

Main results Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Kyrgyz Republic 2023 (MICS)

Situation and main trends in the situation
of women and children
in Kyrgyzstan



National and international frameworks

Global



National

National priorities

National Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026

Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for the protection of public health and development of the healthcare system for 2019-2030 "A healthy person is a prosperous country"

Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for family support and child protection for 2018-2028

Program for the development of education in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018-2040

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN to achieve gender equality in the Kyrgyz Republic (in development)

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)



- **Nationally representative** household survey programme developed and supported by UNICEF since 1990s
- To assist countries in filling data and knowledge gaps and **tracking progress** towards national and international goals and commitments
- Previously Kyrgyzstan conducted MICS in **1995, 2006, 2014** and **2018**
- **Face to face** interviews, observations, anthropometric **measurements**, water quality **testing**, reading and numeracy **assessments**

Why and how Sustainable Development Goals will help transform our world?

The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are a universal **call to action** to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere.

These **17 goals** were adopted by all UN member states in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

MICS provides reliable and statistically rigorous data for **32 SDG indicators**. For many indicators, this is perhaps the only qualitative source of data (visiting newborns after discharge, availability of places and soap for handwashing, unmet needs for contraception, feelings of safety, etc.).



What data is collected in MICS?

Household

- Education
- Household Characteristics
- Social Transfers
- Material Deprivation
- Energy Use
- Water and Sanitation
- Water Quality Testing

Women

- Fertility/Birth History
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post-Natal Health Checks
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- HIV/Aids

Children age 5-17

- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Child Functioning
- Parental Involvement
- Foundational Learning Skills

Children under five

- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Child Discipline
- Child Functioning
- Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
- Immunization

Disaggregation

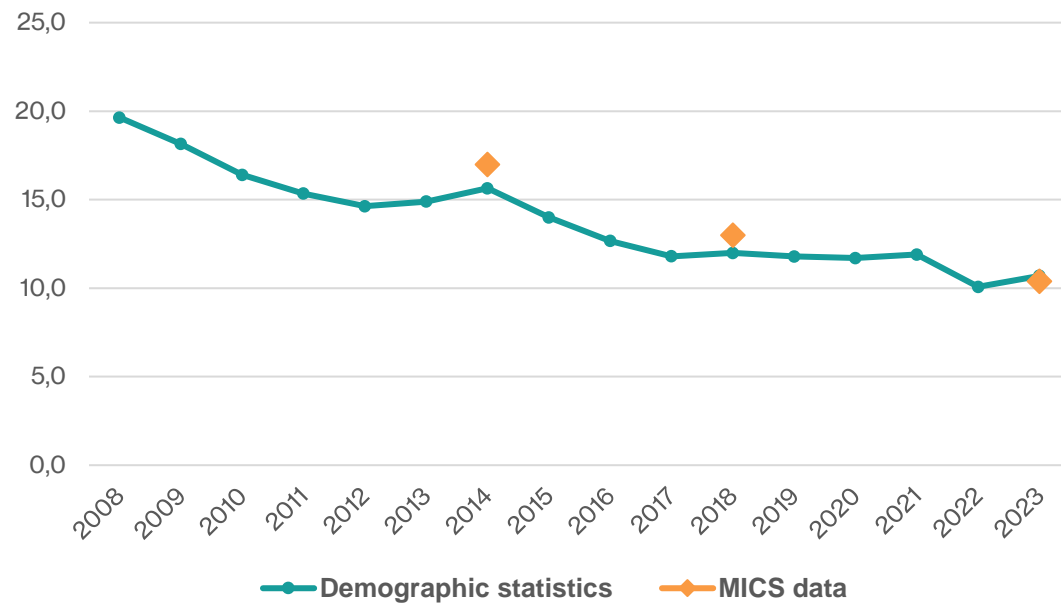
- Area of residence
- Sex
- Age
- Education
- Wealth quintiles
- Ethnicity
- Migration status
- Disability status

Neonatal and child (under 5 years) mortality:

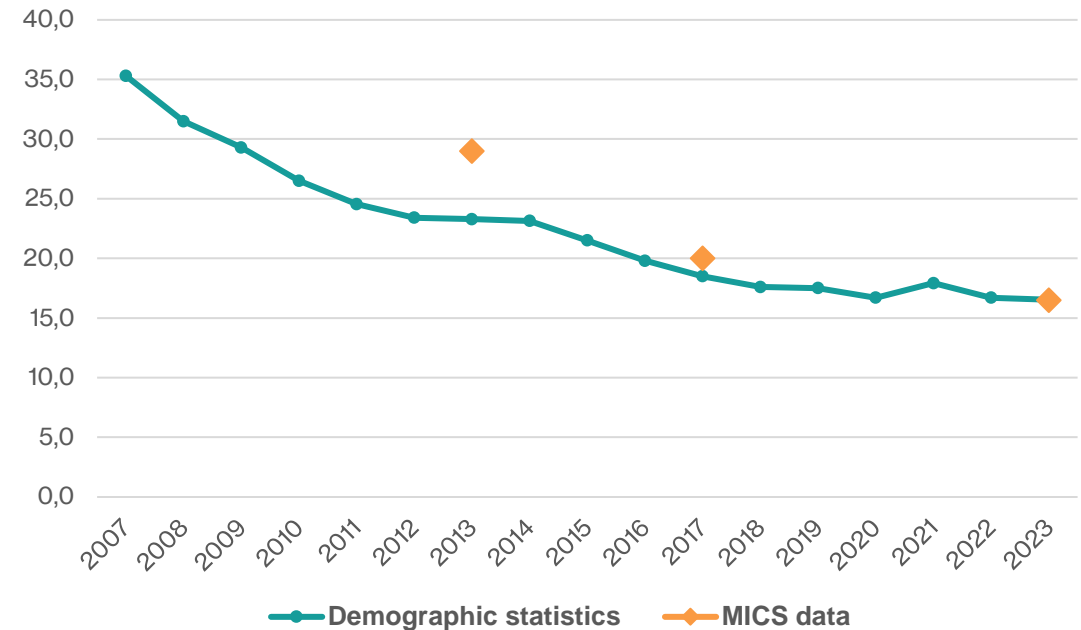
2023



Neonatal mortality rate – **10.4** per **1,000** live births



Child mortality rate (under 5 years of age) – **16.5** per **1,000** live births

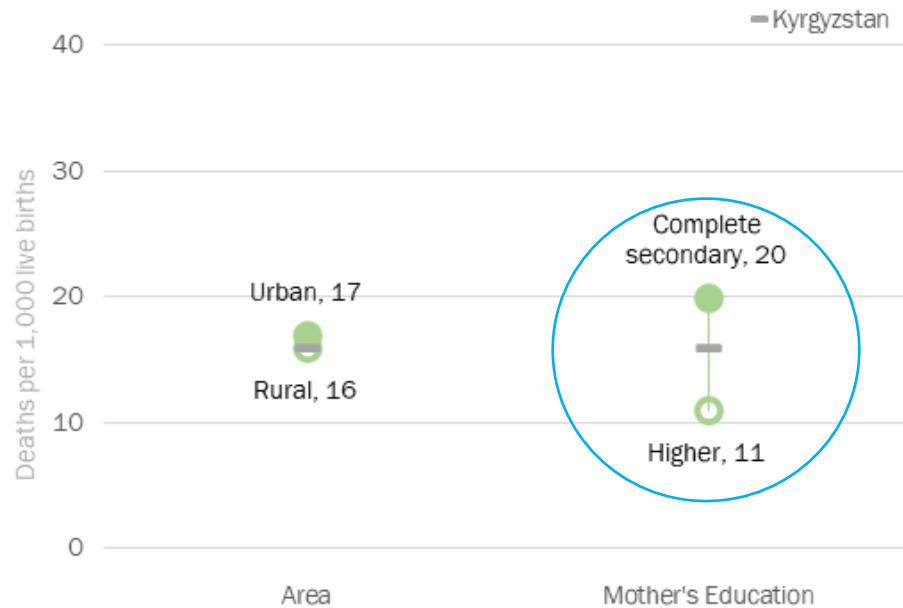


Inequality – who is at risk?

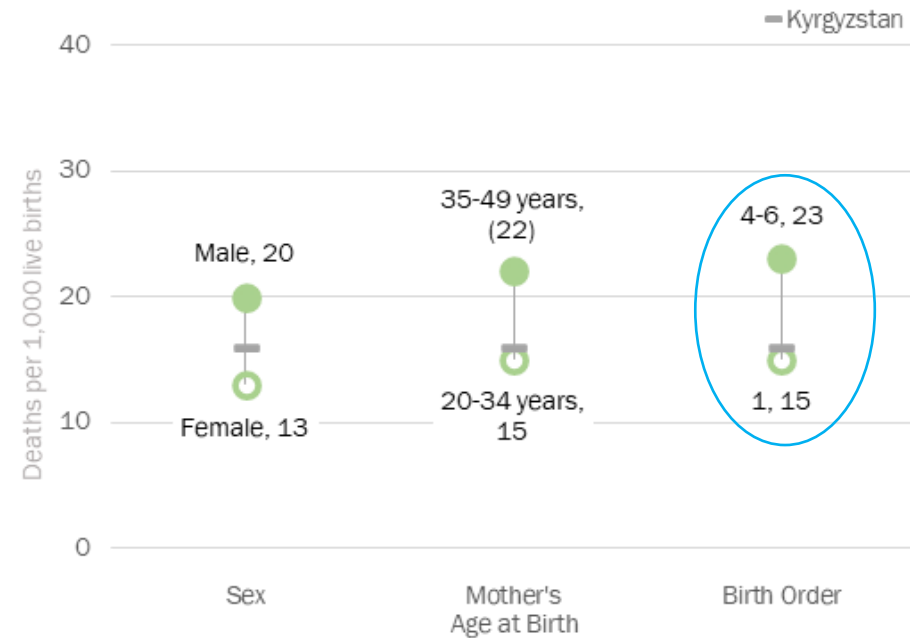


Disparities in Child Mortality

Under-5 mortality rate by socio-economic characteristics & area



Under-5 mortality rate by demographic risk factors

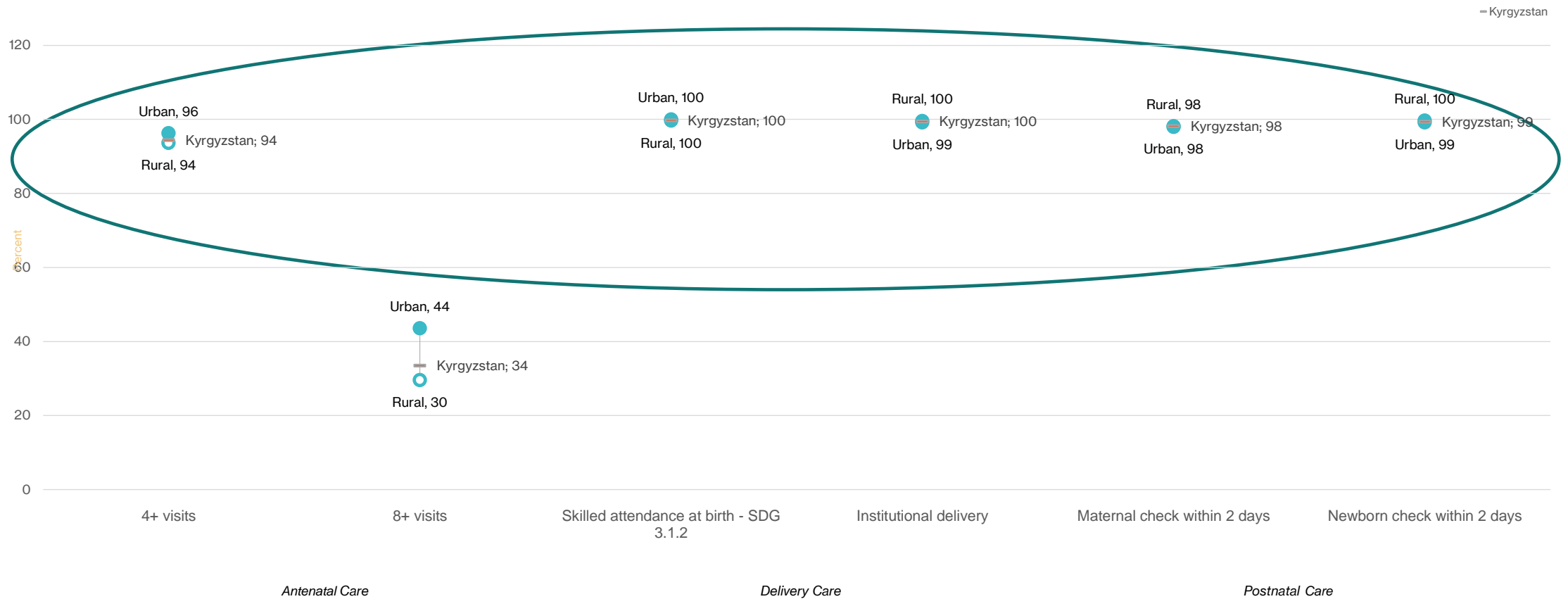


- **Over the past 15 years, there has been a steady decline in the infant mortality rate and child mortality rate under 5 years old.**
- **However, according to the data the child mortality risk factors include the education level of mothers and the birth order.**

Medical coverage



Maternal & Newborn Health Cascade by Area

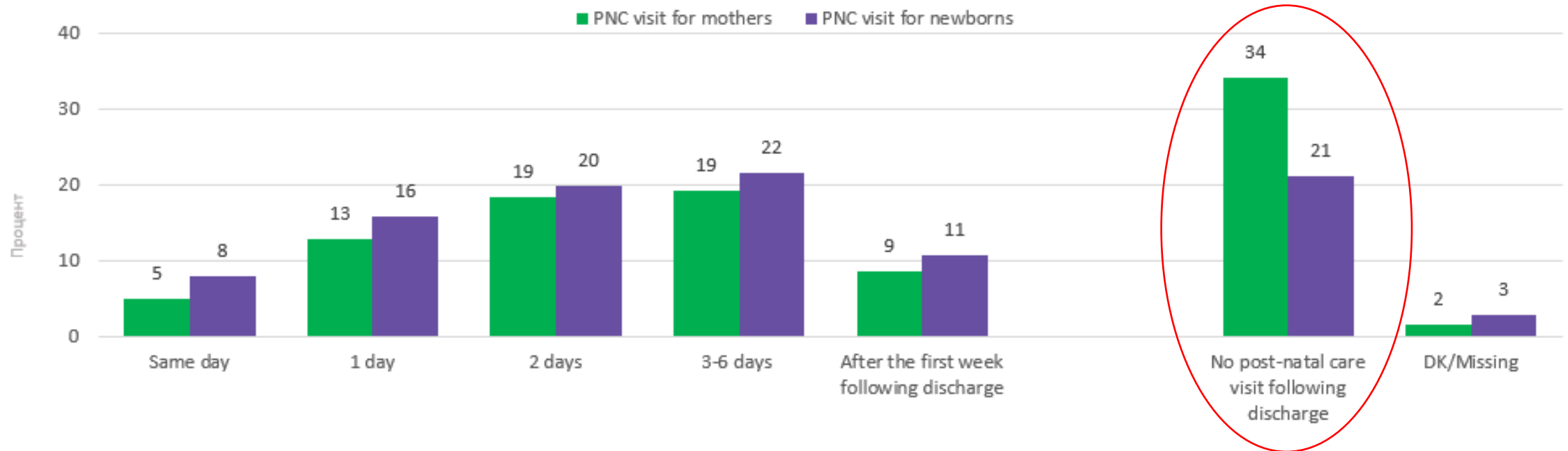




Medical coverage

2023

Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns.



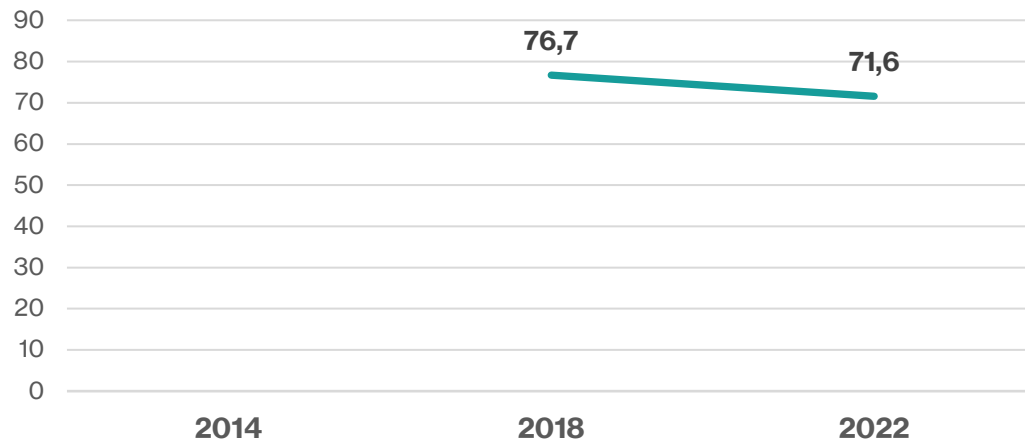
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose received a post-natal care (PNC) and child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit from any health provider after being discharged from the health facility, by timing of visit

Despite of 100% institutional delivery, there is a gap in the percentage of mothers who are not receiving the post natal care visit and the newborns.

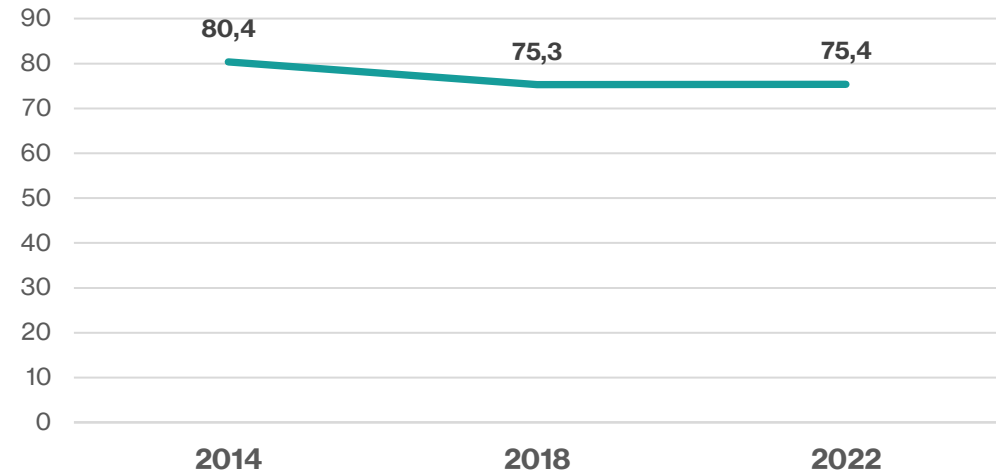
Immunization



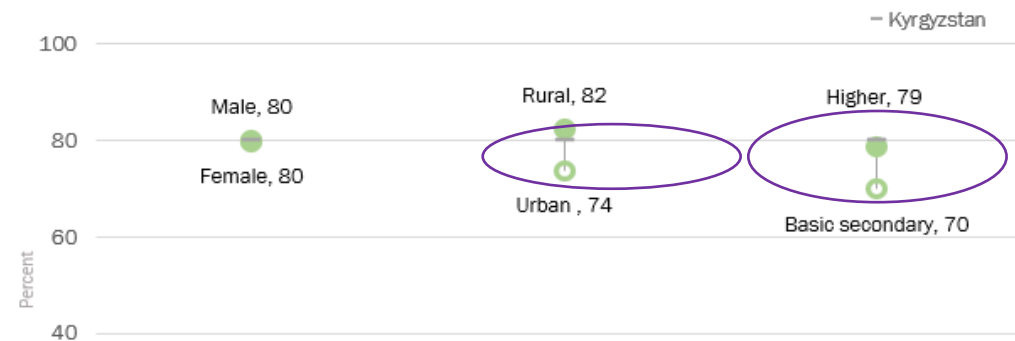
Percentage of children who are at age **12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations** at any time before the survey



Percentage of children who are at age **24-35 months had received all vaccinations** recommended in the national immunization schedule



Disparities in crude coverage: basic antigens

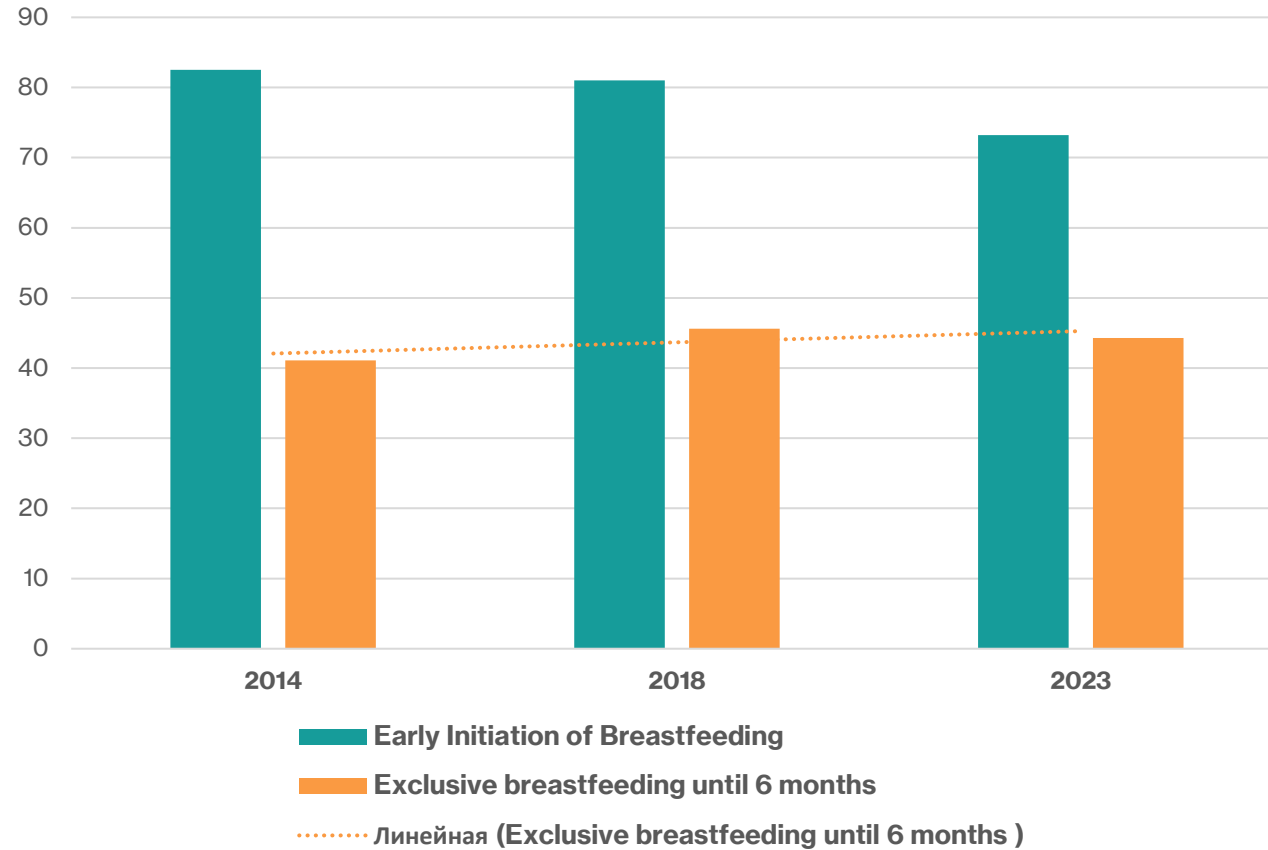


- **There is a concerning decline in full immunization coverage.**
- **Residents of urban areas are more likely to miss vaccination as well as parents with a basic secondary education.**

Breastfeeding



Trends in breastfeeding



2023



Exclusive breastfeeding until 6 months

remains low

44%

compared to

80% target

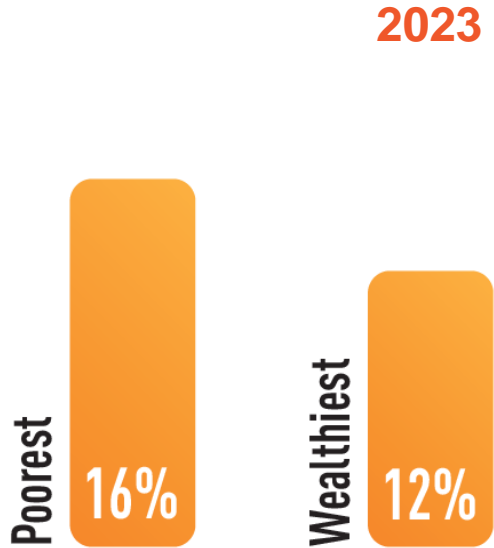


- **The percentage of exclusive breastfeeding of infants until 6 month remains low.**

Stunting



Proportion of children under 5 who are stunted, Kyrgyzstan

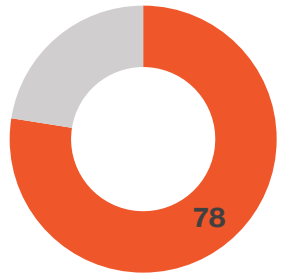


Stunting rates are higher among poor households and lower among well-off households

Nutrition

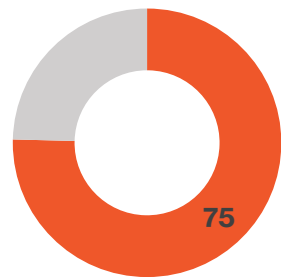


Sweet beverage



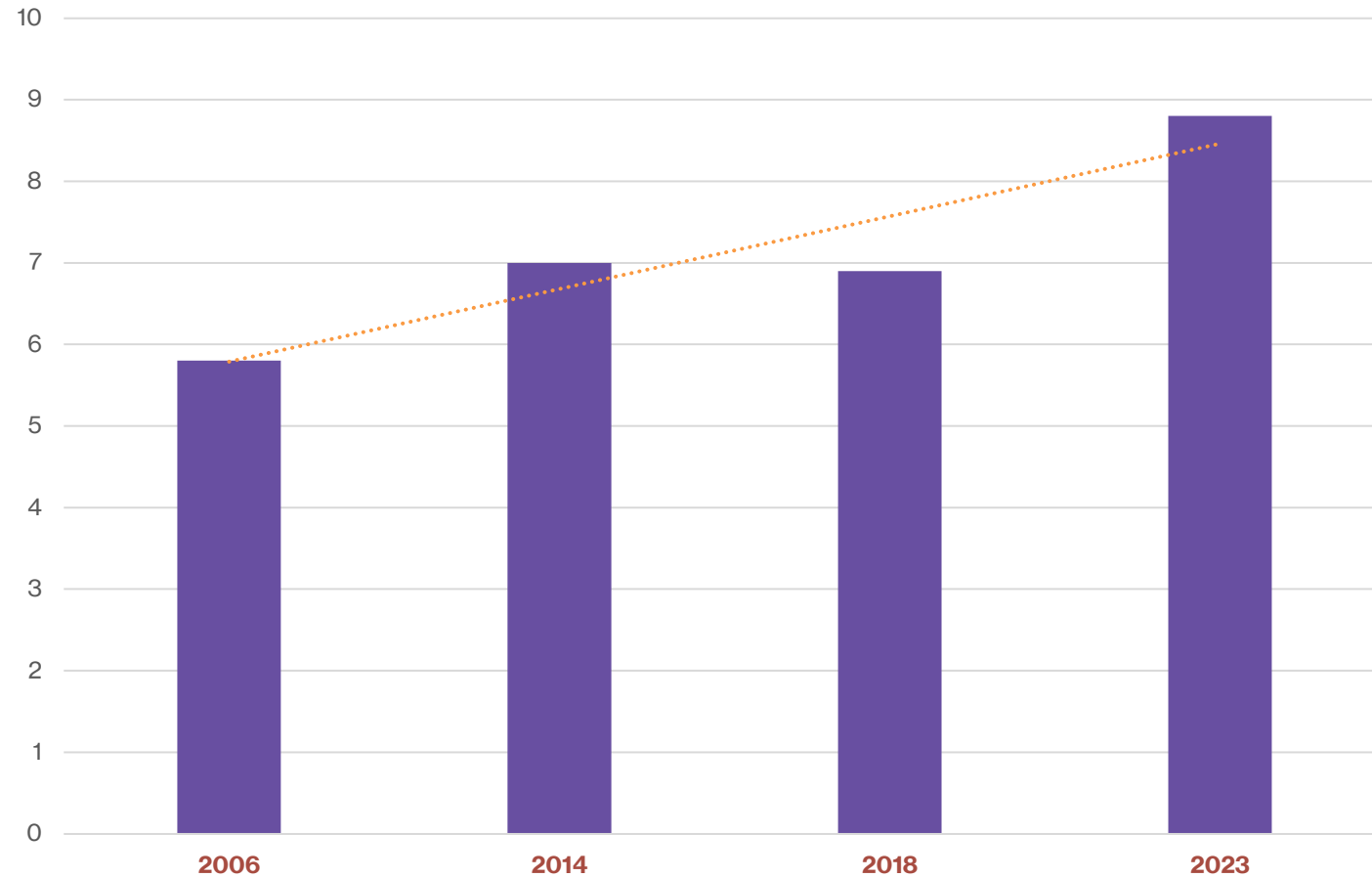
Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who consumed sugary drinks during the previous day

Unhealthy food



Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who ate unhealthy foods during the previous day

Overweight

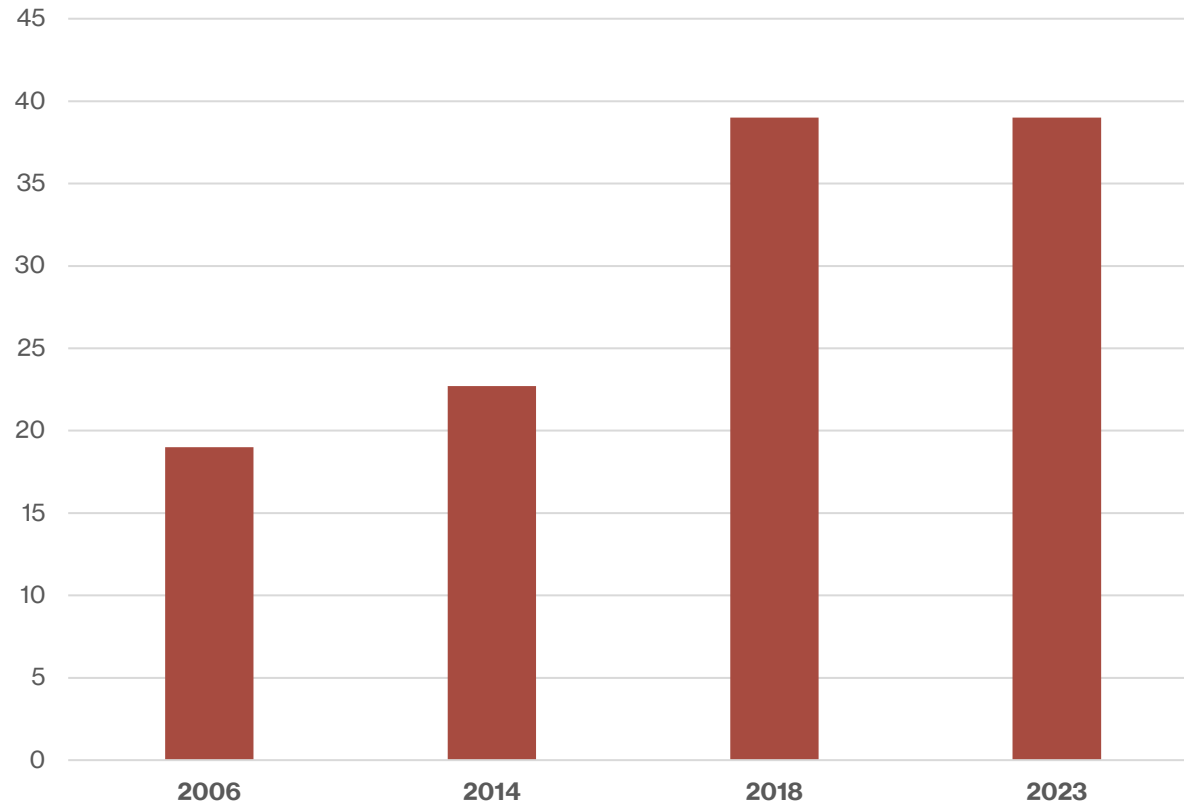


- **Stunting is moderately high at 14%, impacting the failure to grow children both physically and cognitively.**
- **The prevalence of overweight children under 5 years of age, which is emerging trend, is a serious concern.**

Early Childhood Development



Access to Early Childhood Education programmes (3-5)



2023

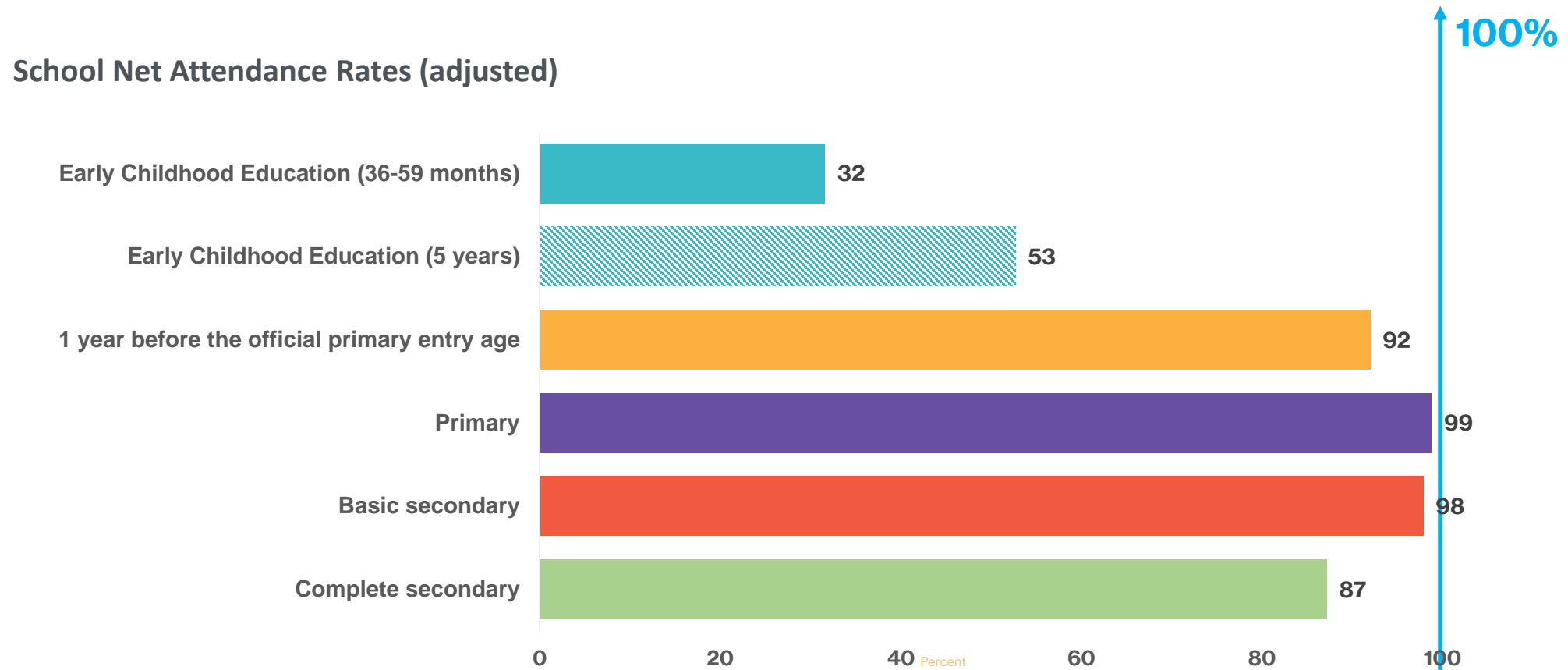
EARLY CHILDHOOD
DEVELOPMENT



39%

of children between **3 and 5**
are covered by an early
childhood development
education programme

Education: coverage

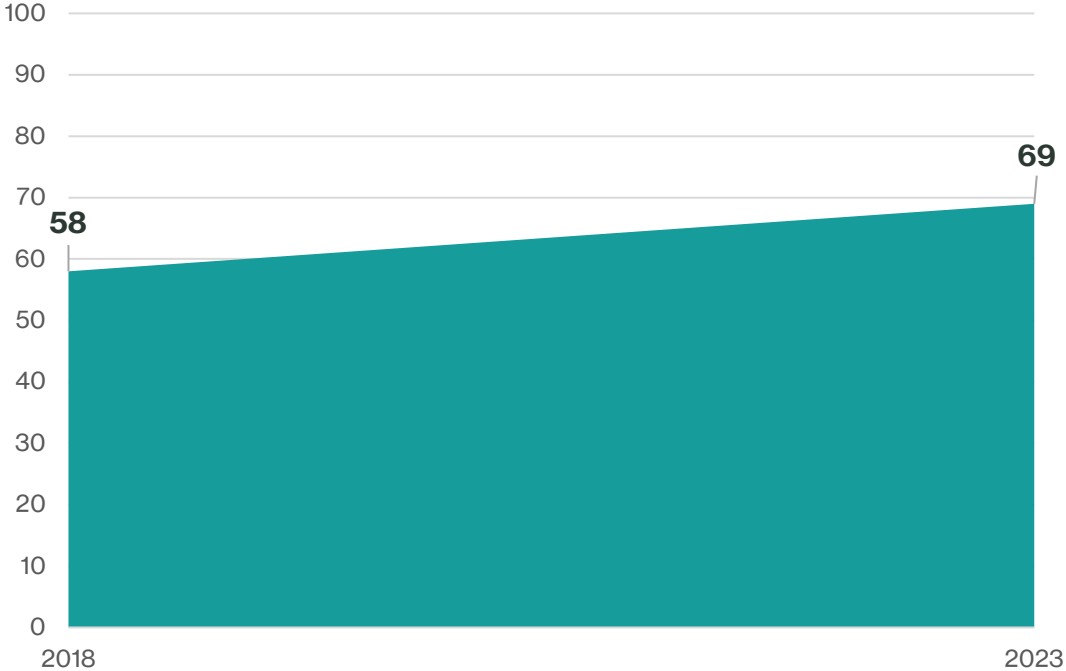


Percentage of children of intended age for level of education attending level of education for age or higher, by level of education

Education: reading and numeracy skills (age 7-14)



Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate **foundational reading skills**



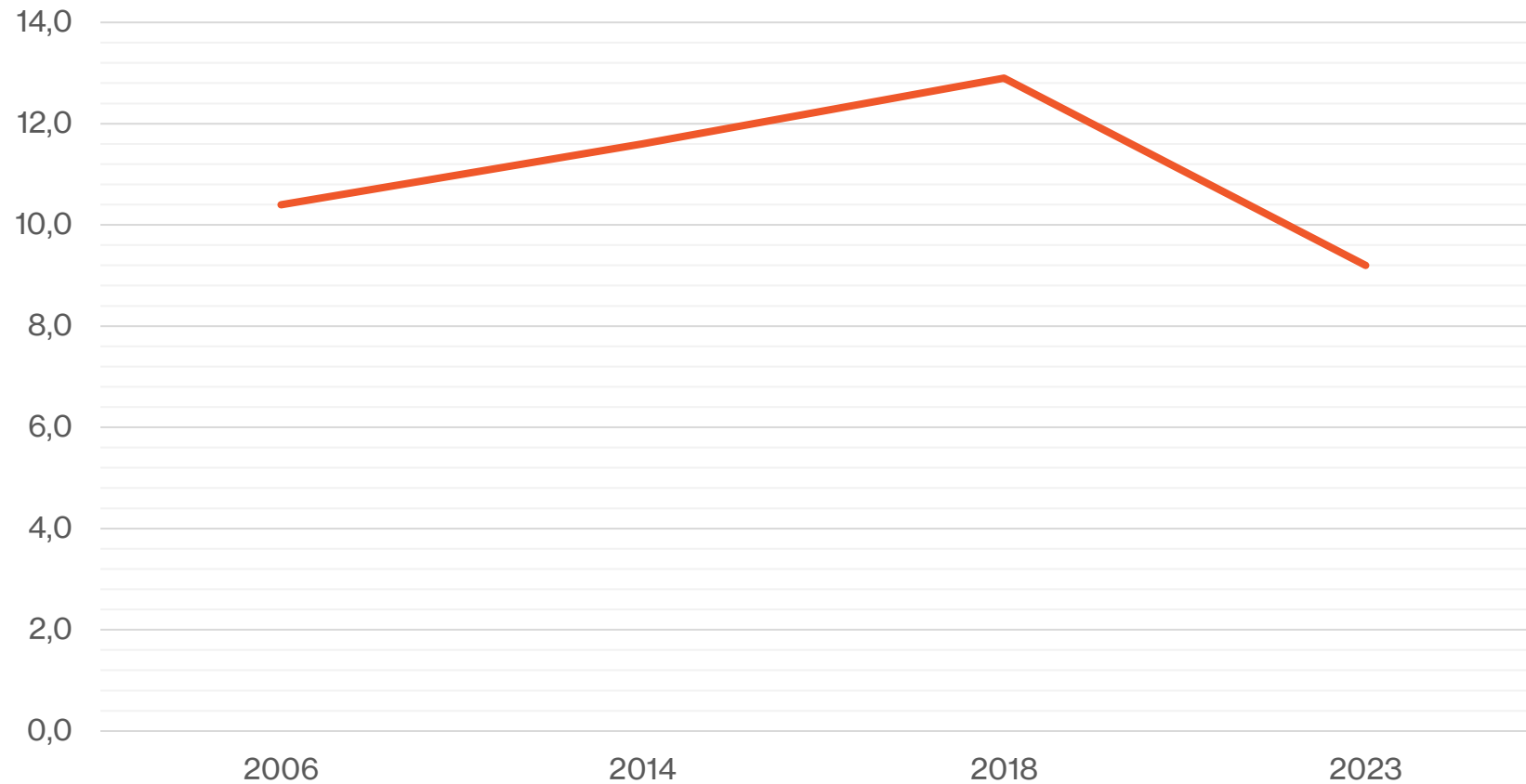
Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate **foundational numeracy skills**



Child marriage



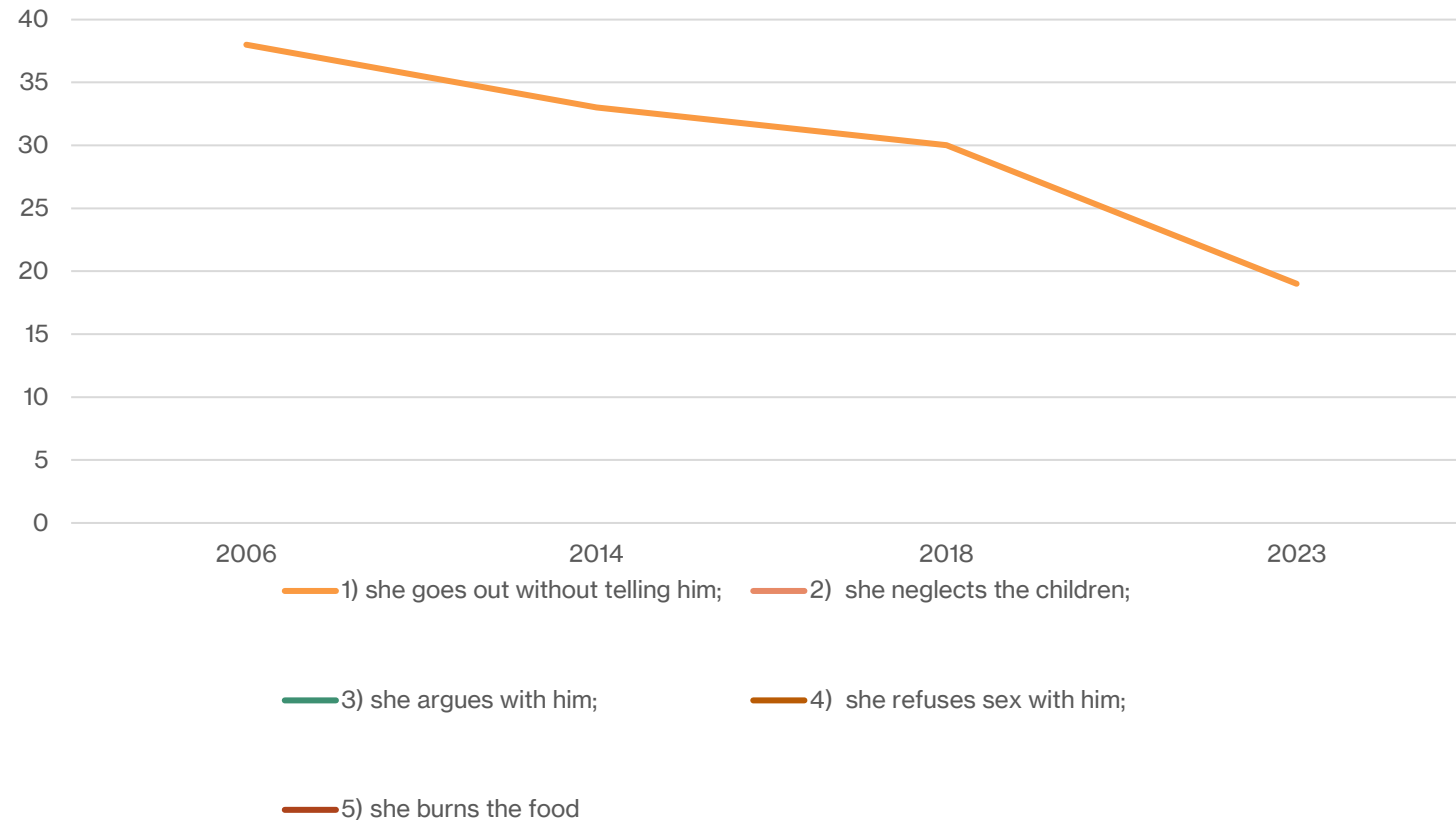
Percentage of women aged 20-24 years entered into an official or civil marriage for the first time before the age of 18



Attitude towards domestic violence



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons:



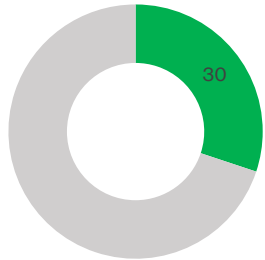
- **There is a steady decline in child marriages and positive trend in changing perceptions of gender norms.**

Child protection

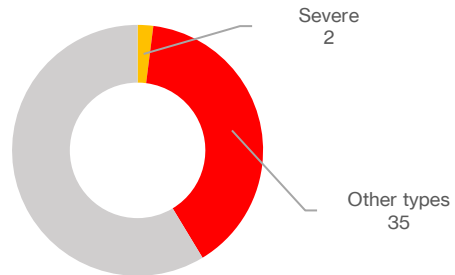


Types of Child Discipline

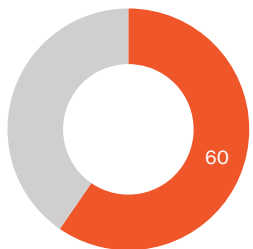
Only non-violent



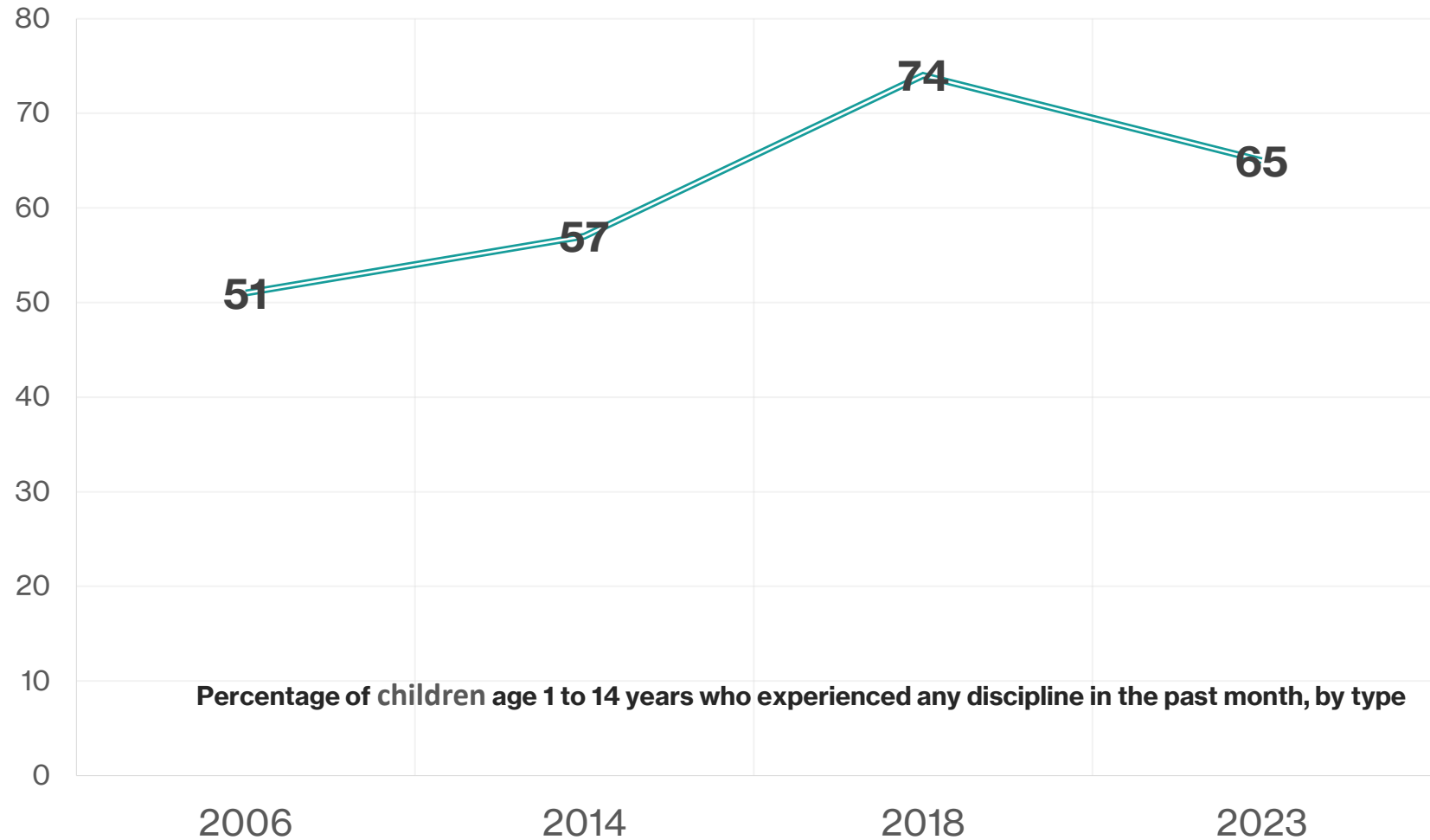
Physical punishment



Psychological aggression



VIOLENT DISCIPLINING

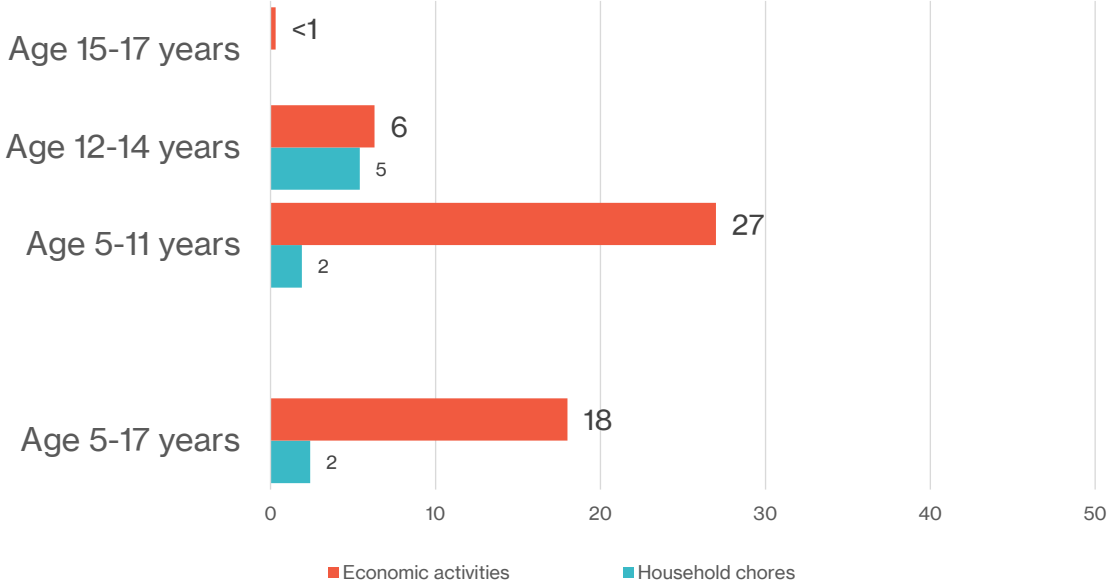


- **There is a positive trend in the decline of the violent disciplining.**

Child labour




Types of Child Labour



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age

In the Kyrgyz Republic

20%

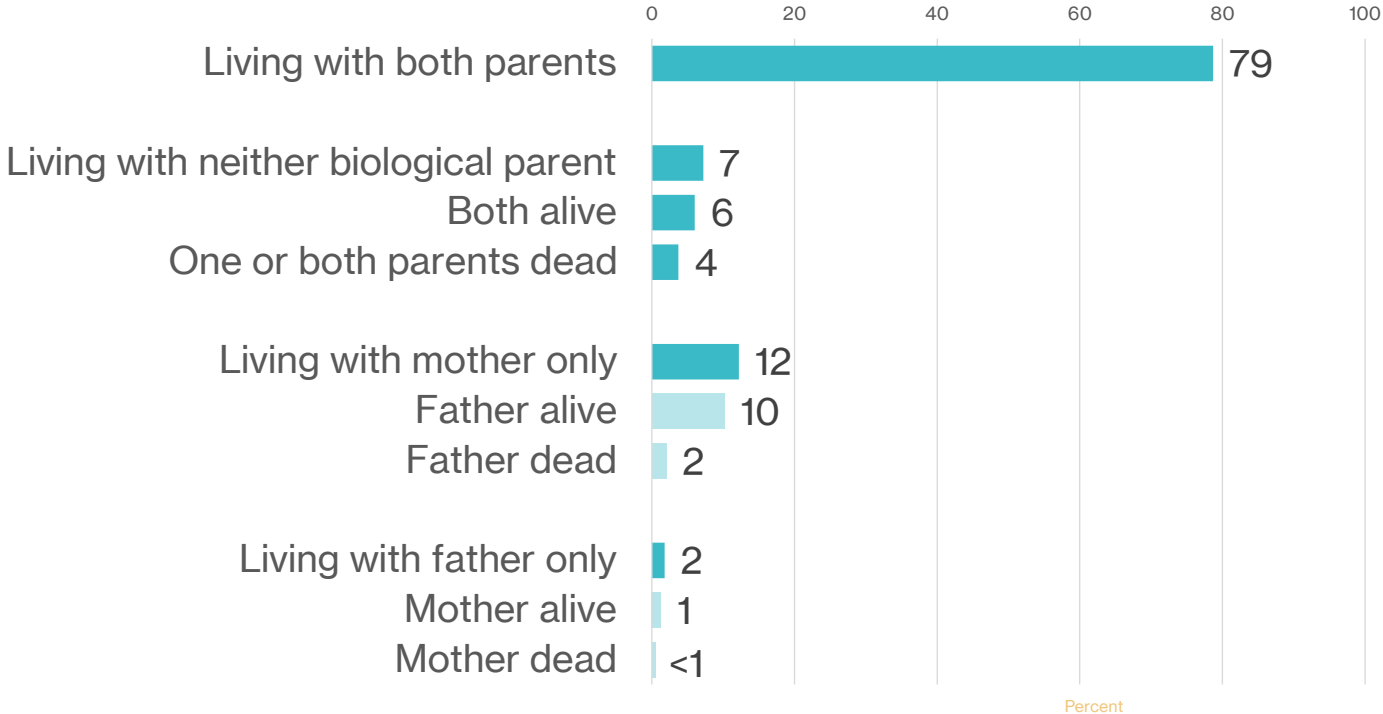


of children are engaged in child labour

Children of migrants

2023

Children's living arrangements and orphanhood



CHILDREN OF MIGRANTS



of children between 0 and 17 years old

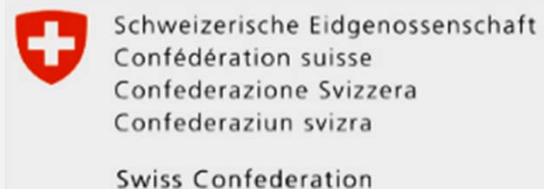
have at least one parent living abroad

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead

Other SDG indicators for which information has been updated include:

			SDG indicator	2018	2023
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[2]	Use of “clean” fuels and technologies as the basis for cooking, heating and lighting	7.1.2	19.2	22.2
Use of basic drinking water services	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	Availability of basic conditions for provision of drinking water	1.4.1	92.6	95.8
Handwashing facility with water and soap	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	Availability of a hand washing station with water and soap	1.4.1 and 6.2.1	96.3	97.6
Use of improved sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	Access to improved sanitation	3.8.1	99.9	99.5
Use of basic sanitation services	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Availability of basic sanitary and hygienic conditions	1.4.1 and 6.2.1	98.2	98.2

Thank You



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-2023 KYRGYZSTAN)

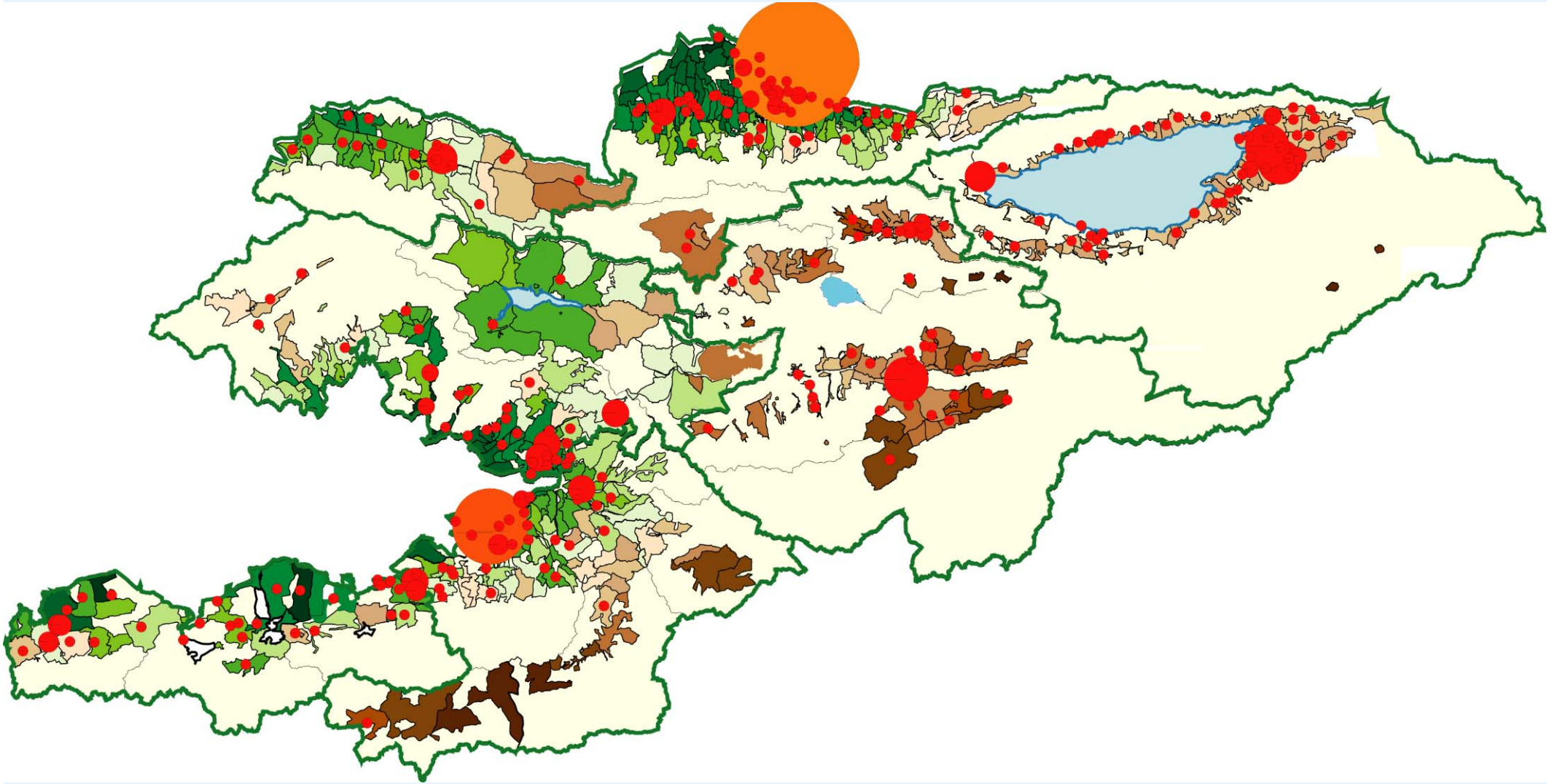


Survey Methodology

SAMPLE STRUCTURE

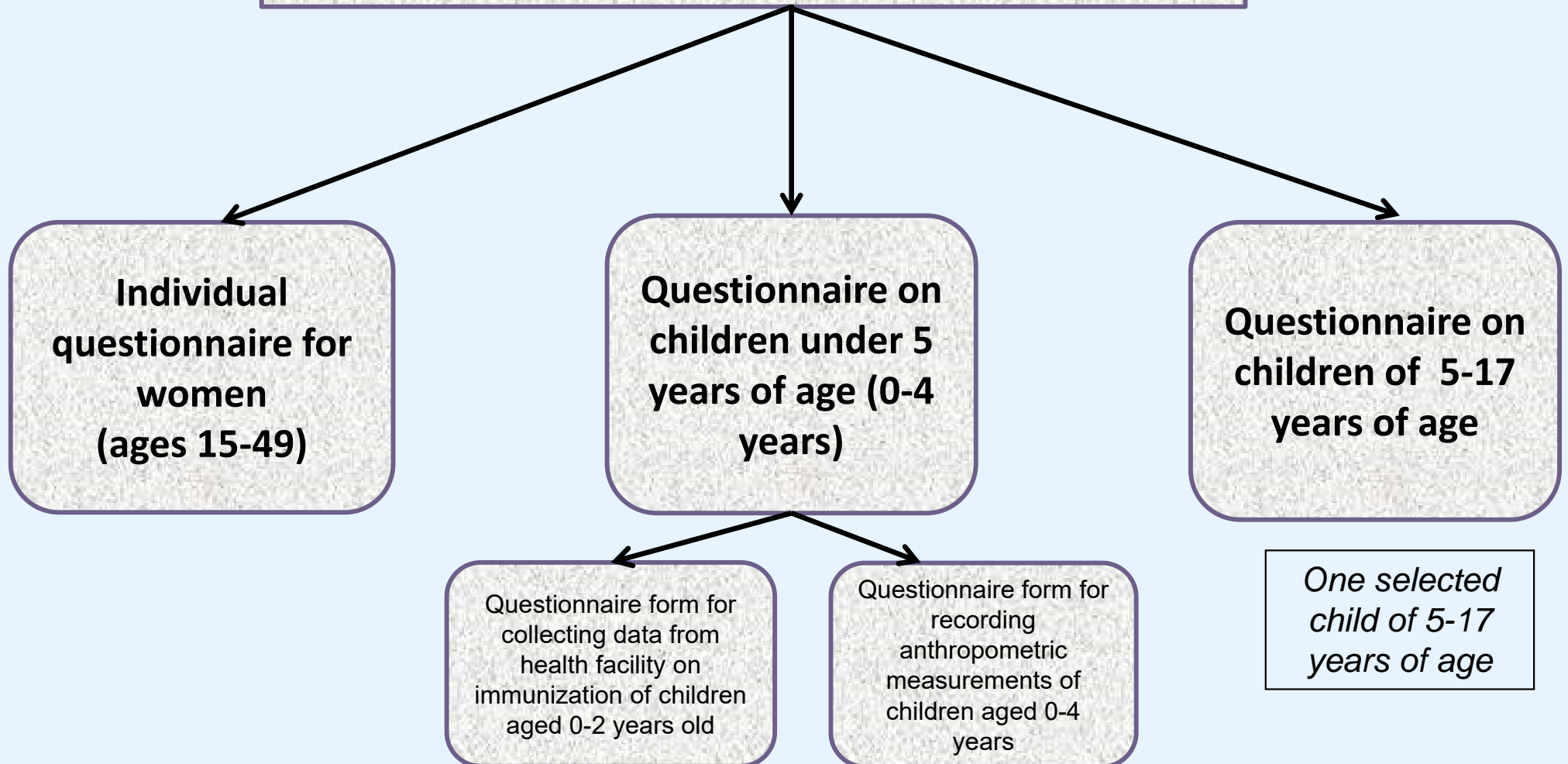
	Sample clusters			Sample households		
	Total	City	Village	Total	City	Village
Total	360	147	213	7200	2940	4260
Oblasts						
Batken	36	10	26	720	200	520
Jalal-Abad	39	11	28	780	220	560
Issyk-Kul	40	13	27	800	260	540
Naryn	40	6	34	800	120	680
Osh	37	8	29	740	160	580
Talas	40	7	33	800	140	660
Chuyskaya	40	8	32	800	160	640
Bishkek	47	47		940	940	
Osh	41	37	4	820	740	80

SAMPLE STRUCTURE



QUESTIONNAIRES

Household Questionnaire



DATA COLLECTION METHOD

The Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (**CAPI**) was used for conducting MICS.

The data collection application including the dedicated MICS data management platform is based on **CSPro** (Census and Survey Processing System) software version 7.7.

TRAINING

Data collection teams were trained on fieldwork conducted for 18 days in October 2023. The training included lectures on survey methods and questionnaire content.

Participants received full scale training on printed questionnaires followed by the training on the CAPI application, the measurers received training on measuring the length/height and weight of children under 5 years of age.

The training course included a three-day pilot survey in villages of Chui oblast and newly developed residential areas around Bishkek city.

DATA COLLECTION

Information was collected by 9 teams, each consisting of 5 interviewers, a supervisor, a measurer and a driver. Fieldwork started in November and was completed in December 2023.

Data were collected using Windows 10 tablets with a Bluetooth application for field operations, which enabled the assignments and completed questionnaires to be transferred from/to the supervisor's and interviewer's tablets.

DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

- Data were transmitted to the central office of the National Statistical Committee through the System for Streaming Files over the Internet (CSWeb) embedded in the data management application installed on supervisors' laptops.
- During data collection, as well as after fieldwork was completed, the data were edited according to the editing process described in the standard MICS-6 documentation.
- The data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (**SPSS**) version 23 Software.
- The model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were tailored.
- Drafting interim report and interpretation of data involved subject matter experts representing public and civil sectors and international organizations (20-24 May 2024).

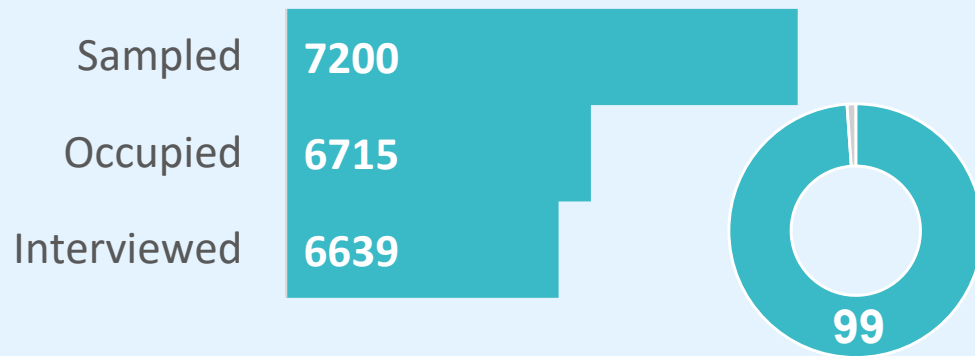
DATA EXCHANGE

- Unique identifiers obtained during interviews, such as location and names, will be removed from the datasets to ensure confidentiality.
- The depersonalized data will be posted on the official website of the National Statistical Committee and the MICS UNICEF website, which can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes.

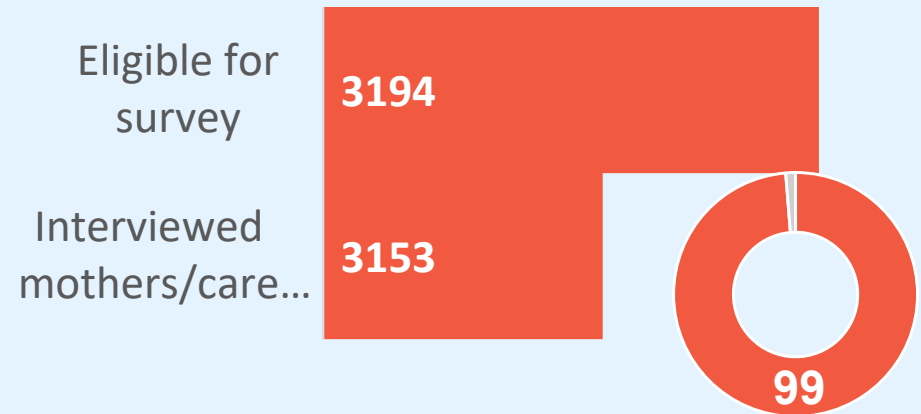
Sample Catchment and Respondents Profiles

SURVEY FINDINGS

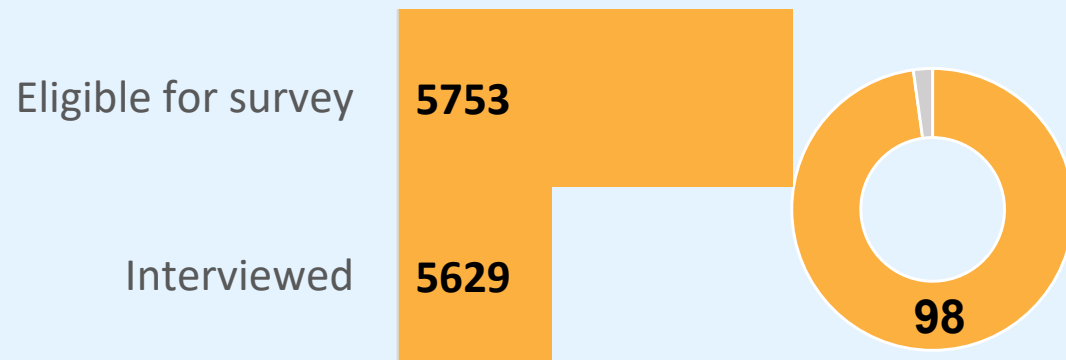
Household



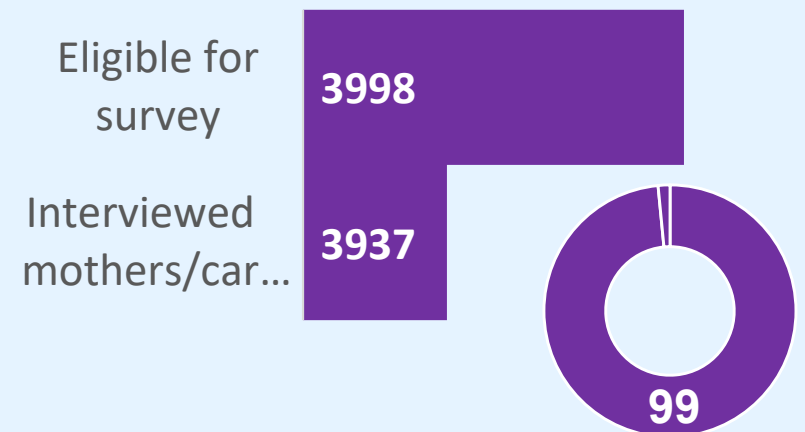
Children under 5 yoa



Women 15-49 yoa

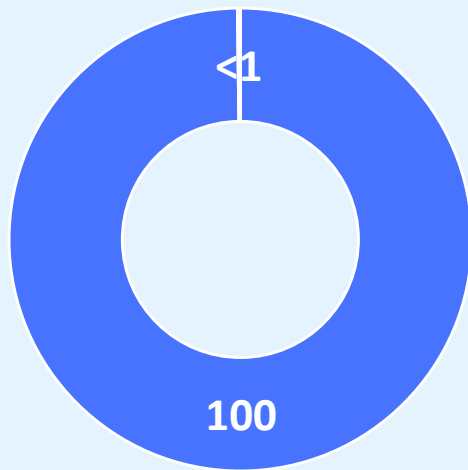


Children 5-17 yoa



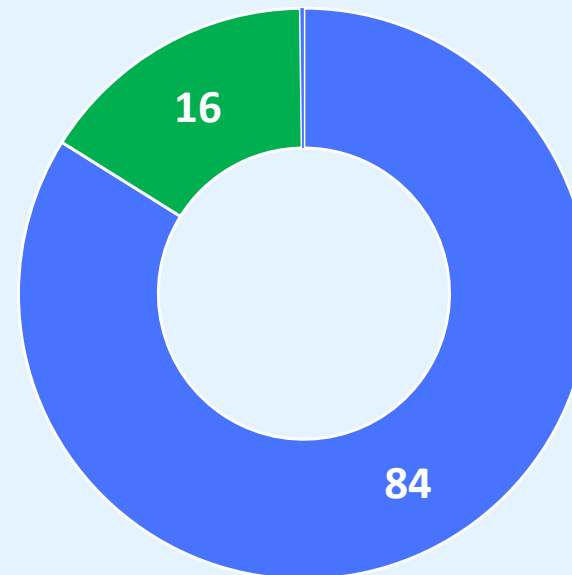
PROFILES OF DWELLINGS AND HOUSEHOLDS

Electricity



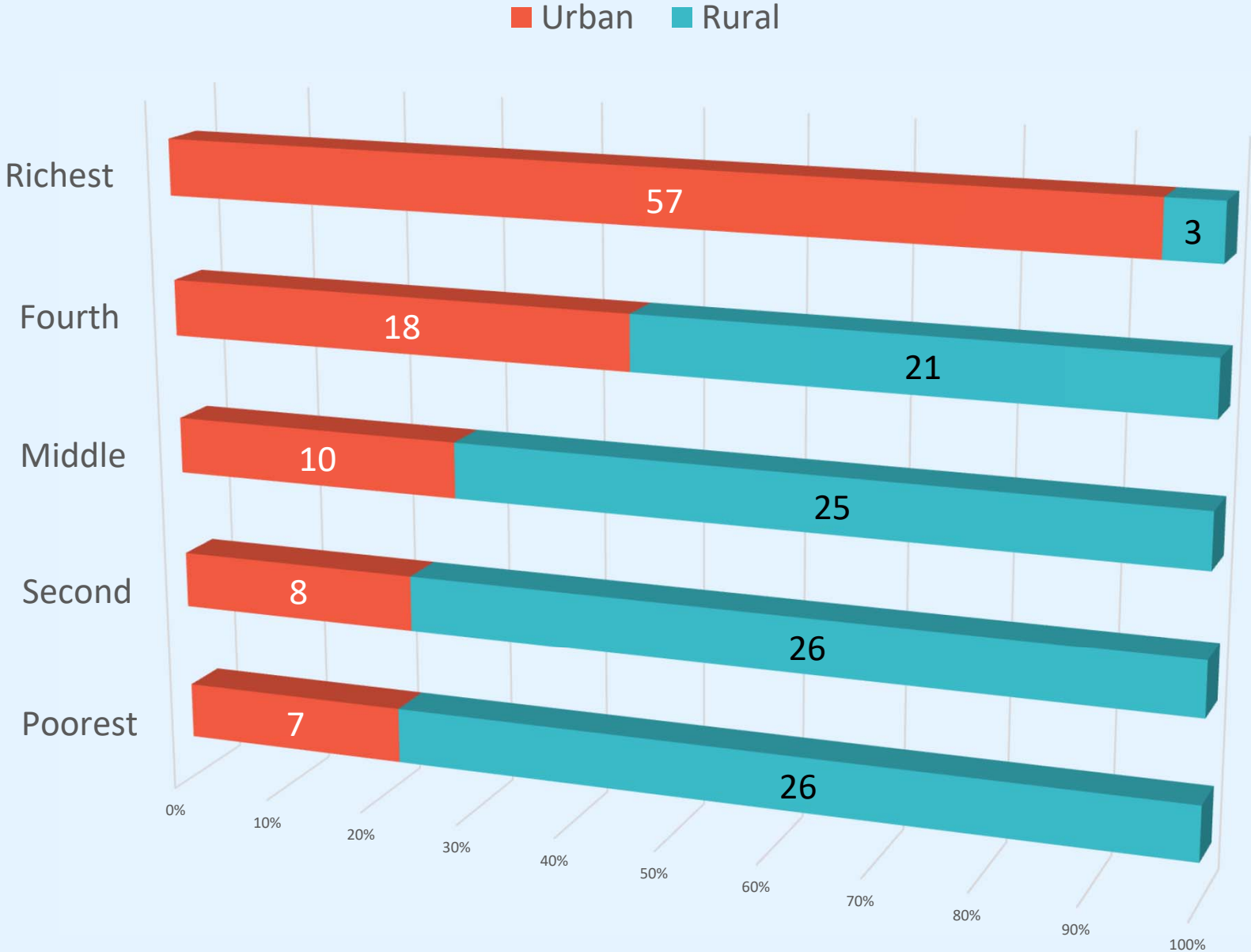
- Available; connected to electric grids
- Available; not connected to electric grids

Electricity used for cooking



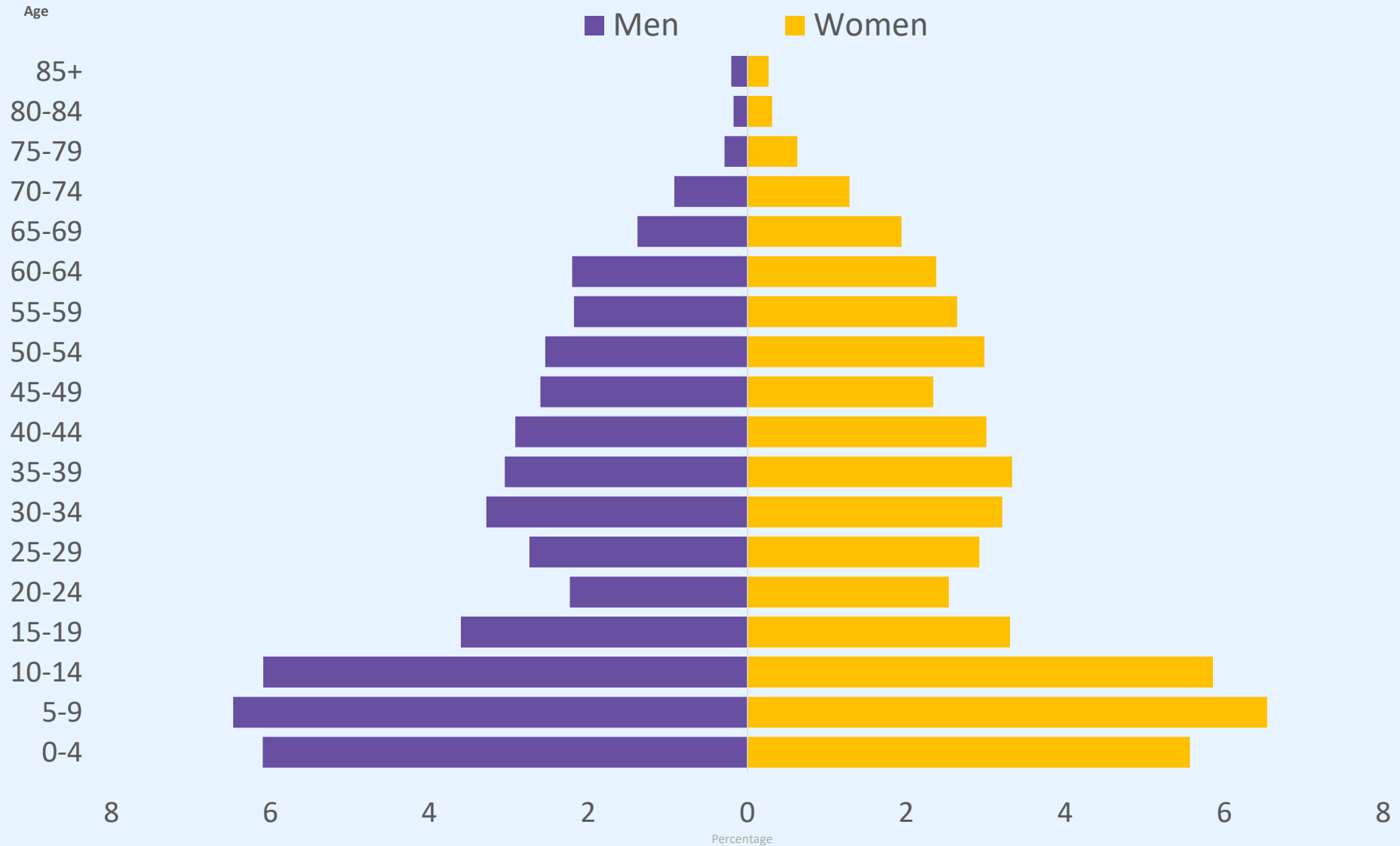
- "Green" types of fuel and technologies
- Other types of fuel
- No cooking at household

PROFILES OF DWELLINGS AND HOUSEHOLDS



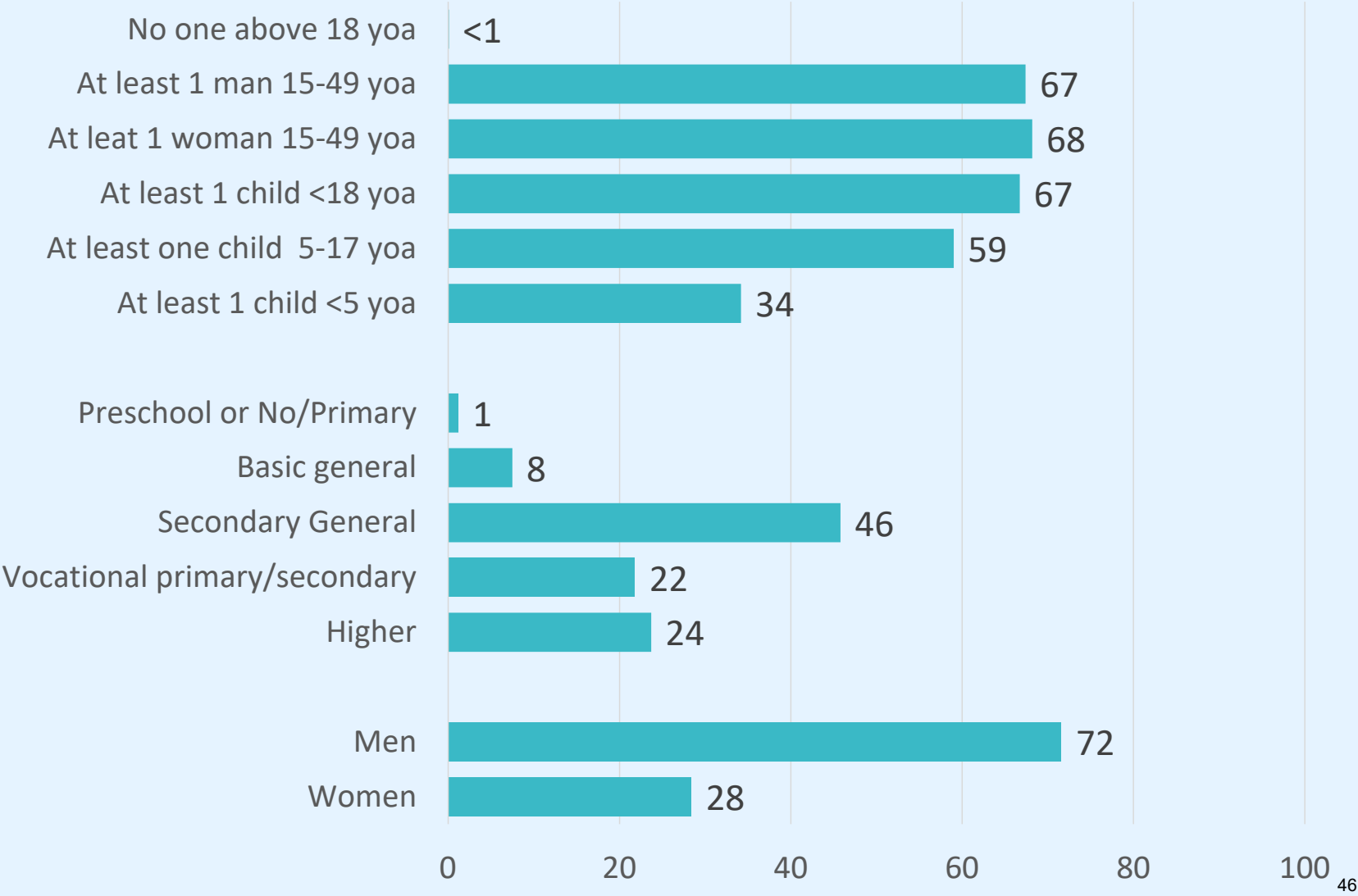
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Distribution of Household Population by Age and Sex



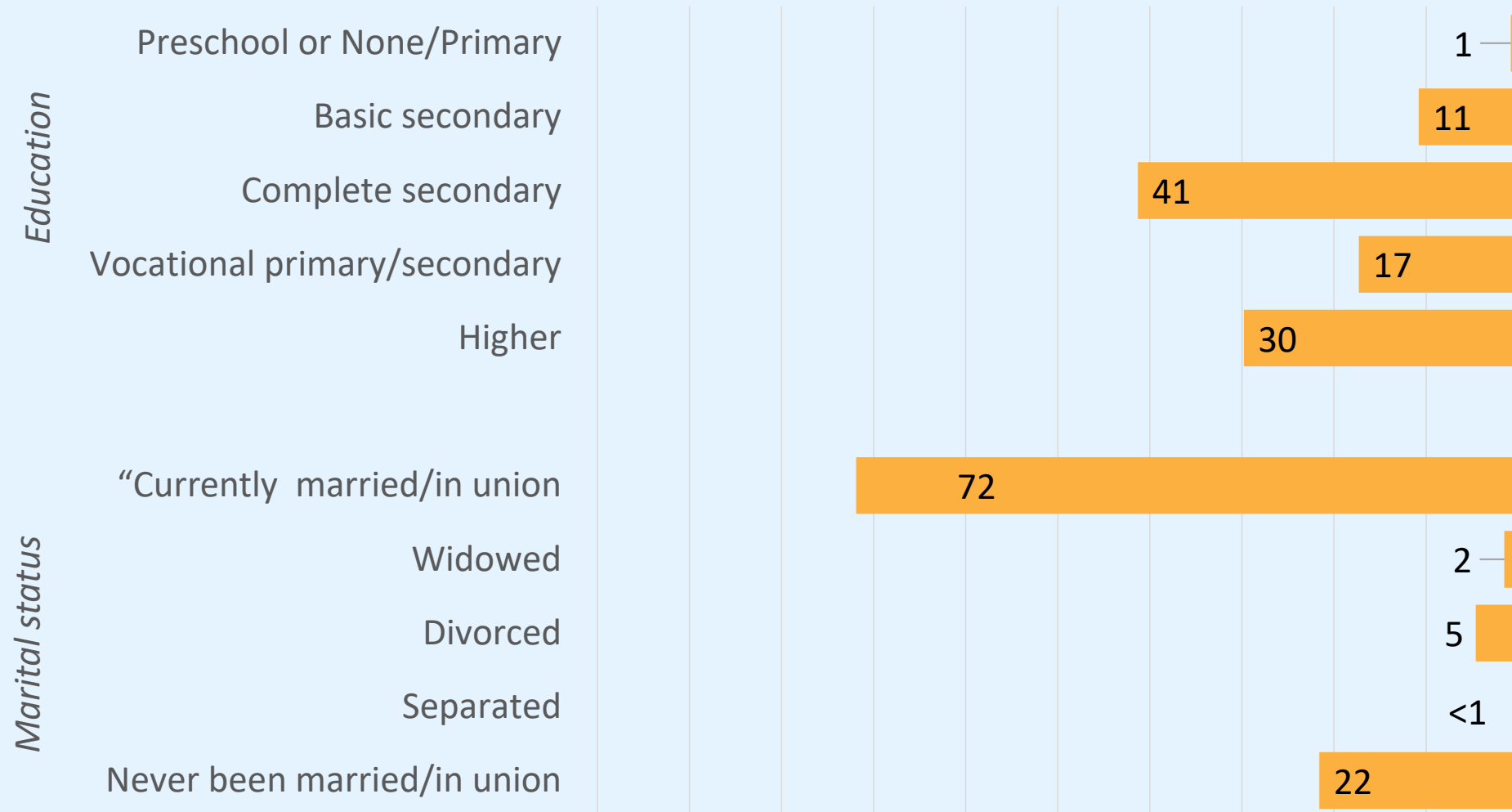
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household Composition and Household's Heads' Profile



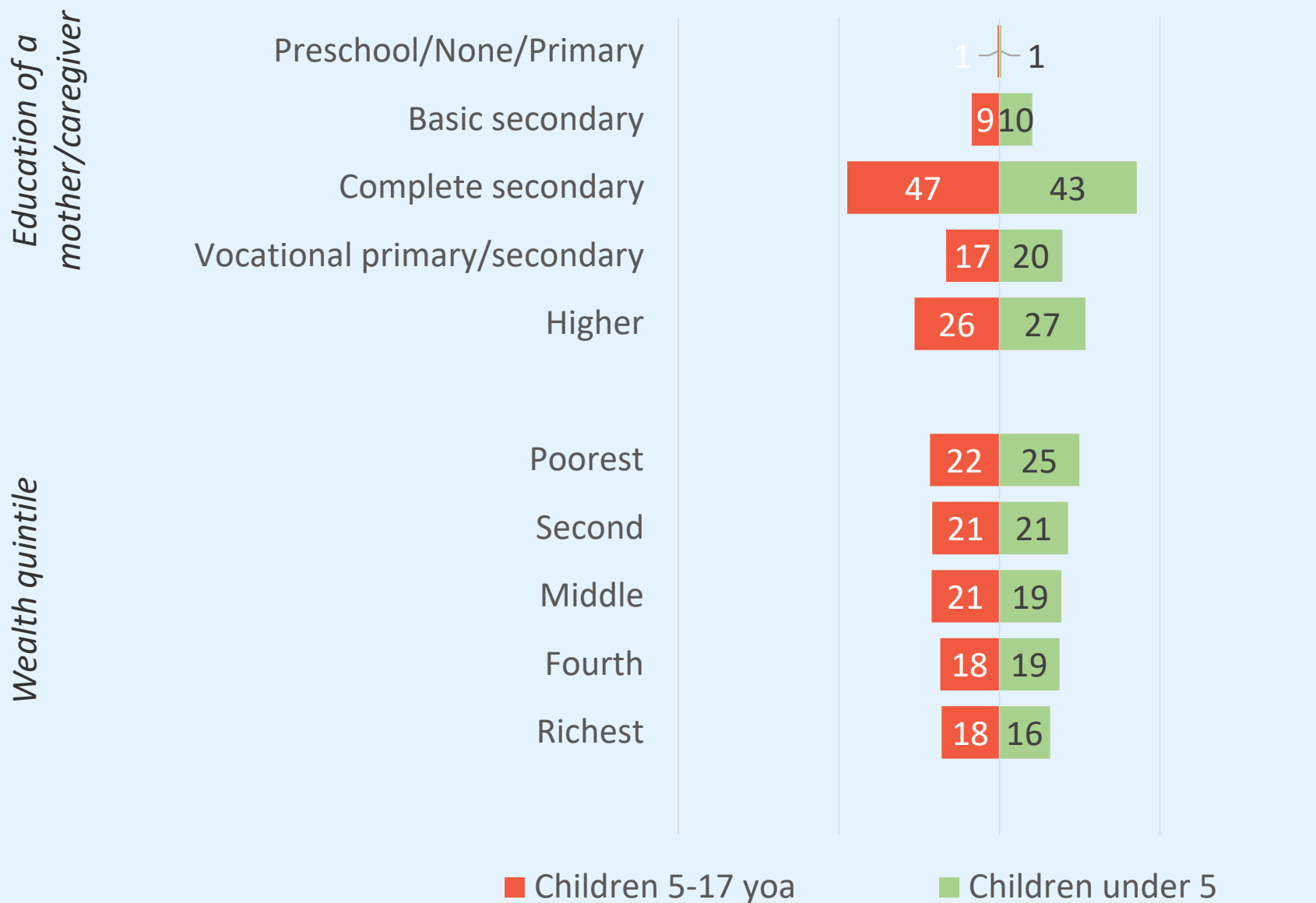
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Women's profile



QUESTIONNAIRE PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

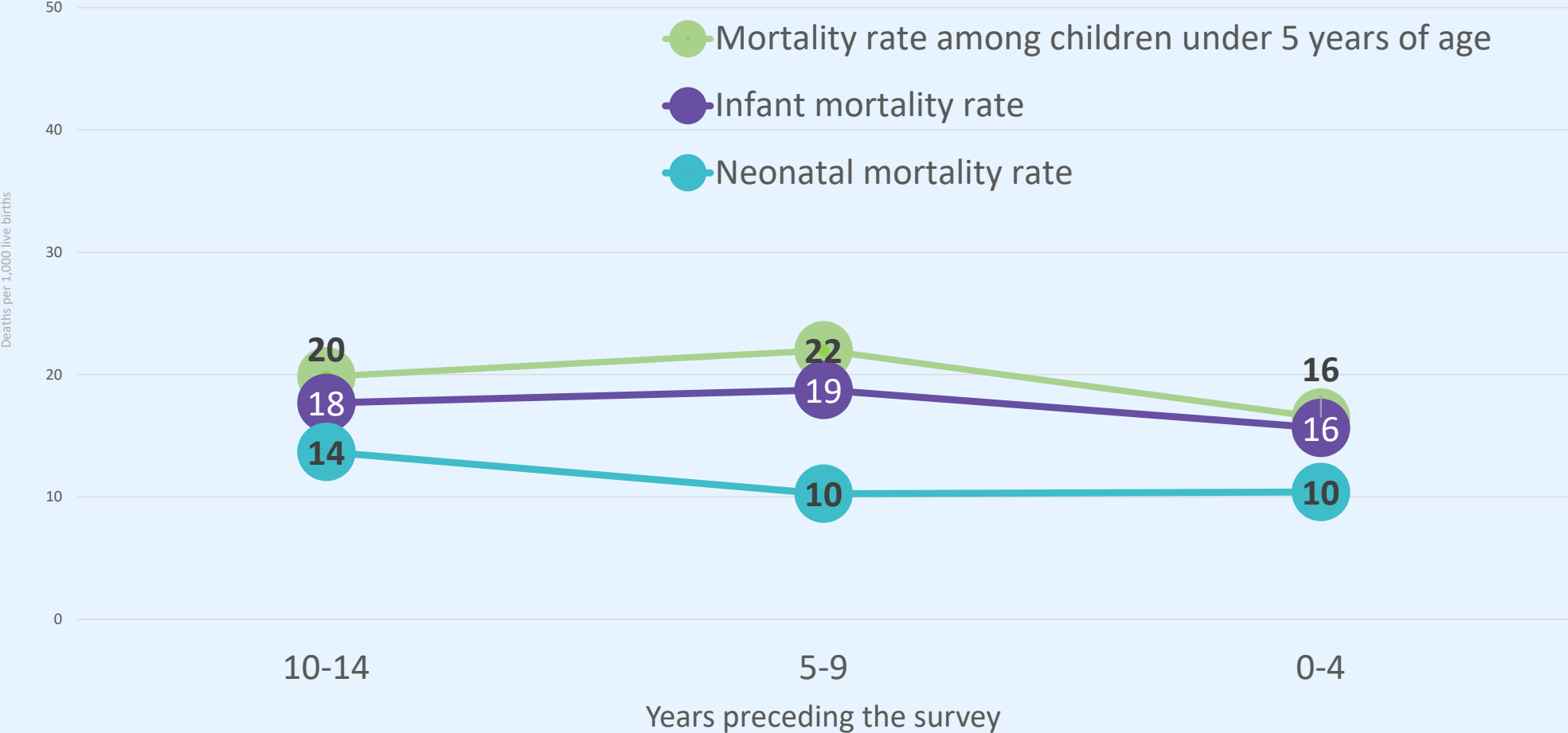
Children's Profile



Right to Life

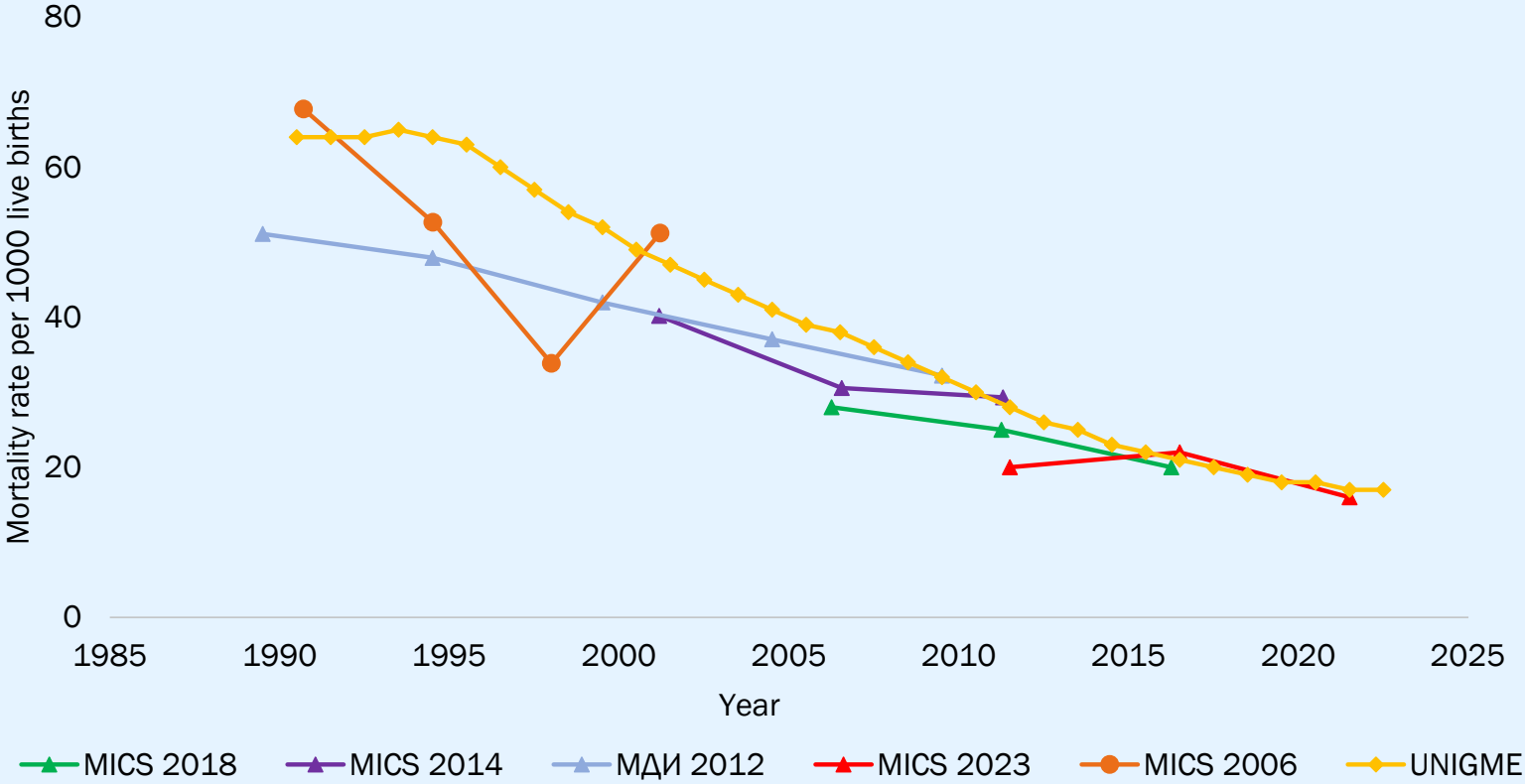
CHILD MORTALITY

Mortality Rates in Children under 5



CHILD MORTALITY

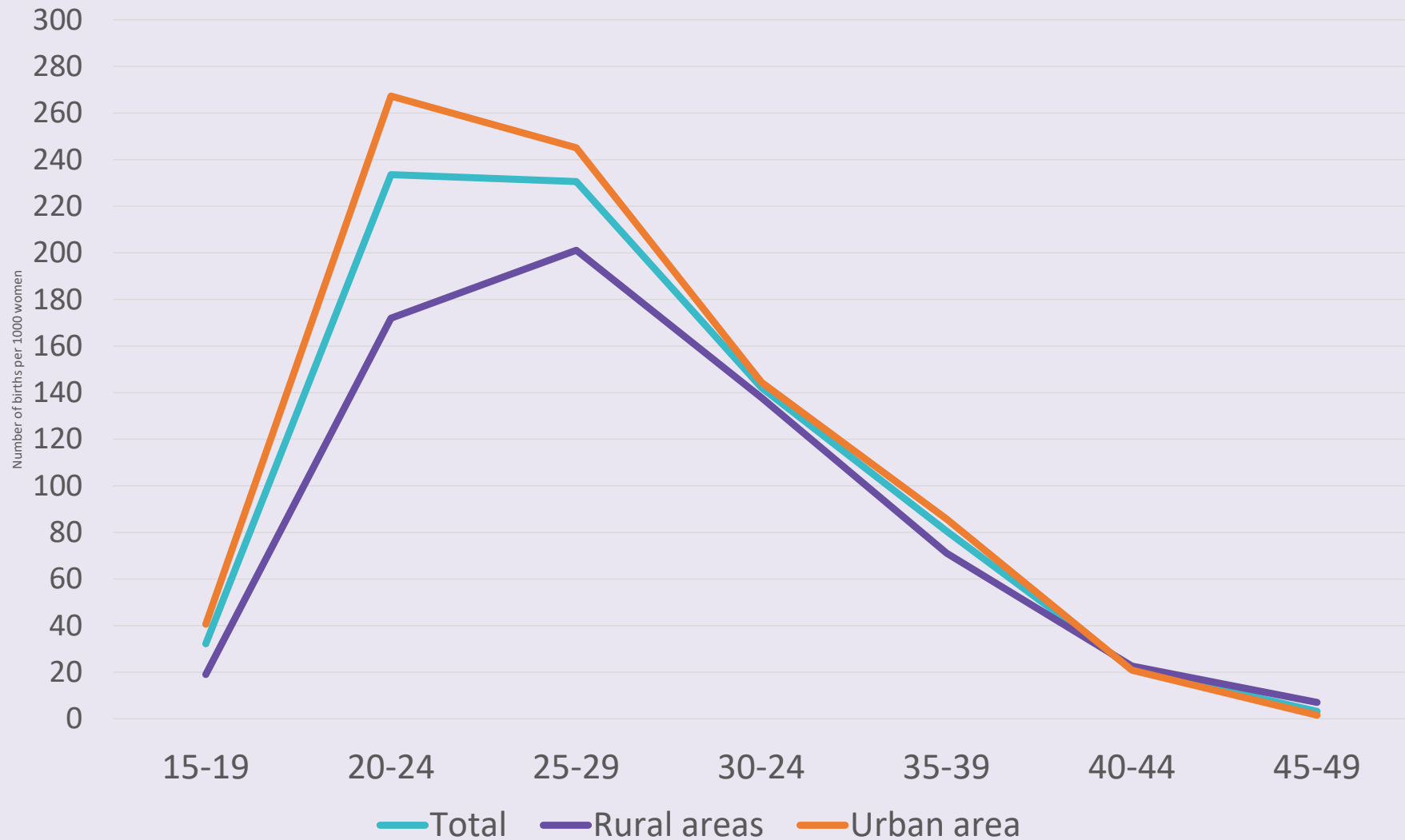
Mortality Trends in Children under 5



Thriving is Mother's and Newborn's Health

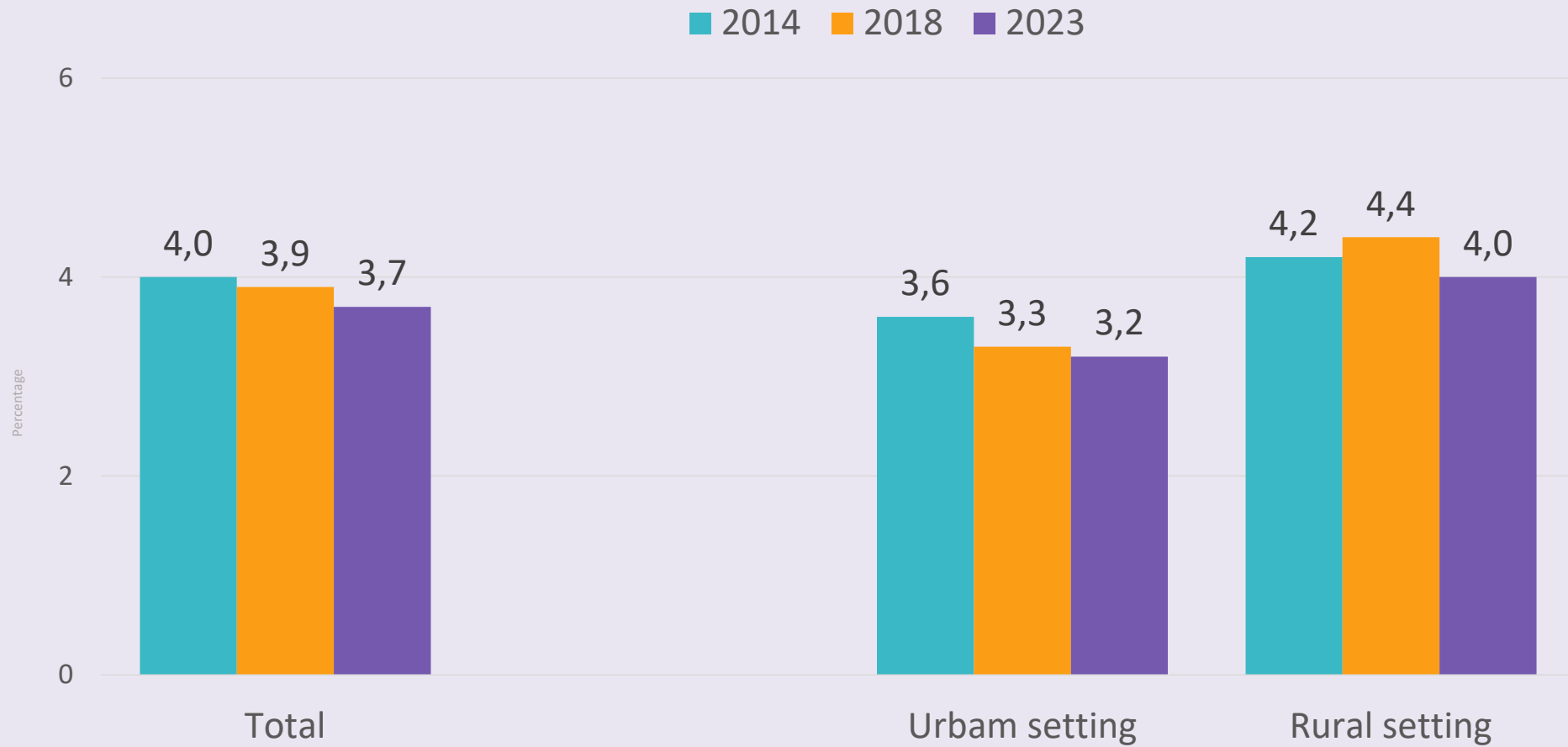
BIRTH RATE

Age-specific Fertility Rates



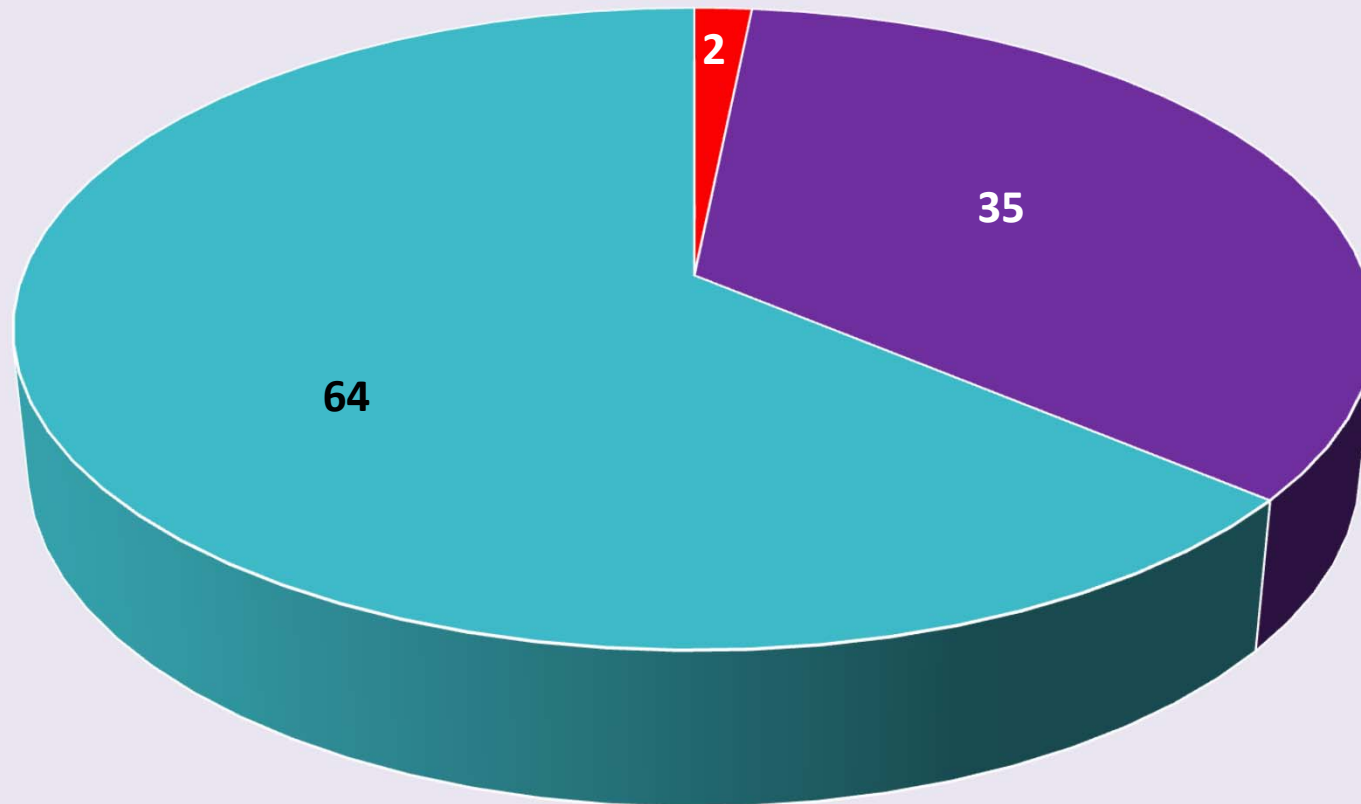
BIRTH RATE

Total Fertility Rate, Trends



BIRTH CONTROL

Contraceptive use (by women who are currently (un)married)

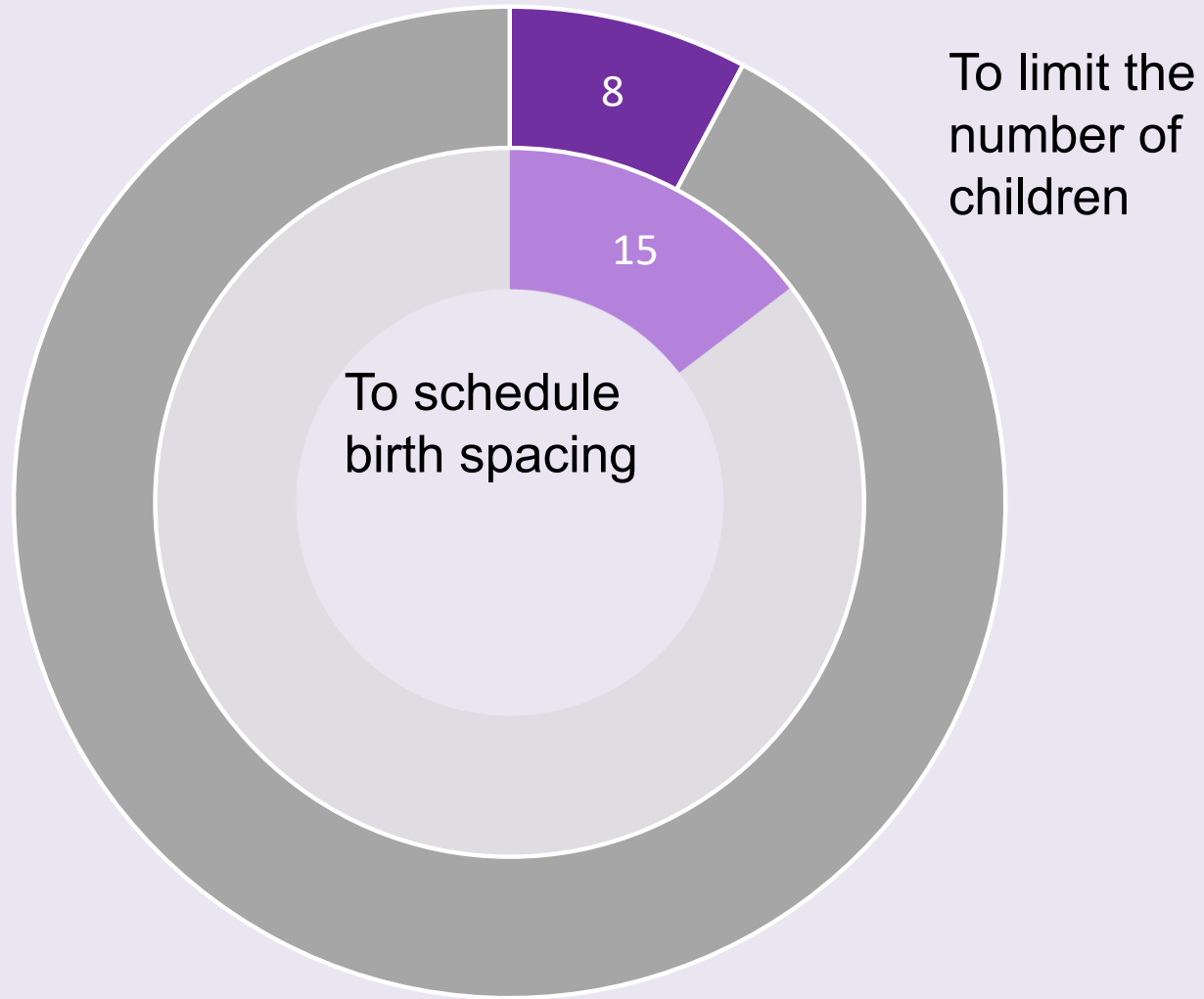


■ Conventional method

■ Modern method

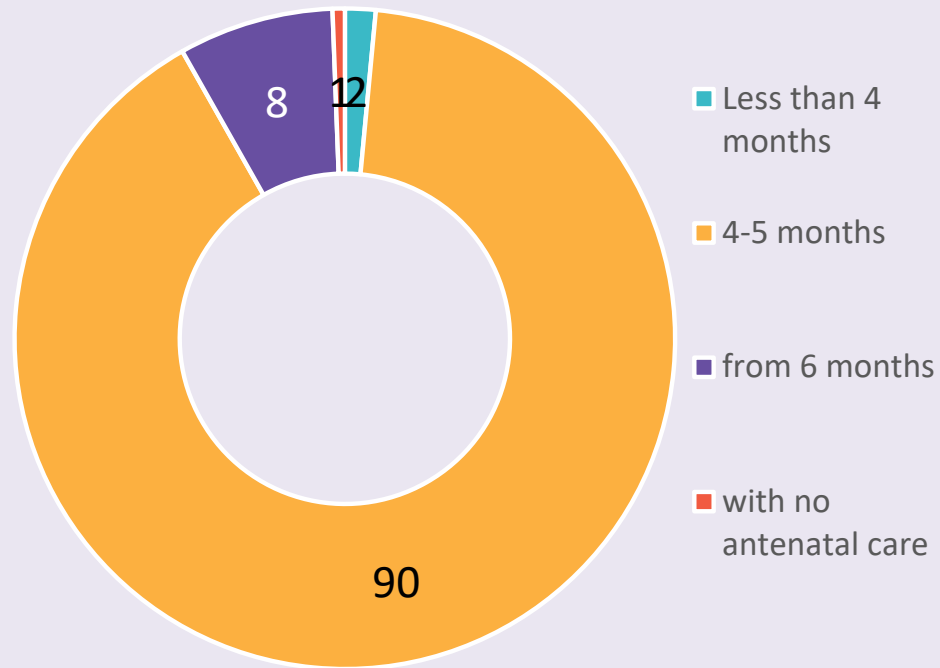
■ Not use contraceptive

UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

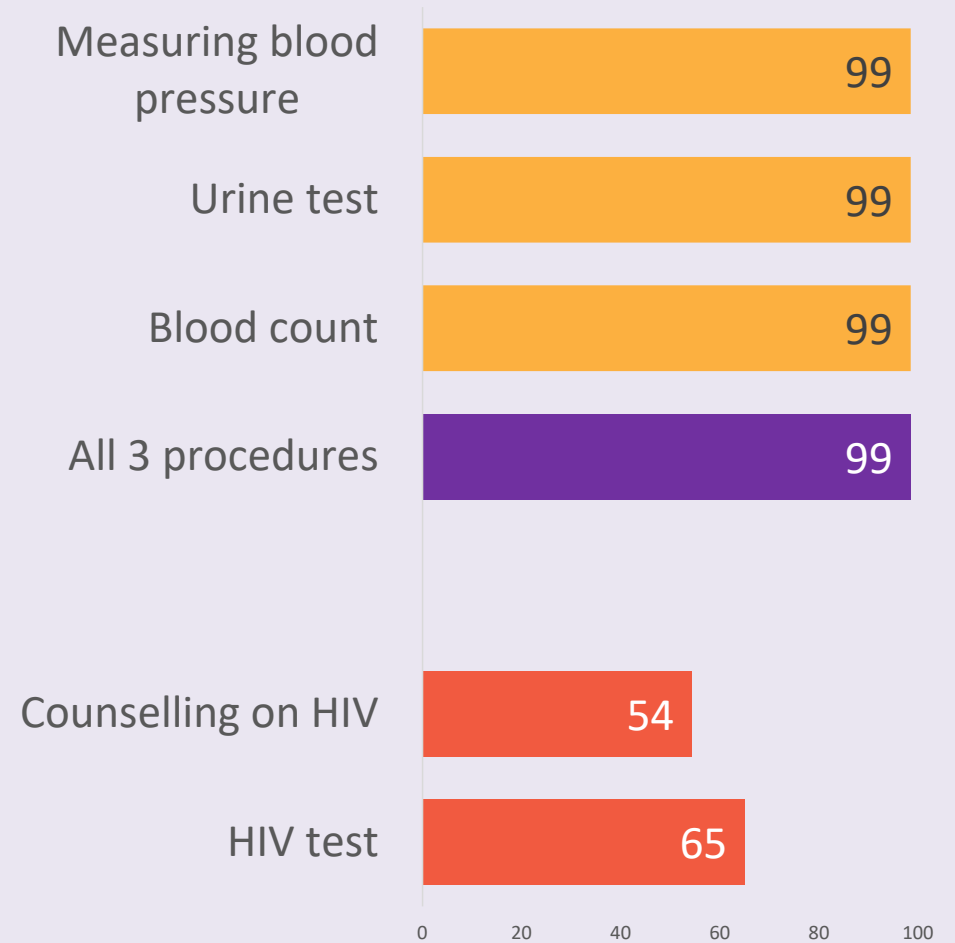


ANTENATAL CARE

Time of the first antenatal care visit

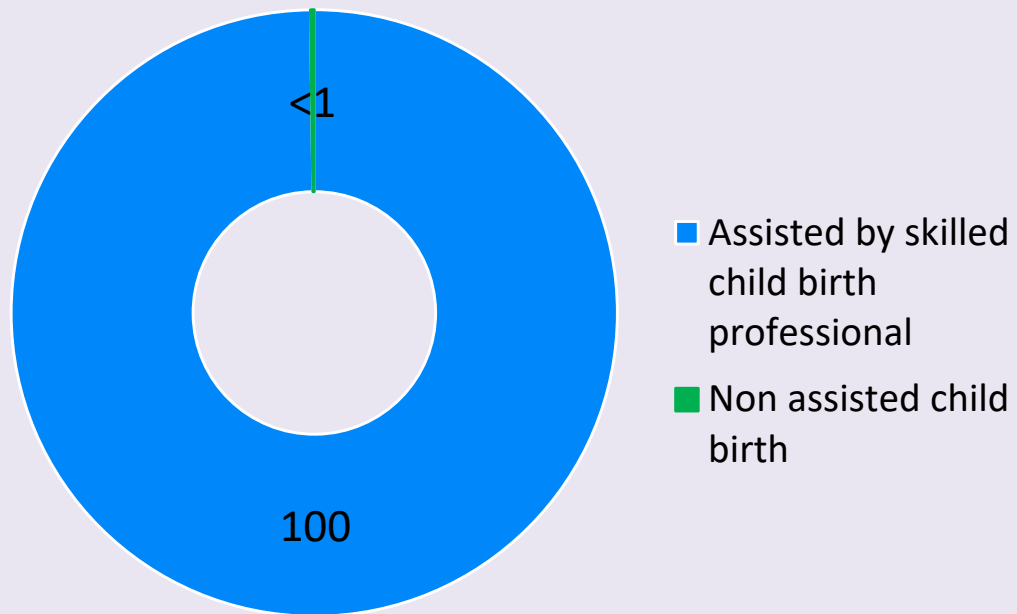


Composition and coverage of antenatal care services

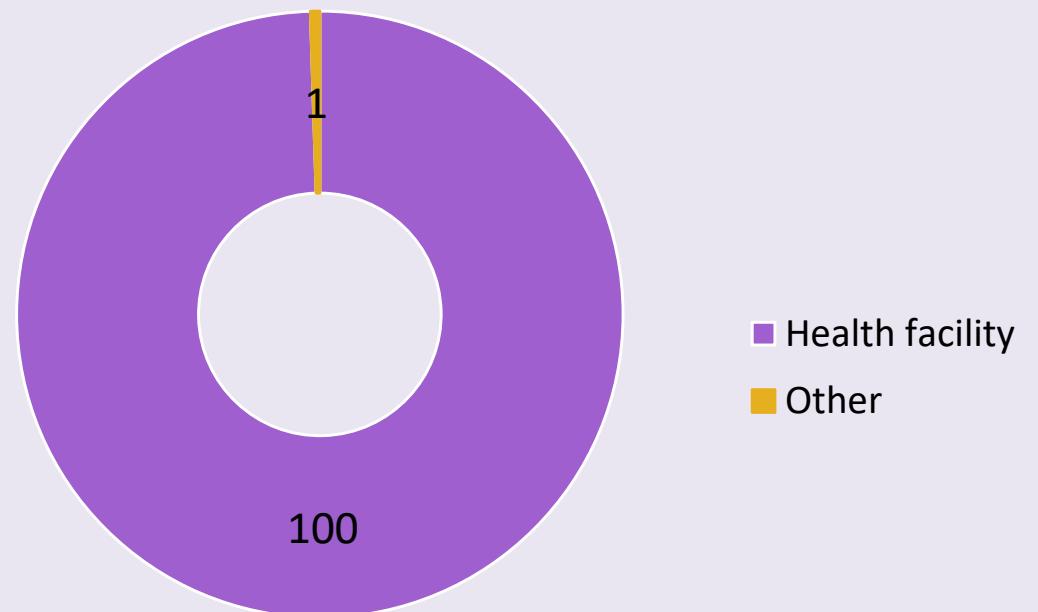


ASSISTED CHILDBIRTH. OBSTETRICS/CHILD BIRTH CARE

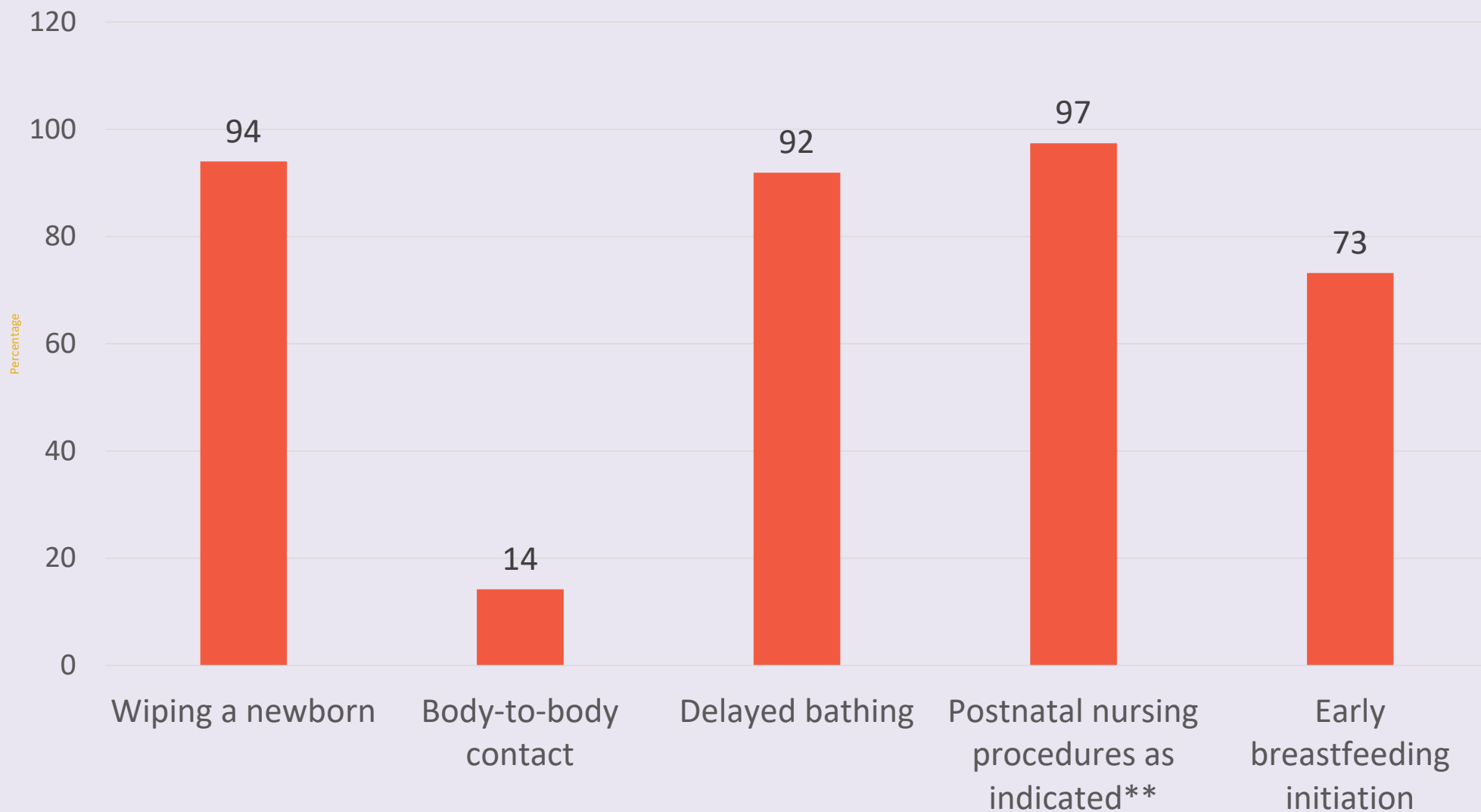
Assisted child birth



Place of child delivery

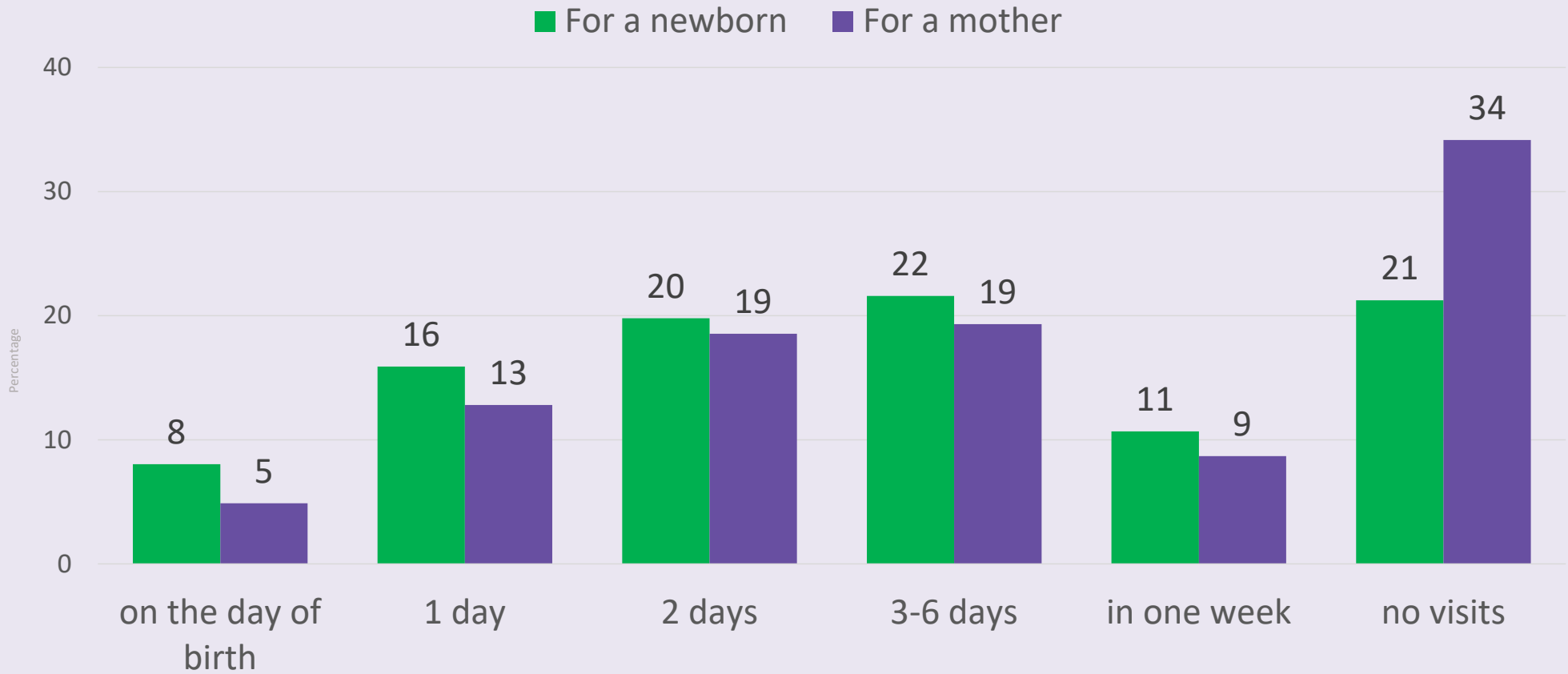


NEWBORN CARE



POSTNATAL CARE

PNC visits after discharge from a health facility

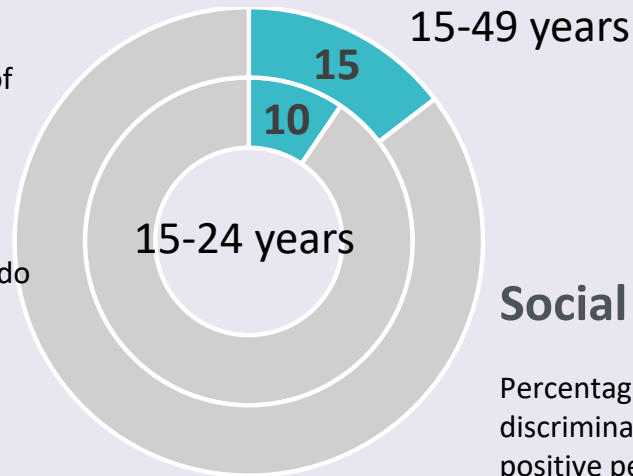


HIV

HIV indicators

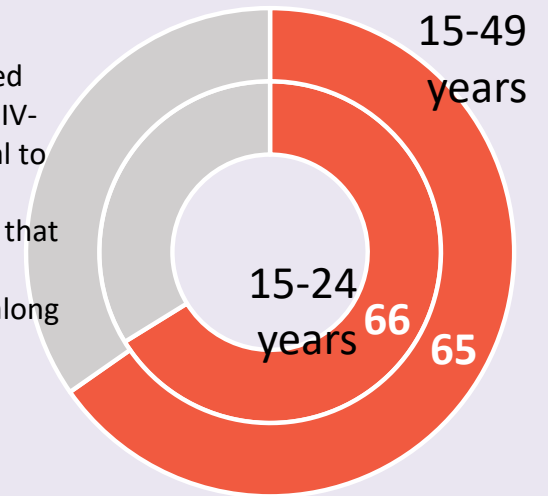
Awareness

Percentage of women who is aware of two ways to prevent HIV (one regular reliable uninfected partner or using a condom every time they have sex), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, and who do not share the two most common misconceptions and other local misconceptions



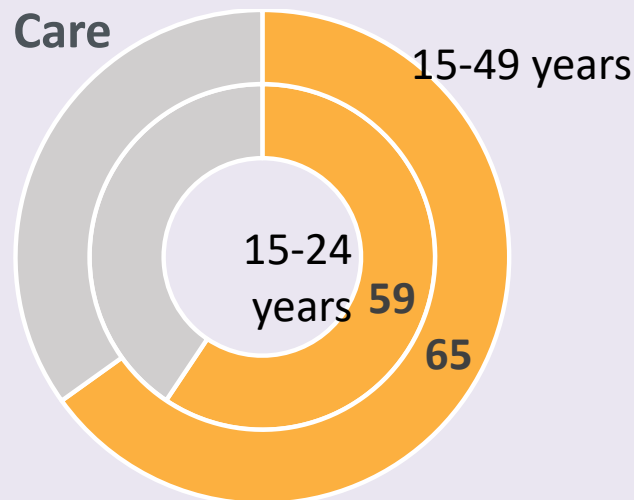
Social Rejection

Percentage of women who reported discriminatory attitudes towards HIV-positive people, including 1) refusal to buy fresh vegetables from an HIV-positive vendor and 2) the opinion that HIV-positive children should be prohibited from attending school along with healthy children.



Testing during Antenatal Care

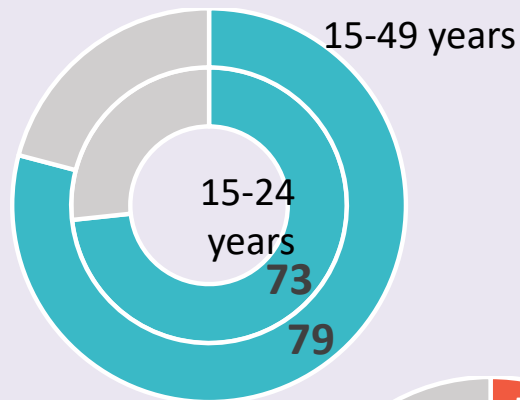
Percentage of women who were offered HIV testing as part of antenatal care in their last pregnancy, who accepted and received results and follow-up health information or HIV counseling.



TUBERCULOSIS

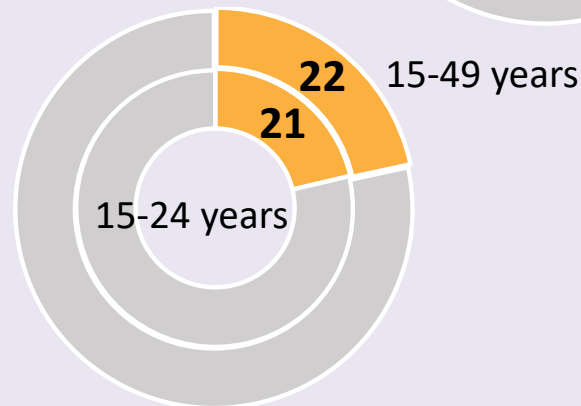
Awareness of transmission routes

Percentage of women that know that TB is airborne disease transmitted through coughing or sneezing



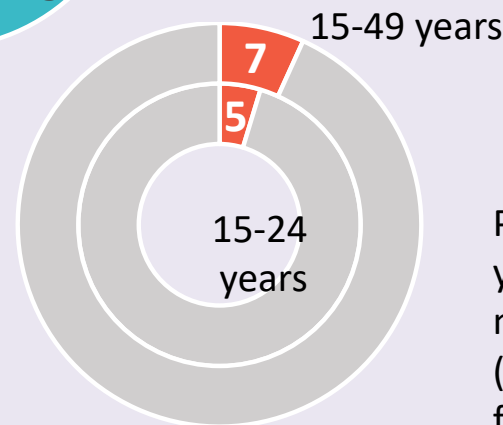
Attitudes towards people with TB

Percentage of women that prefer to keep secret that a family member has tuberculosis



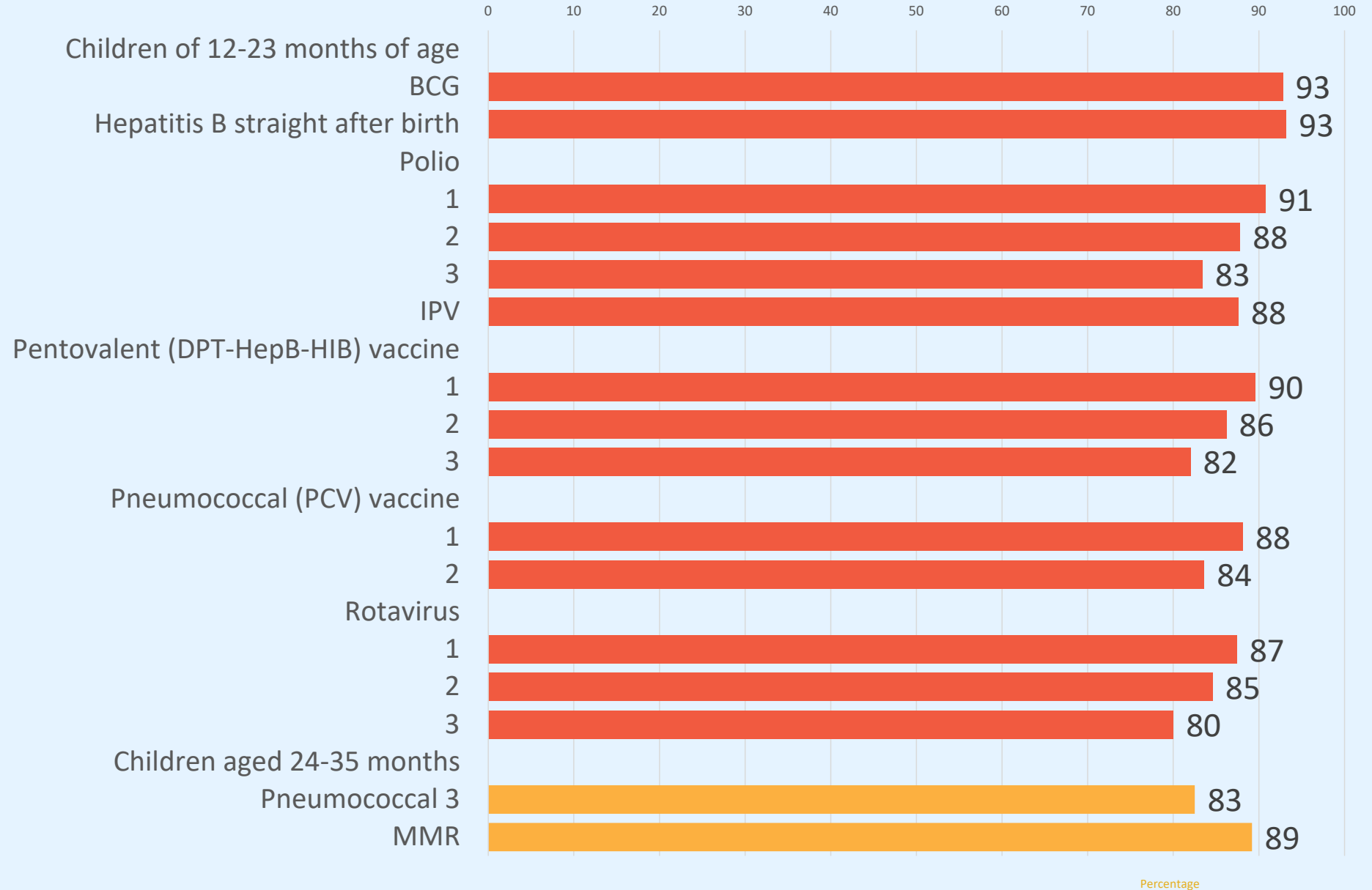
Knowledge of symptoms

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years that know all three of the most common symptoms of TB (coughing for several weeks, fever, fatigue/weakness)



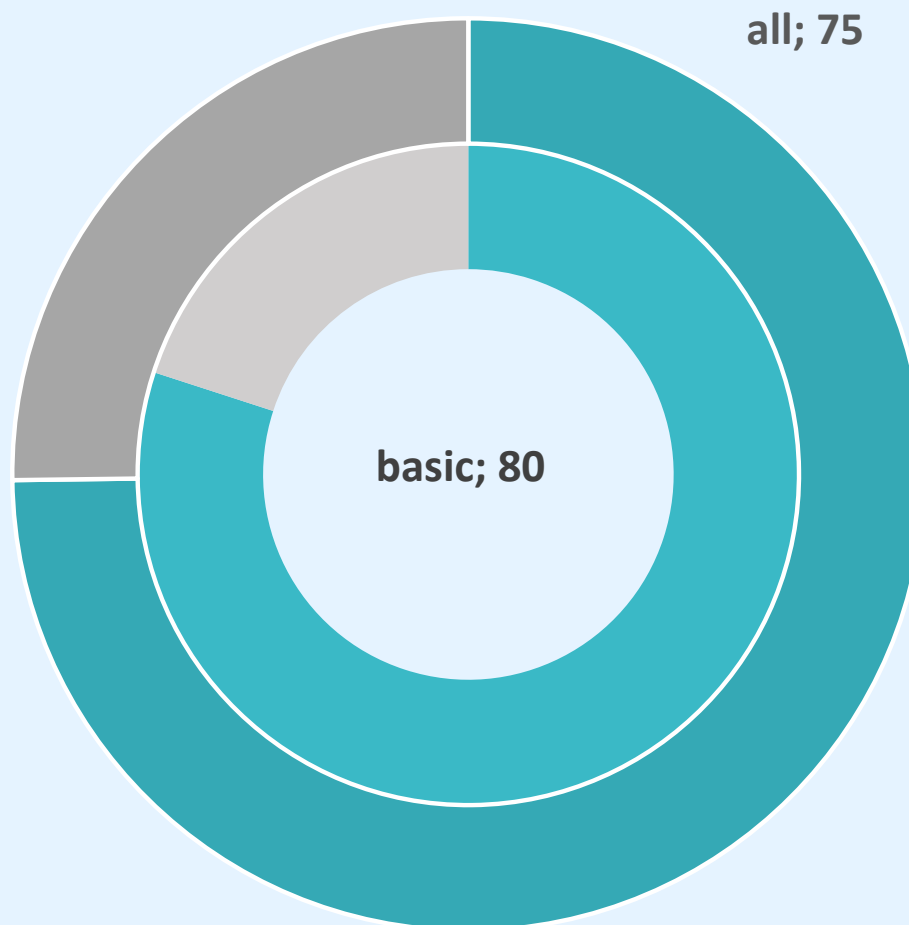
Thriving - Health, Nutrition and Child Development

IMMUNIZATION IN THE FIRST YEARS OF LIFE

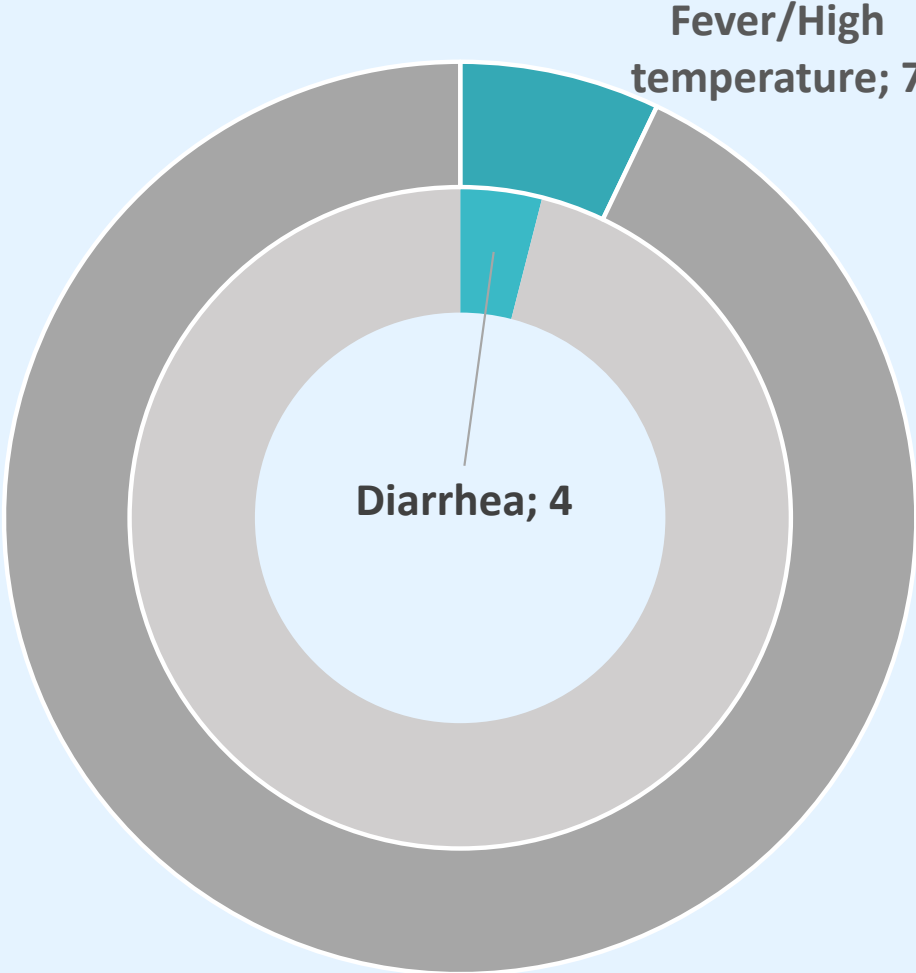


IMMUNIZATION IN THE FIRST YEARS OF LIFE

Total coverage by major and all antigens

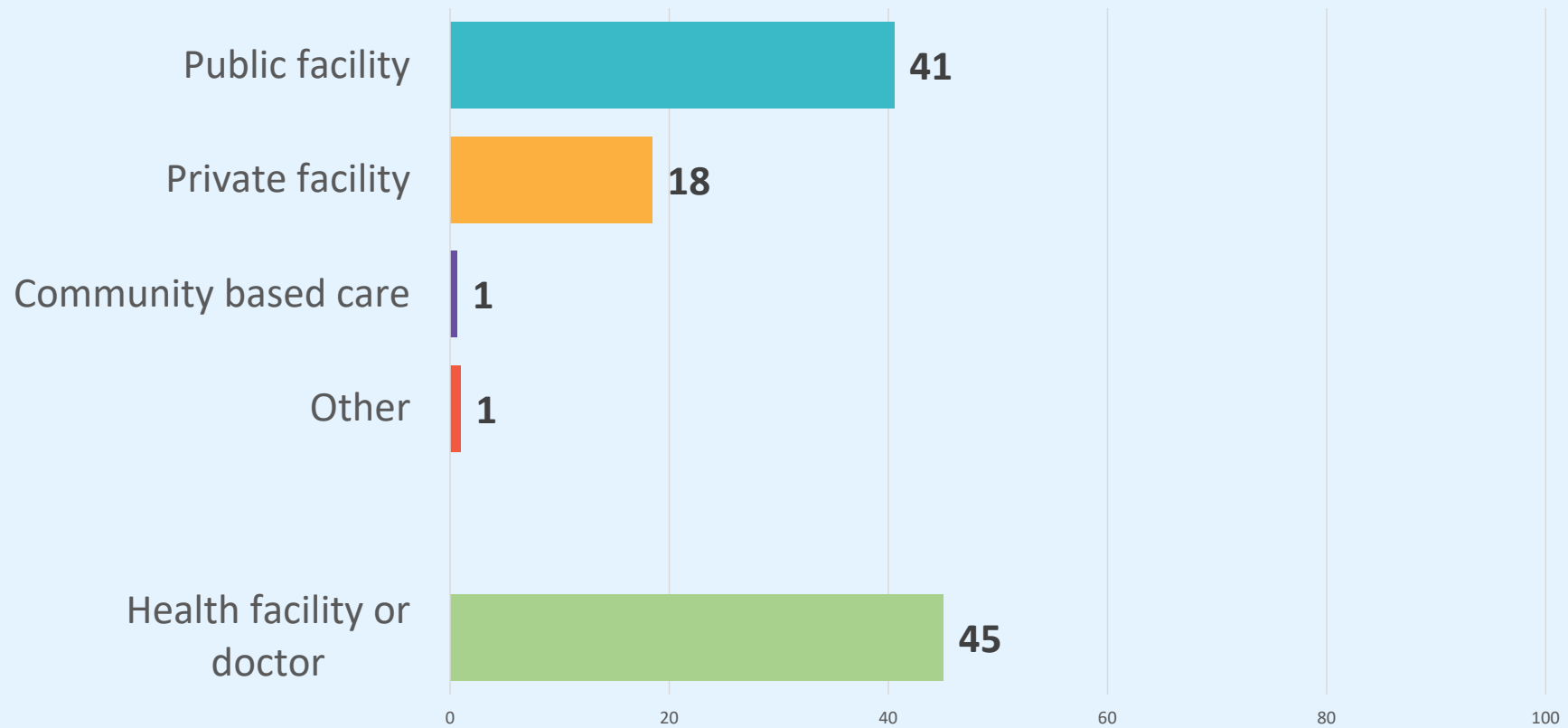


INCIDENCE



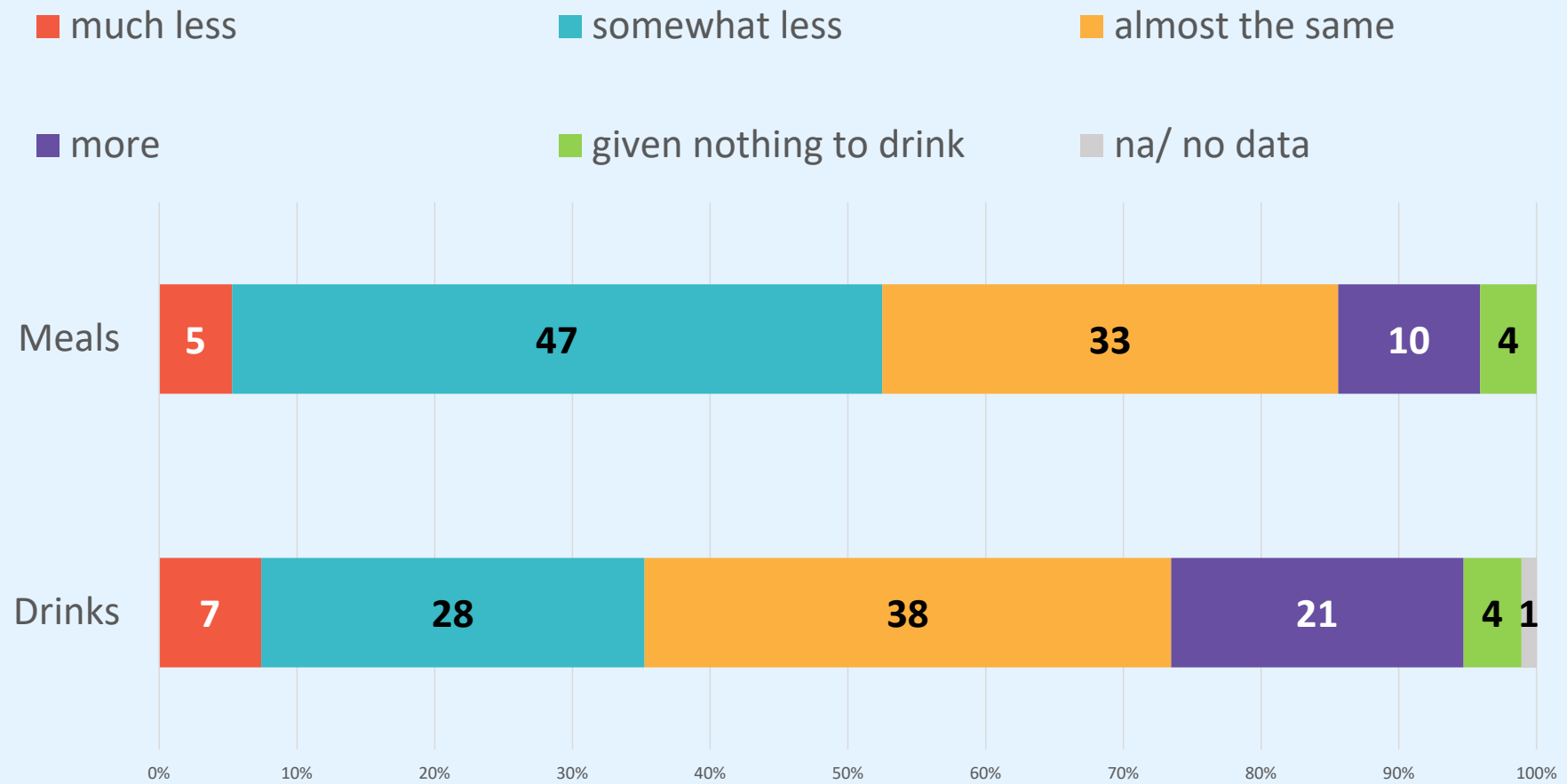
DIARRRHEA

Seeking Health Care for Diarrhea



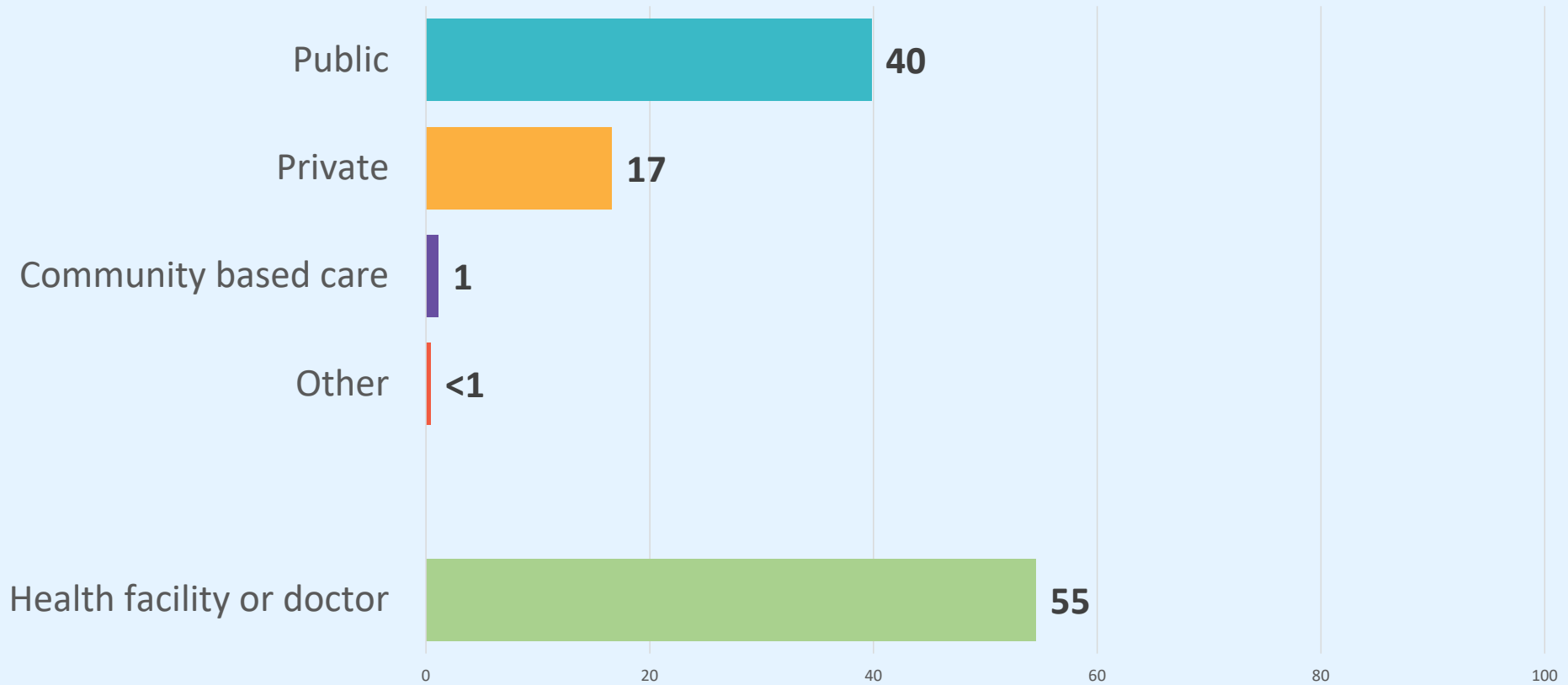
DIARRRHEA

Feeding during Diarrhea

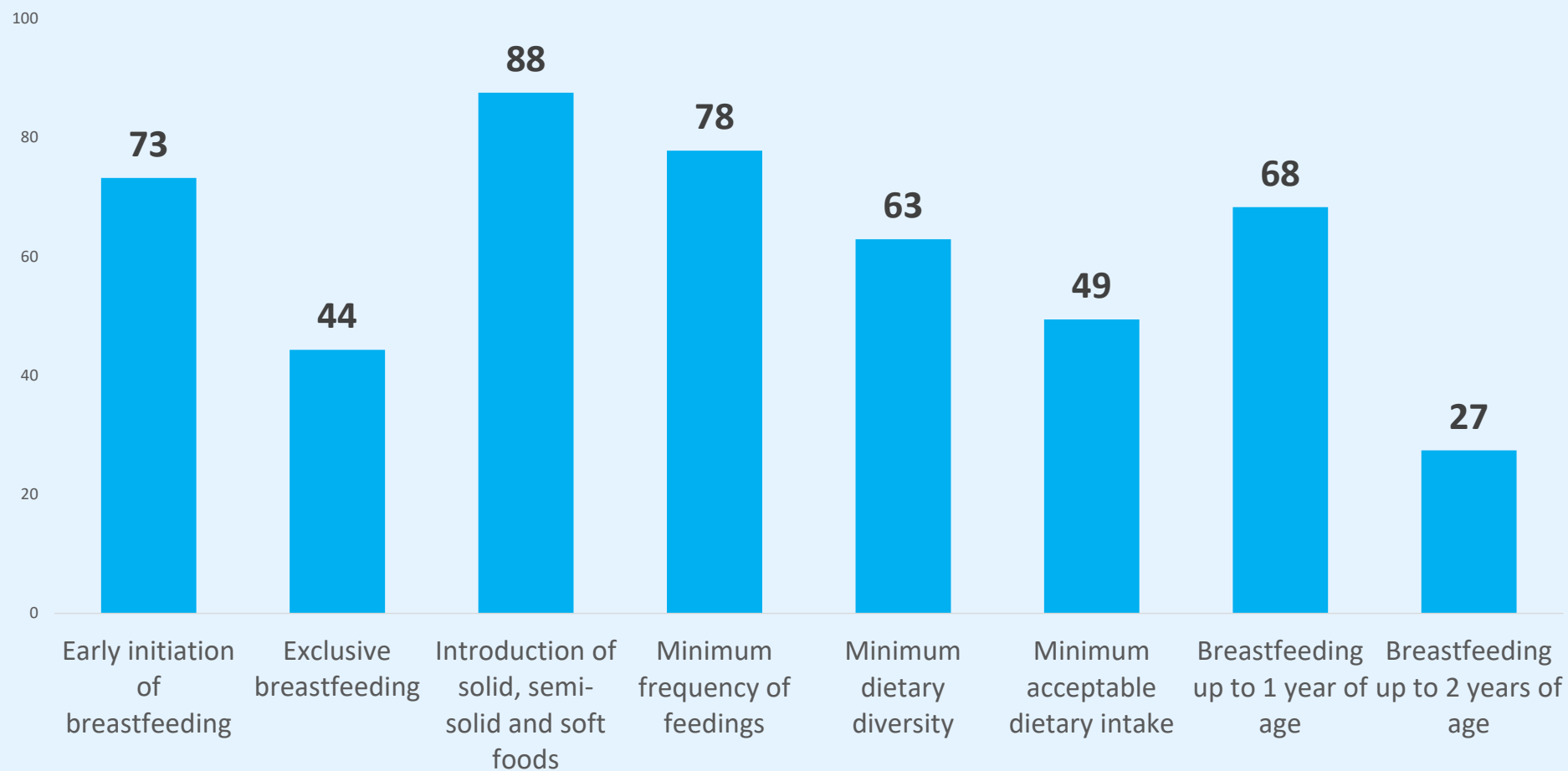


FEVER/HIGH TEMPERATURE

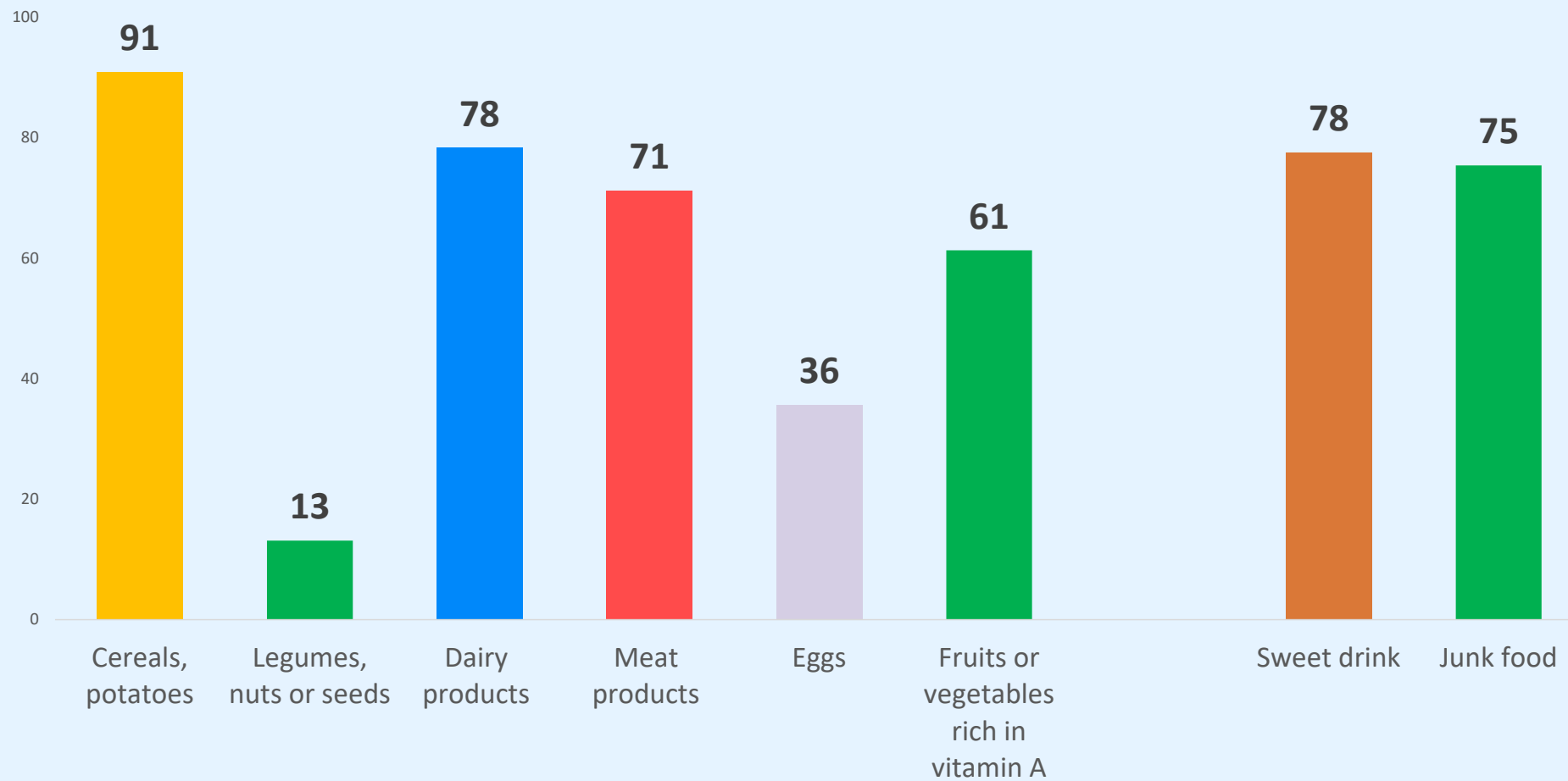
Seeking Health Care for Fever



INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

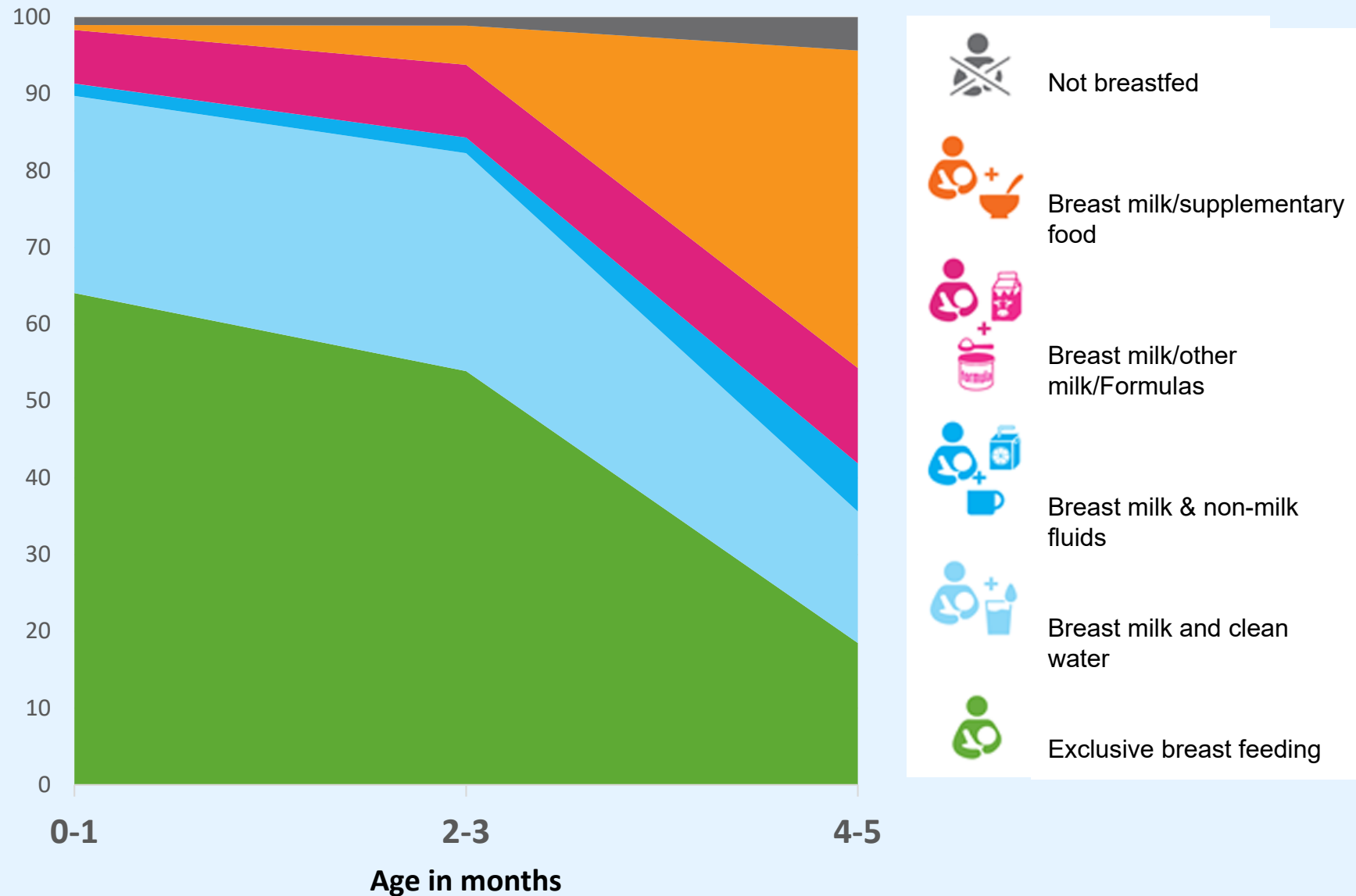


DIETARY INTAKE OF CERTAIN FOODS



INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Fluids or foods given to infants of 0-5 months of age

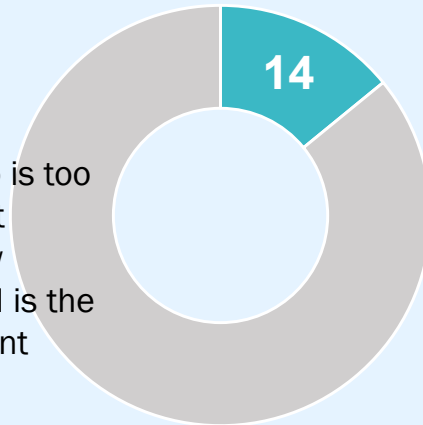


ANTHROPOMETRIC INDICATORS OF MALNUTRITION

Stunting: SDG 2.2.1



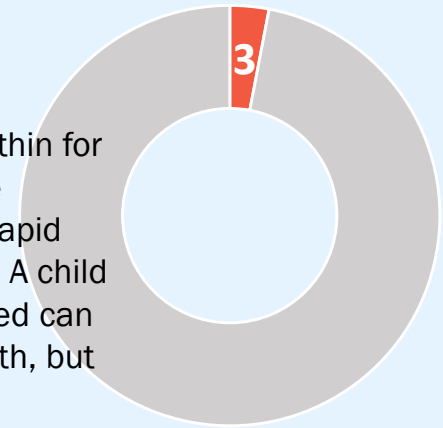
Stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age. Short stature is the inability to grow physically and cognitively and is the result of chronic or intermittent malnutrition.



Wasting: SDG 2.2.2



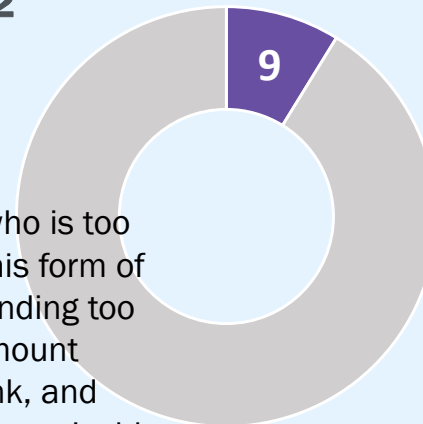
Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height. Wasting or severe malnutrition is the result of recent rapid weight loss or failure to gain weight. A child who is moderately or severely wasted can be exposed to increased risk of death, but treatment is possible.



Overweight: SDG 2.2.2



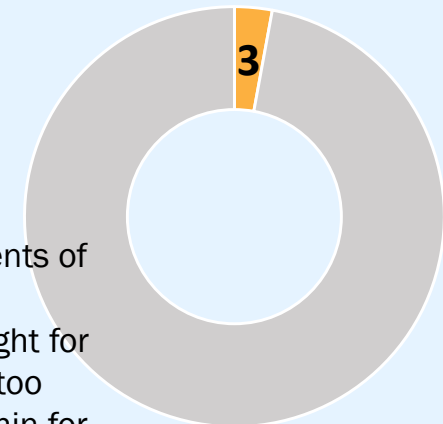
Overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height. This form of malnutrition results from spending too few calories relative to the amount consumed from food and drink, and increases the risk of non-communicable diseases in the future.



Underweight

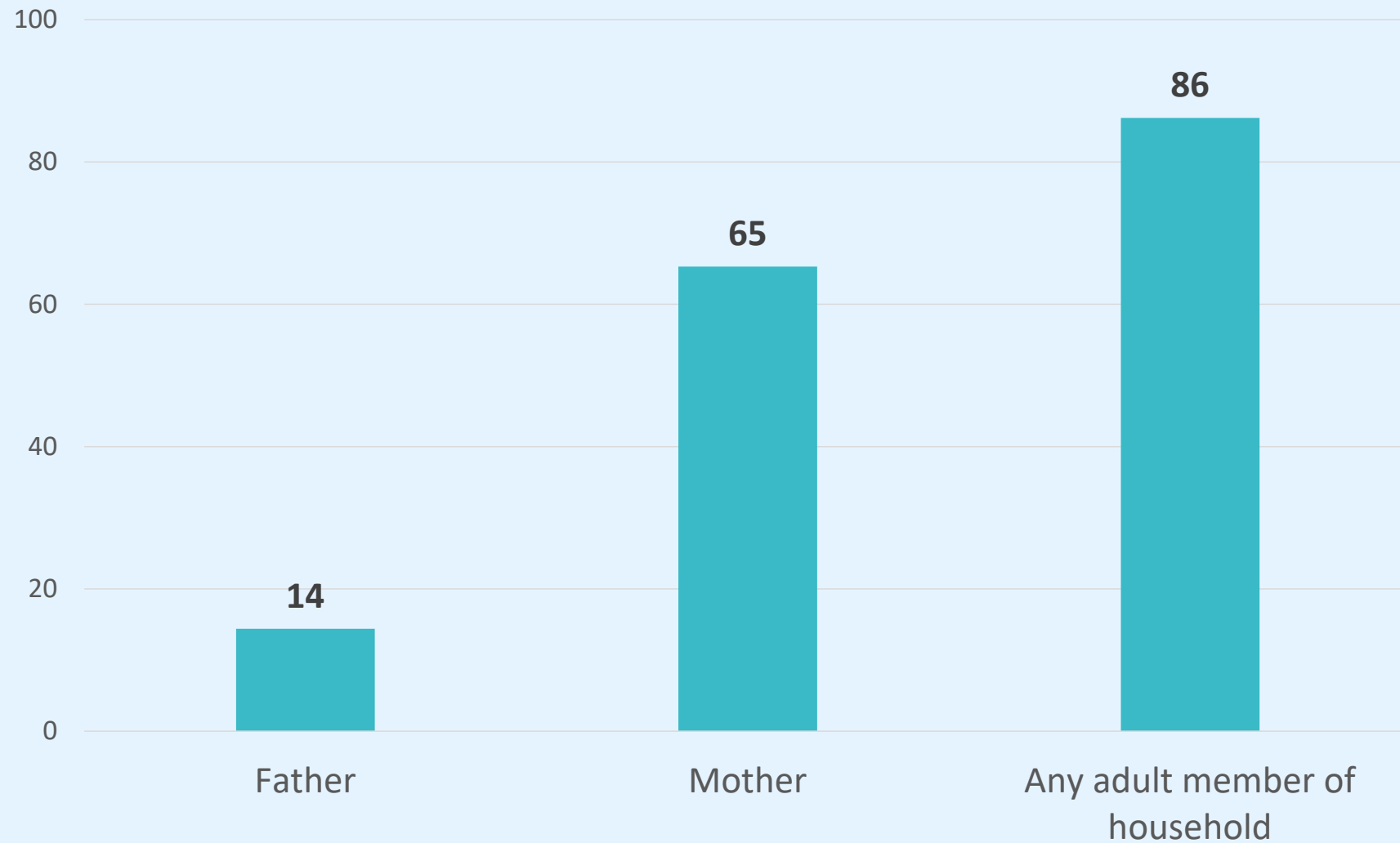


Underweight is a mixed form of malnutrition that may include elements of undergrowth and wasting (i.e., an underweight child may be underweight for his or her age because he or she is too short for his or her age and/or too thin for his or her height).



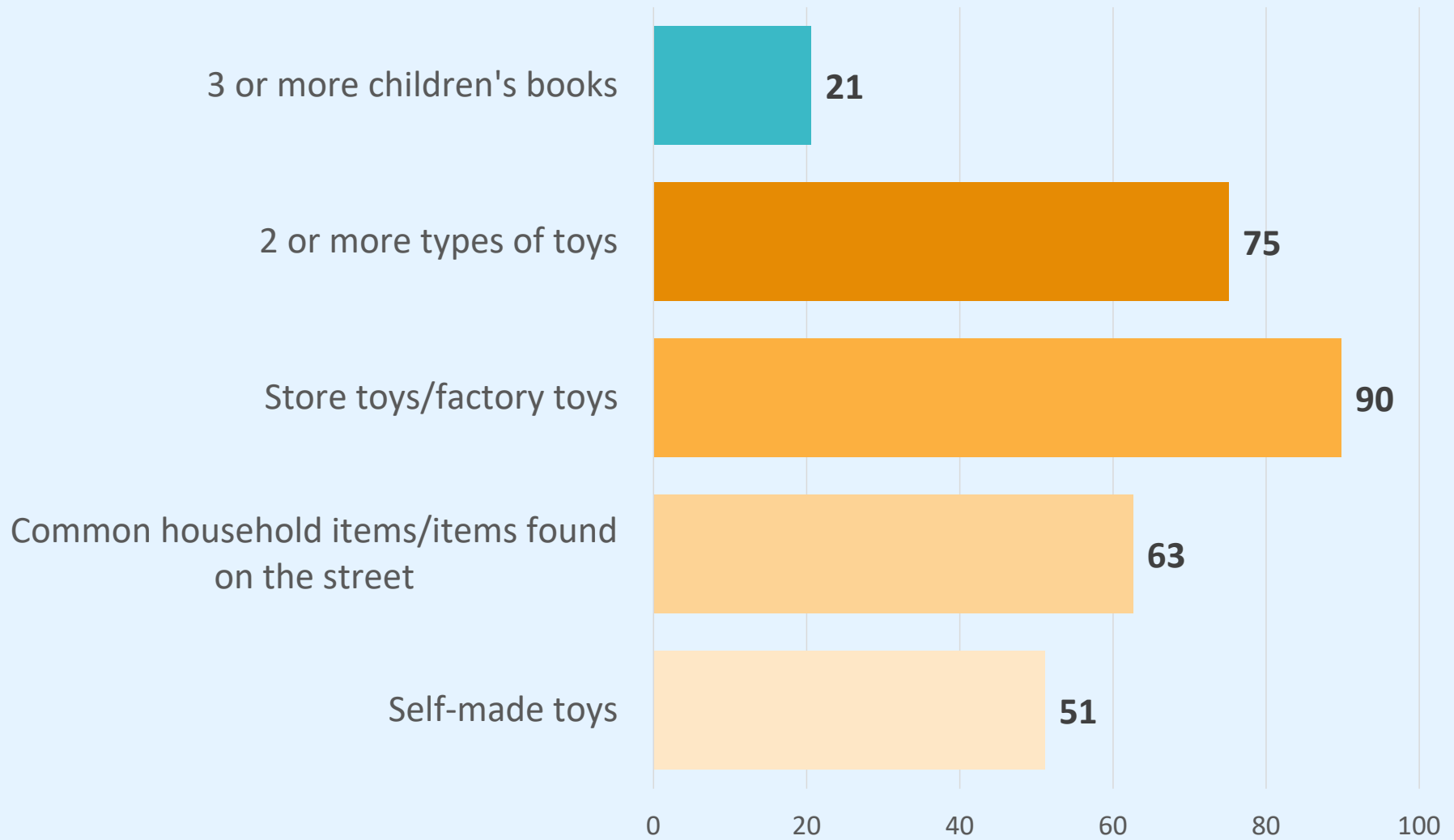
EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Early Enabling and Responsive Care

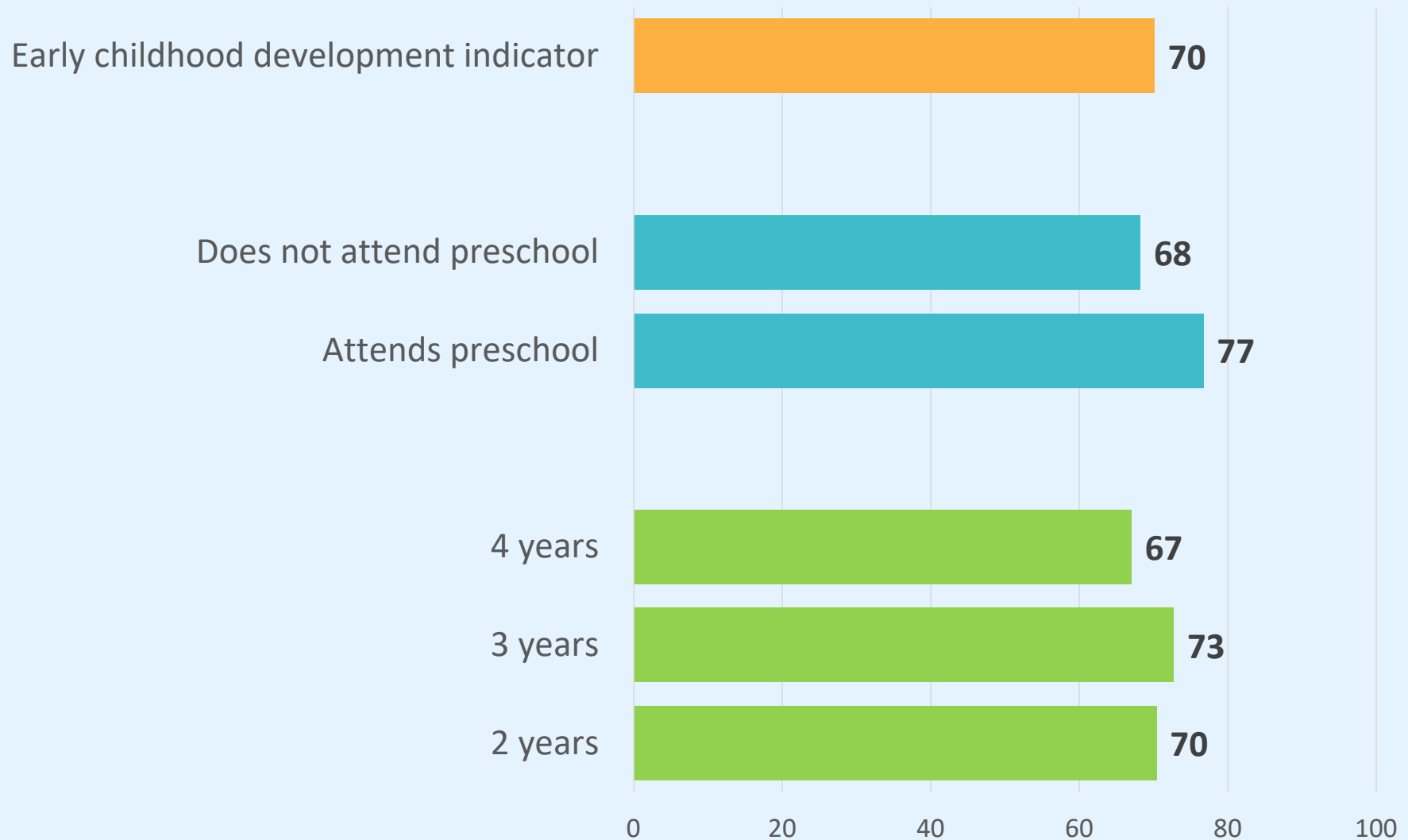


EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Access to Playing and Training Materials

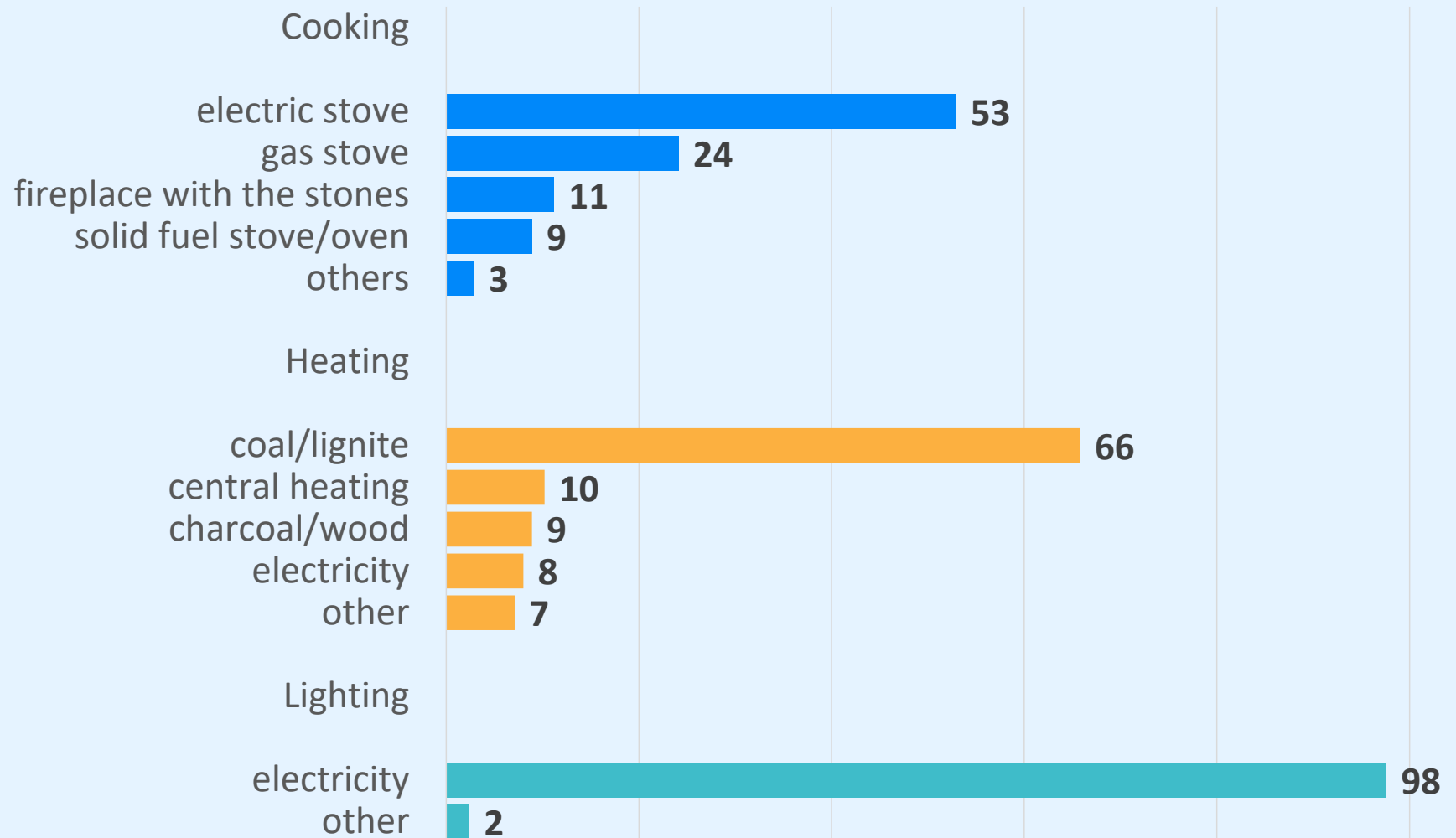


EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR (ECDI) , SDG 4.2.1



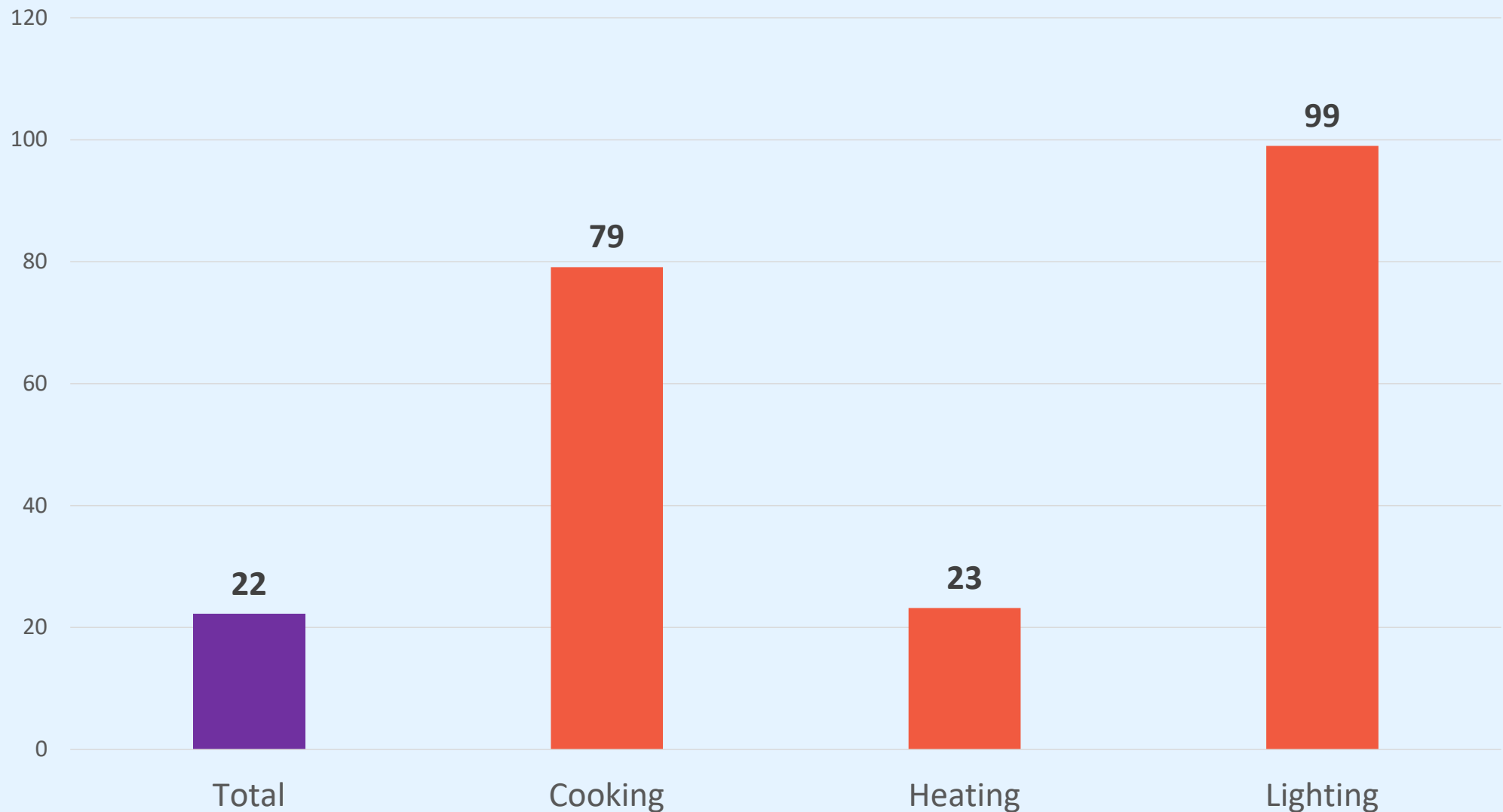
USE OF ENERGY IN A HOUSEHOLD

Fuels and Technologies used for Cooking, Heating and Lighting



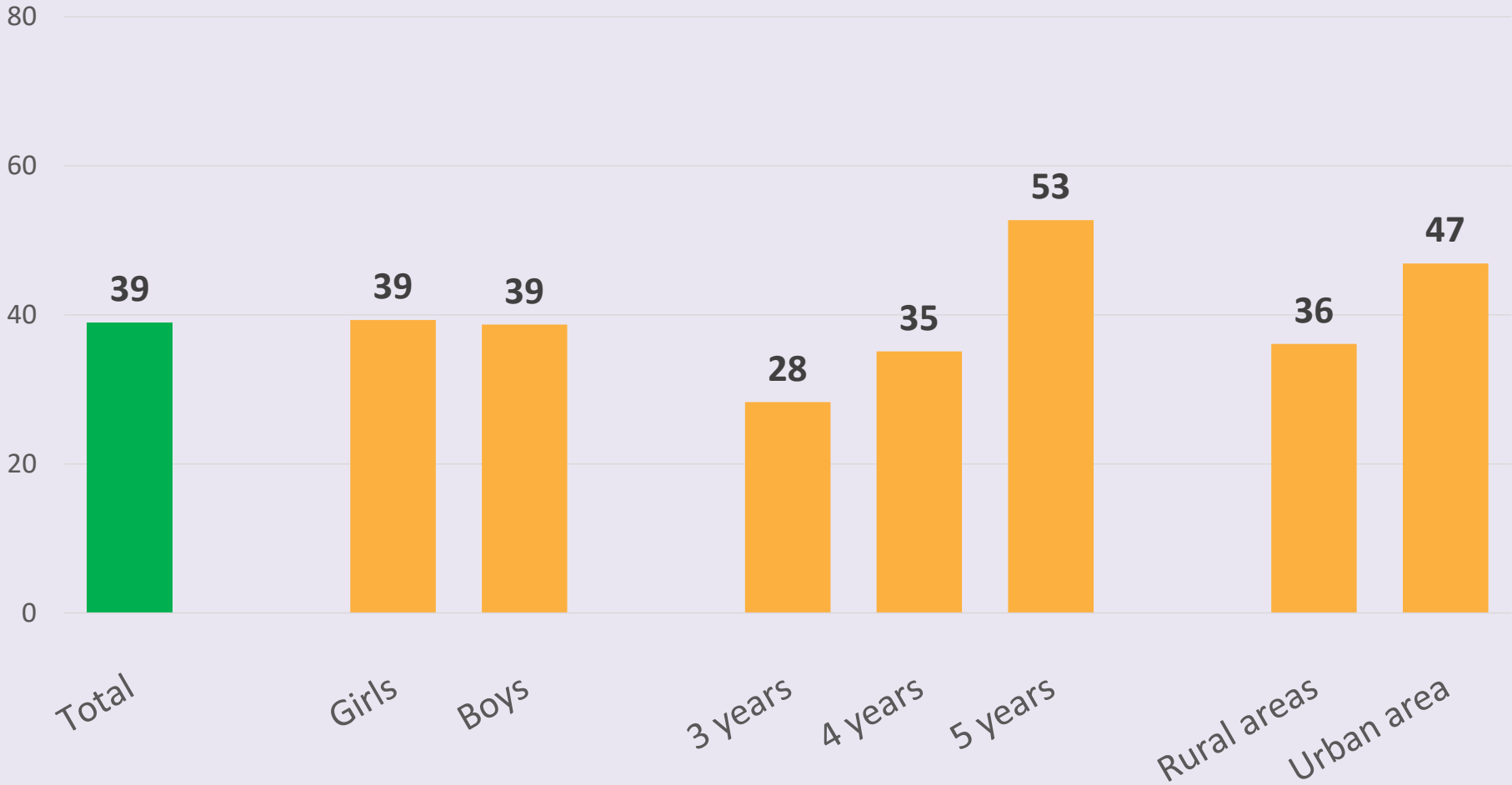
USE OF ENERGY IN A HOUSEHOLD

Use of "green/clean" types of fuels and technologies as primary fuels for cooking, heating and lighting



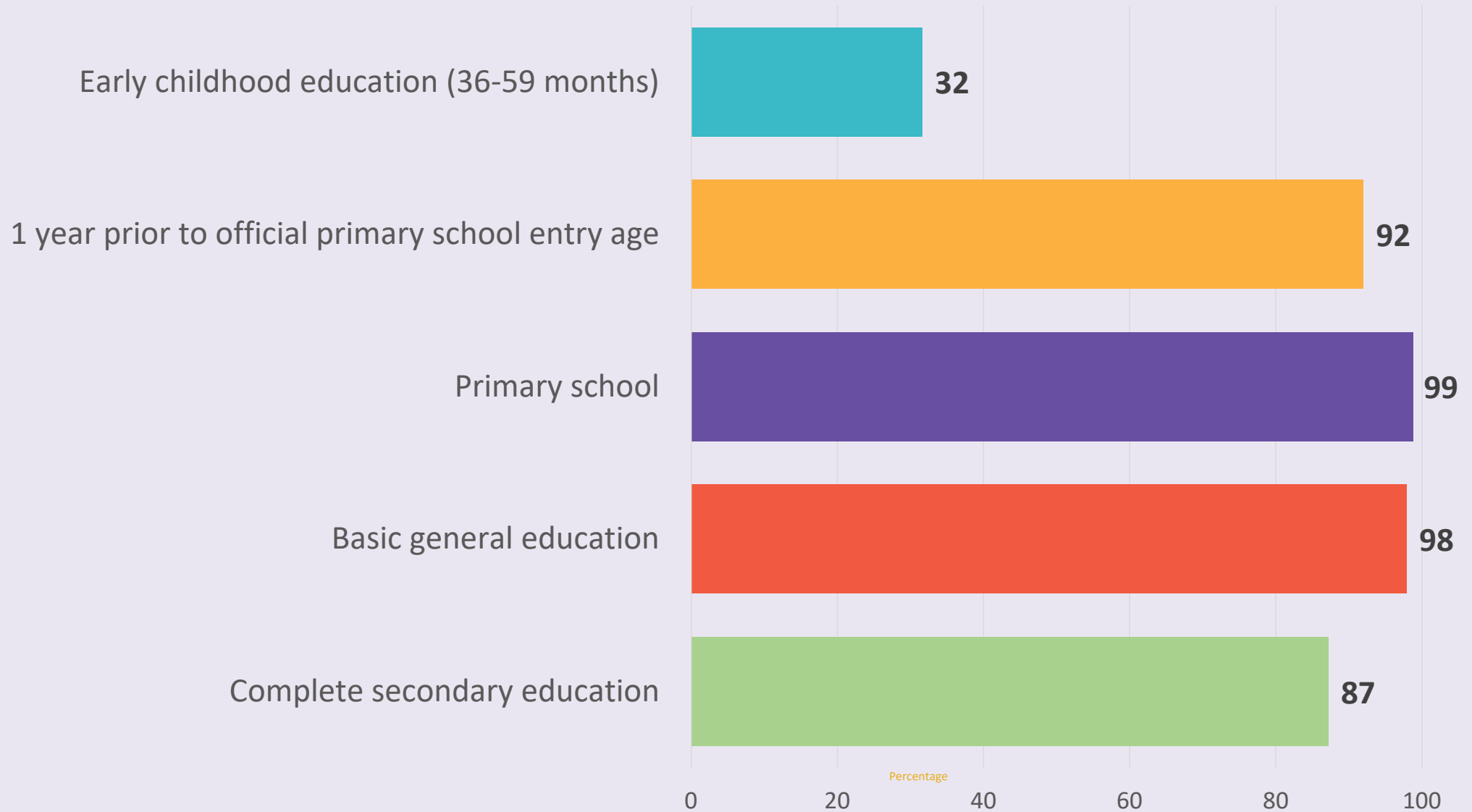
Learning

ENROLLMENT TO EARLY LEARNING PROGRAMS

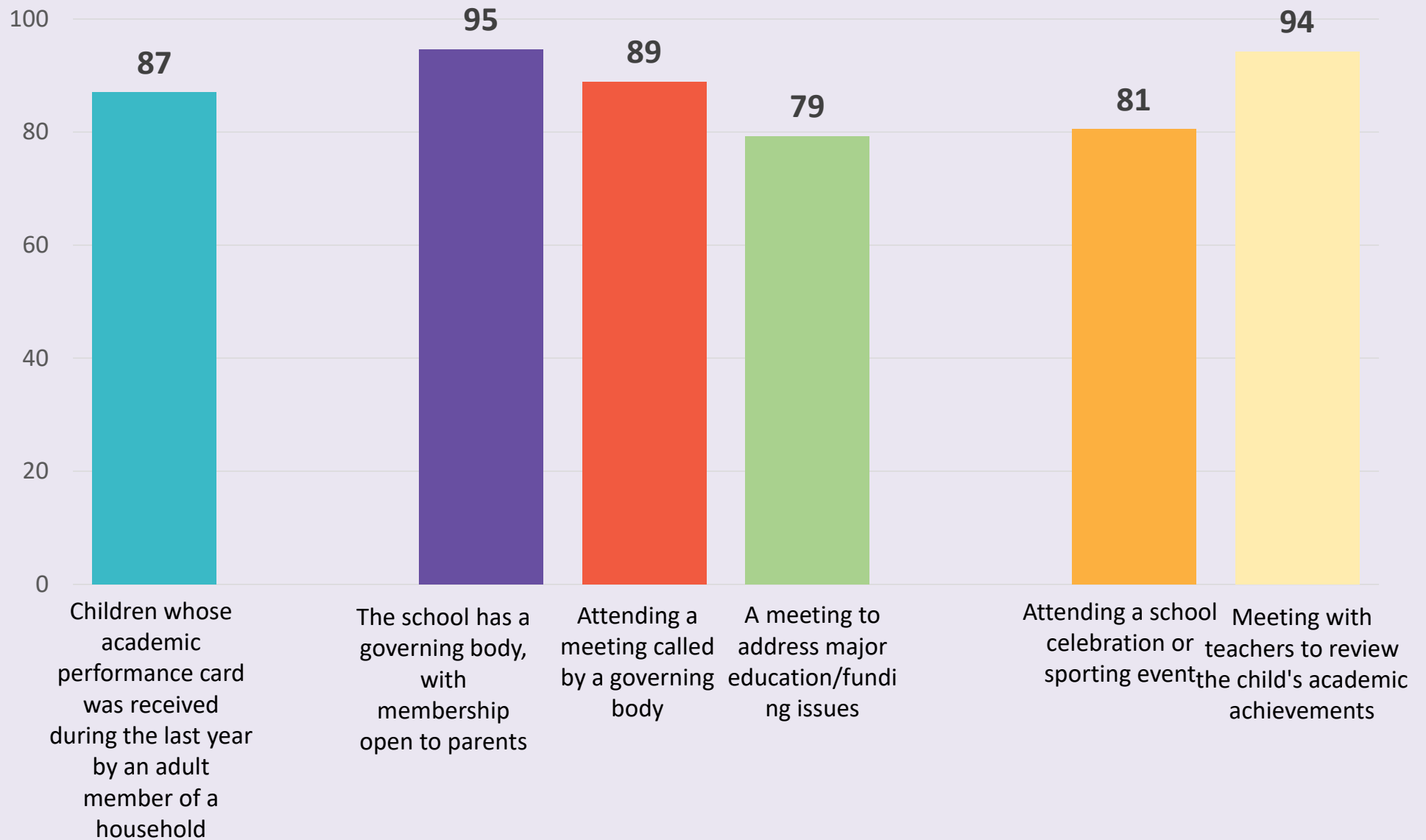


ATTENDANCE

Net School Attendance Rates (adjusted)



PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN SCHOOLING

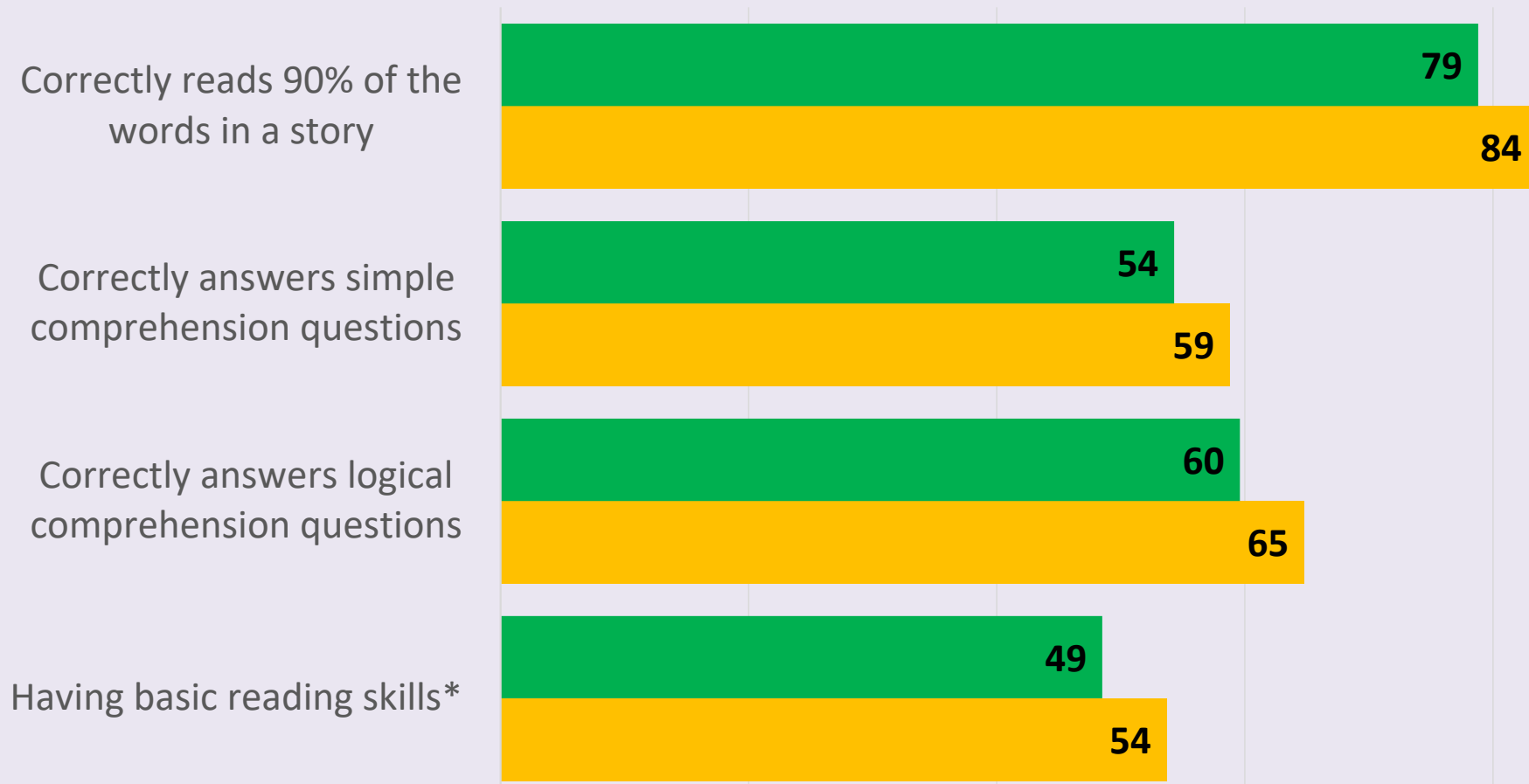


Adult involvement in school governance over the last year.

Adult engagement in school activities over the last year..

FUNDAMENTAL SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES NEEDED FOR LEARNING

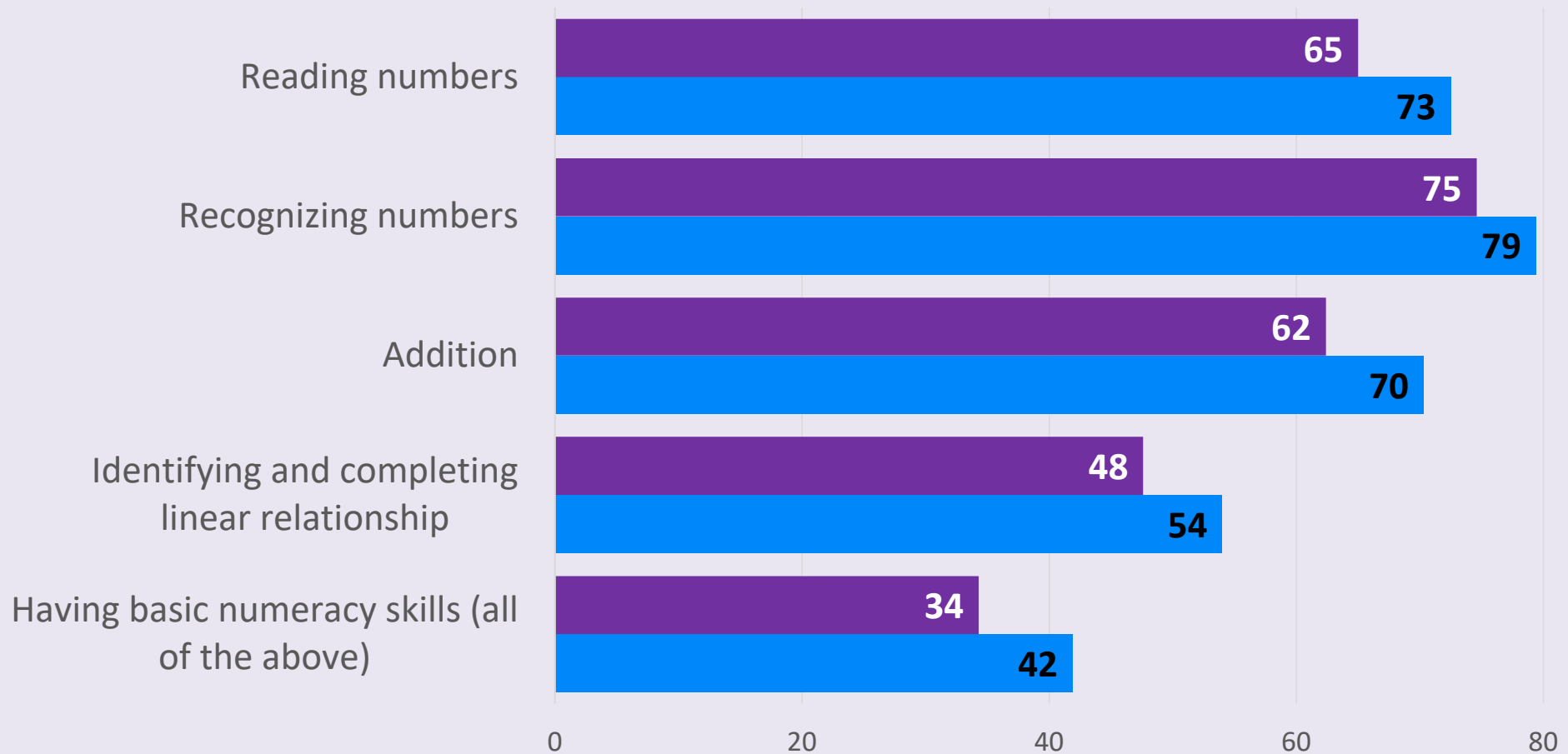
Basic Reading Skills: SDG 4.1.1.(a) (i: reading)



- Attendance 2/3 of class - regardless of age (SDG 4.1.1(a))
- Age of enrollment in 2nd/3rd grade - regardless of school attendance

FUNDAMENTAL SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES NEEDED FOR LEARNING

Basic Numeracy Skills: SDG 4.1.1.(a) (ii: numeracy)



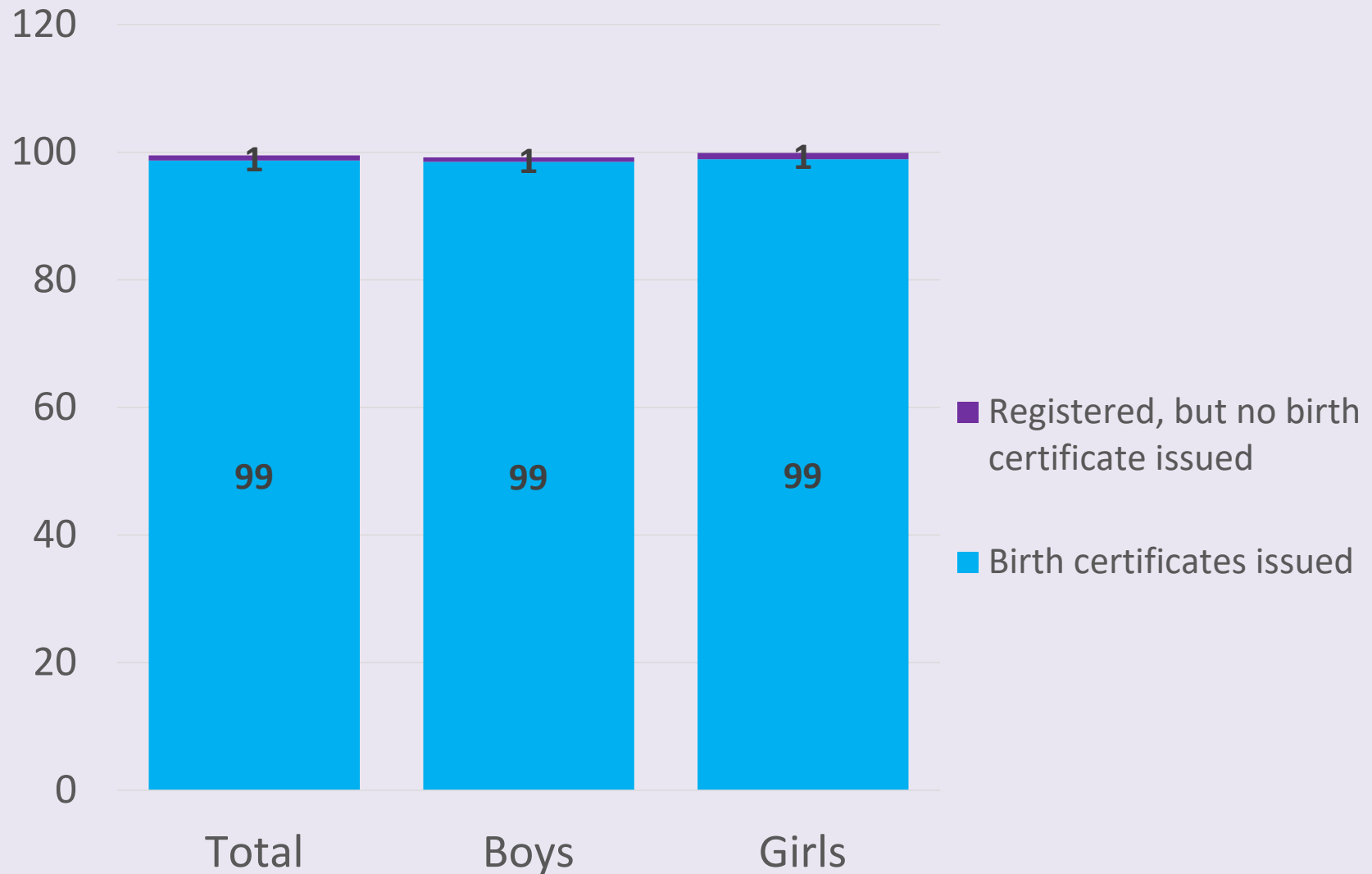
■ Attending 2/3 grades- regardless of age (SDG 4.1.1(a))

■ Age of enrollment in 2nd/3rd grade - regardless of school attendance

Disciplining Children. Safeguarding from Violence and Exploitation

BIRTH REGISTRATION

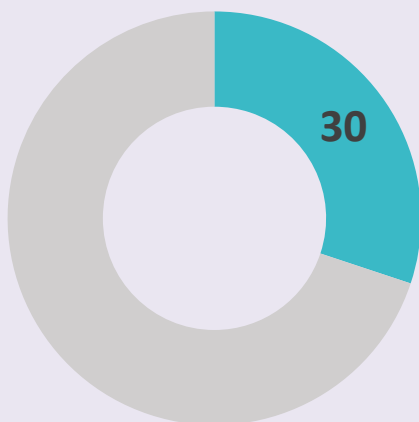
Birth Registration of Children under 5 years of age: SDG 16.9.1



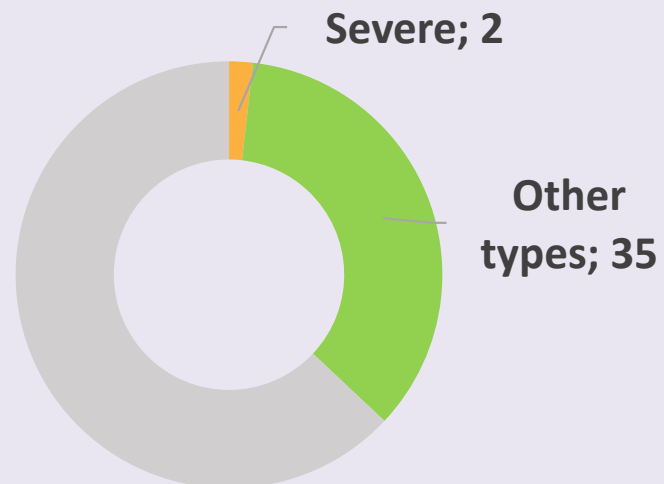
CHILD DISCIPLINE

Types of Child Punishment

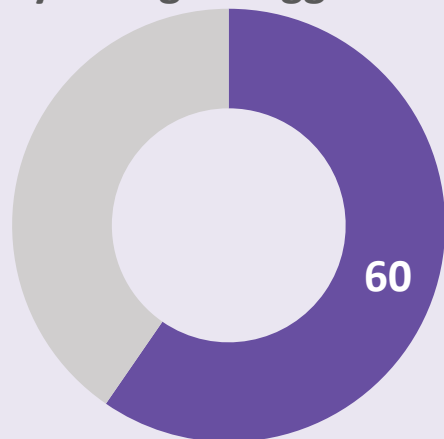
Nonviolent methods only



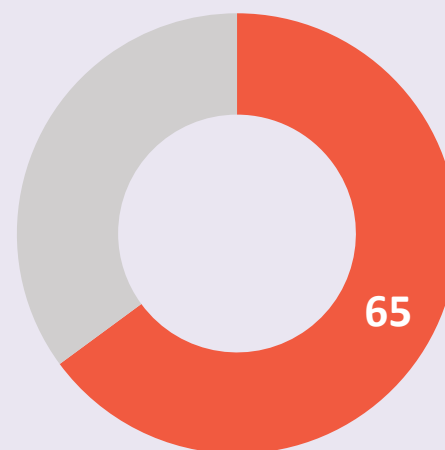
Physical punishment



Psychological aggression

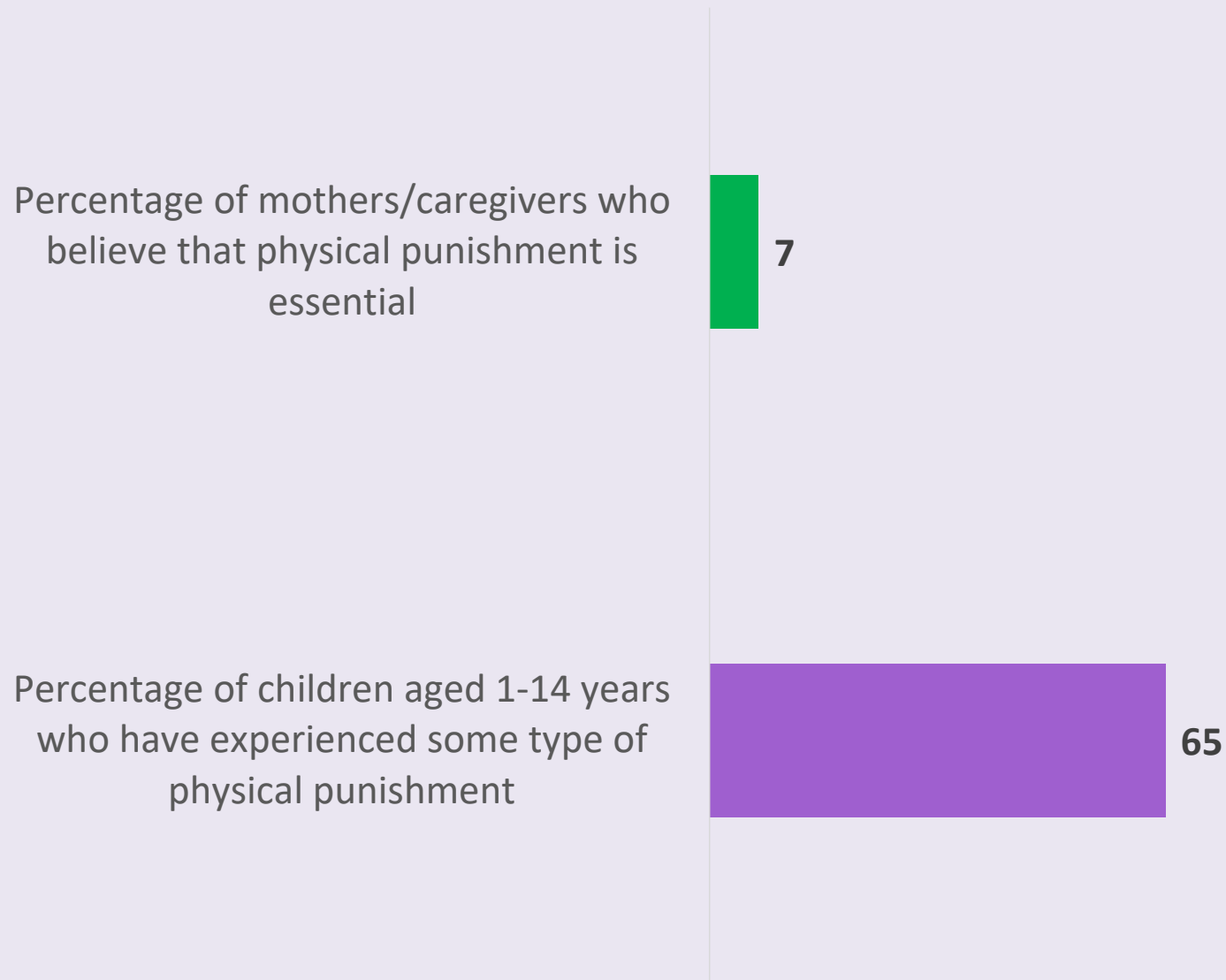


Any violent punishment:
SDG 16.2.1



CHILD DISCIPLINE

Physical Punishment: Attitudes and Experiences



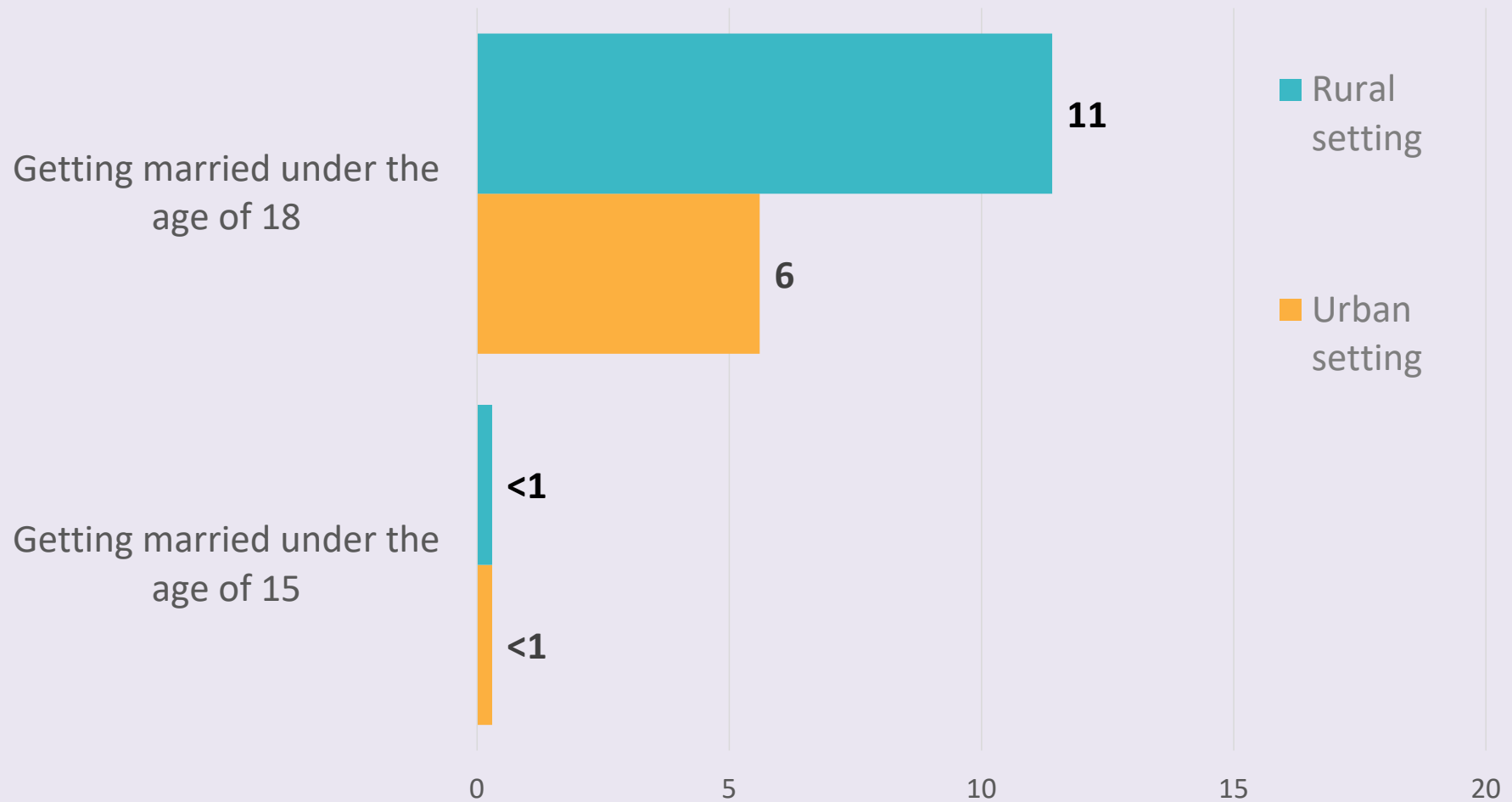
CHILD LABOUR

Labour of Children aged 5-17 years: SDG 8.7.1*



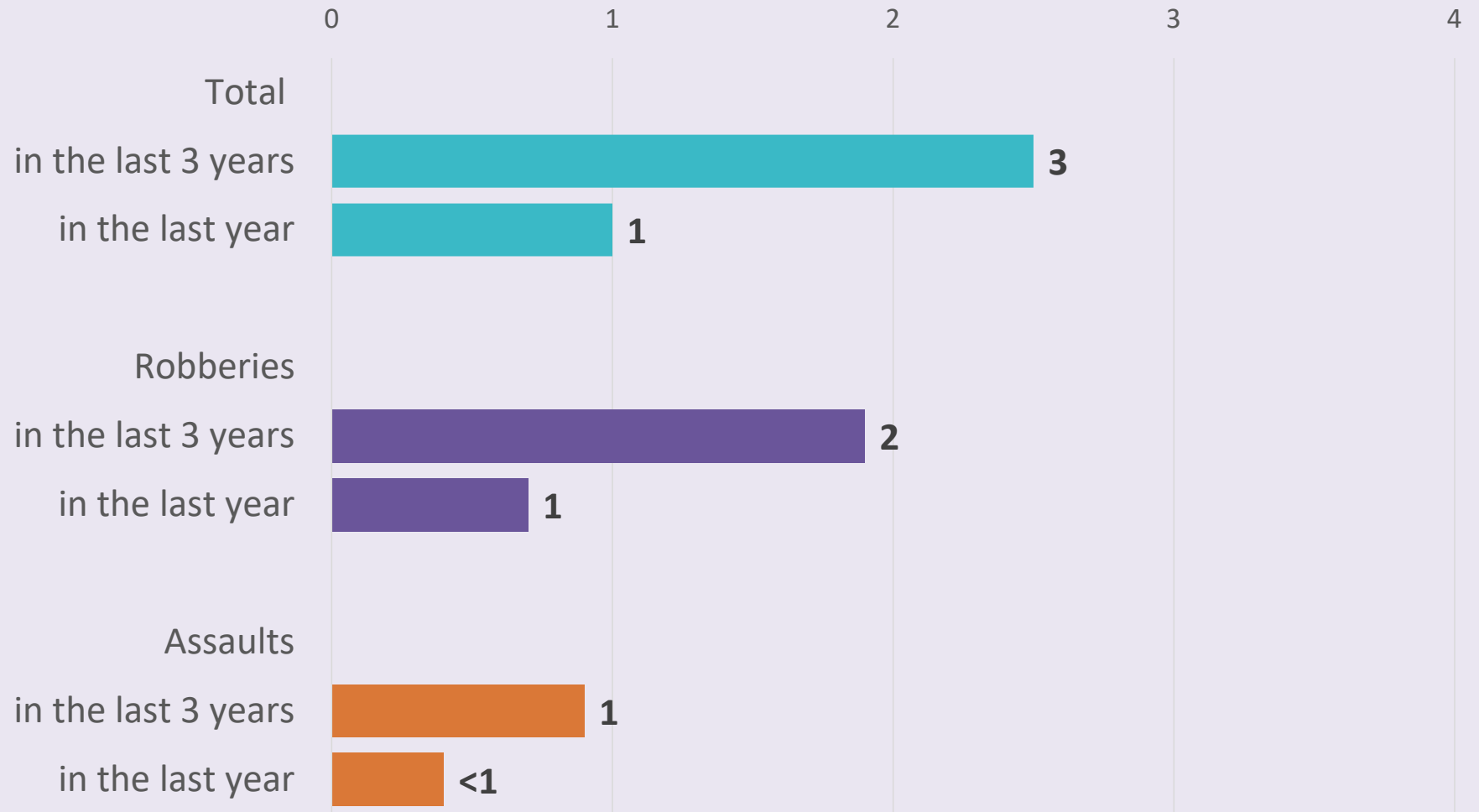
CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage under 15 and 18 yoa: SDG 5.3.1

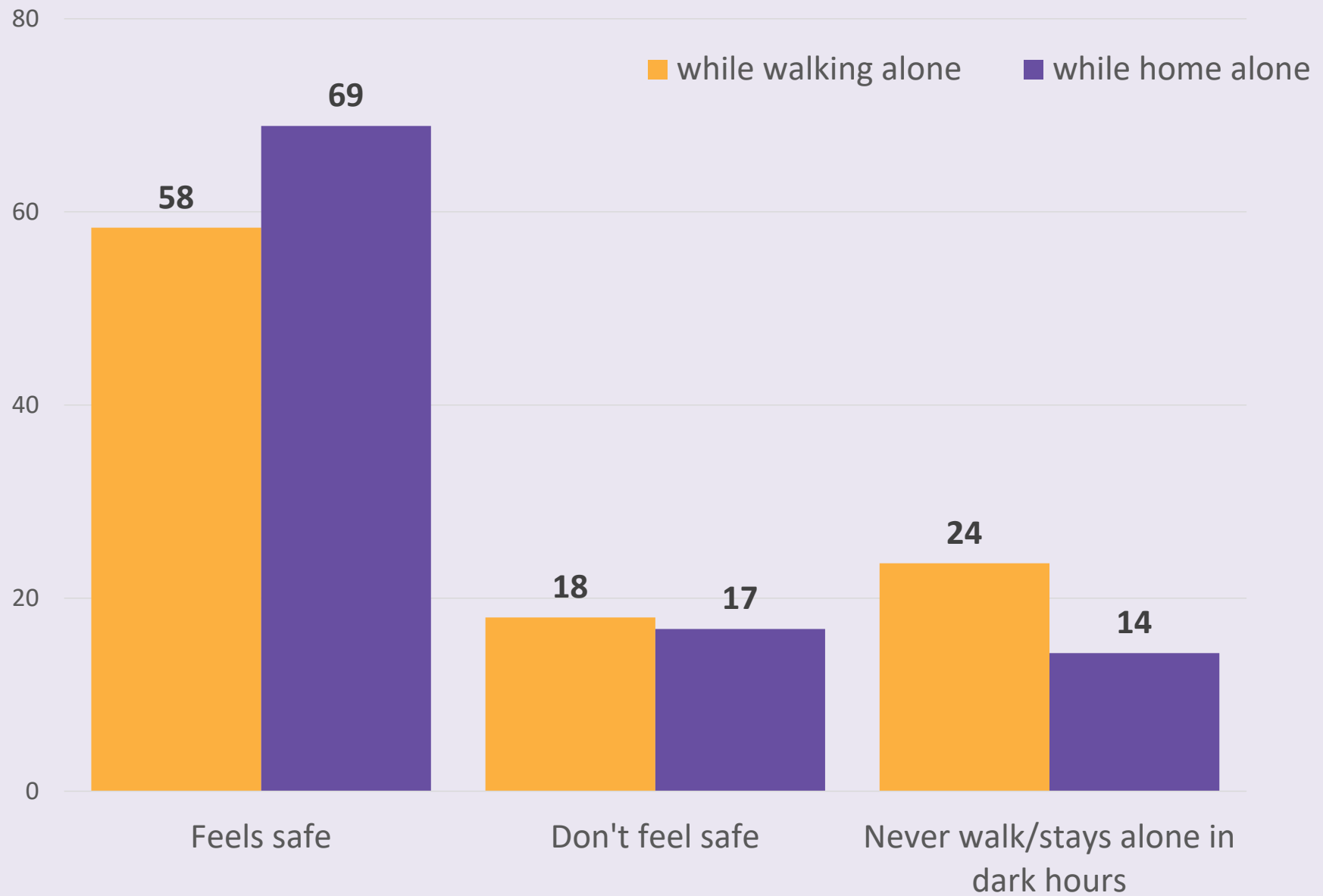


VICTIMIZATION

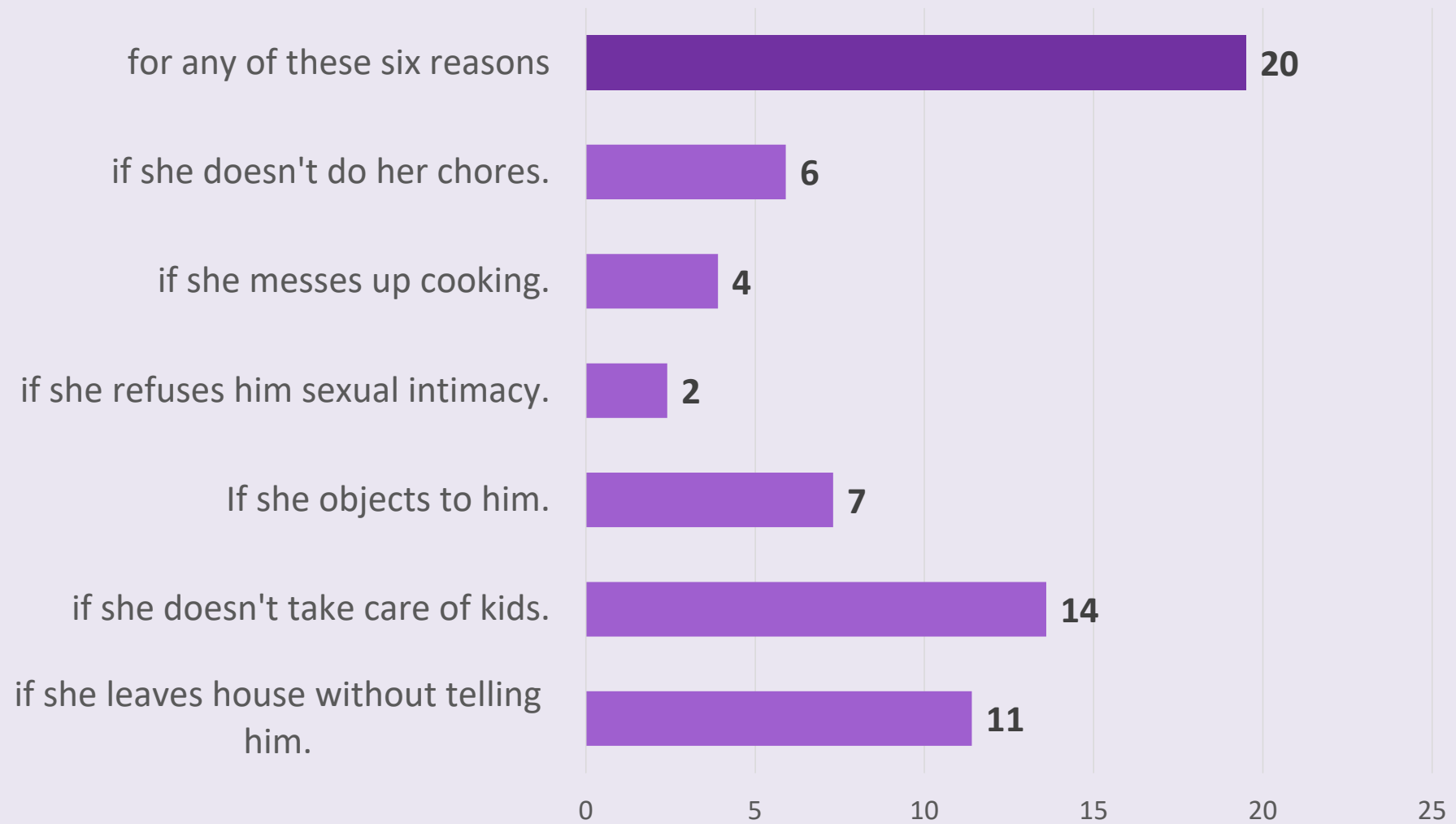
Victims of Robbery and Assault



SENSE OF SECURITY

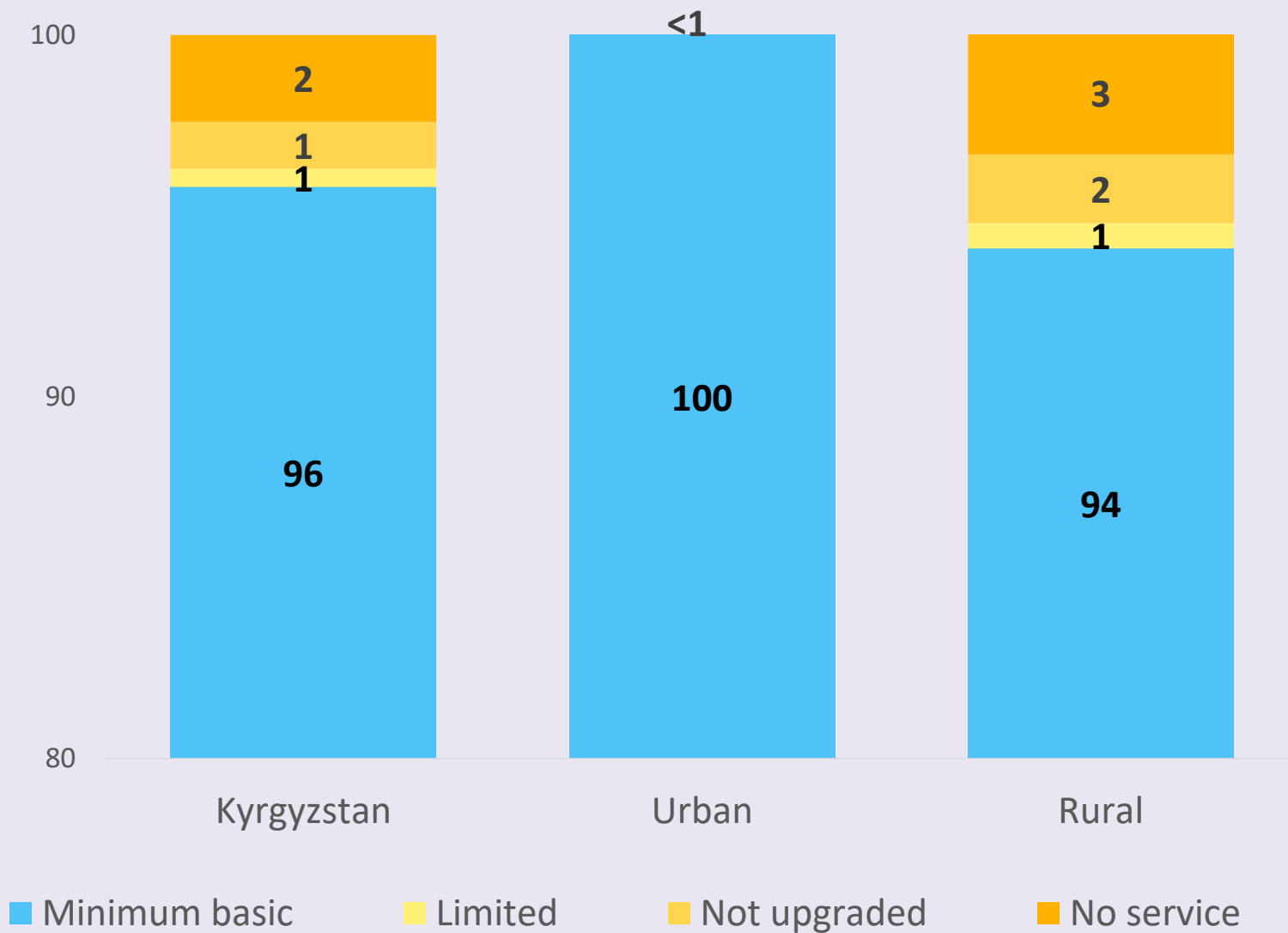


ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

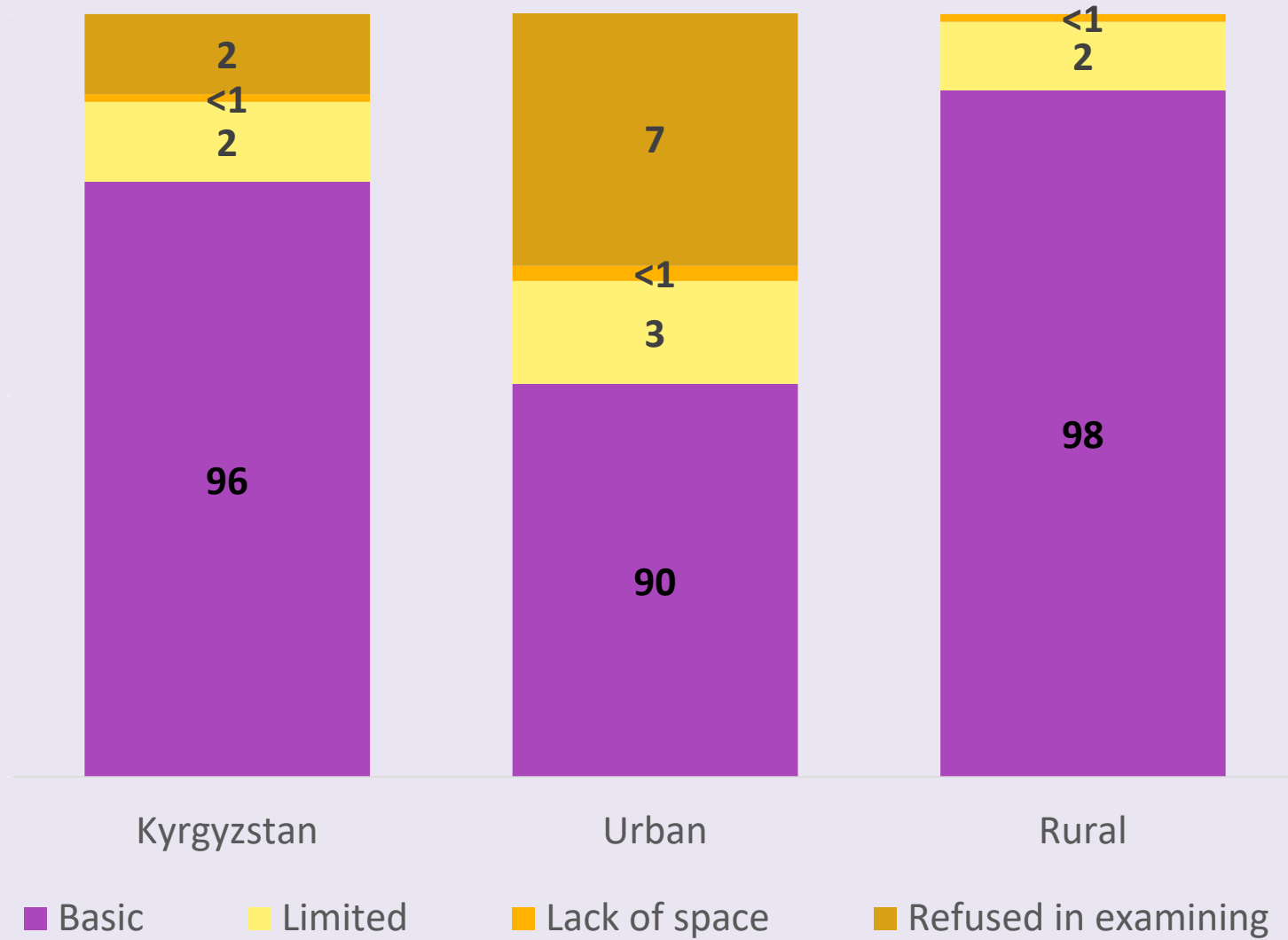


Living in a Safe and Clean Environment

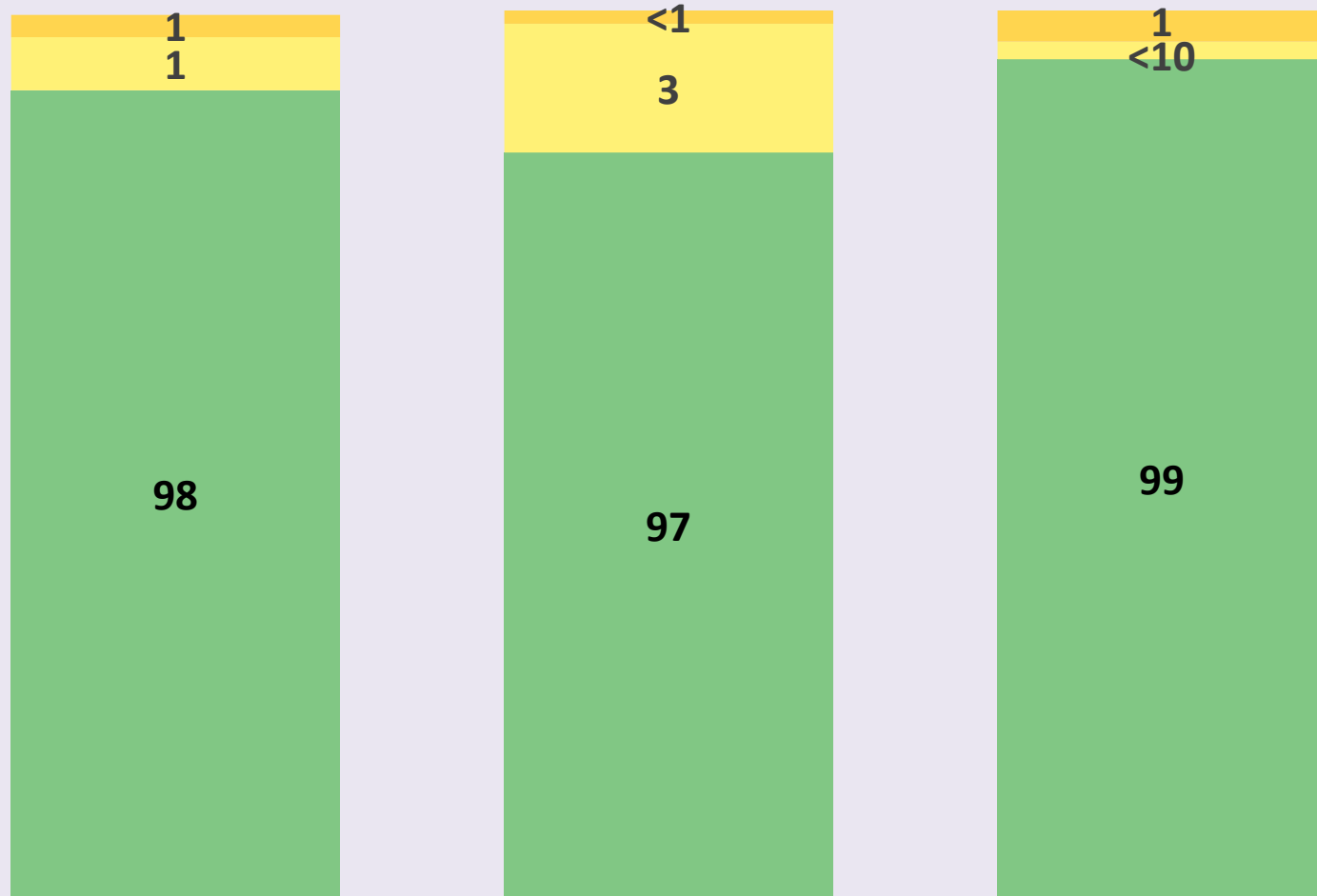
DRINKING WATER



HANDWASHING



SANITARY



Kyrgyzstan

Urban

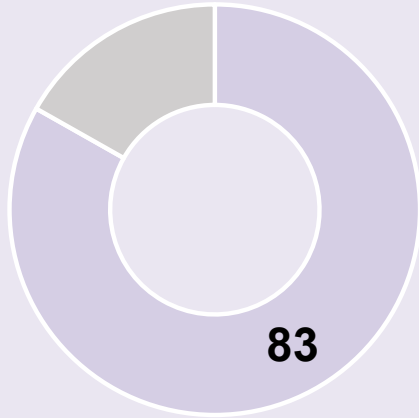
Rural

■ Minimum Basic

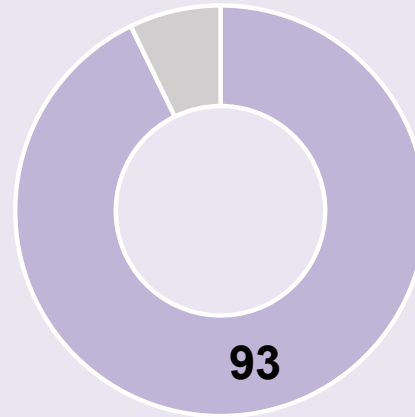
■ Limited

■ Not upgraded

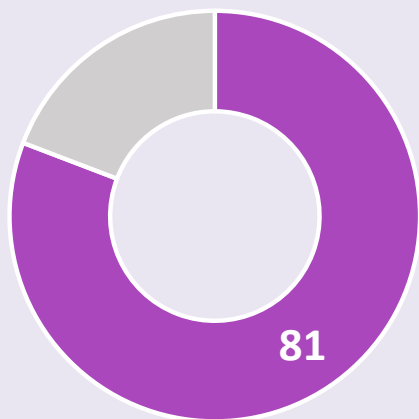
MENSTRUAL HYGIENE



Women having a space for individual use for washing and changing clothes in the house



Women having relevant supplies



Women with appropriate supplies and a space for individual use for washing and changing clothes at home

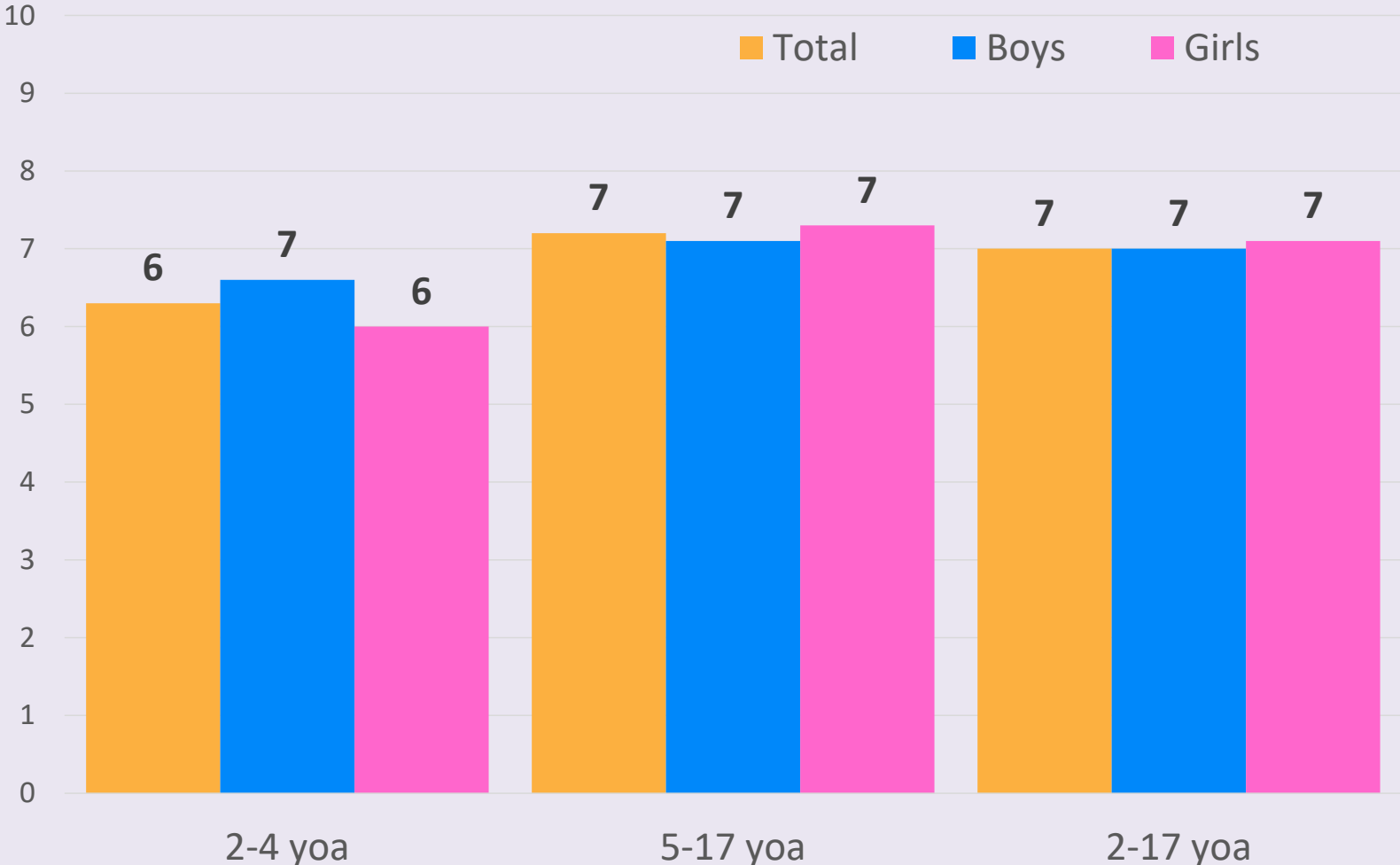
Equal Life Opportunities

CHILD'S LIVELIHOODS

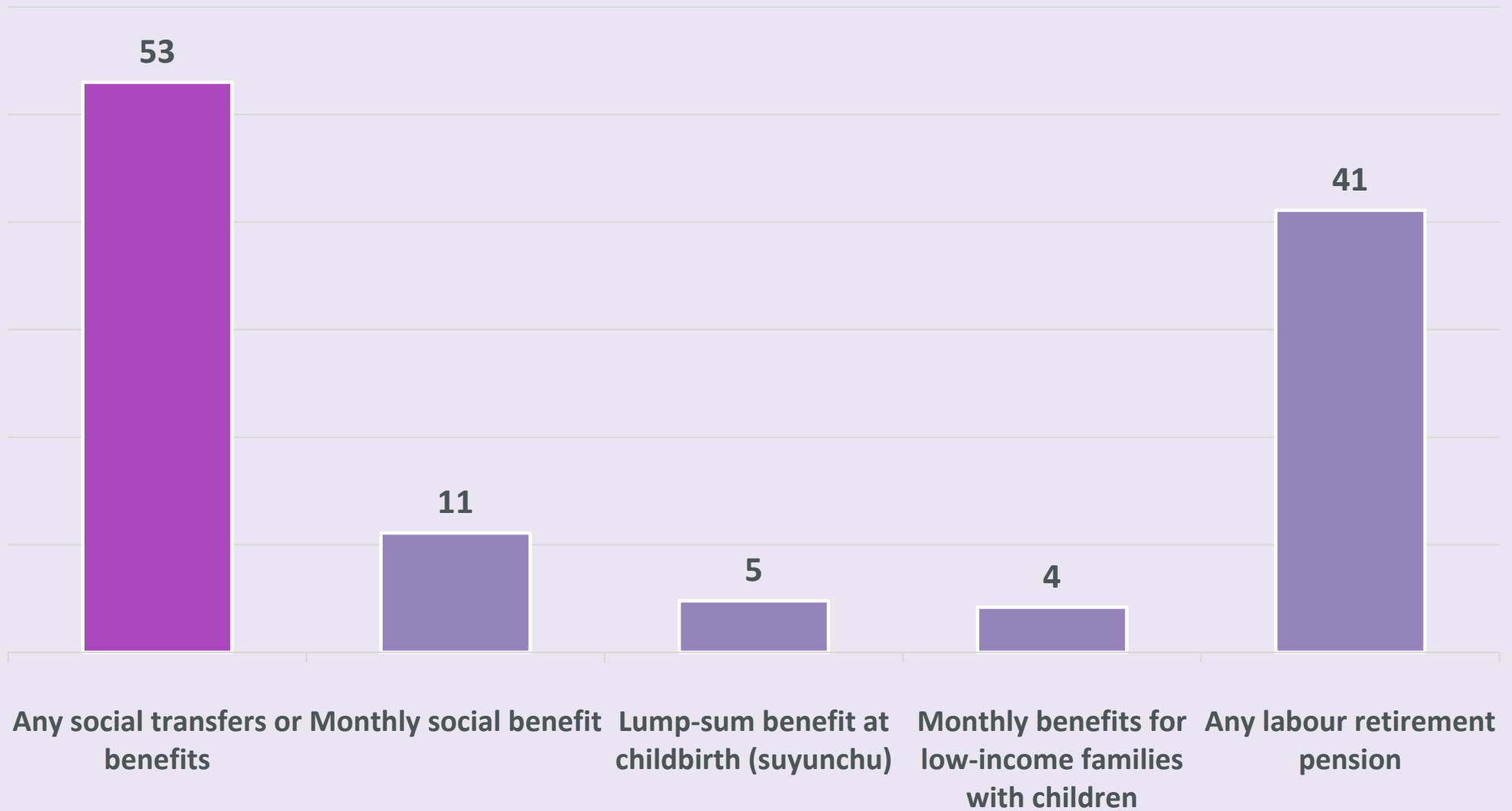
- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities sets forth the obligations of States Parties to ensure the full realization of the rights of children with disabilities on equal terms with other children. The presence of functional difficulties can increase the risk of limited inclusion of children in unsuitable environments, as well as limit the realization of their rights.
- MICS - 2023 includes modules on child functioning designed to estimate the number/percentage of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire on Children under 5 years of age covers children aged 2 to 4 years. A similar module is included in the Questionnaire on Children aged 5-17 years.
- The Questionnaire on children under 5 years of age covers the following functional domains: vision, hearing, walking, fine motor skills, communication, learning, play, and behavioral control, and the Questionnaire on children aged 5-17 years covers the functional domains: vision, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, memorization, concentration, acceptance of change, behavioral control, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

CHILD'S LIVELIHOODS

Percentage of children experiencing functional difficulties in at least one domain



SOCIAL TRANSFERS



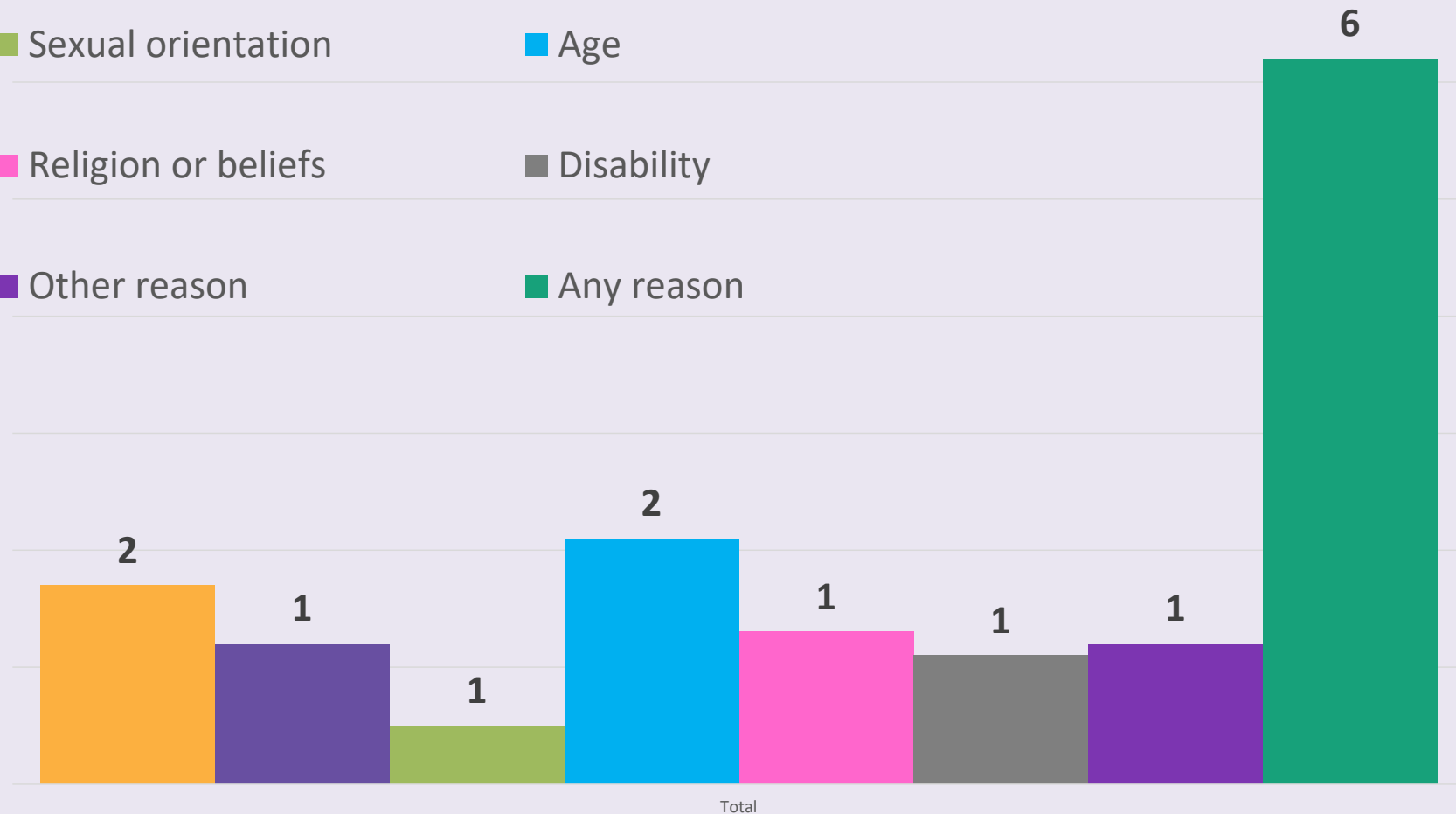
DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

■ Nationality or Immigration ■ Gender

■ Sexual orientation ■ Age

■ Religion or beliefs ■ Disability

■ Other reason ■ Any reason



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**