstan, and 55,729 arrived resulting in the net migration of (+16892) people of whom the most numerous groups are: Uzbeks - about (+18,000); Kyrgyz - about (-3,000); Tajiks - about (+1,700), and Tatars (+698). The intensity of migration between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan will depend on the migration of Kyrgyz to Kyrgyzstan and of Uzbeks to Uzbekistan, as well as on the entry/exit procedures established by the governments of these countries.

Migration between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan

From 1989 to 1999 26,129 left for Tajikistan, and 58,219 arrived resulting in the net migration of (+32,090) people of whom the most numerous groups are: Russians (+1,636); Uzbeks (+24,499); Tajiks (+3,256); Koreans (+1,202); Tatars (+716); and Kazakhs (+422). During the next 2-3 years the intensity of migration between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan will remain on the same level and depend on the entry/exit procedures established by the governments of these countries.

Migration between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan

From 1989 to 1999 27,225 left for Turkmenistan, and 19,764 arrived resulting in the net migration of (-7,461) people of whom the most numerous groups are: Uzbeks (-2,373); Turkmen (-5,592); Russians (+435); and Ukrainians (+231). The intensity of migration

between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan is going to drop substantially due to the introduction of visa regime for entry into Turkmenistan.

EMIGRATION

From 1989 to 1999 145,819 left Uzbekistan for the CIS countries, and 12,002 arrived resulting in the net migration of (-133,817) people of whom the most numerous groups are: Jews - about (-56,000); Germans - about (-20,000); Russians - about (-19,000); Greeks (-3,218); Ukrainians (-1,847); Tatars (-1,724); and Uzbeks (-1,139).

Emigration from Uzbekistan is on decline because major portion of migrants who had an opportunity to emigrate outside the CIS boundaries have already left.

Over the period between 1990 and 1993 when the emigration from Uzbekistan was most intensive, the following percentages of people left to the following destinations:

To Germany	16,9
To Israel	68,2
To Greece	3
To the USA	11,6

Emigration outside the CIS boundaries is ethnicity-based. Germans go to Germany, Jews go to the USA and Israel, Greeks go to Greece. In the near future the emigration of Jews will be sustained by the movements of Bukharan Jews.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

Data that had been available to us, made it difficult to provide a description of inter-province migration within Uzbekistan and of the ethnic composition of internal migrants, however, they allowed to give a picture of internal migrations between rural and urban areas. Over the period between 1989 and 1999 total net migration in urban settlements constituted (+197,834) people, and in rural settlements - (-159,572) people. As the result of internal migration processes 922,350 left towns, and 1,120,184 moved to the urban areas. 796,121 people arrived to the villages and 955,693 people left the rural area.

Until the early 1990s migration in Uzbekistan had an explicit urban character, and the proportion of town-dwellers was always on the increase. Between the early and the mid 1990s migration changed direction now heading for the village. From the mid 90s migration got ïurbanizedï again, i. e. the net migration from village to town began to dominate. Nowadays the proportion of town-dwellers is getting smaller due to the high birth rate in the rural area and greater share of town-dwellers leaving Uzbekistan.

Net migration within Uzbekistan to urban settlements constituted +197,834 people of whom

1,120,184 people	Arrived in towns
922,350 people	Left towns

Net migration to rural settlements constituted (- 159,572) people of whom

796,121 people	Arrived in towns
955, 693 people	Left towns

Net migration within Uzbekistan from town to village continued until the mid 1990s.

Reasons:

- Urban residents faced with the problems of getting adapted to the economic reforms and their consequences such as unemployment, high prices for real estate, consumer goods and food products;
- Significant portion of national lands was given in private possession to the population.

Net migration from village to town began after the mid 1990s.

Reasons:

- Low income and wage arrears in the collective farms, diversion of manpower from kolkhozes to private farms, private business, and to towns;
- Economic growth in the cities where the cash flow is concentrated and there is a demand for manpower.

ILLEGAL AND TRANSIT MIGRATION

We have not been able to identify the exact number of illegal and transit migrants, though it may vary from several hundreds to several thousands per year. Illegal migrants arrive to Uzbekistan mainly from Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan.

Migration Intentions of the Population of the Republic of Uzbekistan

In July 1999 during opinion poll 2,000 people (respondents) answered questions about their migration history and their migration intentions. Respondents had been selected from 131 communities in 34 cities and 89 villages. Sampling method used was two-stage national equal probability sampling. The 2,000 respondents represent a model of the entire adult population (18 and above) of the republic.

Sampling description in comparison with official statistics

The Table below shows the distribution of main demographic characteristics of respondents in comparison with official statistical reports (in %). The dates of official appear in parenthesis.

	Statistical	Sampling
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	data	weighted	Difference	unweighte d	Difference
Gender (1991)					
Men	49	46	-4	48	-2
Women	51	54	4	52	2
Age (1991)					
18-29	41	30	-10	37	-4
30-39	25	32	8	25	1
40-49	11	18	7	17	6
50-59	11	7	-5	8	-4
60 and above	12	13	0.5	13	1
Ethnic group (1989)					
Uzbek	71	77	5	79	7
Slav	9	8	-1	6	-3
Tajik	5	4.	-0.5	4	-1
Kazakh	4	3	-1	4	-0.5
Tatar	2	2	0	2	-0
Karakalpak	2	3	1	2	0.5
Other	6	3	-3	3	-3
Education (1989) *					
None	6	3	-3	3	-3
Primary	7	6	-1	7	-0.5
Secondary	20	11	-9	11	-9
High school (10 years)	41	53	12	53	12
Training school	15	11	-4	11	-5
Undergraduate	2	4	2	3	2
Graduate	9	12	3	12	2
* People of 15 years old and above.					

In the course of the study the following data and results had been obtained:

- ethnic, gender, age, education, and professional structure of the population and potential migrants;
- place of birth;
- recent migrations of the Uzbekistan population;
- prospective destinations and reasons for migration;
- attitudes towards the issue of citizenship;

Survey results are shown below in %. If the absolute values that had been reduced to 100% were less than 30, they were not considered. Standard error at 95% trust interval is equal to:

$$\text{ste}(\bar{y}) = \sqrt{\text{var}(\bar{y})} \text{ and } [\bar{y} \pm 1.96 \cdot \text{ste}(\bar{y})].$$

Population distribution by the type of settlement -- place of birth

29.7% of respondents were born in the cities, 65% in rural settlement, and 5.4% were not sure which type of settlement their birth place belonged to.

Distribution of ethnic groups by the country of origin

92.6% of respondents were born in Uzbekistan, 4% in Russia, and the rest 3.4% - in other republics. It is interesting that the proportion of women (90.4%) born in Uzbekistan is 4.6% less than that of men (95%). Assuming that each of the major ethnic groups is 100%, then:

98.2% of Uzbeks were born in Uzbekistan, and the rest were born in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan;

100% of Karakalpaks were born in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (it is the part of Uzbekistan);

92.3% of Kazakhs were born in Uzbekistan and 6.2% in Kazakhstan;

88.4% of Tajiks were born in Uzbekistan and 11% in Tajikistan;

63.8% of Tatars were born in Uzbekistan, and 25.2% in Russia, including Tatarstan.

54.5% of Slavs (Russians, Ukrainians, and Belorussians) were born in Uzbekistan, 29.3% - in Russia, and 5.8% - in Ukraine.

These data can partly explain why certain groups are, to a greater or lesser extent, prone to migration from Uzbekistan. For instance, the more people born outside Uzbekistan the ethnic group has, the more numerous are those in this group who desires to emigrate from Uzbekistan. For example, refer to Table “Distribution of ethnic groups by their willingness to change their domicile” on page 32, and the following Section.

Distribution of ethnic groups by migration mobility

26.8% of respondents at least once in a lifetime changed their place of abode, and 73.2% never did so. Assuming that each of the major ethnic groups is 100%, then (in %):

	Did change place of residence	Did not change place of residence	Total
Uzbek	23.3	76.7	100
Tajik	39.5	60.5	100
Slav	48.7	51.3	100
Tatar	42.6	57.4	100

Kazakh	27.7	72.3	100
Karakalpak	3.6	96.4	100

The main reasons why former migrants changed their place of residence last time (in %):

Reason	Total, including	Uzbek	Tajik	Slav
Deals with real estate (loss, acquisition, sale)	22.1	18.8	14.7	34.7
Change of employer or profession	10.6	8.4	2.9	13.3
Reunification with relatives	8.6	6.2	11.8	12
Change in marital status (marriage, divorce, etc.)	44.1	53.5	47.1	14.7
Attractiveness of city life	1.9	1.7	0	1.3
Poor environment	1.5	1.1	2.9	4
Looking for a job	0.9	0.8	0	13
Separation from a larger family	1.1	1.4	2.9	0
Desire to return to ethnic or cultural homeland	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.7
Other	10.3	8.1	17.7	18.7
Total	100	100	100	100

Women, more often (34.7%) than men (17.2%) changed their place of residence. This fact is connected with marriage traditions: a woman must live in her husband's family, and this often entails the change of abode.

22.3% of all respondents moved within the republic.

4.5% of all respondents left the republic to become permanent residents elsewhere, but eventually returned, mainly from Russia and Ukraine.

Almost equal proportions of migrants (50% in each) moved from village to town and from town to village.

MIGRATION INTENTION

2.5% of respondents said they were getting ready to move to another place of permanent residence. If about half of the population in the republic are people above 18, which equals 10 million people, then the number of migrants who are **preparing** to move is about 250,000 people. 96.5% firmly declared that they were not going to move anywhere. 1% of respondents were not sure whether they wanted to migrate.

Distribution of ethnic groups by their willingness to change their domicile (%)

Ethnic group	Ready to migrate	Not ready to migrate	Not sure yet	Total
Karakalpak	0	100	0	100
Kazakh	0	98.5	1.5	100
Uzbek	1.4	98.1	0.5	100
Tajik	4.7	94.2	1.2	100
Tatar	6.4	89.4	2	100
Slav	9.1	86.4	4.5	100

About 46% of all potential migrants, or about 120,000 people plan to move within Uzbekistan. 4% are not sure yet where they want to go, and the remaining 50% or 125 thousand people are going to (%):

Russia	Ukraine	Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan	Germany	Israel
26	6	6	2	2	4

As one could expect, Russia is the desired destination for the ethnic groups -- people of Russian origin and their posterity -- such as Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars, Bashkirs, and so on.

Regardless of the destination, 54% of all potential migrants want to go to towns, and 22% to villages. 24% of migrants have not yet made their choice between town and village.

Distribution of potential migrants by the period of readiness for migration (%)

Within	Total, including	Uzbeks	Slavs
3-4 months	13	9.6	21.6
12 months	20	14.3	42.9
2-3 years	27	33.3	7.2
4-5 years	10	19	0
6 years and more	12	14.3	6.9
Indefinite time	18	9.5	21.4
Total	100	100	100

Distribution of potential migrants by reasons for readiness to migrate (%)

Primary reasons why the former migrants are ready to change their place of residence are as follows:

Reason	Total, including	Uzbeks	Slavs
Deals with real estate (loss, acquisition, sale)			
Reunification with relatives			
Change in marital status			
Poor environment and lack of infrastructure (water, gas, etc.)			
Looking for a job or wages			
Desire to move to the ethnic homeland or place of origin			
Lack of democracy and freedom			
Threat of civil and/or religious wars and conflicts			
Expiration of validity of the USSR passports			
Other			
Total			

Distribution of respondents by citizenship (%) (by the type of passport)

	Uzbekistan Nationals	Valid Passport of the USSR	Expired Passport of the USSR
Total, including	93.9	3.2	1.9
Uzbek	95.3	2.2	1.9
Tajik	96.5	2.3	1.2
Slav	82.5	11.7	2.6
Tatar	89.4	6.4	0
Kazakh	95.5	3	0
Karakalpak	92.7	3.6	1.8

0.5% of respondents have citizenship in other countries (Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan). Another 0.5% said their passports were lost. Among the latter 1.3% are Slavs, and 2.1% are Tatars.

Distribution of respondents in relation to the change of citizenship/ passport

7.6% of respondents are going to become Uzbekistan nationals. Assuming that every major ethnic group is 100%, then the following percentage of the groups are going to take Uzbek citizenship:

Country	Uzbek	Tajik	Slav	Tatar	Kazakh	Karakalpak
Uzbekistan	6.5	3.5	15.6	6.4	16.9	12.7
Russia	0.2	0.2	5.2	4.3	0	0
Other	2.3	3.3	6.5	4.2	1.6	0
Will not change current citizenship	91	93	72.7	85.1	81.5	87.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Distribution of respondents by reasons for taking or changing citizenship (%)

Reason	Total, including	Uzbek	Slav
No need or desire to leave Uzbekistan	17.6	16.2	32.5
Patriotism, desire to live in the country of the same identity	38.9	41.1	22.7
No need or desire to change passport	3.5	2.4	9.1
There is need and desire to leave Uzbekistan	1.5	0.6	8.4
No money to take the desired citizenship	1.3	0.4	7.1
Republican authorities demand so	1.6	1.1	5.2
To be able to make deals with real estate	0.8	0.7	0.9
Not sure	34.8	37.5	14.1
Total	100	100	100

Periods for changing citizenship are linked with the period of departure from the country. In particular, 6.7% of Slavs want to change their citizenship within 3-4 months and before their departure to Russia. 13.3% of Slavs want to change their Uzbek passport and citizenship to those of Russia within one year or after selling their homes prior to emigration. Another part of Slavs, 16.8%, want to change their citizenship within 2-5 years -- by the time they are “free” from the responsibility to stay with their relatives because of the illness, old age, study, or retirement of the latter.

Uzbekistan authorities appointed the deadline for the validity of the USSR passports as 31 December 1999. However, Russia prolonged their validity in Russia until 2005 which makes it easy for the holders of such passports in Uzbekistan to go through the procedure of taking Russian citizenship. Therefore, more than half of the Slavs who are ready to change their passport believe that they can have its validity extended and still have plenty of time to take Russian citizenship within 5 years.

We hope that an interested reader will find the results of the poll useful, and will be able to interpret the data in accordance with his objectives. Should he need to extrapolate and use the above findings as a model of the entire adult population and translate percentages into absolute values, he can do so using Tables in the Annexes.

SUMMARY

Migration in Uzbekistan between 1989 and 1999 can be characterized as follows:

- 1? Explicit nature of repatriation when migrants have been leaving for the country of origin.
- 2? Only one migration direction was dominant -- either into Uzbekistan, or from Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is involved into the second phase of national delimitation in Central Asia. Migrants are heading for the countries and communities of the same ethnic identity.
- 3? Indigenous population becomes increasingly involved into migration processes.
- 4? Village - Town direction becomes increasingly dominant.
- 5? More than 4 million people in Uzbekistan have been involved in migration and internal movements between 1989 and 1999.
- 6? About 1.9 million people have been involved in migration within the country.
- 7? Procedures of obtaining external citizenship or refugee status often
 - provoke hundreds of thousands of people to become criminals and liars;
 - make people dependent on the voluntarism of corrupt officials;
 - turn the entire groups into homeless and vulnerable and people deprived of any rights.
- 8? International Conventions and Agreements adopted in the 1950s which regulate the migration of people, have become partly outdated and need to be brought in compliance to the real situation of today. One of the highest priority steps should be to initiate the adoption of interstate agreement 'On ecological refugee status'.
- 9? Pace, scale, and tendencies of migration in Uzbekistan will remain unchanged unless the emergency events occur such as interstate, ethnic, civil, or religious conflicts, or environmental disasters.
- 10? To avoid the adverse consequences of migration, governments, international and non-government organizations must jointly take preventive actions.

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