

**National Statistical Committee
of the Kyrgyz Republic**

**WOMEN AND MEN IN THE
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

*2007-2011
Compendium of Gender Disaggregated Statistics*

Bishkek – 2012

УДК 316.3/4
ББК 60.7
К 97

**Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic
Compendium of Gender Disaggregated Statistics**

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National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
Department of Social and Environment Statistics

К 97 The “WOMEN AND MEN IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC” - Bishkek – 2012 - 128 p.

«The “Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic” statistical compendium contains data on situation of women and men in all spheres of socio-political life of the country in dynamics 2000, 2005, 2007-2011.

This publication is intended for senior leadership, managers and employees of enterprises and organizations, scientific, business and financial communities, teaching staff, post-graduates and students, other interested users.

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Published with financial support of
United Nations Population Fund

Legends:

- - not applicable;
... - no data;
0.0 - small value
+

К 0702000000-10

ISBN 978-9967-25-839-6

УДК 316.3/4
ББК 60.7

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|--------------------------------------|---|--|
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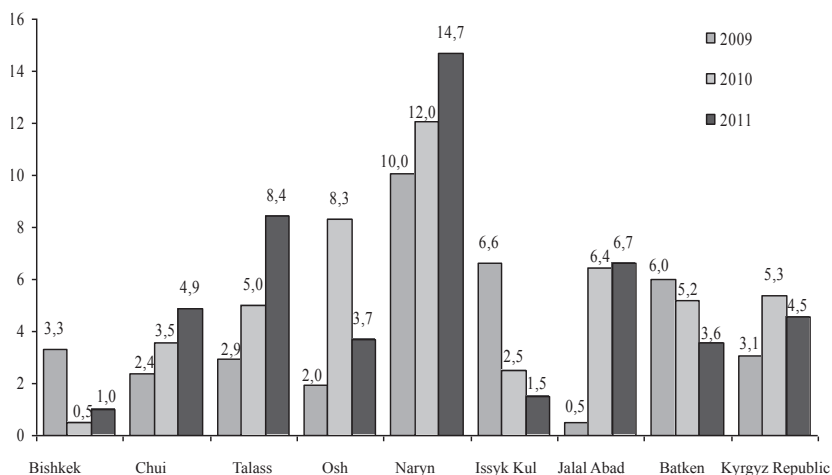
Distribution of family abuse victims who called emergency (units, hospitals) by their gender, age, and type of activity, in 2011148

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty

1.1. Extreme poverty level (pro cent of population with consumption below the national food poverty line)

The poverty line adjusted with the data obtained from the Integrated Selected Survey of Households Budgets and Labour run in 2011 in accordance with the Poverty Line Determination Methodology. Cost value of the general poverty line in 2011 was estimated to KGS 25,849 per capita per year, and the extreme poverty line was estimated to KGS 16,089 per capita per year. Urban poverty line has increased by 7.1%, and rural one – by 0.9%.

Change in the level of extreme poverty by regions

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1.2. Poverty level by gender of a household head
1.3. Poverty level among two- and one-parent families by gender of a household head
Poverty level among two- and single-parent families by gender of a household head, in 2011.¹ (in %)

| | total | including | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | two-parent family | one-parent family |
| Household head - man | | | |
| not poor | 69.6 | 75.7 | 65.5 |
| poor | 30.4 | 24.3 | 34.5 |
| incl. extremely poor | 2.8 | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| Household head - woman | | | |
| not poor | 79.3 | 85.5 | 54.6 |
| poor | 20.7 | 14.5 | 45.4 |
| incl. extremely poor | 2.8 | 2.5 | 4.4 |

¹ Based on the Integrated Selected Survey of Households Budgets and Labour.

1.4. Ratio of women and men who enjoy state benefits
Distribution of women and men who receive single monthly benefits and social allowances as of January 1, 2012.

| | Total, people | Proportion, in % | |
|--|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| | | women | men |
| Beneficiaries of single state monthly benefits | 376845 | 53.7 | 46.3 |
| including: | | | |
| children under 3 | 85146 | 52.8 | 47.2 |
| children from 3 to 18 | 280854 | 53.9 | 46.1 |
| students and pupils | 10845 | 53.9 | 46.1 |
| Beneficiaries of social allowances | 70507 | 52.1 | 47.9 |
| including: | | | |
| disabled with general disease | 4874 | 51.3 | 48.7 |
| handicapped persons from birth | 25835 | 50.1 | 49.9 |
| disabled children younger 18 | 23563 | 50.8 | 49.2 |
| children who receive allowances due to loss of their only bread winner | 14023 | 53.0 | 47.0 |
| seniors | 2027 | 84.5 | 15.5 |
| great mothers (mother with many children) | 183 | 100.0 | x |

Task 2: Ensure universal full and occupational occupation and deserving employment including women and youth

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

1.5. Correlation of men and women in the number of employees by types of enterprises employed in economy by types of their economic activity and employment status.

Unemployment rate. Unemployment amongst youth.

Number of heads of active business entities¹ by territory, as of 1.01.2012 (people)

| | Women | Men | Proportion, in % | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| | | | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 114 738 | 370 108 | 23.7 | 76.3 |
| Batken oblast | 5 291 | 38 048 | 12.2 | 87.8 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 18 588 | 81 381 | 18.6 | 81.4 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 11 258 | 33 418 | 25.2 | 74.8 |
| Naryn oblast | 9 749 | 34 085 | 22.2 | 77.8 |
| Osh oblast | 19 947 | 77 539 | 20.5 | 79.5 |
| Talass oblast | 5 222 | 20 163 | 20.6 | 79.4 |
| Chui oblast | 32 298 | 65 148 | 33.1 | 66.9 |
| Bishkek city | 7 273 | 10 545 | 40.8 | 59.2 |
| Osh city | 5 112 | 9 781 | 34.3 | 65.7 |

¹Registered in the USRSU

Distribution of women and men in the number of employees by types of enterprises (in %)

| year | gender | total | including | | |
|-------------|--------|-------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | small business | medium business | large business |
| 2000 | women | 29.9 | 29.7 | 26.2 | 31.8 |
| | men | 70.1 | 70.3 | 73.8 | 68.2 |
| 2005 | women | 31.9 | 33.6 | 29.7 | 32.2 |
| | men | 68.1 | 66.4 | 70.3 | 67.8 |
| 2007 | women | 35.1 | 36.3 | 31.4 | 36.0 |
| | men | 64.9 | 63.7 | 68.6 | 64.0 |
| 2008 | women | 28.1 | 11.6 | 28.9 | 35.3 |
| | men | 71.9 | 88.4 | 71.1 | 64.7 |
| 2009 | women | 27.8 | 12.3 | 30.3 | 34.5 |
| | men | 72.2 | 87.7 | 69.7 | 65.5 |
| 2010 | women | 33.5 | 34.1 | 32.2 | 33.6 |
| | men | 66.5 | 65.9 | 67.8 | 66.4 |
| 2011 | women | 33.9 | 34.0 | 31.7 | 34.8 |
| | men | 66.1 | 66.0 | 68.3 | 65.2 |

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Level of officially registered unemployment by territory

(based on data provided by Ministry of Youth, Labour, and Employment; in %)

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| men | 2.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.1 |
| women | 3.6 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.0 |
| Batken oblast | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| men | 3.4 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.6 |
| women | 2.4 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.4 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 3.3 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| men | 2.6 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| women | 4.1 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 1.9 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| men | 2.3 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.1 |
| women | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| Naryn oblast | 6.9 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| men | 7.2 | 11.2 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 9.9 |
| women | 6.4 | 6.9 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 5.3 |
| Osh oblast | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| men | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.6 |
| women | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| Talass oblast | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| men | 1.8 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 3.5 |
| women | 3.0 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 1.1 |
| Chui oblast | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| men | 2.2 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.3 |
| women | 4.8 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.0 |
| Bishkek city | 3.5 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| men | 2.2 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| women | 4.9 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 1.6 |

General Unemployment Rate

(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; in %)

| | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| men | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 9.9 |
| women | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 7.6 |
| Batken oblast | 13.4 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| men | 10.3 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 14.0 |
| women | 17.3 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 8.4 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 8.2 |
| men | 5.9 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 9.4 |
| women | 6.6 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 7.3 |

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Issyk Kul oblast | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 9.7 |
| men | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| women | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 8.9 |
| Naryn oblast | 8.0 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| men | 5.9 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 14.7 |
| women | 11.9 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 8.1 |
| Osh oblast¹ | 4.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| men | 3.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 7.8 |
| women | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 5.8 |
| Talass oblast | 4.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| men | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.9 |
| women | 4.4 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.4 |
| Chui oblast | 13.9 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 9.9 |
| men | 13.4 | 13.5 | 11.5 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 10.5 |
| women | 14.5 | 12.4 | 14.3 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 9.5 |
| Bishkek city | 9.5 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| men | 9.8 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 10.7 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| women | 9.1 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 8.7 |

¹ Including Osh city.

General unemployment rate in age group 15-28¹

(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; in %)

| | 2010 | | | 2011 | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | total population | women | men | total population | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 14.1 | 17.1 | 12.2 | 14.0 | 17.1 | 12.1 |
| Batken oblast | 13.9 | 20.0 | 10.5 | 14.7 | 18.3 | 12.7 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 13.2 | 16.3 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 15.0 | 9.7 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 21.7 | 22.0 | 21.4 | 19.1 | 22.6 | 17.3 |
| Naryn oblast | 20.0 | 34.4 | 14.5 | 19.7 | 32.6 | 14.2 |
| Osh oblast | 10.2 | 14.1 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 12.7 | 8.1 |
| Talass oblast | 11.1 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 12.3 | 14.6 | 10.8 |
| Chui oblast | 14.1 | 16.5 | 12.6 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 15.2 |
| Bishkek city | 19.1 | 19.7 | 18.6 | 20.2 | 23.4 | 17.9 |

¹ Kyrgyz Parliament (Jogorku Kenesh) has adopted Kyrgyz Law "On basics of state youth policy" on June 25, 2009 in accordance with that young citizens (youth) are citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and stateless individuals aged 14-28.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

| | Correlation of female salary to male salary ¹ (in %) | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 67.6 | 62.5 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 63.9 | 63.6 | 78.4 |
| Batken oblast | 77.7 | 67.7 | 72.3 | 58.6 | 60.4 | 55.4 | 84.7 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 58.0 | 57.7 | 58.7 | 56.2 | 54.3 | 53.0 | 69.8 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 53.2 | 64.8 | 70.5 | 71.9 | 62.9 | 60.2 | 88.5 |
| Naryn oblast | 69.3 | 73.7 | 76.8 | 77.5 | 67.5 | 60.7 | 95.9 |
| Osh oblast | 78.9 | 69.2 | 78.1 | 66.8 | 70.8 | 66.2 | 88.4 |
| Talass oblast | 71.1 | 63.2 | 74.3 | 69.6 | 52.3 | 58.7 | 87.1 |
| Chui oblast | 60.2 | 58.7 | 65.7 | 66.6 | 64.8 | 63.7 | 82.0 |
| Bishkek city | 68.5 | 64.2 | 72.2 | 75.8 | 71.2 | 73.4 | 76.5 |
| Osh city | ... | 64.8 | 64.5 | 63.8 | 70.6 | 64.2 | 87.7 |

¹ Based on data obtained through non-recurrent survey of enterprises and offices in November (September) 2000, 2005–2011.

Number of women and men employed in economy by types of economic activity

(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour)

| | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|---|--------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| | <i>'000 people</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed in economic sector including: | 901.1 | 1251.7 | 927.3 | 1 257.0 | 924.2 | 1 292.2 | 926.0 | 1317.7 | 938.9 | 1338.8 |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery | 310.8 | 431.6 | 317.6 | 425.4 | 291.4 | 427.2 | 272.7 | 426.3 | 282.9 | 417.4 |
| Mining industry | 0.8 | 12.3 | 1.2 | 12.1 | 1.9 | 12.8 | 2.4 | 15.1 | 3.0 | 13.8 |
| Processing industry | 79.8 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 97.9 | 80.9 | 91.7 | 86.3 | 88.3 | 82.3 | 90.8 |
| Development and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water | 7.2 | 31.1 | 7.3 | 30.5 | 7.0 | 31.7 | 7.0 | 34.4 | 6.4 | 32.3 |
| Construction | 9.7 | 195.6 | 10.6 | 211.3 | 10.8 | 233.3 | 9.9 | 230.2 | 10.0 | 239.1 |
| Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs | 154.8 | 162.0 | 164.2 | 155.2 | 160.0 | 156.0 | 169.1 | 168.3 | 169.0 | 177.0 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 35.8 | 22.6 | 42.9 | 23.3 | 56.4 | 25.7 | 58.7 | 24.0 | 55.3 | 31.2 |
| Transport and communication | 21.5 | 111.8 | 19.1 | 114.8 | 16.9 | 128.0 | 16.8 | 130.7 | 15.8 | 131.4 |
| Financial activities | 6.2 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 9.6 |
| Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers | 20.6 | 25.2 | 20.5 | 29.2 | 23.9 | 31.5 | 22.0 | 36.4 | 22.0 | 34.0 |
| Public administration | 39.4 | 67.4 | 37.3 | 64.4 | 42.0 | 61.6 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 40.0 | 62.6 |
| Education | 118.3 | 38.4 | 118.6 | 37.5 | 125.8 | 38.5 | 131.7 | 40.1 | 136.1 | 40.9 |
| Health sector and social services | 68.5 | 17.7 | 67.7 | 18.6 | 63.3 | 16.2 | 59.8 | 14.7 | 65.4 | 13.1 |
| Municipal, social, and personal services | 21.5 | 21.5 | 27.3 | 22.1 | 25.5 | 18.3 | 27.6 | 21.1 | 31.4 | 24.7 |
| Housekeeping services | 5.5 | 10.7 | 6.0 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 11.9 | 10.2 | 21.0 | 11.1 | 20.3 |
| Extraterritorial organizations | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 |

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

(continuation of table above)

| | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2008 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| | <i>Proportion, in %</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed in economic sector including: | 41.9 | 58.1 | 42.5 | 57.5 | 41.7 | 58.3 | 41.3 | 58.7 | 41.2 | 58.8 |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery | 41.8 | 58.2 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 40.5 | 59.5 | 39.0 | 61.0 | 40.4 | 59.6 |
| Mining industry | 6.1 | 93.9 | 9.0 | 91.0 | 12.9 | 87.1 | 13.7 | 86.3 | 17.9 | 82.1 |
| Processing industry | 44.4 | 55.6 | 45.0 | 55.0 | 46.9 | 53.1 | 49.4 | 50.6 | 47.5 | 52.5 |
| Development and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water | 18.8 | 81.2 | 19.2 | 80.8 | 18.1 | 81.9 | 16.9 | 83.1 | 16.5 | 83.5 |
| Construction | 4.7 | 95.3 | 4.8 | 95.2 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 4.1 | 95.9 | 4.0 | 96.0 |
| Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs | 48.9 | 51.1 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 50.6 | 49.4 | 50.1 | 49.9 | 48.8 | 51.2 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 61.3 | 38.7 | 64.8 | 35.2 | 68.7 | 31.3 | 71.0 | 29.0 | 63.9 | 36.1 |
| Transport and communication | 16.1 | 83.9 | 14.2 | 85.8 | 11.7 | 88.3 | 11.4 | 88.6 | 10.7 | 89.3 |
| Financial activities | 63.9 | 36.1 | 56.2 | 43.8 | 51.3 | 48.7 | 48.6 | 51.4 | 45.8 | 54.2 |
| Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers | 45.0 | 55.0 | 41.2 | 58.8 | 43.2 | 56.8 | 37.7 | 62.3 | 39.3 | 60.7 |
| Public administration | 36.9 | 63.1 | 36.7 | 63.3 | 40.5 | 59.5 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 39.0 | 61.0 |
| Education | 75.5 | 24.5 | 76.0 | 24.0 | 76.6 | 23.4 | 76.6 | 23.4 | 76.9 | 23.1 |
| Health sector and social services | 79.5 | 20.5 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 79.6 | 20.4 | 80.3 | 19.7 | 83.4 | 16.6 |
| Municipal, social, and personal services | 49.9 | 50.1 | 55.3 | 44.7 | 58.2 | 41.8 | 56.7 | 43.3 | 56.0 | 44.0 |
| Housekeeping services | 34.0 | 66.0 | 39.0 | 61.0 | 46.2 | 53.8 | 32.8 | 67.2 | 35.4 | 64.6 |
| Extraterritorial organizations | 54.5 | 45.5 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 49.3 | 50.7 | 33.3 | 6.7 | 20.0 | 80.0 |

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Distribution of employed population by their employment status and gender

(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour)

| | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| | <i>'000 people</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 901.1 | 1251.7 | 927.3 | 1257.0 | 924.2 | 1292.2 | 926.0 | 1317.7 | 938.9 | ¹ 338.8 |
| Work for hire - total | 480.3 | 659.7 | 498.9 | 674.8 | 529.8 | 699.8 | 543.5 | 734.0 | 545.6 | 756.5 |
| including employed in/by: | | | | | | | | | | |
| enterprises, offices, organizations | 326.9 | 340.9 | 326.2 | 343.7 | 334.6 | 329.4 | 348.7 | 346.6 | 350.6 | 355.6 |
| individuals | 153.4 | 318.7 | 172.7 | 331.1 | 195.1 | 370.4 | 194.8 | 387.5 | 195.0 | 400.9 |
| Work not for hire - total | 420.8 | 592 | 428.4 | 582.2 | 394.5 | 592.3 | 382.5 | 583.7 | 393.3 | 582.3 |
| including: | | | | | | | | | | |
| employers | 5.7 | 18.7 | 5.2 | 12.5 | 4.8 | 8.6 | 3.3 | 10.7 | 4.9 | 11.8 |
| self-employed | 175.8 | 411.3 | 190.1 | 405.7 | 179.2 | 442.6 | 170.7 | 423.2 | 172.0 | 425.8 |
| members of production cooperatives | 4.6 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 4.5 |
| no-charge family workers | 160.9 | 105.9 | 152.4 | 99.9 | 126.1 | 82.6 | 119.3 | 79.3 | 129.7 | 75.9 |
| individuals employed on personal subsidiary farm | 73.7 | 50.0 | 78.9 | 61.0 | 83.0 | 55.3 | 87.0 | 64.7 | 83.4 | 64.3 |
| | <i>Proportion. in %</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 41.9 | 58.1 | 42.5 | 57.5 | 41.7 | 58.3 | 41.3 | 58.7 | 41.2 | 58.8 |
| Work for hire - total | 42.1 | 57.9 | 42.5 | 57.5 | 43.1 | 56.9 | 42.5 | 57.5 | 41.9 | 58.1 |
| including employed in/by: | | | | | | | | | | |
| enterprises, offices, organizations | 48.9 | 51.1 | 48.7 | 51.3 | 50.4 | 49.6 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 49.6 | 50.4 |
| individuals | 32.5 | 67.5 | 34.3 | 65.7 | 34.5 | 65.5 | 33.5 | 66.5 | 32.7 | 67.3 |
| Work not for hire - total | 41.5 | 58.5 | 42.4 | 57.6 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 39.6 | 60.4 | 40.3 | 59.7 |
| including: | | | | | | | | | | |
| employers | 23.3 | 76.7 | 29.4 | 70.6 | 35.8 | 64.2 | 23.4 | 76.6 | 29.3 | 70.7 |
| self-employed | 29.9 | 70.1 | 31.9 | 68.1 | 28.8 | 71.2 | 28.7 | 71.3 | 28.8 | 71.2 |
| members of production cooperatives | 43.7 | 56.3 | 38.0 | 62.0 | 30.4 | 69.6 | 27.4 | 72.6 | 42.3 | 57.7 |
| no-charge family workers | 60.3 | 39.7 | 60.4 | 39.6 | 60.4 | 39.6 | 60.1 | 39.9 | 63.1 | 36.9 |
| individuals employed on personal subsidiary farm | 59.6 | 40.4 | 56.4 | 43.6 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 57.4 | 42.6 | 56.5 | 43.5 |

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Distribution of female and male employment by types of economic activity has significant differences caused by their different physiological capacities and existing traditions.

In 2011 the share of women among employed population is the highest in service sector, and especially in such types of activity as health care and delivery of social services (83%), education (77%), hotels and restaurants (64%), supply of municipal, social, and personal services (56%). Share of women remains quite significant in processing industry (48%).

High proportion of men established within production sectors: construction, mining, generating and distribution of electric power, gas, and water, agriculture as well as in sectors of transport and communication, and public administration.

1.6. Share of population with income less than USD1 per day

Share of population with income less than USD1 per day² *(in % to total population)*

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 0.27 | 0.39 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.29 | 0.28² |
| Batken oblast | 0.55 | 0.61 | 0.00 | 0.27 | 0.00 | 0.21 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 0.00 | 0.67 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.22 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 0.98 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.34 | 0.58 | 0.11 |
| Naryn oblast | 2.31 | 1.39 | 0.13 | 0.63 | 0.03 | 3.46 |
| Osh oblast | 0.00 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| Talass oblast | 0.52 | 1.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chui oblast | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.35 | 0.16 |
| Bishkek city | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.27 | 0.00 |

¹ To be calculated according to the Purchase Power Parity (PPP).

² Before 2003 – based on findings of sample surveys of households budgets, since 2003 – based on data of “Employment and Unemployment” Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour.

PPP – based on the World Bank data (USD 1.25 by WB’s PPP since 2010)

1.7. Poverty gap ratio (poverty severity index)

The *Poverty Depth Index* (income deficiency or consumption deficiency) is calculated for a more detailed analysis of population welfare. This indicator measures the distance (in %) between poverty line and actual level of consumption by poor population and indicates the amount of funds required to help poor population out of poverty.

The *Poverty Severity Index* characterizes the level of differentiation among poor population. The lower the index the smaller, the share of population staying in misery, and the less inequality among poor population.

The *Poverty Depth Index* has remained at level of 2010 and makes up 7.5% (in 2010), and the Poverty Severity Index has decreased from 2.5% to 2.2 %.

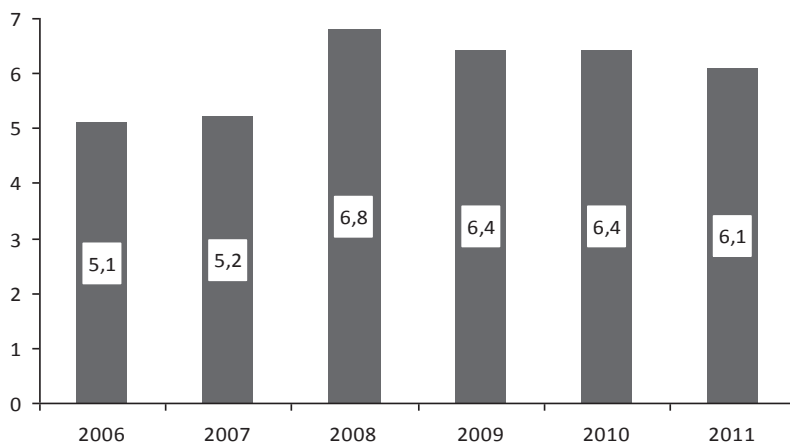
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

| Change in poverty depth and severity indices ¹ (in %) | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|
| Years | Poverty depth | Poverty severity |
| 2000 | 17.7 | 7.7 |
| 2005 | 10.5 | 3.6 |
| 2007 | 6.6 | 1.9 |
| 2008 | 7.5 | 2.6 |
| 2009 | 6.1 | 1.8 |
| 2010 | 7.5 | 2.5 |
| 2011 | 7.5 | 2.2 |

¹ Before 2003 based on findings of sample surveys of households budgets, since 2003 – based on data of “Employment and Unemployment” Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour.

1.8. Share of the poorest quintile in the population income

Distribution of total volume of monetary incomes among 20 percent groups (quintiles) of the population during number of years is of benefit of groups with highest incomes who have accumulated about half of all monetary incomes. In 2011 the income share of the poorest quintile comprised 6.1% of the population total income.



Share of the poorest quintile in the population income (in %)

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

1.9. Proportion of underweight children aged 1-6

Proportion of underweight children aged 1-6¹ *(in %)*

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 6.9 |
| boys | 10.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 6.7 |
| girls | 5.1 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 7.2 |
| Batken oblast | 4.2 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 3.7 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 6.9 | 3.6 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 6.1 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 4.4 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 9.1 | 6.8 |
| Naryn oblast | 3.1 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 16.9 | 14.7 |
| Osh oblast | 5.2 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 12.1 | 5.5 |
| Talass oblast | 4.0 | 4.7 | 9.4 | 10.8 | 4.9 | 10.1 | 4.1 |
| Chui oblast | 9.6 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 3.9 | 9.4 | 14.8 |
| Bishkek city | 12.7 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 2.2 |

¹ Before 2003 based on findings of sample surveys of households budgets, since 2003 – based on data of “Employment and Unemployment” Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour.

The Z-score method which is based on analysis of correlation of a child’s weight and height, is used for analysis of children’s nutrition data besides use of evaluations of energetic value of food consumed. Children who have this ratio less by two standard deviations than standard weight for their height are classified as malnourished.

There were 6.9% of underweight children aged 1-6 in the republic in 2011. Among children aged 1-6 there were 6.7% boys and 7.2% girls found as malnourished.

1.10. Share of population consuming less than 2100 kcal a day

Share of population consuming less than 2100 kcal a day¹ *(in %)*

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 60.5 | 49.5 | 48.5 | 45.2 | 40.7 | 42.3 | 44.7 |
| Batken oblast | 59.3 | 53.5 | 30.2 | 37.4 | 48.6 | 42.7 | 44.1 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 59.3 | 61.4 | 61.2 | 51.5 | 34.4 | 45.6 | 41.5 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 65.0 | 46.0 | 50.8 | 54.9 | 44.4 | 43.5 | 41.0 |
| Naryn oblast | 69.4 | 41.1 | 55.0 | 46.3 | 45.3 | 54.0 | 55.1 |
| Osh oblast | 62.0 | 53.2 | 57.7 | 50.1 | 46.7 | 46.2 | 47.1 |
| Talass oblast | 64.0 | 42.2 | 44.7 | 46.6 | 39.6 | 38.1 | 42.0 |
| Chui oblast | 46.6 | 33.6 | 32.0 | 32.5 | 35.9 | 30.9 | 39.3 |
| Bishkek city | 68.0 | 48.5 | 40.7 | 39.3 | 35.9 | 39.8 | 49.7 |

¹ Before 2003 based on findings of sample surveys of households budgets, since 2003 – based on data of “Employment and Unemployment” Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour.

Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education

Task: Maintain the opportunity to enjoy full basic secondary school education for all boys and girls

2.1. Ratio of girls and boys at primary, incomplete secondary, and secondary school

The ratio level of covered with education girls and boys admitted to primary, incomplete secondary, and secondary school

(as of beginning of the academic year; in %)

| | 2000/ 2001 | 2005/ 2006 | 2007/ 2008 | 2008/ 2009 | 2009/ 2010 | 2010/ 2011 | 2011/ 2012 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Primary school (1-4 grades) | 97.1 | 98.8 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 98.8 |
| Incomplete secondary school (5-9 grades) | 99.6 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 98.9 |
| Secondary school (10-11 grades) | 116.7 | 114.9 | 116.4 | 116.5 | 115.0 | 114.9 | 113.9 |

There are certain differences between girls and boys in terms of education coverage. The correlation of boys and girls at primary and basic education shows that fewer girls go to incomplete secondary school (1-9 grades) than boys do. Girls however are more likely educated within full secondary school (10-11 grades), while boys drop out of the education system after completing of 9th grade. This relates to the increase in number of young people who are forced to get profession earlier due to financial reasons. Some young people shift to vocational schools, secondary vocational education institutions or to short-term courses which deliver them with training for the fastest entry the labour market.

2.2. Primary education completion rate

Primary education completion rate (1-4 grades)

(in %)

| | 2000/ 2001 | 2005/ 2006 | 2008/ 2009 | 2009/ 2010 | 2010/ 2011 | 2011/ 2012 |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 88.1 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 94.7 | 93.2 | 93.9 |
| Batken oblast ¹ | ... | 92.6 | 93.8 | 93.2 | 95.2 | 97.8 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 92.2 | 94.1 | 94.6 | 93.7 | 91.0 | 92.0 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 83.6 | 89.5 | 92.3 | 93.1 | 92.5 | 91.5 |
| Naryn oblast | 90.8 | 89.6 | 85.8 | 88.8 | 89.1 | 90.6 |
| Osh oblast | 68.8 | 76.0 | 92.4 | 93.5 | 93.3 | 90.8 |
| Talass oblast | 91.7 | 93.5 | 98.6 | 92.8 | 91.9 | 93.4 |
| Chui oblast | 89.3 | 98.2 | 96.7 | 96.8 | 94.6 | 95.8 |
| Bishkek city | 66.2 | 107.6 ² | 106.4 ² | 100.9 ² | 100.2 ² | 104.8 ² |
| Osh city ¹ | ... | ... | 97.0 | 99.0 | 87.4 | 86.1 |

¹ Retrospective recalculation of data for Osh city and Batken oblast is impossible for certain years due to missing data.

² Excess over 100% level of primary education in Bishkek city takes place because of ongoing internal migration processes in the republic, where (capital) main flow of migrants see their destination, as well as due to the fact there are children older or younger the established age (7-10 years old) in the mass of pupils of 1-4 grades.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

2.3. Proportion of pupils at incomplete secondary school in the total number of children of relevant age

Proportion of pupils at incomplete secondary school (1-9 grades) in the total number of children of relevant age
(as of beginning of the academic year; in %)

| | 2000/ 2001 | 2005/ 2006 | 2007/ 2008 | 2008/ 2009 | 2009/ 2010 | 2010/ 2011 | 2011/ 2012 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 95.9 | 95.9 | 97.6 | 98.3 | 96.7 | 96.5 | 97.1 |
| boys | 96.6 | 96.2 | 97.8 | 98.4 | 97.1 | 96.9 | 97.6 |
| girls | 95.1 | 95.6 | 97.3 | 98.3 | 96.3 | 96.2 | 96.5 |
| Batken oblast | 98.9 | 92.6 | 92.9 | 93.5 | 96.2 | 97.8 | 98.4 |
| boys | 101.0 | 87.9 | 93.0 | 94.1 | 96.1 | 97.9 | 98.4 |
| girls | 96.8 | 97.6 | 92.9 | 93.0 | 96.3 | 97.8 | 98.5 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 96.9 | 95.1 | 95.7 | 95.3 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 94.9 |
| boys | 96.4 | 91.6 | 96.1 | 95.4 | 96.6 | 96.1 | 95.6 |
| girls | 97.5 | 98.6 | 95.4 | 95.2 | 95.4 | 94.4 | 94.3 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 94.0 | 97.6 | 99.2 | 100.3 | 97.2 | 97.4 | 97.1 |
| boys | 99.0 | 94.3 | 100.9 | 101.7 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 97.9 |
| girls | 88.8 | 100.9 | 97.3 | 99.0 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 96.2 |
| Naryn oblast | 98.6 | 96.1 | 92.9 | 91.5 | 98.0 | 97.0 | 97.6 |
| boys | 98.0 | 93.3 | 94.3 | 92.3 | 99.4 | 98.1 | 100.1 |
| girls | 99.2 | 99.0 | 91.4 | 90.7 | 96.6 | 96.0 | 95.0 |
| Osh oblast | 96.3 | 88.8 | 89.0 | 89.3 | 90.1 | 90.4 | 89.7 |
| boys | 96.4 | 85.6 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 90.3 | 90.6 | 90.3 |
| girls | 96.2 | 92.0 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.9 | 90.1 | 89.1 |
| Talass oblast | 97.8 | 96.5 | 97.6 | 98.8 | 95.5 | 95.2 | 94.7 |
| boys | 97.5 | 93.7 | 97.7 | 98.5 | 96.4 | 95.2 | 95.8 |
| girls | 98.0 | 99.5 | 97.5 | 99.2 | 94.5 | 95.2 | 93.6 |
| Chui oblast² | 95.6 | 106.4 | 113.7 | 117.3 | 105.7 | 106.8 | 107.7 |
| boys | 96.3 | 101.8 | 113.6 | 117.1 | 106.0 | 107.2 | 108.4 |
| girls | 95.0 | 111.2 | 113.8 | 117.5 | 105.3 | 106.3 | 107.0 |
| Bishkek city² | 89.7 | 98.2 | 104.1 | 106.1 | 93.7 | 95.1 | 97.6 |
| boys | 91.0 | 98.8 | 103.3 | 104.8 | 93.5 | 94.1 | 97.0 |
| girls | 88.5 | 97.5 | 104.8 | 107.4 | 93.9 | 96.1 | 98.2 |
| Osh city^{1,2} | ... | 106.0 | 108.7 | 110.2 | 116.8 | 106.3 | 114.3 |
| boys | ... | 102.0 | 107.1 | 108.7 | 117.5 | 106.5 | 114.1 |
| girls | ... | 110.1 | 110.8 | 111.7 | 116.1 | 106.0 | 114.6 |

¹ Before 2003 Osh city was attributed into Osh oblast.

² In Bishkek, Osh cities and in Chui oblast (Kara Balta and Tokmok towns) the coverage of children with basic education exceeds 100% because children's parents who live in settlements around these cities/town wish better urban education for their children, therefore number of pupils in the schools often exceeds the number of children of relevant age (7-15 years old) in given area.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2.4. Level of education of population aged 15-24

Level of education of population aged 15-24

(based on data of the population census; in %)

| | 1989 | 1999 | 2009 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 99.52 | 99.54 | 99.75 |
| men | 99.50 | 99.47 | 99.70 |
| women | 99.55 | 99.61 | 99.80 |
| Batken oblast | 99.55 | 99.52 | 99.79 |
| men | 99.53 | 99.47 | 99.77 |
| women | 99.57 | 99.57 | 99.82 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 99.53 | 99.54 | 99.75 |
| men | 99.52 | 99.48 | 99.69 |
| women | 99.54 | 99.60 | 99.80 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 99.47 | 99.44 | 99.66 |
| men | 99.49 | 99.29 | 99.58 |
| women | 99.45 | 99.59 | 99.74 |
| Naryn oblast | 99.45 | 99.38 | 99.46 |
| men | 99.45 | 99.24 | 99.29 |
| women | 99.45 | 99.54 | 99.65 |
| Osh oblast | 99.63 | 99.67 | 99.75 |
| men | 99.59 | 99.63 | 99.74 |
| women | 99.67 | 99.69 | 99.77 |
| Talass oblast | 99.10 | 99.15 | 99.57 |
| men | 99.07 | 99.01 | 99.46 |
| women | 99.12 | 99.30 | 99.68 |
| Chui oblast | 99.23 | 99.18 | 99.58 |
| men | 99.23 | 99.08 | 99.53 |
| women | 99.23 | 99.29 | 99.64 |
| Bishkek city | 99.82 | 99.85 | 99.95 |
| men | 99.78 | 99.82 | 99.94 |
| women | 99.86 | 99.89 | 99.96 |
| Osh city¹ | ... | ... | 99.89 |
| men | ... | ... | 99.86 |
| women | ... | ... | 99.91 |

¹ Before 2003 Osh city was attributed into Osh oblast.

Based on results of the census 2009 the level of education of the population aged 15 and older made up 99.2% of total number of the population of relevant age. This rate among women and men constituted 99.0% and 99.5% respectively. The level of education among youth (15 – 24 years old) has increased in comparison with data obtained from census 1999, whereas share of women and men who have higher and incomplete higher education has increased by factor 3 and 2.7 accordingly; women and men with primary basic education - 4.5 and 3.6 accordingly.

Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Task: Elimination of gender inequality with regard to education and administration

3.1. Proportion of women among students of higher educational institutions

Proportion of women among students of higher educational institutions (universities)

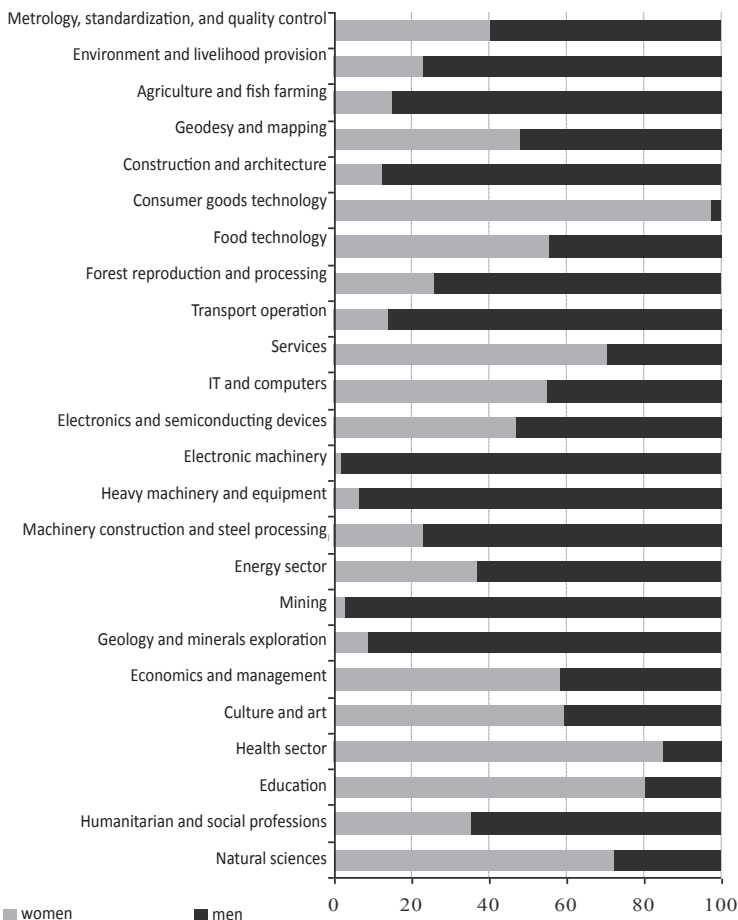
(as of beginning of the academic year; in %)

| | 2000/ 2001 | 2005/ 2006 | 2007/ 2008 | 2008/ 2009 | 2009/ 2010 | 2010/ 2011 | 2011/ 2012 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 50.7 | 55.6 | 56.3 | 55.7 | 55.0 | 53.7 | 54.0 |
| Batken oblast | 48.0 | 60.7 | 61.6 | 63.5 | 63.6 | 58.6 | 59.4 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 46.2 | 57.9 | 60.6 | 60.1 | 57.5 | 55.8 | 55.5 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 53.2 | 60.5 | 62.3 | 59.6 | 58.3 | 54.5 | 55.5 |
| Naryn oblast | 58.0 | 59.1 | 58.2 | 58.8 | 59.2 | 60.3 | 61.1 |
| Osh oblast | 50.0 | 65.0 | 81.2 | 69.5 | 67.8 | 50.1 | 56.6 |
| Talass oblast | 71.4 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 63.6 | 60.1 | 51.7 | 50.7 |
| Chui oblast | 54.0 | 37.7 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 37.3 |
| Bishkek city | 51.3 | 53.8 | 54.1 | 53.8 | 53.8 | 53.1 | 54.2 |
| Osh city | ... | 56.0 | 57.1 | 55.8 | 54.5 | 53.9 | 52.4 |

3.2. Distribution of students in secondary vocational educational institutions by specialization

Distribution of students in secondary vocational educational institutions by specialization

(as of beginning of academic 2011/2011 year; in % to total)



Women make up 57.8% in total number of students of secondary vocational educational institutions. The highest share of women who prefer to study such specialties as consumer goods production technology – 97.7%, health care – 84.8%, education – 81.6%, natural sciences – 72.5%, and education – 80.4%. At the same time female proportion is rather low in such studies as electronics – 2.2%, minerals mining – 3.0%, and heavy machinery and equipment – 6.5%.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

3.3. Share of women and men with employment injury by types of their economic activity
Persons of employment injury by types of economic activity, in 2011.

| | persons | | | | proportion, in % | |
|---|-----------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| | total | | every 10,000 employees | | | |
| | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Number of persons with employment injury - total | 26 | 132 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 16.5 | 83.5 |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery | - | 2 | - | 1.9 | - | 100.0 |
| Mining industry | - | 17 | - | 33.4 | - | 100.0 |
| Processing industry | 11 | 30 | 6.9 | 10.9 | 26.8 | 73.2 |
| Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water | 3 | 14 | 7.0 | 10.8 | 17.6 | 82.4 |
| Construction | - | 7 | - | 5.2 | - | 100.0 |
| Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs | - | 1 | - | 1.0 | - | 100.0 |
| Hotels and restaurants | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transport and communication | 6 | 13 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 31.6 | 68.4 |
| Financial activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers | 1 | 11 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 91.7 |
| Public administration | 2 | 37 | 0.4 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 94.9 |
| Education | 2 | - | 0.3 | - | 100.0 | - |
| Health sector and social services | 1 | - | 0.2 | - | 100.0 | - |
| including with lethal outcome - total | 1 | 21 | - | 0.9 | 4.5 | 95.5 |
| Agriculture, hunting, and forestry | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mining industry | - | 2 | - | 3.9 | - | 100.0 |
| Processing industry | 1 | 5 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 16.7 | 83.3 |
| Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | - | 2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | - | 100.0 |
| Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hotels and restaurants | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transport and communication | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Financial activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers | - | 4 | - | 2.2 | - | 100.0 |
| Public administration | - | 8 | - | 1.5 | - | 100.0 |
| Education | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Health sector and social services | - | - | - | - | - | - |

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

3.4. Representation of women and men in state authorities and local self government bodies
Distribution of employees engaged into state authorities and local self government bodies
by their gender¹
(in %)

| | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Total | 42.2 | 57.8 | 39.1 | 60.9 | 39.9 | 60.1 | 39.8 | 60.2 |
| including: | | | | | | | | |
| legislative activity | 25.6 | 74.4 | 25.6 | 74.4 | 23.5 | 76.5 | 20.8 | 79.2 |
| executive activity | 44.8 | 55.2 | 39.1 | 60.9 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 39.9 | 60.1 |
| including: | | | | | | | | |
| tax authorities | 36.8 | 63.2 | 32.4 | 67.6 | 32.1 | 67.9 | 32.8 | 67.2 |
| customs authorities | 19.7 | 80.3 | 14.2 | 85.8 | 15.0 | 85.0 | 15.0 | 85.0 |
| socio-economic management | 47.8 | 52.2 | 43.3 | 56.7 | 44.2 | 55.8 | 45.0 | 55.0 |
| judicial authorities | 42.7 | 57.3 | 38.2 | 61.8 | 37.7 | 62.3 | 36.9 | 63.1 |
| local self government | 36.5 | 63.5 | 36.1 | 63.9 | 35.8 | 64.2 | 35.1 | 64.9 |

¹ Excluding authorities responsible for defence, law enforcement and security, and other administration authorities.

Source: State Personnel Service of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistic Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

3.5. Share of women in the Parliament
Composition of the Jogorku Kenesh by gender
(as of end of 2011)

| | persons | | proportion, in % | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----|------------------|------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Total parliamentees | 25 | 95 | 20.8 | 79.2 |

Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality

Task: Reduce by two thirds the under 5 child mortality rate

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

4.1. Under 5 Child Mortality Rate (number of deaths for children aged 0-4)

Child Mortality Rate by gender

(number of children died < 5 years old; every 1000 births)

| Years | persons | | | every 1000 births | | |
|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|------|
| | both genders | girls | boys | both genders | girls | boys |
| 2000 | 3 337 | 1 407 | 1 930 | 33.2 | 28.7 | 37.4 |
| 2005 | 3 837 | 1 674 | 2 163 | 35.1 | 31.5 | 38.5 |
| 2007 | 4 319 | 1 898 | 2 421 | 35.3 | 32.0 | 38.5 |
| 2008 | 3 976 | 1 685 | 2 291 | 31.2 | 27.4 | 34.9 |
| 2009 | 3 923 | 1 716 | 2 207 | 29.3 | 26.5 | 32.0 |
| 2010 | 3 809 | 1 687 | 2 122 | 26.5 | 23.6 | 29.2 |
| 2011 | 3 633 | 1 575 | 2 058 | 24.5 | 21.8 | 27.1 |

3.6 thousands deaths of children, caused by various types of diseases, poisoning, and traumas, under five years old or 24.5 children every 1,000 births died in 2011. The Child Mortality Rate includes the Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of children within their first year of life).

4.2. Infant Mortality Rate (number of deaths for children < 12 months)

Infant Mortality Rate by gender

(number of children died < 12 months; every 1000 births)

| years | persons | | | every 1000 births | | |
|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|------|
| | both genders | girls | boys | both genders | girls | boys |
| 2000 | 2 225 | 912 | 1 313 | 22.6 | 19.0 | 26.0 |
| 2005 | 3 258 | 1 428 | 1 830 | 29.7 | 26.8 | 32.4 |
| 2007 | 3 771 | 1 629 | 2 142 | 30.6 | 27.2 | 33.8 |
| 2008 | 3 453 | 1 445 | 2 008 | 27.1 | 23.5 | 30.5 |
| 2009 | 3 393 | 1 460 | 1 933 | 25.0 | 22.3 | 27.7 |
| 2010 | 3 337 | 1 434 | 1 903 | 22.8 | 20.1 | 25.4 |
| 2011 | 3 150 | 1 371 | 1 779 | 21.1 | 18.8 | 23.2 |

3.2 thousands newborns died in the period of their first 12 months of life because of various diseases, poisoning, and traumas in 2011. The increase in the Infant Mortality Rate (starting from 2004) is caused by the country's transition to the WHO-recommended Live Birth Criteria and infant mortality accordingly, so the Birth, Marriage and Death Registration Offices begun registering of deaths of newborns with low weight (starting from 500 gr.) and additional signs of life. Within period 2005-2007 the rate growth is largely associated with ongoing transition of the country to new criteria of live births, when health facilities of the republic have been continuing to tune up their system of newborns death registration system in line with these requirements.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

4.3. Per cent of children attending pre-school facilities, by gender

Coverage of children with pre-school facilities in 2011. *(in %)*

| | Proportion in total number of children of relevant age (1-6 years old) | |
|------------------------|--|-------------|
| | girls | boys |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 14.6 | 14.3 |
| urban areas | 29.9 | 29.9 |
| rural areas | 7.7 | 7.2 |

At the end of 90s of last century the republic has experienced a reduction in coverage with pre-school facilities. The reasons were closing of pre-school institutions, decline in income of families, and growth of direct costs to education, which affect first of all children from low income families and rural families. 10.8% of children aged <7 attended pre-school facilities in 2007, and this share on average was lower by factor 6 in rural area. At present the republic has 741 pre-school institutions (in 2007 – 474), which cover 98.7 thousands of children or more than 14% of children of relevant age. Meantime coverage of urban and rural children with pre-school facilities makes up 29.9% and 7.4% respectively.

4.4. Children Immunization Rate (Measles)

Children Immunization Rate (Measles) *(in %)*

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 97.8 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 98.3 | 97.2 |
| Batken oblast | 92.3 | 98.8 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 99.9 | 97.2 | 95.7 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 99.8 | 98.8 | 97.8 | 99.2 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 100.0 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 99.1 | 98.7 | 99.0 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 96.9 |
| Naryn oblast | 99.3 | 99.1 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 96.7 |
| Osh oblast | 97.3 | 99.5 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 94.7 |
| Talass oblast | 99.1 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 99.2 | 97.6 | 97.1 | 97.7 |
| Chui oblast | 99.3 | 98.4 | 99.1 | 97.4 | 98.7 | 96.4 | 97.1 |
| Bishkek city | 96.6 | 98.9 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 98.6 | 99.0 | 97.4 |
| Osh city ¹ | ... | 98.3 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 98.2 | 97.4 | 99.7 |

¹ Before 2003 Osh city was attributed to Osh oblast.

Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

Task: Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate by three fourth

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

5.1. Maternal Mortality Rate

Maternal Mortality *(number of women death of those was caused by complications of pregnancies, labours, and postpartum period)*

| years | persons | | | every 100,000 live births | | |
|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | total population | urban population | rural population | total population | urban population | rural population |
| 2000 | 44 | 17 | 27 | 45.5 | 60.3 | 39.4 |
| 2005 | 66 | 17 | 49 | 60.1 | 47.8 | 66.0 |
| 2007 | 64 | 15 | 49 | 51.9 | 36.2 | 59.9 |
| 2008 | 70 | 19 | 51 | 55.0 | 43.2 | 61.2 |
| 2009 | 86 | 20 | 66 | 63.5 | 42.6 | 74.5 |
| 2010 | 75 | 16 | 59 | 51.3 | 32.1 | 61.3 |
| 2011 | 82 | 22 | 60 | 54.8 | 45.0 | 59.6 |

Rates of maternal, infant, and children mortality are the most sensitive indicators for assessment of both quality of health services provided and socio-economic development level of the country.

There were 54.8 cases of maternal mortality per every 100,000 live births in 2011. Almost 80% of maternal mortality cases are registered in rural area.

Maternal mortality by causes of deaths *(number of women death of those was caused by complications of pregnancies, labours, and postpartum period, persons)*

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Death caused by all reasons of maternal mortality, persons | 44 | 66 | 64 | 70 | 86 | 75 | 82 |
| including: | | | | | | | |
| pregnancy with abortion outcome | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| edemas, proteinuria, and hypertensive disorders during pregnancy, labour, and postpartum period | 13 | 23 | 21 | 14 | 19 | 20 | 23 |
| including: | | | | | | | |
| hypertension caused by a pregnancy with great proteinuria | 2 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| eclampsia | 9 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 7 |
| other diseases of a mother, predominately associated with her pregnancy | - | 2 | - | 7 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| medical care for a mother in relation to conditions of her foetus, amniotic cavity, and possible difficulties in delivery | 1 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| complications of labours and delivery | 8 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 12 |
| complications related mainly to postpartum period | 7 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| other obstetric conditions not classified above | 9 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 27 | 25 | 24 |

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Task: Universal access to reproductive health protection services

Fertility among women of premarital age (15-17)

(number of births per every 1000 women of this age group)

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 6.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 7.2 |
| Batken oblast | 2.9 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 4.0 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 7.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 8.6 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 7.2 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| Naryn oblast | 7.6 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Osh oblast | 4.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 5.2 |
| Talass oblast | 7.8 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| Chui oblast | 9.9 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 14.8 |
| Bishkek city | 5.0 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.3 |
| Osh city | 4.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 4.3 |

Since 2005 there is steady growth of fertility among women aged 15-17: from 4.5 children per every 1000 women of this age group in 2005 to 7.2 children - in 2011. The highest rate was recorded in Chui oblast (14.8 children per every 1000 women of this age group), which is twice higher than the national rate. The increase in this region is related to mass inflow of internal (interregional) migration of poorly organized rural youth who has insufficient knowledge of family planning and lack of adequate health services for adolescents and youth.

In 2011 there were 82 cases of maternal mortality including 4 women who died being aged 15-19, out of those 2 women in Osh oblast, and by ones in Jalal Abad and Talass oblasts.

5.2. Per cent of pregnant women with anaemia

Pregnant Women Morbidity

(people)

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of women with gestation completed ¹ | 88 284 | 97 496 | 108 981 | 113 612 | 121 294 | 128 983 | 131 087 |
| who had: | | | | | | | |
| anaemia | 48 284 | 46 225 | 56 894 | 60 049 | 65 990 | 69 062 | 83 953 |
| blood system diseases | 1 293 | 764 | 2 209 | 1 121 | 1 540 | 1 397 | 1 143 |
| late toxicosis | 4 472 | 4 128 | 4 284 | 4 564 | 4 759 | 3 967 | 3 588 |
| urogenital system diseases | 11 655 | 14 558 | 21 094 | 19 431 | 22 284 | 28 389 | 27 582 |
| venous complications during pregnancy | 2 431 | 2 145 | 2 404 | 2 466 | 2 823 | 3 005 | 3 266 |

¹ From number of pregnant women under medical observation as of beginning of the year and those who were admitted to medical observation within the reporting year.

Out of number of women who completed their pregnancy, patients with: late toxicosis – 2.7% (against 3.9% in 2007), anaemia – 64% (52.2%), blood circulation system diseases – 0.9% (2%), and urogenital system diseases – 21.0% (19.4%).

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5.3. Proportion of deliveries assisted by qualified health providers

Deliveries assisted by qualified health providers

(in % to total)

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------------------------|-------------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 98.6 | 97.9 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.3 | 98.6 |
| Batken oblast | 98.4 | 96.9 | 97.7 | 97.5 | 98.9 | 96.9 | 97.1 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 98.6 | 97.3 | 99.0 | 98.6 | 99.3 | 98.9 | 99.1 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 98.1 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.5 |
| Naryn oblast | 97.4 | 98.0 | 97.7 | 98.1 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 98.7 |
| Osh oblast | 98.6 | 96.5 | 96.9 | 97.4 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 97.3 |
| Talass oblast | 99.4 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 99.7 |
| Chui oblast | 98.5 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.1 |
| Bishkek city | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.5 |
| Osh city ¹ | ... | 98.6 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 97.4 | 99.3 |

¹ Before 2003 Osh city was attributed to Osh oblast.

According to data provided by the Ministry of Health 1,970 home deliveries or 1.4% out of total childbirths were registered in 2011.

5.4. Proportion of population who use contraceptives

Proportion of reproductive age women who use contraceptives

(in % to total number of women aged 15-49)

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 39.9 | 38.6 | 35.8 | 33.1 | 31.2 | 30.3 | 29.3 |
| Batken oblast | 32.9 | 25.6 | 25.3 | 45.8 | 31.5 | 39.4 | 18.0 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 37.9 | 26.3 | 29.3 | 31.3 | 23.2 | 21.1 | 22.8 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 41.0 | 57.3 | 56.5 | 20.8 | 31.0 | 33.9 | 35.3 |
| Naryn oblast | 43.6 | 51.8 | 41.5 | 31.5 | 27.9 | 22.3 | 28.1 |
| Osh oblast | 29.3 | 38.8 | 37.0 | 32.1 | 34.8 | 31.0 | 28.2 |
| Talass oblast | 52.0 | 84.0 | 37.2 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 30.8 | 33.0 |
| Chui oblast | 32.4 | 36.6 | 30.2 | 24.1 | 22.7 | 24.5 | 27.3 |
| Bishkek city | 55.6 | 36.0 | 32.8 | 32.1 | 31.0 | 32.1 | 31.6 |
| Osh city ¹ | - | 41.1 | 55.8 | 58.9 | 63.6 | 55.3 | 60.0 |

¹ Before 2003 Osh city was attributed to Osh oblast.

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Task: Limit spread of HIV at early phase of epidemic

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

6.1. Number of HIV/AIDS positives by gender and age

Number of HIV/AIDS positives by gender and age

(people)

| | registered with the infection diagnosed for the first time | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | women | | | | | men | | | | |
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Kyrgyz citizens including, in age groups, years old: | 108 | 179 | 176 | 167 | 180 | 280 | 353 | 495 | 387 | 414 |
| 0-14 | 13 | 38 | 17 | 22 | 26 | 33 | 60 | 33 | 22 | 32 |
| 15-17 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 18-19 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 20-29 | 56 | 72 | 92 | 73 | 66 | 62 | 79 | 123 | 86 | 89 |
| 30-39 | 24 | 38 | 41 | 51 | 52 | 124 | 140 | 266 | 181 | 170 |
| 40 > | 11 | 25 | 25 | 19 | 29 | 60 | 70 | 108 | 96 | 122 |
| Foreigners including, in age groups, years old: | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | 17 | 18 | - | - | - |
| 0-14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15-17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18-19 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| 20-29 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 7 | 10 | - | - | - |
| 30-39 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | - | - | - |
| 40 > | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |

594 HIV/AIDS positives (HAPs) were found in 2011, out of those 95 were AIDS positives including 206 people in Chui oblast, 100 people in Osh oblast, 107 in Bishkek city, 60 in Osh city, 51 in Jalal Abad oblast, 24 in Issyk Kul oblast, 25 in Naryn oblast, 10 in Talass oblast and 11 in Batken oblast. Sexual transmission of the infection tends to increase (30% out of total number of individuals revealed), as well as vertical transmission of HIV from mother to a child (3%).

6.2. AIDS/HIV mortality

HIV mortality of population by gender

(people)

| | both gender | women | men |
|-------------|-------------|-------|-----|
| 2000 | - | - | - |
| 2005 | 19 | 3 | 16 |
| 2007 | 35 | 2 | 33 |
| 2008 | 27 | 8 | 19 |
| 2009 | 52 | 12 | 40 |
| 2010 | 45 | 5 | 40 |
| 2011 | 58 | 43 | 15 |

The table above provides data on deaths caused by the disease provoked by human immunodeficiency (HIV), and deaths of those people were registered by the Death, Marriage, Birth Registration Offices. Here it should be taken into account that some HAPs died from other causes (overdose with drugs, and etc.). Out of deaths in 2011 (58 people) an absolute majority of died people were in active working age - 30-49 (39 people or 67% of total deaths caused by HIV).

Task: Secure universal access to treatment of HIV/AIDS for those who in need

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6.3. Number of HAPs

Number of HAPs who received antiretroviral therapy (ART) by gender and age in 2011.

(as of end of the year, people)

| | registered | | received ART | | Number of HAPs who received ART on their late phase (III-IV clinical phase) | |
|---|------------|-------|--------------|-----|---|-----|
| | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Number of HAPs in age, years old: | 901 | 2210 | 194 | 316 | 131 | 273 |
| 0-4 | 74 | 132 | 31 | 79 | 4 | 13 |
| 5-14 | 37 | 38 | 21 | 40 | 39 | 86 |
| 15-17 | 9 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| 18-19 | 20 | 19 | 1 | | | |
| 20-24 | 203 | 192 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| >25 | 558 | 1 825 | 129 | 191 | 85 | 169 |
| including AIDS positives in age, years old: | 41 | 199 | 25 | 71 | 25 | 71 |
| 0-4 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | | 2 |
| 5-14 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| 15-17 | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | | 1 | | | | |
| 20-24 | 5 | 8 | | 2 | | 2 |
| >25 | 30 | 182 | 20 | 61 | 20 | 62 |

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

| |
|---|
| <p>Task: Stop spread of malaria and other main diseases and initiate a tendency to decline in the morbidity rate</p> |
|---|

6.4. Malaria morbidity

Malaria morbidity by gender and territory

(every 100,000 population)

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 0.2 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.04 | 0.8 |
| women | 0.2 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.04 | 1.3 |
| men | 0.3 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.04 | 0.3 |
| Batken oblast | 2.6 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 1.4 | - | 0.4 |
| women | 1.5 | 8.7 | 4.2 | - | - | - | 0.4 |
| men | 3.6 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 0.9 | - | - | 0.5 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | - | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | - |
| women | - | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | - | 0.2 | - |
| men | - | 3.4 | 0.8 | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | - |
| Issyk Kul oblast | - | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | - | - |
| women | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| men | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Naryn oblast | - | - | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | - | - |
| women | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| men | - | - | 0.8 | 0.7 | - | - | - |
| Osh oblast | 0.1 | 0.9 | - | - | - | - | 0.1 |
| women | 0.2 | 1.2 | - | - | - | - | 0.2 |
| men | - | 0.6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Talass oblast | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| women | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| men | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chui oblast | 0.1 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 0.5 | - | - | - |
| women | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.3 | - | - | - |
| men | - | 6.5 | 4.7 | 0.8 | - | - | - |
| Bishkek city | - | 15.7 | 5.2 | 1.2 | - | - | 4.7 |
| women | - | 6.7 | 2.1 | 0.5 | - | - | 8.4 |
| men | - | 25.6 | 8.0 | 2.0 | - | - | 1.5 |
| Osh city¹ | ... | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | - | - | - |
| women | ... | - | 0.8 | - | - | - | - |
| men | ... | 0.8 | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Before 2003 Osh city was attributed to Osh oblast.

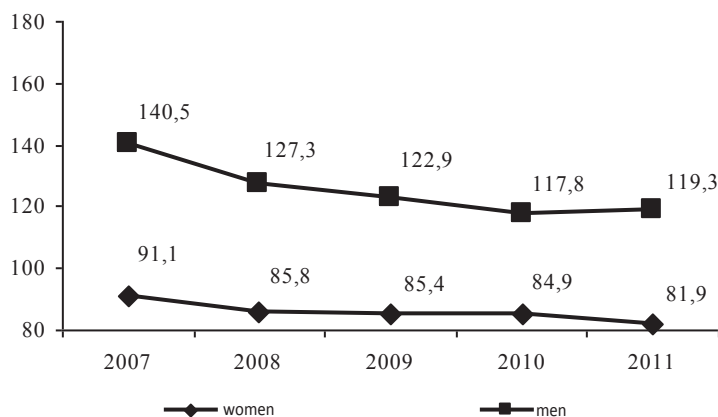
WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

6.5. Brucellosis morbidity by gender and territory
(every 100,000 population)

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 24.9 | 55.9 | 77.5 | 73.0 | 67.4 | 73.0 | 80.0 |
| women | 15.3 | 37.3 | 49.9 | 46.7 | 41.8 | 47.5 | 56.8 |
| men | 34.8 | 75.0 | 104.5 | 99.9 | 93.7 | 99.1 | 102.6 |
| Batken oblast | 14.3 | 163.0 | 93.5 | 86.1 | 66.0 | 83.9 | 152.8 |
| women | 8.2 | 148.6 | 86.0 | 71.1 | 58.6 | 63.7 | 110.2 |
| men | 20.4 | 177.3 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 73.1 | 103.5 | 196.7 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 25.2 | 66.1 | 96.8 | 110.8 | 112.9 | 128.5 | 138.9 |
| women | 16.1 | 41.3 | 58.0 | 73.1 | 70.6 | 74.7 | 85.4 |
| men | 34.4 | 91.1 | 135.4 | 148.8 | 155.1 | 182.2 | 192.4 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 55.9 | 65.5 | 143.6 | 136.7 | 125.1 | 134.6 | 114.3 |
| women | 26.6 | 33.2 | 80.0 | 69.6 | 60.7 | 72.9 | 84.6 |
| men | 85.8 | 98.9 | 205.4 | 205.8 | 191.1 | 197.5 | 143.5 |
| Naryn oblast | 79.0 | 118.3 | 180.1 | 162.6 | 168.8 | 86.3 | 83.5 |
| women | 44.8 | 59.4 | 83.4 | 91.6 | 99.5 | 51.3 | 44.2 |
| men | 112.5 | 175.7 | 279.7 | 231.2 | 236.5 | 120.4 | 123.9 |
| Osh oblast | 9.2 | 21.9 | 64.4 | 43.1 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 48.7 |
| women | 7.3 | 15.0 | 48.0 | 30.4 | 30.2 | 29.0 | 36.6 |
| men | 11.2 | 28.7 | 81.0 | 55.8 | 51.1 | 53.1 | 61.0 |
| Talass oblast | 33.1 | 125.9 | 135.1 | 132.7 | 110.7 | 141.5 | 118.2 |
| women | 12.8 | 55.4 | 49.7 | 71.6 | 62.5 | 96.6 | 75.0 |
| men | 53.6 | 196.4 | 221.0 | 193.4 | 158.8 | 186.1 | 161.7 |
| Chui oblast | 32.3 | 48.9 | 57.9 | 52.2 | 45.8 | 55.0 | 49.7 |
| women | 21.7 | 33.5 | 36.6 | 28.3 | 26.1 | 32.9 | 30.6 |
| men | 43.2 | 64.7 | 78.6 | 76.7 | 66.3 | 77.7 | 68.2 |
| Bishkek city | 13.3 | 7.9 | 10.6 | 12.8 | 11.2 | 24.0 | 26.8 |
| women | 11.3 | 6.0 | 9.8 | 11.2 | 7.3 | 29.3 | 35.0 |
| men | 15.5 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 17.9 | 19.6 |
| Osh city¹ | ... | 12.0 | 32.0 | 29.2 | 17.8 | 10.1 | 31.3 |
| women | ... | 14.6 | 40.1 | 38.4 | 14.1 | 13.4 | 34.3 |
| men | ... | 9.2 | 24.6 | 19.2 | 21.7 | 6.5 | 28.5 |

¹ Before 2003 Osh city was attributed to Osh oblast.

Due to a severe epizootic situation and lack of adequate veterinary control over private husbandry sector the brucellosis morbidity rate has stabilized on high indicators. The morbidity is registered year around without any distinct seasonal prevalence.

6.6. TB morbidity**Active TB morbidity rate***(every 100,000 population)***6.7. TB mortality****TB mortality of population by gender***(number of deaths per every 100,000 population of relevant gender)*

| years | both genders | women | men |
|-------|--------------|-------|------|
| 2000 | 20.8 | 6.6 | 35.4 |
| 2005 | 15.6 | 6.0 | 25.4 |
| 2007 | 13.5 | 5.8 | 21.5 |
| 2008 | 11.8 | 5.3 | 18.5 |
| 2009 | 11.0 | 5.0 | 17.1 |
| 2010 | 11.1 | 6.5 | 15.7 |
| 2011 | 11.6 | 6.5 | 16.8 |

Among victims of infections and parasitic diseases over 60% were TB victims. In order to have timely identification and treatment of patients, and mortality rate reduced the Government has approved the National TB Programme (for 1996-2000) in 1995, and later the TB Programme II (for 2001-2005), and Kyrgyz Law “On TB protection of population” was adopted in 1998, which defines the measures for the population protection.

TB morbidity control and respiratory diseases prevention are one of main priorities in the National Health Sector Reform Programme “Manas Taalimi” of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2006-2011.

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6.8. Number of drug addicts (registered as of end of the year)

Number of drug addicts registered by drug abuse treatment facilities by territory (people)

| | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 621 | 8 884 | 683 | 9 734 | 714 | 9 964 | 766 | 10308 |
| Batken oblast | - | 103 | 1 | 101 | 1 | 103 | 1 | 105 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 16 | 505 | 15 | 501 | 17 | 561 | 17 | 576 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 2 | 254 | 2 | 253 | 3 | 237 | 3 | 245 |
| Naryn oblast | - | 12 | - | 17 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 31 |
| Osh oblast | 10 | 473 | 10 | 494 | 10 | 504 | 9 | 521 |
| Talass oblast | - | 116 | 1 | 100 | 2 | 106 | 2 | 109 |
| Chui oblast | 171 | 2 509 | 202 | 2 731 | 207 | 2638 | 223 | 2762 |
| Bishkek city | 341 | 3 593 | 370 | 4 138 | 389 | 4298 | 427 | 4499 |
| Osh city | 81 | 1 319 | 82 | 1 399 | 84 | 1497 | 83 | 1460 |

Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Tasks: Include principles of sustainable development into strategies and programmes of the country and stop the process of natural resources loss;

Halve the proportion of people who have no constant access to fresh drinking water;

Ensure substantial improvement of housing conditions for the population.

7.1. Indicators of environmental sustainability

Principal indicators of environmental sustainability

(in %)

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Proportion of forest area to total area* | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Proportion of land area covered by forest to total area* | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Correlation of specially protected natural areas to total area* | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Proportion of population with sustainable access to fresh drinking water | 86.0 | 84.4 | 93.0 | 90.4 | 90.4 | 91.5 | 92.4 |
| Proportion of population with access to sewage | 32.8 | 23.9 | 24.2 | 23.5 | 25.2 | 26.4 | 25.4 |

*According to data provided by State Registration Service under Kyrgyz Government.

Goal 8. Develop A Global Partnership For Development

Tasks: Strengthen cooperation with international community for development of the country capacity;
 Develop and implement strategies enabling young people to find deserving and efficient employment;
 Take actions in collaboration with private sector so that everyone could use benefits of new technologies, in particular ICT.

8.1. Supply of population with land-line phones or with access to land line network
Supply of population with land-line phones or with access to land line network
(pcs per every 1,000 population)

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 79 | 86 | 92 | 95 | 93 | 90 | 88 |
| Batken oblast | 33 | 35 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 32 | 30 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 40 | 40 | 44 | 44 | 41 | 38 | 36 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 89 | 94 | 100 | 101 | 98 | 95 | 94 |
| Naryn oblast | 46 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 46 | 45 | 47 |
| Osh oblast | 47 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 12 |
| Talass oblast | 42 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 45 |
| Chui oblast | 73 | 91 | 100 | 103 | 96 | 92 | 89 |
| Bishkek city | 217 | 250 | 269 | 280 | 283 | 279 | 280 |
| Osh city ¹ | ... | 165 | 178 | 184 | 181 | 176 | 168 |

¹ Before 2003 Osh city was attributed to Osh oblast.

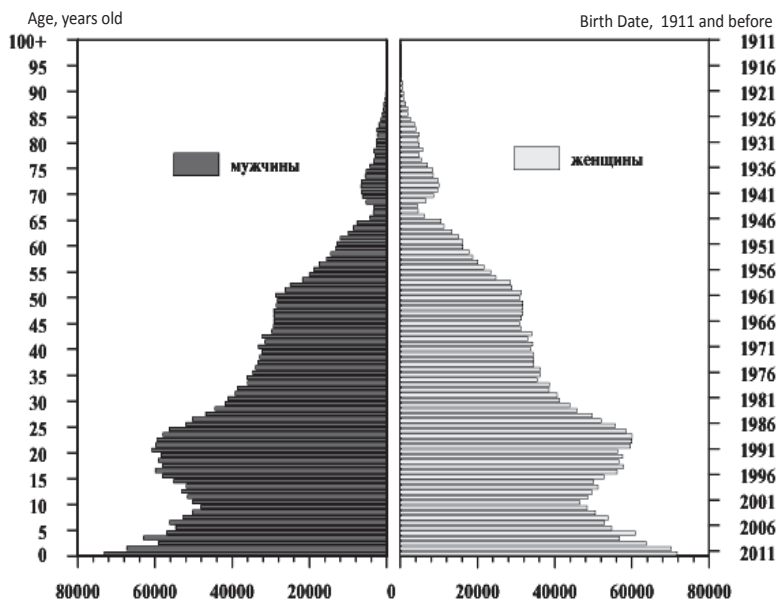
1. POPULATION

The Chapter “Population” presents statistical data on the population and age structure of women and men, birth and mortality rates, marriage and divorce rates, mortality by gender, and its main causes. There are also generalized demographic indicators characterizing population reproduction processes in general – total birth rate and life expectancy at birth, as well as data on migration flows.

As of January 1, 2012 the resident population of the Kyrgyz Republic comprised of 5 mln. 552 thousands people, including 2 mln. 8104 thousands women and 2 mln. 742 thousands men.

Distribution of population by gender throughout the republic is not homogeneous. In urban area the share of women is higher than that of men totaling 52.7%, while in rural area, where birth rate is higher, men on the contrary prevail insignificantly – 50.5%.

Figure 1.1: Age-gender population structure as of January 1, 2012.



According to the Figure 1.1 above, the population of the Kyrgyz Republic has uneven composition. An increase in the lowest cohort (0-4 years old) in comparison with the next cohort (5-9 years old) is the evidence of a birth rate growth within recent years.

Prevalence of female population starts after 35, and in the age group of 80+ women are twice more than men. This imbalance is caused mainly by differences in the age-specific mortality of male and female population.

POPULATION

According to the UN classification, population is considered elderly when the share of people older than 65 exceeds 7.0%. At the beginning of 2011, 4.4% of Kyrgyzstan's citizens belonged to the aforementioned age group. The process of demographic aging is mostly typical for women than for men. Thus as of the beginning of 2012 the share of women older 65 among total women population made up 5.2%, and men – 3.4% accordingly.

Nevertheless the age structure of Kyrgyz population remains positive compared to other developing countries (African countries, for example), where the number of people younger the working age prevails, and in comparison with developed countries, where there is a higher proportion of people older the working age.

Table 1.1: Resident population *(estimated as of the beginning of the year; '000 people)*

| Years | Total population | including | |
|-------|------------------|-----------|---------|
| | | urban | rural |
| 2007 | 5 247.6 | 1 804.5 | 3 443.1 |
| 2008 | 5 289.2 | 1 810.5 | 3 478.7 |
| 2009 | 5 348.3 | 1 823.3 | 3 525.0 |
| 2010 | 5 418.3 | 1 846.8 | 3 571.5 |
| 2011 | 5 477.6 | 1 861.7 | 3 615.9 |
| 2012 | 5 551.9 | 1 884.4 | 3 667.9 |

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Table 1.2: Resident population by age groups

(estimated as of the beginning of the year; '000 people)

| | 2008 | | | 2012 | | |
|--|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | both genders | women | men | both genders | women | men |
| Total population | 5 289 204 | 2 680 600 | 2 608 604 | 5 551 888 | 2 810 148 | 2 741 740 |
| | including the age groups, years: | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 551 424 | 270 454 | 280 970 | 661 099 | 323 299 | 337 800 |
| 5-9 | 495 812 | 243 553 | 252 259 | 531 475 | 260 588 | 270 887 |
| 10-14 | 563 112 | 276 867 | 286 245 | 500 771 | 245 901 | 254 870 |
| 15 | 119 120 | 58 931 | 60 189 | 108 036 | 52 868 | 55 168 |
| 16-19 | 487 946 | 242 124 | 245 822 | 463 545 | 228 245 | 235 300 |
| 20-24 | 565 002 | 282 434 | 282 568 | 591 024 | 294 541 | 296 483 |
| 25-29 | 440 128 | 217 210 | 222 918 | 496 992 | 247 004 | 249 988 |
| 30-34 | 374 581 | 187 311 | 187 270 | 391 306 | 194 329 | 196 977 |
| 35-39 | 345 925 | 175 114 | 170 811 | 347 170 | 175 956 | 171 214 |
| 40-44 | 319 490 | 163 393 | 156 097 | 325 531 | 166 400 | 159 131 |
| 45-49 | 305 395 | 158 003 | 147 392 | 303 373 | 157 622 | 145 751 |
| 50-54 | 219 899 | 116 478 | 103 421 | 274 872 | 144 551 | 130 321 |
| 55-59 | 156 152 | 84 686 | 71 466 | 188 393 | 101 740 | 86 653 |
| 60-64 | 73 715 | 41 354 | 32 361 | 128 882 | 72 107 | 56 775 |
| 65-69 | 92 292 | 52 248 | 40 044 | 56 844 | 32 370 | 24 474 |
| 70-74 | 73 795 | 43 178 | 30 617 | 78 325 | 46 539 | 31 786 |
| 75-79 | 58 129 | 35 637 | 22 492 | 51 305 | 31 650 | 19 655 |
| 80-84 | 31 822 | 20 396 | 11 426 | 34 832 | 22 208 | 12 624 |
| 85-89 | 9 867 | 7 161 | 2 706 | 13 673 | 8 922 | 4 751 |
| 90-99 | 5 086 | 3 688 | 1 398 | 4 095 | 3 013 | 1 082 |
| 100 and older | 512 | 380 | 132 | 345 | 295 | 50 |
| | From total population in the age: | | | | | |
| younger the working age | 1 729 468 | 849 805 | 879 663 | 1 801 381 | 882 656 | 918 725 |
| working age¹ | 3 129 832 | 1 542 067 | 1 587 765 | 3 383 690 | 1 673 781 | 1 709 909 |
| older the working age¹ | 429 904 | 288 728 | 141 176 | 366 817 | 253 711 | 113 106 |
| Population average age | 27.1 | 27.9 | 26.2 | 27.2 | 28.1 | 26.3 |

POPULATION

Table 1.2 continued

| | 2008 | | | 2012 | | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | both genders | women | men | both genders | women | men |
| Urban population | 1 810 489 | 955 499 | 854 990 | 1 884 377 | 993 704 | 890 673 |
| | including the age groups: | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 160 695 | 79 118 | 81 577 | 211 352 | 103 415 | 107 937 |
| 5-9 | 138 811 | 68 202 | 70 609 | 154 948 | 76 563 | 78 385 |
| 10-14 | 160 629 | 79 885 | 80 744 | 141 136 | 69 248 | 71 888 |
| 15 | 35 177 | 17 375 | 17 802 | 29 913 | 14 966 | 14 947 |
| 16-19 | 175 430 | 91 123 | 84 307 | 138 210 | 69 231 | 68 979 |
| 20-24 | 214 811 | 113 081 | 101 730 | 232 354 | 123 456 | 108 898 |
| 25-29 | 167 952 | 86 164 | 81 788 | 179 644 | 93 632 | 86 012 |
| 30-34 | 131 685 | 69 334 | 62 351 | 140 942 | 73 426 | 67 516 |
| 35-39 | 128 468 | 68 974 | 59 494 | 123 599 | 66 767 | 56 832 |
| 40-44 | 116 058 | 62 203 | 53 855 | 119 713 | 65 022 | 54 691 |
| 45-49 | 111 844 | 60 359 | 51 485 | 109 096 | 59 328 | 49 768 |
| 50-54 | 81 330 | 45 238 | 36 092 | 99 027 | 54 427 | 44 600 |
| 55-59 | 60 029 | 34 131 | 25 898 | 68 036 | 38 612 | 29 424 |
| 60-64 | 30 449 | 18 158 | 12 291 | 49 657 | 29 347 | 20 310 |
| 65-69 | 34 499 | 20 817 | 13 682 | 22 272 | 13 573 | 8 699 |
| 70-74 | 26 862 | 16 802 | 10 060 | 29 576 | 18 755 | 10 821 |
| 75-79 | 19 115 | 12 745 | 6 370 | 17 414 | 11 569 | 5 845 |
| 80-84 | 11 387 | 8 040 | 3 347 | 11 465 | 8 005 | 3 460 |
| 85-89 | 3 343 | 2 465 | 878 | 4 655 | 3 335 | 1 320 |
| 90-99 | 1 788 | 1 224 | 564 | 1 303 | 972 | 331 |
| 100 and older | 127 | 61 | 66 | 65 | 55 | 10 |
| | From total population in the age: | | | | | |
| younger the working age | 495 312 | 244 580 | 250 732 | 537 349 | 264 192 | 273 157 |
| working age¹ | 1 153 476 | 596 476 | 557 000 | 1 210 107 | 629 980 | 580 127 |
| older the working age¹ | 161 701 | 114 443 | 47 258 | 136 921 | 99 532 | 37 389 |
| Population average age | 28.6 | 29.8 | 27.3 | 28.5 | 29.8 | 27.1 |

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Table 1.2 continued

| | 2008 | | | 2012 | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | both genders | women | men | both genders | women | men |
| Rural population | 3 478 715 | 1 725 101 | 1 753 614 | 3 667 511 | 1 816 444 | 1 851 067 |
| including the age groups: | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 390 729 | 191 336 | 199 393 | 449 747 | 219 884 | 229 863 |
| 5-9 | 357 001 | 175 351 | 181 650 | 376 527 | 184 025 | 192 502 |
| 10-14 | 402 483 | 196 982 | 205 501 | 359 635 | 176 653 | 182 982 |
| 15 | 83 943 | 41 556 | 42 387 | 78 123 | 37 902 | 40 221 |
| 16-19 | 312 516 | 151 001 | 161 515 | 325 335 | 159 014 | 166 321 |
| 20-24 | 350 191 | 169 353 | 180 838 | 358 670 | 171 085 | 187 585 |
| 25-29 | 272 176 | 131 046 | 141 130 | 317 348 | 153 372 | 163 976 |
| 30-34 | 242 896 | 117 977 | 124 919 | 250 364 | 120 903 | 129 461 |
| 35-39 | 217 457 | 106 140 | 111 317 | 223 571 | 109 189 | 114 382 |
| 40-44 | 203 432 | 101 190 | 102 242 | 205 818 | 101 378 | 104 440 |
| 45-49 | 193 551 | 97 644 | 95 907 | 194 277 | 98 294 | 95 983 |
| 50-54 | 138 569 | 71 240 | 67 329 | 175 845 | 90 124 | 85 721 |
| 55-59 | 96 123 | 50 555 | 45 568 | 120 357 | 63 128 | 57 229 |
| 60-64 | 43 266 | 23 196 | 20 070 | 79 225 | 42 760 | 36 465 |
| 65-69 | 57 793 | 31 431 | 26 362 | 34 572 | 18 797 | 15 775 |
| 70-74 | 46 933 | 26 376 | 20 557 | 48 749 | 27 784 | 20 965 |
| 75-79 | 39 014 | 22 892 | 16 122 | 33 891 | 20 081 | 13 810 |
| 80-84 | 20 435 | 12 356 | 8 079 | 23 367 | 14 203 | 9 164 |
| 85-89 | 6 524 | 4 696 | 1 828 | 9 018 | 5 587 | 3 431 |
| 90-99 | 3 298 | 2 464 | 834 | 2 792 | 2 041 | 751 |
| 100 and older | 385 | 319 | 66 | 280 | 240 | 40 |
| From total population in the age: | | | | | | |
| younger the working age | 1 234 156 | 605 225 | 628 931 | 1 264 032 | 618 464 | 645 568 |
| working age¹ | 1 976 356 | 945 591 | 1 030 765 | 2 173 583 | 1 043 801 | 1 129 782 |
| older the working age¹ | 268 203 | 174 285 | 93 918 | 229 896 | 154 179 | 75 717 |
| Population average age | 26.3 | 26.9 | 25.6 | 26.5 | 27.2 | 25.9 |

¹ Hereinafter the working age population for men is between 16-59 years old, and women - between 16-54 (before 2011); older the working age – men 60 years old and older, women 55 years old and older. Since 2011 the working age for men is 16-62 years old, women - 16-57 years old; older the working age – men 63 years old and older, women 58 years old and older (clarification given by Kyrgyz Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Migration).

POPULATION

Table 1.3: Ratio of women and men by age groups

(estimated as of the beginning of the year; '000 people)

| | Specific proportion of women in total population, in % | | men per 1000 women | |
|--|--|-------------|--------------------|------------|
| | 2008 | 2012 | 2008 | 2012 |
| Total population | 50.7 | 50.6 | 973 | 976 |
| including the age groups of: | | | | |
| 0-4 | 49.0 | 48.9 | 1 039 | 1 045 |
| 5-9 | 49.1 | 49.0 | 1 036 | 1 040 |
| 10-14 | 49.2 | 49.1 | 1 034 | 1 036 |
| 15 | 49.5 | 48.9 | 1 021 | 1 044 |
| 16-19 | 49.6 | 49.2 | 1 015 | 1 031 |
| 20-24 | 50.0 | 49.8 | 1 000 | 1 007 |
| 25-29 | 49.4 | 49.7 | 1 026 | 1 012 |
| 30-34 | 50.0 | 49.7 | 1 000 | 1 014 |
| 35-39 | 50.6 | 50.7 | 975 | 973 |
| 40-44 | 51.1 | 51.1 | 955 | 956 |
| 45-49 | 51.7 | 52.0 | 933 | 925 |
| 50-54 | 53.0 | 52.6 | 888 | 902 |
| 55-59 | 54.2 | 54.0 | 844 | 852 |
| 60-64 | 56.1 | 55.9 | 783 | 787 |
| 65-69 | 56.6 | 56.9 | 766 | 756 |
| 70-74 | 58.5 | 59.4 | 709 | 683 |
| 75-79 | 61.3 | 61.7 | 631 | 621 |
| 80 and older | 64.1 | 63.8 | 560 | 568 |
| From total population in the age: | | | | |
| younger the working age | 49.1 | 49.0 | 1 035 | 1 041 |
| working age | 49.3 | 49.5 | 1 030 | 1 022 |
| older the working age | 67.2 | 69.2 | 489 | 446 |

As of the beginning of 2012 the traditional for the republic prevalence of women over men in the population, which has constituted 68.5 thousands people (72 thousands people in 2008), remained. There were 976 men per every 1000 women, and in 2008 – 973 men.

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Table 1.4: Resident population by main age groups and territory in 2012.

(estimated as of the beginning of the year; people)

| | Both genders | Women | Men | Proportion, in % | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| | | | | women | women |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 5 551 888 | 2 810 148 | 2 741 740 | 50.6 | 49.4 |
| younger the working age | 1 801 381 | 882 656 | 918 725 | 49.0 | 51.0 |
| working age | 3 383 690 | 1 673 781 | 1 709 909 | 49.5 | 50.5 |
| older the working age | 366 817 | 253 711 | 113 106 | 69.2 | 30.8 |
| Batken oblast | 448 849 | 221 061 | 227 788 | 49.3 | 50.7 |
| younger the working age | 156 168 | 75 521 | 80 647 | 48.4 | 51.6 |
| working age | 267 566 | 129 407 | 138 159 | 48.4 | 51.6 |
| older the working age | 25 115 | 16 133 | 8 982 | 64.2 | 35.8 |
| Jalal-Abad oblast | 1 054 226 | 526 313 | 527 913 | 49.9 | 50.1 |
| younger the working age | 369 415 | 181 231 | 188 184 | 49.1 | 50.9 |
| working age | 629 529 | 307 750 | 321 779 | 48.9 | 51.1 |
| older the working age | 55 282 | 37 332 | 17 950 | 67.5 | 32.5 |
| Issyk-Kul oblast | 448 003 | 225 881 | 222 122 | 50.4 | 49.6 |
| younger the working age | 146 217 | 72 282 | 73 935 | 49.4 | 50.6 |
| working age | 267 210 | 129 471 | 137 739 | 48.5 | 51.5 |
| older the working age | 34 576 | 24 128 | 10 448 | 69.8 | 30.2 |
| Naryn oblast | 264 947 | 130 609 | 134 338 | 49.3 | 50.7 |
| younger the working age | 95 783 | 47 262 | 48 521 | 49.3 | 50.7 |
| working age | 150 021 | 70 512 | 79 509 | 47.0 | 53.0 |
| older the working age | 19 143 | 12 835 | 6 308 | 67.0 | 33.0 |
| Osh oblast | 1 147 750 | 569 896 | 577 854 | 49.7 | 50.3 |
| younger the working age | 412 488 | 201 984 | 210 504 | 49.0 | 51.0 |
| working age | 673 707 | 327 639 | 346 068 | 48.6 | 51.4 |
| older the working age | 61 555 | 40 273 | 21 282 | 65.4 | 34.6 |
| Talass oblast | 235 327 | 117 004 | 118 323 | 49.7 | 50.3 |
| younger the working age | 86 482 | 42 455 | 44 027 | 49.1 | 50.9 |
| working age | 133 922 | 64 391 | 69 531 | 48.1 | 51.9 |
| older the working age | 14 923 | 10 158 | 4 765 | 68.1 | 31.9 |
| Chui oblast | 822 581 | 417 926 | 404 655 | 50.8 | 49.2 |
| younger the working age | 236 793 | 115 320 | 121 473 | 48.7 | 51.3 |
| working age | 513 230 | 251 187 | 262 043 | 48.9 | 51.1 |
| older the working age | 72 558 | 51 419 | 21 139 | 70.9 | 29.1 |
| Bishkek city | 874 357 | 468 156 | 406 201 | 53.5 | 46.5 |
| younger the working age | 222 730 | 109 810 | 112 920 | 49.3 | 50.7 |
| working age | 581 687 | 306 554 | 275 133 | 52.7 | 47.3 |
| older the working age | 69 940 | 51 792 | 18 148 | 74.1 | 25.9 |
| Osh city | 255 848 | 133 302 | 122 546 | 52.1 | 47.9 |
| younger the working age | 75 305 | 36 791 | 38 514 | 48.9 | 51.1 |
| working age | 166 818 | 86 870 | 79 948 | 52.1 | 47.9 |
| older the working age | 13 725 | 9 641 | 4 084 | 70.2 | 29.8 |

POPULATION

An important characteristic of the country's population is the ratio of three main age groups: children and adolescents (0-15 years old) of working age and older the working age.

In demographic terms, the age structure of Kyrgyz population belongs to young category: as of beginning of 2012, where 32.4% were children and adolescents, 61.0% were able-bodied people, and 6.6% were people older the working age.

Annual decrease in the number of births observed until 2000s has caused a reduction in the number of children and adolescents (from 32.7% in 2008 to 32.4% in 2012).

The proportion of able-bodied people continues growing from 59.2% in 2007 to 61.0% in 2012, because a significant number of adolescents born in the mid 80s and early 90s XX century, when the country has had baby-boom, entered to able-bodied group. In the world practice this tendency is called as "demographic window of possibilities" for the youth.

Since 2007 the number of people in the third age group (people older the working age) has reduced (6.6 % in 2012 against 8.1% as of beginning of 2008).

Life Expectancy At Birth or the Average Number of Years a newborn infant would be able to live, if the age-specific mortality rates remained the same throughout his/her subsequent life.

Table 1.5: Life expectancy at birth *(years)*

| Years | Both genders | Girls | Boys |
|-------|--------------|-------|------|
| 2007 | 67.8 | 72.2 | 63.7 |
| 2008 | 68.4 | 72.6 | 64.5 |
| 2009 | 69.1 | 73.2 | 65.2 |
| 2010 | 69.3 | 73.5 | 65.3 |
| 2011 | 69.6 | 73.7 | 65.7 |

A slight decrease in the indicator for the life expectancy at birth in 2005-2007 is caused by the country's transition to the WHO-recommended live birth, and correspondingly, infant mortality criteria.

In 2011 the life expectancy at birth for boys was 65.7 years, and for girls – 73.7 years. At birth a difference in the life expectancy between boys and girls equals 8 years. This difference shrinks with time. Thus for girls and boys of 15 year sold this difference makes up 8 years; for adult population of active working age (45 years old) – 6 years. After retirement women today have chance to live for another 21 years more, while men – only 14 years. This gap in the life expectancy is connected to the differences in mortality of genders: male mortality is higher by factor 1.5-1.6 than female mortality.

Table 1.6: Number of births

| Years | People | | | Per 1000 population | | |
|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Total population | Urban population | Rural population | Total population | Urban population | Rural population |
| 2007 | 123 251 | 41 402 | 81 849 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 23.6 |
| 2008 | 127 332 | 43 974 | 83 358 | 23.9 | 24.2 | 23.8 |
| 2009 | 135 494 | 46 924 | 88 570 | 25.2 | 25.6 | 25.0 |
| 2010 | 146 123 | 49 905 | 96 218 | 26.8 | 26.9 | 26.8 |
| 2011 | 149 612 | 48 906 | 100 706 | 27.1 | 26.1 | 27.7 |

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Since 90s and until early 2000s the birth rate had clearly tended to decline. And the decline in birth rates was observed in all oblasts in the republic.

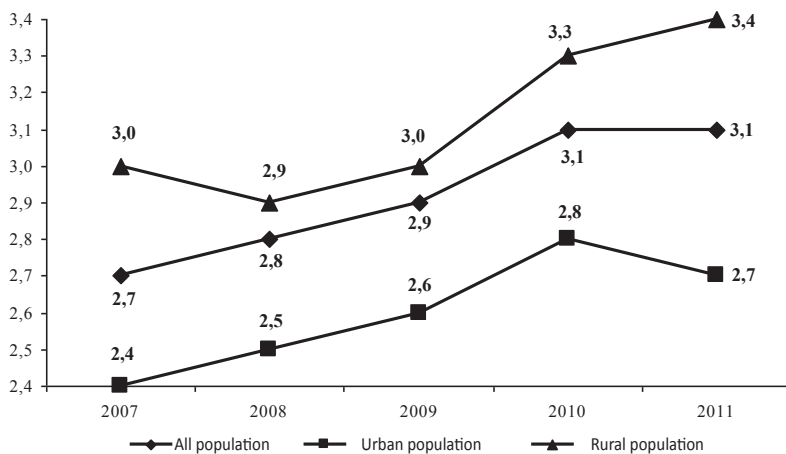
149.6 thousands children were born in 2011, which is 3.5 thousands children more than in 2010. Total birth rate (number of births per 1000 population) was estimated to 27.1 per mille.

Table 1.7: Number of births by gender (people)

| Years | Total births | including | |
|-------|--------------|-----------|--------|
| | | girls | boys |
| 2005 | 109 839 | 53 305 | 56 534 |
| 2007 | 123 251 | 59 892 | 63 359 |
| 2008 | 127 332 | 61 602 | 65 730 |
| 2009 | 135 494 | 65 671 | 69 823 |
| 2010 | 146 123 | 71 325 | 74 798 |
| 2011 | 149 612 | 72 859 | 76 753 |

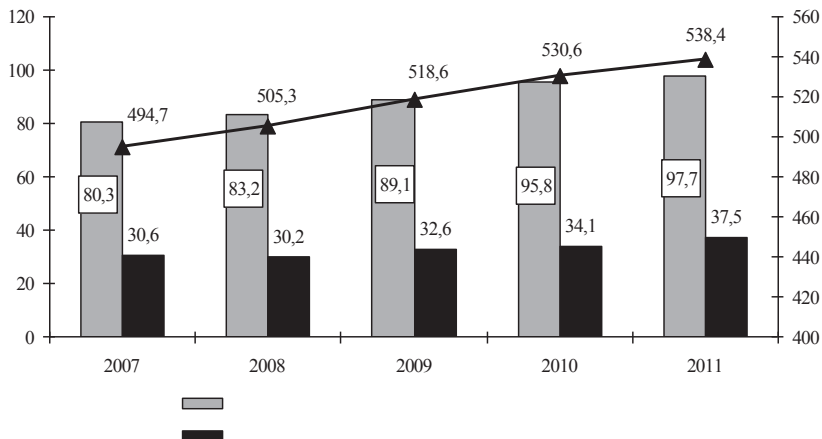
Annually 105-106 boys are born per 100 girls in the republic.

Figure 1.2: Total fertility rate (average number of children born per a woman)



Total fertility rate or women's fertility coefficient (average number of children born by one woman during her reproductive period) has grown from 2.7 in 2007 to 3.1 children in 2011.

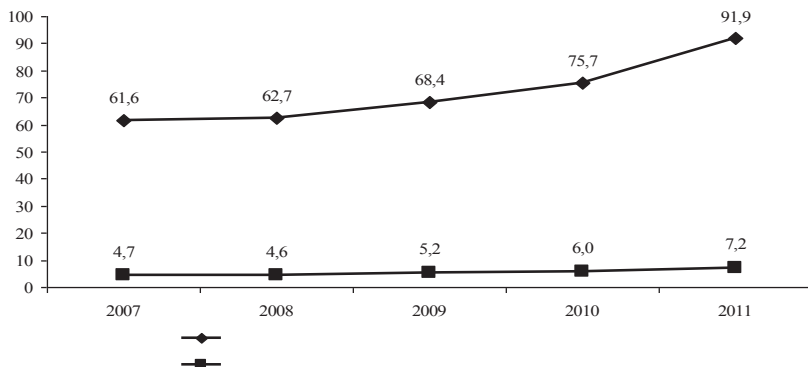
Figure 1.3: Average annual number of women aged 20-29, number of marriages, and number of births delivered by women in this age group



Distinctive changes are also observed in the structure of births. With an increased number of women of the most favorable child bearing age (20-29 years old) in recent years, there was a steady growth in birth rates in this age groups. Over 65% of births per year fall to this age group.

Figure 1.4: Number of births delivered by women aged 15-19

(per 1000 women of relevant age)



The minimum age for marriage in the Kyrgyz Republic established by Family Code (in 2003) is 18 years old both for men and women. Therefore the age under 18 years old has been defined as premarital age for birth.

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The change in lifestyle among young generation assumed a decline in the number of births by women of premarital age (15-17 years old), which was observed in the republic until 2006. From 2006 a sustainable growth of birth rate is observed among women 15-17 years old: from 4.4 children per 1000 women of this age in 2006 to 7.2 children in 2011. In result of early maternity these women have limited access to basic education. Birth rate among women of 18-19 years old has also increased from 61.6 in 2007 to 91.9 per mille in 2011.

Table 1.8: Average age of a mother at childbirth¹ (years)

| Years | Average age of a mother at childbirth | Average age of a mother at first childbirth |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 2007 | 28.1 | 23.6 |
| 2008 | 28.0 | 23.4 |
| 2009 | 28.1 | 23.6 |
| 2010 | 28.2 | 23.6 |
| 2011 | 28.0 | 23.4 |

¹Data were changed due to completion of re-calculation of the 2009 Population and Housing Census' results.

Table 1.9: Live births by birth order (people)

| Years | Total births | including | | |
|-------|--------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| | | first | second | third and more (incl. non-specified) |
| 2007 | 123 251 | 47 681 | 33 512 | 42 058 |
| 2008 | 127 332 | 49 252 | 34 568 | 43 512 |
| 2009 | 135 494 | 52 776 | 37 307 | 45 411 |
| 2010 | 146 123 | 55 785 | 40 641 | 49 697 |
| 2011 | 149 612 | 58 789 | 41 350 | 49 473 |

Analysis of births dynamics by birth order proves that growth in birth rate is conditioned by increased contribution of first-borns to the total number of newborns. Thus, if in 2000 the proportion of firstborns was 34.6 %, in 2011 – 39.3 %. Births of second to fourth children almost did not change, while the share of fifth and consequently born children has dropped from 9.2% in 2000 to 5.9% in 2011.

The highlighted features can be explained by transition from the big family type to the average family type, and children are born now at older age as it happens in economically developed countries.

Table 1.10: Number of births by marital status of a mother

| Years | Total births, people | Number of births in officially not married women, people | Proportion of children born by officially not married women against total number of births, in % |
|-------|----------------------|--|--|
| 2007 | 123 251 | 39 272 | 31.9 |
| 2008 | 127 332 | 38 636 | 30.3 |
| 2009 | 135 494 | 42 033 | 31.0 |
| 2010 | 146 123 | 45 169 | 30.9 |

POPULATION

2011 149 612 44 740 29.9

About one third of all newborns are children of mothers who are not married officially (in 2011 – 29.9%). In 2011 among the number of children born without legal marriage 55% were registered with joint application of parents and 45% - with application submitted by the mother only, and it is likely that these children will be brought up without a father. It should be emphasized that natural children are mainly born by mothers under 30 (75% of birth out of wedlock).

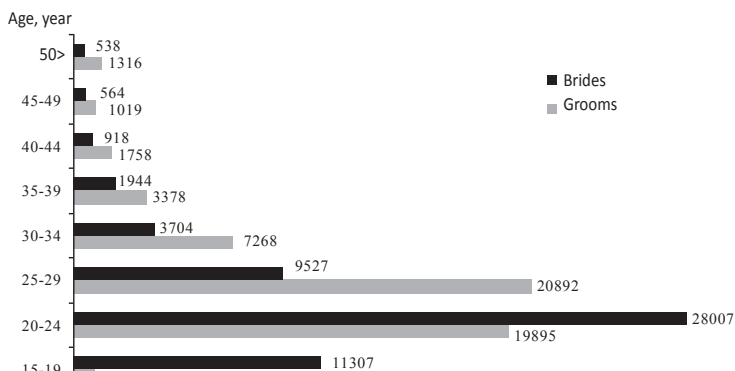
Table 1.11: Marriages and divorces

| Years | Total | | Per 1000 population | | Divorces per 1000 marriages |
|-------|-----------|----------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | marriages | divorces | marriages | divorces | |
| 2007 | 44 392 | 7 371 | 8.4 | 1.4 | 166 |
| 2008 | 44 258 | 7 419 | 8.3 | 1.4 | 168 |
| 2009 | 47 567 | 7 381 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 155 |
| 2010 | 50 362 | 8 155 | 9.2 | 1.5 | 162 |
| 2011 | 56 509 | 8 705 | 10.2 | 1.6 | 154 |

Starting from 2000 the number of registered marriages tends to grow. The growth in birth rate is greatly caused by the increased number of registered marriages. This tendency as mentioned above was caused by increased number of young people born on 80s and early 90s. The biggest number of marriages falls to age group 20-29 years old, both among women and men (approx. 70% of total number of registered marriages).

Not all married couples are solid. Almost every sixth marriage falls apart: 104 divorces per 1000 marriages in rural area, while urban area has 3 times more divorces.

Figure 1.5: Number of people who married for the first time by age groups in 2011.



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Table 1.12: Average age at marriage (years)

| Years | Average age at | | | |
|-------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | marriage | | first marriage | |
| | women | men | women | men |
| 2007 | 24.1 | 27.8 | 23.4 | 26.8 |
| 2008 | 24.1 | 27.8 | 23.4 | 26.7 |
| 2009 | 24.0 | 27.9 | 23.4 | 26.8 |
| 2010 | 24.1 | 27.9 | 23.5 | 26.9 |
| 2011 | 24.0 | 27.8 | 23.4 | 26.8 |

In 2011 the average age at first marriage was 23.4 years old for women and 26.8 years old for men. In comparison with 2007 the average marital age both for women and men is the same.

Table 1.13: Maternal mortality by territory (number of women whose death was caused by complications during pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum period; per 100,000 live births)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 51.9 | 55.0 | 63.5 | 51.3 | 54.8 |
| Batken oblast | 74.8 | 66.6 | 41.7 | 59.7 | 66.9 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 32.8 | 66.6 | 40.3 | 31.1 | 36.5 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 89.7 | 122.9 | 72.0 | 70.4 | 62.6 |
| Naryn oblast | 62.3 | 46.2 | 105.5 | 69.6 | 83.3 |
| Osh oblast | 26.0 | 54.4 | 93.2 | 78.6 | 62.5 |
| Talass oblast | 120.3 | 51.1 | 61.3 | 87.0 | 40.9 |
| Chui oblast | 78.3 | 34.4 | 61.1 | 49.5 | 69.0 |
| Bishkek city | 17.3 | 22.0 | 20.4 | 19.4 | 43.3 |
| Osh city | 100.6 | 38.6 | 168.4 | - | 35.7 |

Infant Mortality Rate is an indicator to define mortality rate for children under 12 months per 1000 live births to be measured in per mille.

Table 1.14: Infant mortality rate by main categories of death causes in 2011.
(number of children who died under 12 months)

| | people | | | per 10,000 births | | |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| | Both genders | Girls | Boys | Both genders | Girls | Boys |
| Total number of deaths | 3 150 | 1 371 | 1 779 | 210.5 | 188.2 | 231.8 |
| including deaths caused by: | | | | | | |
| infections and parasitic diseases | 170 | 76 | 94 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 12.2 |
| neural diseases | 33 | 7 | 26 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 3.4 |
| respiratory diseases | 417 | 166 | 251 | 27.9 | 22.8 | 32.7 |
| congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations, and chromosome abnormalities | 405 | 210 | 195 | 27.1 | 28.8 | 25.4 |
| individual conditions emerging in perinatal period | 2 016 | 864 | 1 152 | 134.7 | 118.6 | 150.1 |
| traumas, poisoning, and some other aftereffects of external causes | 81 | 33 | 48 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 6.3 |
| others | 21 | 12 | 9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 |

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The main causes of death of children under 12 months are conditions emerging in prenatal (post-partum) period (in 2011 – 64% of total number of children died before 12 months), respiratory diseases (13.2%), congenital anomalies (malformations – 12.9 %), as well as infections and parasitic diseases (5.4%), out of those 65.9% - enteric infections.

Child Mortality Rate is an indicator to define mortality rate for children under 5 years old (0-4 years old) per 1000 live births to be measured in per mille.

Table 1.15: Child mortality rate by main categories of death causes in 2011.

(number of children who died under 5 years old)

| | people | | | per 10,000 births | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | both genders | girls | boys | both genders | girls | boys |
| Total number of deaths | 3 633 | 1 575 | 2 058 | 245.4 | 218.1 | 271.3 |
| including deaths caused by: | | | | | | |
| infections and parasitic diseases | 227 | 101 | 126 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 16.6 |
| neural diseases | 68 | 24 | 44 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 5.8 |
| respiratory diseases | 580 | 240 | 340 | 39.2 | 33.2 | 44.8 |
| digestive system diseases | 8 | 3 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations, and chromosome abnormalities | 452 | 232 | 220 | 30.5 | 32.1 | 29.0 |
| individual conditions emerging in perinatal period | 2 016 | 864 | 1 152 | 136.2 | 119.6 | 151.9 |
| traumas, poisoning, and some other aftereffects of external causes | 221 | 87 | 134 | 14.9 | 12.1 | 17.7 |
| others | 61 | 24 | 37 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 4.8 |

Main causes of children mortality under 5 years old, as for infants too, are conditions emerging in perinatal (postpartum) period (in 2011 – 55.5% of total number of deaths in age group 0-4 years old). Next are respiratory diseases (16%), congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosome abnormalities (12.4%), traumas, poisoning, and other external causes (6.1%), as well as infections, and parasitic diseases (6.2%).

Table 1.16: Deaths by main categories of death causes in 2011.

(people)

| | Total | | | Including able-bodied people ¹ | | Number of death per 100,000 population |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|--------------|--|
| | both genders | women | men | women | men | |
| Total number of deaths | 35 941 | 15 815 | 20 126 | 3 514 | 9 600 | 651.7 |
| (all causes) including: | | | | | | |
| blood circulation related disease | 17 992 | 8 948 | 9 044 | 948 | 3 273 | 326.3 |
| respiratory diseases | 2 602 | 1 087 | 1 515 | 119 | 371 | 47.2 |
| neoplasms | 3 379 | 1 592 | 1 787 | 702 | 925 | 61.3 |
| infections and parasitic diseases | 1 028 | 336 | 692 | 183 | 510 | 18.6 |
| including TB | 638 | 181 | 457 | 145 | 415 | 11.6 |
| digestive system diseases | 2 426 | 850 | 1 576 | 438 | 1 243 | 44.0 |
| traumas, poisoning, and some other aftereffects of external causes | 3 613 | 815 | 2 798 | 548 | 2 359 | 65.5 |
| including: | | | | | | |
| transport traumas | 933 | 238 | 695 | 172 | 608 | 16.9 |
| accidental alcohol intoxication | 300 | 46 | 254 | 38 | 238 | 5.4 |
| accidental drowning | 300 | 78 | 222 | 32 | 138 | 5.4 |
| suicides | 471 | 108 | 363 | 89 | 318 | 8.5 |
| murders | 303 | 72 | 231 | 56 | 211 | 5.5 |

¹ Women of 16-57 years old, men of 16-62 years.

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As in majority of countries the blood circulation system diseases are the most frequent cause of mortality among population comprising approximately a half of annual number of deaths (50.1% out of total number of deaths in 2011). Overwhelming number of deaths caused by this reason falls on people older the working age.

Second rank in the structure of death causes is given to traumas, poisoning, and some other aftereffects of external causes (10.1% out of total number of deaths in 2011). This category of causes combines unnatural and violent causes of death including murders and suicides.

Third line of causes are neoplasms (cancerous diseases – 9.4% out of total number of deaths in 2011).

Next causes are respiratory diseases (7.2% out of total number of deaths in 2011).

Mortality caused by infections and parasitic diseases (2.9% out of total number of deaths in 2011) is typical for males. Overwhelming majority (638 deaths or 62.1% of deaths caused by these reasons) had tuberculosis (TB). 72 out of every 100 people died of TB were men, and over 90% of them were able-bodied age.

Table 1.17: TB caused mortality rate by territory
(number of deaths per 100,000 population of relevant gender)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic both genders | 13.5 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.6 |
| women | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| men | 21.5 | 18.5 | 17.1 | 15.7 | 16.8 |
| Batken oblast both genders | 9.5 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 5.4 |
| women | 4.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 4.6 |
| men | 14.5 | 9.3 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| Jalal Abad oblast both genders | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.6 |
| women | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| men | 9.1 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 10.1 |
| Issyk Kul oblast both genders | 8.5 | 8.0 | 11.4 | 7.7 | 10.3 |
| women | 2.7 | 2.3 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| men | 14.5 | 13.9 | 15.2 | 10.9 | 16.7 |
| Naryn oblast both genders | 10.1 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 12.5 |
| women | 7.8 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 8.5 | 10.8 |
| men | 12.3 | 13.1 | 16.1 | 11.4 | 14.2 |
| Osh oblast both genders | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 9.9 |
| women | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 7.4 |
| men | 12.3 | 13.3 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 12.4 |
| Talass oblast both genders | 15.2 | 11.1 | 7.9 | 12.6 | 12.0 |
| women | 9.0 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 7.0 | 6.0 |
| men | 20.7 | 16.9 | 13.2 | 18.2 | 17.9 |
| Chui oblast both genders | 25.4 | 19.2 | 17.8 | 19.2 | 23.1 |
| women | 8.7 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 9.9 | 9.4 |
| men | 40.7 | 31.1 | 29.9 | 28.8 | 37.3 |
| Bishkek city both genders | 23.5 | 18.6 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 11.9 |
| women | 7.1 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| men | 43.4 | 33.9 | 30.6 | 26.3 | 19.1 |
| Osh city both genders | 10.3 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 9.0 |
| women | 3.0 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| men | 17.9 | 21.1 | 21.7 | 18.6 | 12.2 |

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Table 1.18: Standardized mortality rates *(per 1,000 people)*

| Years | Both genders | Women | Men |
|-------|--------------|-------|------|
| 2007 | 12.7 | 9.8 | 16.1 |
| 2008 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 15.5 |
| 2009 | 12.1 | 9.5 | 15.4 |
| 2010 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 15.0 |
| 2011 | 11.7 | 9.2 | 14.8 |

In 2011 total mortality rate constituted 6.5 deaths per 1000 population. The best practice of calculation of comparable mortality rate in countries with different age structures has the standardized mortality rates. It is the value which could be equivalent of total mortality rate, if population age distribution structure was taken as for population of Europe considered as a standard.

If this practice is observed then Kyrgyz mortality rate is roughly 1.5 times higher than the average European rate. In other words, if the age structure of Kyrgyz population was as old as on average in Europe, the mortality rate in 2011 would have been 11.7 per mille instead indicated 6.5 per mille.

Table 1.19: External migration of population *(people)*

| | Number of immigrants | | | Number of emigrants | | |
|------|----------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| | both genders | women | men | both genders | women | men |
| 2007 | 3 960 | 2 008 | 1 952 | 54 608 | 27 425 | 27 183 |
| 2008 | 3 497 | 1 849 | 1 648 | 41 287 | 21 495 | 19 792 |
| 2009 | 3 829 | 1 928 | 1 901 | 33 380 | 17 651 | 15 729 |
| 2010 | 3 903 | 1 974 | 1 929 | 54 531 | 27 091 | 27 440 |
| 2011 | 6 337 | 3 175 | 3 162 | 45 740 | 23 619 | 22 121 |

In 2011 the republic had 6.3 thousands of immigrants (who arrived into the country) that is 2.4 thousands more or 1.6 times more than in 2010, and 45.7 thousands of emigrants (who left the country), so the migration outflow was estimated to 39.4 thousands people. So drastic increase in the number of people who arrived to the republic is probably explained by April and June developments occurred in the country in 2010.

Negative migration balance is still observed as in all countries of CIS excluding Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

As before Russia is the destination state for main flow of emigrants. Besides countries of the CIS, the USA is the most attractive for emigrants, next is Germany.

Table 1.20: Number of refugees by gender and age *(as of end of the year; people)*

| Year | Gender | Total number of refugees | including | | | |
|------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | | | 0-5 years old | 6-15 years old | Working age | Older the working age |
| 2007 | women | 276 | 12 | 52 | 195 | 17 |
| | men | 364 | 6 | 41 | 308 | 9 |
| 2008 | women | 105 | 8 | 18 | 76 | 3 |
| | men | 151 | 6 | 8 | 131 | 6 |
| 2009 | women | 101 | 8 | 14 | 77 | 2 |
| | men | 137 | 7 | 5 | 118 | 7 |
| 2010 | women | 83 | 7 | 17 | 57 | 2 |
| | men | 122 | 6 | 15 | 95 | 6 |
| 2011 | women | 77 | 7 | 23 | 45 | 2 |
| | men | 98 | 14 | 15 | 64 | 5 |

2. HEALTH

This Section presents statistical data on morbidity among women and men.

The International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death in its X edition (ICD-10) ensuring compatibility of morbidity and mortality related data has been used for statistical development of data on population morbidity rate.

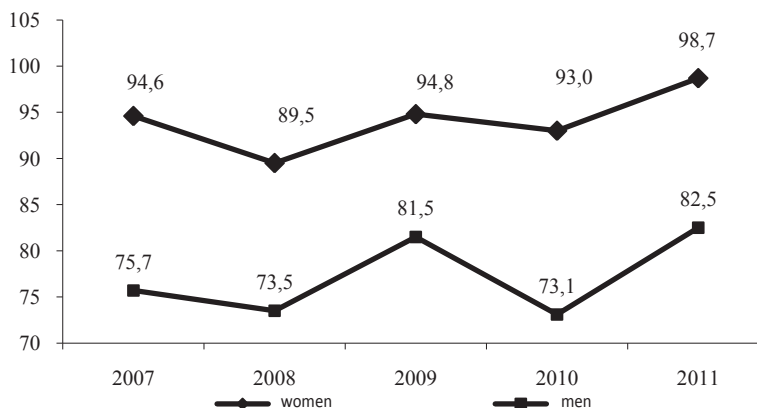
Population Morbidity is characterized by number of patients diagnosed for the first time, who were revealed (or registered) within the year upon their consulting a health facility or in the course of preventive examination.

Morbidity Rate is a ratio of number of patients diagnosed for the first time to annual average number of resident population.

Number of patient diagnosed for the first time is a number of sickness cases registered for the first time in the reporting period.

Table 2.1: Morbidity rate for malignant neoplasms by age and gender (cases)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 4 437 | 4 283 | 4 752 | 4 533 | 5 001 |
| Women | 2 490 | 2 376 | 2 586 | 2 566 | 2 755 |
| by age groups: | | | | | |
| 0-14 | 26 | 26 | 32 | 46 | 37 |
| 15-17 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 6 |
| 18-24 | 47 | 28 | 37 | 33 | 31 |
| 25-34 | 114 | 123 | 141 | 131 | 151 |
| 35-44 | 340 | 308 | 361 | 321 | 403 |
| 45-64 | 1 032 | 1 039 | 1194 | 1 213 | 1 318 |
| 65 and older | 923 | 840 | 810 | 814 | 809 |
| Men | 1 947 | 1 907 | 2 166 | 1 967 | 2 246 |
| by age groups: | | | | | |
| 0-14 | 45 | 39 | 51 | 42 | 39 |
| 15-17 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 12 |
| 18-24 | 24 | 30 | 46 | 32 | 27 |
| 25-34 | 70 | 50 | 57 | 70 | 60 |
| 35-44 | 131 | 148 | 140 | 108 | 172 |
| 45-64 | 803 | 787 | 967 | 904 | 1 095 |
| 65 and older | 853 | 842 | 895 | 798 | 841 |

Figure 2.1: Morbidity rate for malignant neoplasms*(cases, per 100,000 population)*

In 2011 in comparison with 2007 the morbidity rate for malignant neoplasms estimated per 100,000 population has decreased by 6.4%. In 2011 the age group 15-19 years old has 40.6% sick women and 59.4% sick men. Within age group 20-39 year sold this ratio dramatically changes to 70.1% women. In older age group (from 40 >) genders are equalized. At the same time female morbidity rate for malignant neoplasms remains higher than male's rate.

Table 2.2: Morbidity rate for malignant neoplasms in 2011

| | In% to total | | Proportion, in % | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|------------------|------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Number of patients diagnosed | | | | |
| for the first time : | | | | |
| cases | 2 755 | 2 246 | | |
| pro cent | 100 | 100 | 55.1 | 44.9 |
| By age group: | | | | |
| 0-14 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 48.7 | 51.3 |
| 15-19 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 40.6 | 59.4 |
| 20-39 | 11.9 | 6.2 | 70.1 | 29.9 |
| 40-59 | 45.1 | 39.4 | 58.4 | 41.6 |
| 60 and older | 41.2 | 51.8 | 49.4 | 50.6 |

In the morbidity pattern of (tumor) localization the most prevailing cases are stomach cancer (14.4%), breast cancer (12.1%), trachea, bronchi, and lung cancer (9.2%), cervical cancer (8.5%), skin cancer (5.9%), cancer of liver and intrahepatic biliary ducts (4.7%), esophagus cancer (3.0%), kidney cancer (1.7%), prostate and thyroid cancer (2.0% and 2.1% respectively).

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 2.3: Active TB morbidity by gender and age (cases)

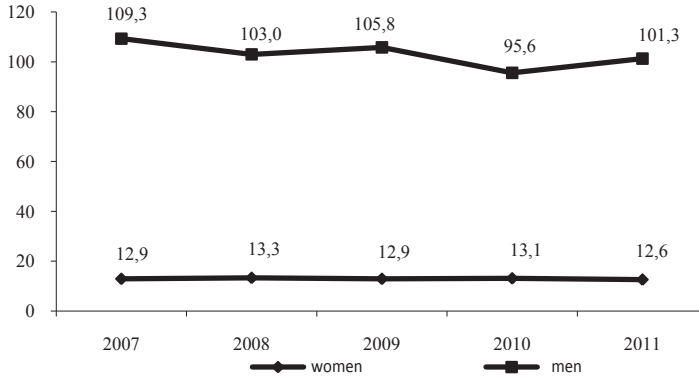
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 6 013 | 5 583 | 5 595 | 5 510 | 5 535 |
| Women | 2 398 | 2 278 | 2 329 | 2 341 | 2 288 |
| including by age groups: | | | | | |
| 0-14 | 360 | 324 | 261 | 248 | 226 |
| 15-17 | 116 | 112 | 102 | 119 | 135 |
| 18-24 | 552 | 517 | 633 | 585 | 540 |
| 25-34 | 572 | 563 | 563 | 584 | 588 |
| 35-44 | 319 | 290 | 294 | 315 | 273 |
| 45-64 | 324 | 317 | 339 | 365 | 385 |
| 65 and older | 155 | 155 | 137 | 125 | 141 |
| Men | 3 615 | 3 305 | 3 266 | 3 169 | 3 247 |
| including by age groups: | | | | | |
| 0-14 | 319 | 306 | 280 | 283 | 278 |
| 15-17 | 132 | 145 | 149 | 111 | 142 |
| 18-24 | 796 | 759 | 775 | 738 | 681 |
| 25-34 | 853 | 756 | 705 | 731 | 744 |
| 35-44 | 594 | 527 | 540 | 499 | 558 |
| 45-64 | 701 | 645 | 647 | 641 | 713 |
| 65 and older | 220 | 167 | 170 | 166 | 131 |

In 2011 the TB morbidity rate among men was higher by factor 1.4 than among women, and in calculation to 100,000 population this rate was estimated to 119 cases for men and 82 cases for women.

Table 2.4: Active TB morbidity in 2011.

| | In % to total | | Proportion, in % | |
|---|---------------|--------------|------------------|------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Number of patients diagnosed for the first time : cases | 2 288 | 3 247 | | |
| pro cent | 100 | 100 | 41.3 | 58.7 |
| including by age groups: | | | | |
| 0-14 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 44.8 | 55.2 |
| 15-17 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 48.7 | 51.3 |
| 18-24 | 23.6 | 21.0 | 44.2 | 55.8 |
| 25-34 | 25.7 | 22.9 | 44.1 | 55.9 |
| 35-44 | 11.9 | 17.2 | 32.9 | 67.1 |
| 45-64 | 16.8 | 22.0 | 35.1 | 64.9 |
| 65 and older | 6.2 | 4.0 | 51.8 | 48.2 |

The highest TB morbidity rate for women and men diagnosed for the first time is registered in age group 25-34 years old. This age group has following morbidity rate per 100,000 population: 170 cases among men and 135 cases among women.

Figure 2.2: Alcohol abuse morbidity rate*(cases, per 100,000 population)*

In comparison with 2007 the alcohol abuse morbidity diagnosed for the first time with calculation per 100,000 population has decreased by 6.8% (women – by 2.3%, men – 7.3%) across the republic on the whole in 2011. Alcohol abuse is basically male problem and male morbidity is 8 and more times higher than among women.

Table 2.5: Alcohol abuse morbidity in 2011.

| | In % to total | | Proportion, in % | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|------|
| | wom- en | men | women | men |
| Number of patients diag- nosed | | | | |
| for the first time : | | | | |
| cases | 352 | 2 758 | | |
| pro cent | 100 | 100 | 11.3 | 88.7 |
| including by age groups: | | | | |
| 0-14 | - | - | - | - |
| 15-17 | - | - | - | - |
| 18-24 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 9.6 | 90.4 |
| 25-34 | 20.4 | 23.9 | 9.8 | 90.2 |
| 35-44 | 31.0 | 36.5 | 9.8 | 90.2 |
| 45 and older | 44.3 | 34.4 | 14.1 | 85.9 |

The highest rate of alcohol abuse morbidity is observed among men and women in age group 40-44 years old, making up 333 men and 37 women per 100,000 population; in age group 45 and older the morbidity rate is also high and constitutes 187 men and 25 women per 100,000 population.

This tendency however does not reflect true situation as addicts are revealed on the basis of their visit to public narcological facilities only.

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Table 2.6: Drug abuse morbidity in 2011.

| | In % to total | | Proportion, in % | |
|--|---------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Number of patients diagnosed for the first time : | | | | |
| cases | 58 | 791 | | |
| pro cent | 100 | 100 | 6.8 | 93.2 |
| including by age groups: | | | | |
| 0-14 | - | - | - | - |
| 15-17 | - | 0.3 | - | 100.0 |
| 18-24 | 15.5 | 9.2 | 11.0 | 89.0 |
| 25-34 | 46.6 | 40.5 | 7.8 | 92.2 |
| 35-44 | 22.4 | 35.8 | 4.4 | 95.6 |
| 45 and older | 15.5 | 14.2 | 7.4 | 92.6 |

High drug abuse morbidity rate is observed among men in age group 35-44 years old and makes up 86 per 100,000 population, in age group 25-34 years old the morbidity rate is also high and constitutes 73 men and 6 women per 100,000 population.

Figure 2.3: Drug abuse morbidity rate

(cases, per 100,000 population)

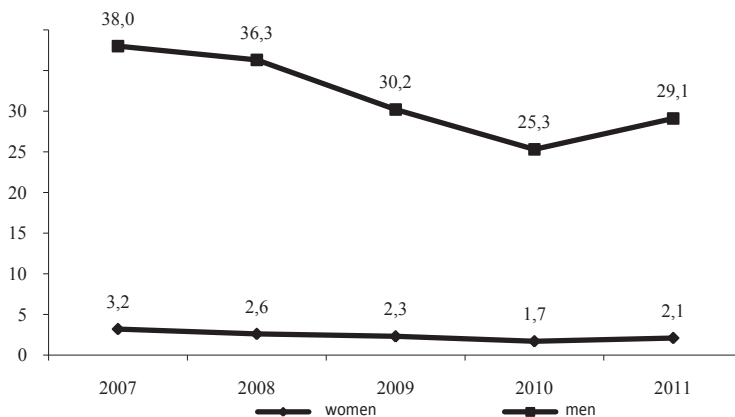
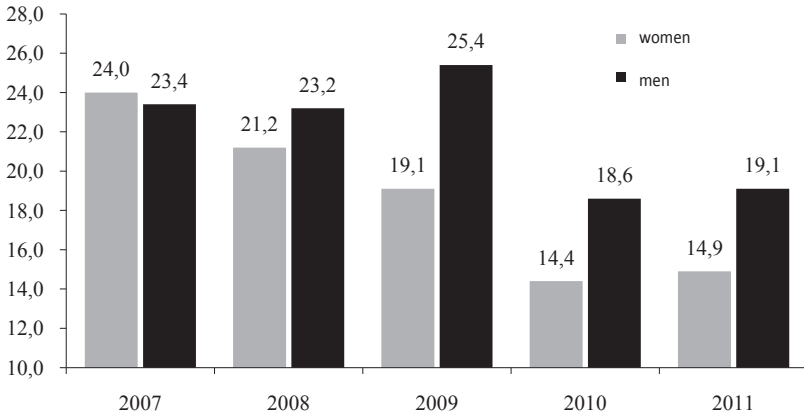
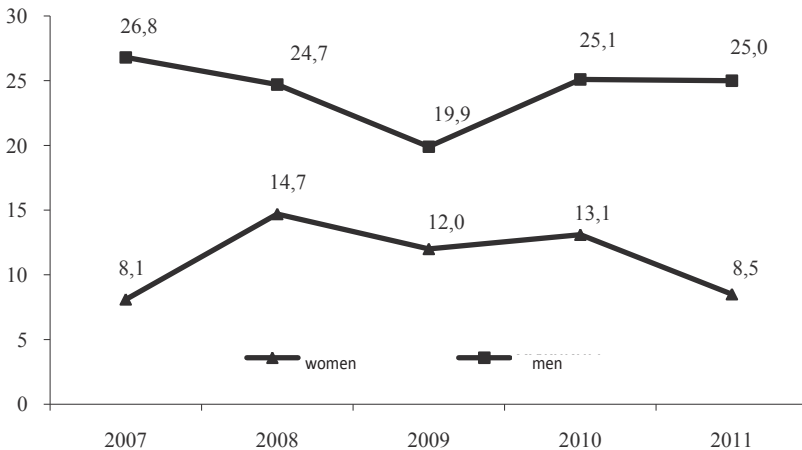


Figure 2.4: Syphilis morbidity rate*(cases, per 100,000 population)*

In 2011 the syphilis morbidity rate among women makes up approx. 15 cases, and among men – 19 cases per 100,000 population. The highest morbidity rate is registered in age group 25-34 years old and constitutes 45 men and 37 women per every 100,000 population.

**Figure 2.5: Gonorrhoea morbidity rate** *(cases, per 100,000 population)*

In comparison with 2007 the syphilis morbidity rate (estimated per 100,000 population) has reduced by 4.1% across the republic on the whole in 2011. Statistical data on registered cases of gonorrhoea do not reflect true situation with gonorrhoea morbidity due to low level of medical aid availability of and self-treatment practiced by patients.

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Table 2.7: Number of HIV/AIDS cases registered by territory
(as of end of the year; people)

| | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 589 | 579 | 741 | 886 | 901 | 2210 |
| Batken oblast | 13 | 26 | 14 | 28 | 16 | 34 |
| Jalal Abad область | 85 | 147 | 110 | 165 | 126 | 193 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 8 | 19 | 8 | 24 | 14 | 38 |
| Naryn oblast | 1 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 27 |
| Osh oblast | 168 | 267 | 215 | 308 | 259 | 340 |
| Talass oblast | 4 | 11 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 20 |
| Chui oblast | 93 | 465 | 123 | 593 | 161 | 721 |
| Bishkek city | 113 | 219 | 139 | 290 | 166 | 369 |
| Osh city | 104 | 422 | 126 | 455 | 147 | 468 |

Table 2.8. Distribution of officially registered HIV/AIDS positives by channels of infection in 2011.
(as of end of the year; people)

| | Total | | transmission channels | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | | | parenteral | | sexually | | mother-child ¹ | |
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | girls | boys |
| Total (years) | 901 | 2 210 | 194 | 1 943 | 675 | 213 | 32 | 54 |
| 0-14 | 111 | 170 | 77 | 116 | 2 | - | | |
| 15-19 | 29 | 23 | 3 | 21 | 26 | 2 | | |
| 20-29 | 430 | 639 | 51 | 566 | 379 | 73 | | |
| 30-39 | 228 | 964 | 44 | 862 | 184 | 102 | | |
| 40-49 | 83 | 362 | 13 | 333 | 70 | 29 | | |
| 50 and older | 20 | 52 | 6 | 45 | 14 | 7 | | |

¹ Including 13 children 6-18 months; 60 children 18 months – 4 years old, and 13 children 5-14 years old.

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Table 2.9: Survival rate for HAPs after antiretroviral therapy by gender in 2011.
(as of end of the year; people)

| | | length of survival: | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 12 months | 24 months | 36 months | 48 months | 60 months |
| HIV/AIDS positives (HAPs), years old | | 115 | 109 | 59 | 34 | 9 |
| 0-4 | girls | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| | boys | 6 | 3 | 4 | - | - |
| 5-14 | girls | 9 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| | boys | 13 | 28 | 21 | 16 | 2 |
| 15-17 | girls | - | - | - | - | - |
| | boys | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18-19 | women | - | - | - | - | - |
| | men | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20-24 | women | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| | men | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 25 and older | women | 22 | 28 | 17 | 5 | 1 |
| | men | 58 | 36 | 11 | 3 | 5 |
| Including AIDS positives, years old | | 25 | 21 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| 0-4 | girls | - | - | - | - | - |
| | boys | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 5-14 | girls | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| | boys | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 15-17 | girls | - | - | - | - | - |
| | boys | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18-19 | women | - | - | - | - | - |
| | men | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20-24 | women | - | - | - | - | - |
| | men | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25 and older | women | 6 | 5 | 3 | - | - |
| | men | 15 | 15 | 8 | - | - |

Table 2.10: Prevention of opportunistic infections in 2011. (people)

| | HAPs who take preventive medicines | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|--------------|-----|--|
| | isoniazid | | cotrimocozol | | |
| | women | men | women | men | |
| HAPs, years old: | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 3 | 1 | 60 | 115 | |
| 5-14 | - | - | 11 | 13 | |
| 15-17 | - | - | - | - | |
| 18-19 | - | - | - | - | |
| 20-24 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | |
| 25 > | 2 | - | 37 | 92 | |
| Including AIDS positives, years old: | | | | | |
| 0-4 | - | 1 | 16 | 32 | |
| 5-14 | - | - | 2 | - | |
| 15-17 | - | - | - | - | |
| 18-19 | - | - | - | - | |
| 20-24 | - | - | - | - | |
| 25 > | - | - | 12 | 30 | |

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Table 2.11: Combination of infections and HIV in 2011. *(people, as of end of the year)*

| | | HIV patients infected with | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| | | TB | VHC | VHB | syphilis |
| HAPs, years old | | 408 | 400 | 95 | 18 |
| 0-4 | girls | 2 | - | - | - |
| | boys | 2 | 5 | - | - |
| 5-14 | girls | 2 | 5 | 3 | - |
| | boys | 6 | 8 | 1 | - |
| 15-17 | girls | - | - | - | - |
| | boys | - | - | - | - |
| 18-19 | women | - | - | - | - |
| | men | 1 | - | - | - |
| 20-24 | women | | 6 | 1 | - |
| | men | 7 | 10 | 1 | - |
| 25> | women | 39 | 42 | 11 | 7 |
| | men | 349 | 324 | 78 | 11 |
| including AIDs positives, years old | | 184 | 58 | 10 | 3 |
| 0-4 | girls | 1 | - | - | - |
| | boys | 1 | - | - | - |
| 5-14 | girls | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| | boys | 2 | - | - | - |
| 15-17 | girls | - | - | - | - |
| | boys | - | - | - | - |
| 18-19 | women | - | - | - | - |
| | men | 1 | - | - | - |
| 20-24 | women | - | - | - | - |
| | men | 4 | 1 | - | - |
| 25 > | women | 23 | 7 | - | 2 |
| | men | 151 | 50 | 9 | 1 |

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Table 2.12: Social and palliative assistance to HAPs in 2011.*(people)*

| | Number of persons who are delivered with social benefits | | Number of persons who are delivered with palliative assistance and care | |
|---------------------------|--|-----|---|-----|
| | women | men | women | men |
| HAPs, years old | 94 | 137 | 16 | 77 |
| 0-4 | 21 | 23 | 1 | 4 |
| 5-14 | 51 | 104 | 4 | |
| 15-17 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 18-19 | - | - | - | - |
| 20-24 | - | - | - | - |
| 25 > | 21 | 10 | 11 | 72 |
| Including AIDS positives, | | | | |
| years old | 5 | 6 | 8 | 51 |
| 0-4 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 5-14 | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| 15-17 | - | - | - | - |
| 18-19 | - | - | - | - |
| 20-24 | - | - | - | - |
| 25 > | 3 | 4 | 6 | 50 |

Table 2.13: Abortions¹

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Abortions, total | 22044 | 20035 | 20800 | 22088 | 21675 | 23728 |
| Every 1000 women ² | 17.2 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 15.7 |
| Out of total number of abortions, in % | | | | | | |
| spontaneous | 35.9 | 29.7 | 30.7 | 29.5 | 32.1 | 29.7 |
| induced | 28.8 | 14.6 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 16.3 | 28.6 |
| medical indications | 3.8 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| social indications | - | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| criminal | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | - |
| non-specified | 0.3 | 14.1 | 8.6 | 8.6 | - | 0.2 |
| mini-abortions | 27.7 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 34.6 | 33.5 | 34.2 |

¹ Including mini-abortions.² Women aged 15-49.

Figure 2.6: Number of childbirths and abortions (every 1000 aged 15-49)

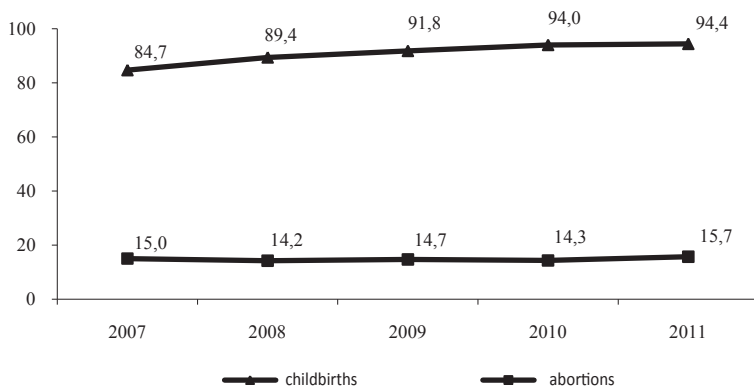
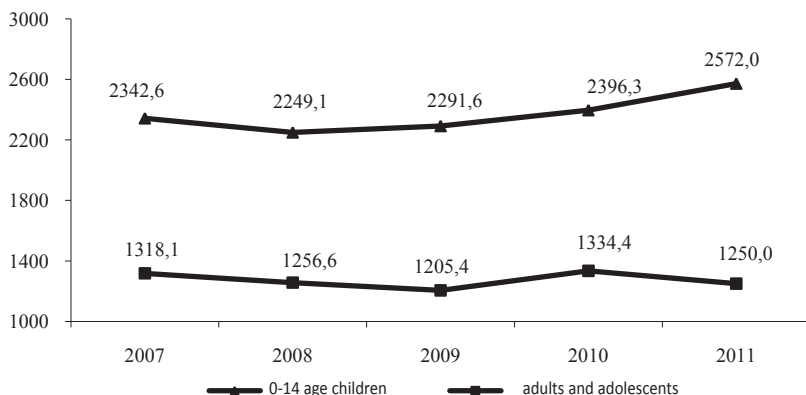


Table 2.14: Anaemia morbidity (every 100,000 population of relevant age, cases)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Registered cases of anaemia, including: | 2 998 | 2 755 | 2 672 | 2 749 | 2 726 |
| children 0- 14 years old | 3 681 | 3 401 | 3 440 | 3 615 | 3 672 |
| adults and adolescents (15 and older) | 2 701 | 2 508 | 2 405 | 2 395 | 2 311 |

Figure 2.7: Anaemia diagnosed for the first time (every 100,000 population of relevant age, cases)



HEALTH

Table 2.15: Number of health providers by their specialization in 2011.*(people)*

| | Women | Men |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Number of physicians - total | 8691 | 4 622 |
| Therapeutics: | 3176 | 727 |
| physicians | 643 | 198 |
| Surgery: | 413 | 1 662 |
| oncology | 45 | 59 |
| surgeons | 57 | 544 |
| Obstetrician gynecologists | 957 | 64 |
| Ophthalmologists | 192 | 58 |
| Otolaryngologists | 135 | 98 |
| Neuropathologists | 282 | 120 |
| Psychiatrists | 215 | 102 |
| Phthisiatricians | 192 | 74 |
| STI and skin specialists | 83 | 75 |
| Roentgenologists and radiologists | 131 | 88 |
| Dentists | 407 | 601 |
| Pediatricians | 661 | 89 |
| Remedial gym and sport specialists | 14 | 3 |
| Sanitary and epidemic control physicians | 433 | 224 |
| Number of secondary health providers | 29 582 | 1 814 |
| Midwives | 2 075 | - |
| Medical assistants | 1 247 | 519 |
| Nurses | 22 636 | 375 |
| Medical and laboratory assistants | 1 695 | 43 |
| X-ray laboratory assistants and X-ray technicians | 285 | 109 |

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Table 2.16: Number of persons recognized as disabled for the first time

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Total, people</i> | | | | | |
| Number of persons recognized as disabled for the first time (adult population) - total | 11 459 | 10 223 | 11 623 | 14 437 | 15 193 |
| included: | | | | | |
| women | 5 118 | 4 651 | 5 269 | 6 479 | 6 855 |
| men | 6 341 | 5 572 | 6 354 | 7 958 | 8 338 |
| Number of persons recognized as disabled for the first time (children < 18 years old) - total | 2 747 | 2 796 | 3 116 | 3 943 | 4 326 |
| included: | | | | | |
| women | 1 202 | 1 249 | 1 304 | 1 756 | 1 935 |
| men | 1 545 | 1 547 | 1 812 | 2 187 | 2 391 |
| <i>every 10,000 population</i> | | | | | |
| Number of persons recognized as disabled for the first time (adult population) - total | 22 | 20 | 22 | 32 | 28 |
| included: | | | | | |
| women | 19 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 25 |
| men | 25 | 22 | 24 | 30 | 31 |

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Table 2.17: Number of persons recognized as disabled for the first time by causes of their disability

| | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Recognized as disabled for the first time (<i>adult population</i>) | | | | | | | | |
| people | 4 651 | 5 572 | 5 269 | 6 354 | 6 479 | 7 958 | 6 855 | 8 338 |
| pro cent | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| included persons disabled due to: | | | | | | | | |
| general disease | 92.8 | 90.7 | 93.7 | 91.6 | 93.7 | 91.8 | 93.2 | 92.2 |
| occupation related damage, professional disease, accident mitigation on Chernobyl Nuclear Plant | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| from birth | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.0 |
| among military servants | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 |

3. EDUCATION

This Section contains statistical data on preschool institutions, comprehensive schools, and educational facilities of primary, secondary, and higher education.

Table 3.1: Number of children in preschool institutions at their residence *(people)*

| | Total | Urban | | Rural | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | girls | boys | girls | boys |
| 2007 | 62 823 | 22 239 | 23 453 | 8 853 | 8 278 |
| 2008 | 68 031 | 23 711 | 25 031 | 9 429 | 9 860 |
| 2009 | 75 955 | 25 570 | 26 520 | 12 040 | 11 825 |
| 2010 | 85 236 | 27 623 | 28 882 | 14 491 | 14 240 |
| 2011 | 98 706 | 31 260 | 32 570 | 17 639 | 17 237 |

Table 3.2: Number of children entered the first grade *(as of beginning of academic year)*

| | Total, people | including | | Proportion to total number of pupils, in % | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|--------|--|------|
| | | girls | boys | girls | boys |
| 2007/2008 | 98 487 | 47 940 | 50 547 | 48.7 | 51.3 |
| 2008/2009 | 96 824 | 47 319 | 49 505 | 48.9 | 51.1 |
| 2009/2010 | 100 728 | 49 066 | 51 662 | 48.7 | 51.3 |
| 2010/2011 | 102 144 | 49 653 | 52 491 | 48.6 | 51.4 |
| 2011/2012 | 111 555 | 54 036 | 57 519 | 48.4 | 51.6 |

Table 3.3: Number of pupils in day-time comprehensive schools by gender and territory *(as of beginning of academic year, people)*

| | 2005/2006 | | 2007/2008 | | 2008/2009 | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | girls | boys | girls | boys | girls | boys |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 553 939 | 562 774 | 535 308 | 544 753 | 522 615 | 531 053 |
| Batken oblast | 49 895 | 51 499 | 48 540 | 50 153 | 47 580 | 49 511 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 116 275 | 118 461 | 112 810 | 115 189 | 109 226 | 111 366 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 47 809 | 48 947 | 45 474 | 46 634 | 44 682 | 45 641 |
| Naryn oblast | 32 293 | 33 316 | 30 552 | 31 382 | 29 456 | 29 917 |
| Osh oblast | 123 558 | 126 429 | 118 471 | 121 777 | 114 572 | 117 549 |
| Talass oblast | 25 722 | 25 643 | 24 660 | 25 115 | 24 506 | 24 999 |
| Chui oblast | 74 915 | 76 149 | 72 190 | 73 165 | 70 211 | 71 314 |
| Bishkek city | 55 944 | 54 039 | 55 715 | 54 545 | 56 401 | 54 796 |
| Osh city ¹ | 27 528 | 28 291 | 26 896 | 26 793 | 25 981 | 25 960 |

EDUCATION

Table 3.3 continued

| | 2009/2010 | | 2010/2011 | | 2011/2012 | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | girls | boys | girls | boys | girls | boys |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 511 848 | 524 986 | 502 947 | 515 921 | 499 379 | 515 793 |
| Batken oblast | 46 284 | 48 142 | 45 852 | 48 039 | 45 434 | 47 545 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 107 278 | 110 097 | 104 257 | 107 367 | 102 742 | 106 035 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 43 250 | 43 551 | 42 810 | 43 151 | 42 416 | 42 932 |
| Naryn oblast | 28 632 | 29 682 | 28 318 | 29 218 | 27 852 | 29 437 |
| Osh oblast | 112 198 | 115 414 | 110 298 | 113 892 | 107 175 | 111 952 |
| Talass oblast | 23 250 | 24 208 | 23 124 | 23 809 | 22 696 | 23 893 |
| Chui oblast | 68 920 | 71 187 | 58 396 | 71 143 | 68 556 | 71 372 |
| Bishkek city | 56 726 | 56 489 | 57 519 | 56 260 | 58 710 | 58 318 |
| Osh city ¹ | 25 310 | 26 216 | 22 373 | 23 042 | 23 798 | 24 309 |

¹ Before 2003 Osh city was part of Osh oblast.

Table 3.4: Number of pupils in day-time comprehensive schools by grades
(as of beginning of 2011/2012)

| | Total | including | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1-4 grades | 5-9 grades | 10-11 grades |
| Total, people | 1 015 172 | 412 773 | 481 359 | 121 040 |
| girls | 499 379 | 201 131 | 234 845 | 63 403 |
| boys | 515 793 | 211 642 | 246 514 | 57 637 |
| Proportion in total number of pupils, in % | | | | |
| girls | 49.2 | 48.7 | 48.8 | 52.4 |
| boys | 50.8 | 51.3 | 51.2 | 47.6 |

There is a declining tendency in the number of children covered by secondary school education, particularly among boys (47.6%). Girls more often get education within framework of senior secondary school (52.4%).

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Table 3.5: Number of pupils and students *(as of beginning of academic year, people)*

| | 2007/ 2008 | 2008/2009 | 2009/2010 | 2010/2011 | 2011/2012 |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of students in Vocational lyceums (colleges) | 28 835 | 29 993 | 31 010 | 31 225 | 31 032 |
| included: | | | | | |
| girls | 9 141 | 9 659 | 9 415 | 9 203 | 9 025 |
| boys | 19 694 | 20 334 | 21 595 | 22 022 | 22 007 |
| Number of students in secondary professional educational institutions | 43 413 | 48 991 | 59 555 | 64 287 | 72 323 |
| included: | | | | | |
| girls | 26 811 | 29 106 | 34 306 | 37 417 | 41 831 |
| boys | 16 602 | 19 885 | 25 249 | 26 870 | 30 492 |
| Number of students in higher educational institutions ¹ | 250 460 | 243028 | 233 605 | 230 379 | 239 208 |
| included: | | | | | |
| women | 141 071 | 135 370 | 128 428 | 123 769 | 129 229 |
| men | 109 389 | 107 658 | 105 177 | 106 610 | 109 979 |

¹ Included branches of higher educational institutions of CIS countries.

Table 3.6: Number of teachers in day-time comprehensive schools (without combined positions) *(as of beginning of academic year)*

| | Total | including | | Proportion to total number of teachers, in % | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|--|------|
| | | women | men | women | men |
| 2007/2008 | 72 097 | 58 455 | 13 642 | 81.1 | 18.9 |
| 2008/2009 | 70 849 | 58 071 | 12 778 | 82.0 | 18.0 |
| 2009/2010 | 71 172 | 58 660 | 12 512 | 82.4 | 17.6 |
| 2010/2011 | 69 062 | 56 907 | 12 155 | 82.4 | 17.6 |
| 2011/2012 | 75 502 | 62 424 | 13 078 | 82.7 | 17.3 |

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Table 3.7: Number of teachers in educational institutions

(as of beginning of academic year, people)

| | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 | 2009/2010 | 2010/2011 | 2011/2012 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of teachers in professional lyceums (colleges) ¹ | 3 305 | 3 516 | 3 165 | 3 608 | 3 983 |
| included: | | | | | |
| women | 1 396 | 1 607 | 1 404 | 1 523 | 1 762 |
| men | 1 909 | 1 909 | 1 761 | 2 085 | 2 221 |
| Number of teachers in | | | | | |
| Secondary professional educational institutions | 3 410 | 4 070 | 4 807 | 5 011 | 5 590 |
| included: | | | | | |
| women | 2 384 | 2 799 | 3 366 | 3 496 | 3 947 |
| men | 1 026 | 1 271 | 1 441 | 1 515 | 1 643 |
| Number of teachers in higher educational institutions | 14 400 | 13 025 | 12 678 | 12 057 | 12 830 |
| included: | | | | | |
| women | 8 019 | 7 256 | 7 268 | 6 875 | 7 329 |
| men | 6 381 | 5 769 | 5 410 | 5 182 | 5 501 |

¹ Included management and engineering-pedagogical staff.

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Table 3.8: Pupils and students graduated

| | Total | including | | Proportion, in % | |
|---|---------|-----------|--------|------------------|------|
| | | girls | boys | girls | boys |
| 2007 | | | | | |
| Basic school (9 grades) | 101 199 | 50 500 | 50 699 | 49.9 | 50.1 |
| Secondary school (11 grades) | 69 639 | 37 231 | 32 408 | 53.5 | 46.5 |
| Secondary professional educational institutions | 8 647 | 6 015 | 2 632 | 69.6 | 30.4 |
| Higher educational institutions | 26 395 | 15 330 | 11 065 | 58.1 | 41.9 |
| 2008 | | | | | |
| Basic school (9 grades) | 97 945 | 48 941 | 49 004 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Secondary school (11 grades) | 66 547 | 35 675 | 30 872 | 53.6 | 46.4 |
| Secondary professional educational institutions | 10 143 | 6 757 | 3 386 | 66.6 | 33.4 |
| Higher educational institutions | 33 540 | 19 985 | 13 555 | 59.6 | 40.4 |
| 2009 | | | | | |
| Basic school (9 grades) | 98 906 | 49 137 | 49 769 | 49.7 | 50.3 |
| Secondary school (11 grades) | 62 520 | 33 466 | 29 054 | 53.5 | 46.5 |
| Secondary professional educational institutions | 11 570 | 7 488 | 4 082 | 64.7 | 35.3 |
| Higher educational institutions | 38 106 | 22 148 | 15 958 | 58.1 | 41.9 |
| 2010 | | | | | |
| Basic school (9 grades) | 102 525 | 50 492 | 52 033 | 49.2 | 50.8 |
| Secondary school (11 grades) | 57 564 | 30 694 | 26 870 | 53.3 | 46.7 |
| Secondary professional educational institutions | 12 842 | 8 259 | 4 583 | 64.3 | 35.7 |
| Higher educational institutions | 37 966 | 21 905 | 16 061 | 57.7 | 42.3 |
| 2011 | | | | | |
| Basic school (9 grades) | 100 935 | 49 926 | 51 009 | 49.5 | 50.5 |
| Secondary school (11 grades) | 56 703 | 30 052 | 26 651 | 53.0 | 47.0 |
| Secondary professional educational institutions | 15 516 | 9 966 | 5 550 | 64.2 | 35.8 |
| Higher educational institutions | 41 811 | 24 817 | 16 994 | 59.4 | 40.6 |

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Table 3.9: Distribution of students in secondary vocational institutions by category of majors
(as of beginning of academic year 2011 /2012)

| | In % | | Proportion, in % | |
|---|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 57.8 | 42.2 |
| Natural sciences | 0.2 | 0.1 | 72.5 | 27.5 |
| Humanitarian and social sciences | 6.0 | 15.0 | 35.3 | 64.7 |
| Education | 13.4 | 4.5 | 80.4 | 19.6 |
| Health | 29.8 | 7.3 | 84.8 | 15.2 |
| Culture and art | 2.0 | 1.9 | 59.3 | 40.7 |
| Economics and management | 27.6 | 27.1 | 58.3 | 41.7 |
| Geology and minerals prospecting | 0.0 | 0.1 | 9.1 | 90.9 |
| Minerals mining | 0.0 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 97.0 |
| Energy | 2.9 | 6.9 | 36.9 | 63.1 |
| Machinery construction and steel processing | 0.4 | 1.8 | 23.1 | 76.9 |
| Technological machinery and equipment | 0.2 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 93.5 |
| Electric machinery | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 97.8 |
| Electronic engineering, crystal devices | 9.0 | 13.8 | 47.2 | 52.8 |
| IT | 2.3 | 2.5 | 55.1 | 44.9 |
| Service | 0.5 | 0.3 | 70.6 | 29.4 |
| Transportation operation | 0.3 | 2.6 | 14.1 | 85.9 |
| Forestry processing and reproduction | 0.0 | 0.1 | 25.8 | 74.2 |
| Food production technology | 0.7 | 0.7 | 55.6 | 44.4 |
| Consumer goods production technology | 2.9 | 0.1 | 97.7 | 2.3 |
| Civil works and architecture | 0.3 | 2.7 | 12.6 | 87.4 |
| Geodesy and mapping | 1.0 | 1.4 | 48.2 | 51.8 |
| Agriculture and fishery | 0.4 | 3.3 | 14.9 | 85.1 |
| Environment and life sustenance | 0.1 | 0.6 | 23.0 | 77.0 |
| Metrology, standardization, and quality control | 0.1 | 0.2 | 40.3 | 59.7 |

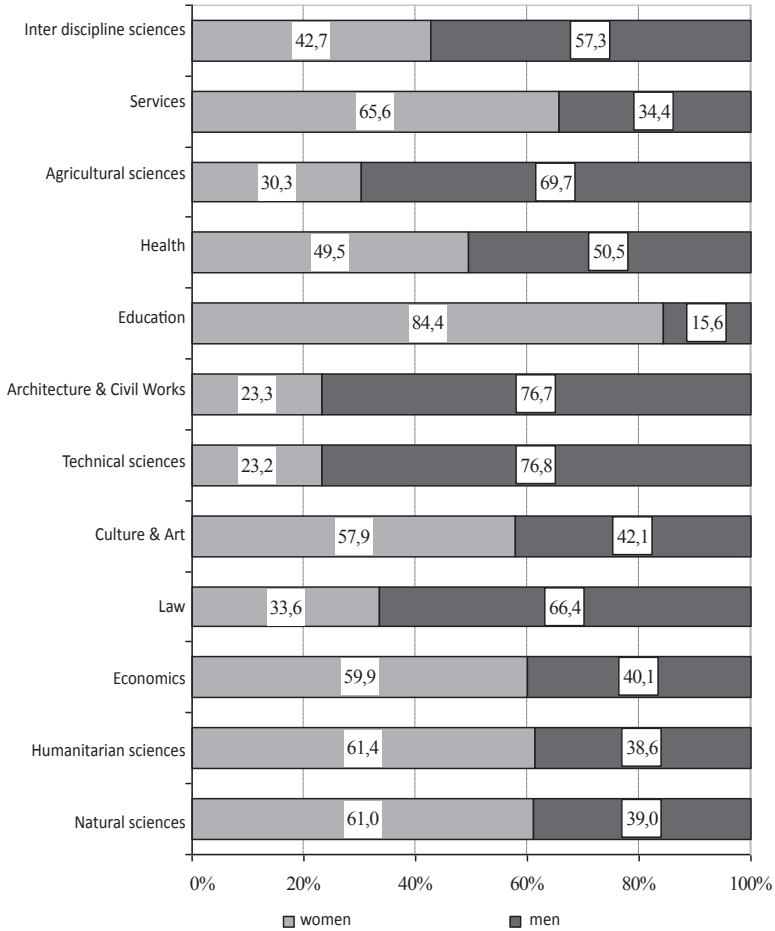
WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

**Table 3.10: Distribution of students in higher educational institutions
by category of majors** *(as of beginning of academic year 2011/2012)*

| | In % | | Proportion , in % | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 54.0 | 46.0 |
| Included by majors: | | | | |
| Humanitarian sciences | 9.3 | 6.2 | 63.7 | 36.3 |
| Education | 28.1 | 6.1 | 84.4 | 15.6 |
| Art | 1.8 | 1.2 | 63.3 | 36.7 |
| Agricultural sciences | 0.5 | 1.1 | 34.5 | 65.5 |
| Social and behavioral sciences | 12.2 | 7.7 | 64.9 | 35.1 |
| Mass media and information | 1.3 | 0.8 | 67.4 | 32.6 |
| Business and management | 24.2 | 19.8 | 59.0 | 41.0 |
| Law | 6.1 | 14.6 | 32.9 | 67.1 |
| Life sciences | 0.1 | 0.1 | 57.8 | 42.2 |
| Physical sciences | 1.3 | 0.5 | 76.0 | 24.0 |
| Mathematics and statistics | 0.2 | 0.2 | 59.2 | 40.8 |
| IT | 2.9 | 4.9 | 41.2 | 58.8 |
| Engineering | 0.5 | 1.0 | 36.3 | 63.7 |
| Production and processing | 3.2 | 12.9 | 22.5 | 77.5 |
| Architecture and civil works | 0.9 | 4.4 | 19.2 | 80.8 |
| Veterinary | 0.1 | 0.5 | 25.4 | 74.6 |
| Health | 4.2 | 4.8 | 50.7 | 49.3 |
| Services | 0.8 | 0.5 | 67.4 | 32.6 |
| Transportation | 0.6 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 91.5 |
| Environment protection | 0.3 | 1.2 | 25.9 | 74.1 |
| Security service | 1.3 | 4.4 | 25.1 | 74.9 |

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Figure 3.1: Distribution of students in higher educational institutions by majors
(as of beginning of academic yea 2011/2012, in %)



As of beginning of 2011/2012 academic year, women constituted 54.0% of all students in higher educational institutions. A share of female students is traditionally high in following specialties: education – 84.4%, physical sciences – 76.0%, services and journalism and IT – 67.4%, social and behavioral sciences – 65.0%, humanitarian sciences – 63.8%, art – 63.3%, while their share in transportation major makes up 8.5%, and in architecture and civil works – 19.2 %.

Table 3.11: Distribution of post-graduate students by sciences in 2011.

| | In % | | Proportion, in % | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Total | | | | |
| people | 1474 | 954 | | |
| pro cent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 39.3 |
| included by sciences: | | | | |
| physics and mathematics | 10.0 | 16.7 | 48.2 | 51.8 |
| chemistry | 1.8 | 1.0 | 72.2 | 27.8 |
| biology | 2.7 | 1.6 | 72.7 | 27.3 |
| technical | 10.9 | 15.2 | 52.5 | 47.5 |
| agriculture | 0.7 | 2.3 | 31.2 | 68.8 |
| history | 4.5 | 2.6 | 72.8 | 27.2 |
| economics | 14.4 | 14.8 | 60.1 | 39.9 |
| philosophy | 3.5 | 2.6 | 67.5 | 32.5 |
| philology | 16.2 | 8.6 | 74.5 | 25.5 |
| geography | 0.1 | - | 100.0 | - |
| law | 7.0 | 10.2 | 51.5 | 48.5 |
| pedagogy | 10.4 | 6.8 | 70.3 | 29.7 |
| health | 5.8 | 6.9 | 56.3 | 43.7 |
| pharmacy | 0.1 | 0.8 | 20.0 | 80.0 |
| veterinary | 0.3 | 0.2 | 71.4 | 28.6 |
| study of art | 1.0 | 0.7 | 68.2 | 31.8 |
| architecture | 0.1 | 0.6 | 14.3 | 85.7 |
| psychology | 2.2 | 1.6 | 68.1 | 31.9 |
| sociology | 1.1 | 0.4 | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| policy studies | 4.3 | 2.3 | 74.4 | 25.6 |
| culturology | 0.4 | 0.3 | 66.7 | 33.3 |
| earth studies | 2.4 | 3.6 | 50.7 | 49.3 |
| other sciences | - | 0.1 | - | 100.0 |

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Table 3.12: Distribution of doctoral students by sciences in 2011.

| | In % | | Proportion, in % | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Total | | | | |
| people | 63 | 52 | | |
| pro cent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 54.8 | 45.2 |
| included by sciences: | | | | |
| physics and mathematics | 7.9 | 1.9 | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| biology | - | 1.9 | - | 100.0 |
| technical | 3.2 | 17.3 | 18.2 | 81.8 |
| agriculture | 3.2 | 3.8 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| history | 12.7 | 3.8 | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| economics | 15.9 | 11.5 | 62.5 | 37.5 |
| philosophy | 4.8 | 1.9 | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| philology | 6.3 | 7.7 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| law | 4.8 | 1.9 | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| pedagogy | 17.5 | 15.4 | 57.9 | 42.1 |
| health | 15.9 | 21.2 | 47.6 | 52.4 |
| sociology | 3.2 | - | 100.0 | - |
| policy studies | 3.2 | 5.8 | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| earth studies | - | 5.8 | - | 100.0 |
| culturology | 1.6 | - | 100.0 | - |

4. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

This Section presents data characterizing gender distribution of economically active population, employed and unemployed persons, and differences in labour payment for men and women. Data on size and composition of economically active population, both employed and unemployed, were compiled with use of materials developed within framework of the Integrated Selected Survey of Households Budgets and Labour in 2007-2011. The indicators related to the number and structure of officially registered unemployed persons were elaborated on the basis of data provided by Kyrgyz Ministry of Youth, Labor and Employment (2007-2011). Data on the number of employees in small enterprises, their salaries were based on the official statistical reports (2007, 2011).

Economically Active Population is a part of population that supplies with labor for production of goods and services during a reporting period. The economically active population is an aggregation of all employed and unemployed people.

Employed Population are individuals hired for performance of payable work as well as individuals who work for profit individually or with one or several partners both with/without involvement of wage workers to earn profit, or for a family gain, or who work at a family enterprise free of charge.

Unemployed Population are individuals in the age group taken for calculation of economic activity, who were out of work (profitable activity), searching for a job with assistance of employment agencies or independently, and were ready to start working in the nearest future during a reporting period. There is a difference between total unemployment, i.e. the number of unemployed individuals includes all unemployed individuals who are searching for a job with assistance of employment agencies or independently and official unemployment - the unemployed individuals officially registered by the employment agencies in line with Kyrgyz Law "On promotion of Population Employment". Thus rates of total and officially registered unemployment are calculated accordingly.

Economically Inactive Population are individuals who are believed as employed or unemployed during a reporting period.

Labour Force Participation Rate is a correlation of economic active population (number) in a certain age group and total population (number) in this age group.

Employment Rate a correlation of employed population in a certain age group and total population in this age group.

Unemployment Rate a correlation of unemployed population and economic active population.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 4.1: Distribution of economically active population employed and unemployed
(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; '000 population)

| | Total population | | Urban | | Rural | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| 2009 | | | | | | |
| Economically active population - total | 1024.5 | 1395.6 | 387.1 | 468.3 | 637.3 | 927.3 |
| including: | 924.2 | 1292.2 | 344.7 | 421.6 | 579.5 | 870.6 |
| employed | 100.2 | 103.5 | 42.4 | 46.8 | 57.8 | 56.7 |
| unemployed | 904.8 | 432.6 | 358.2 | 169.0 | 546.6 | 263.5 |
| Economically inactive population - total | | | | | | |
| including: | 264.4 | 212.6 | 118.5 | 94.8 | 145.9 | 117.8 |
| students, pupils | 262.0 | 128.5 | 101.4 | 46.8 | 160.6 | 81.7 |
| retirees | 311.0 | 21.6 | 114.4 | 7.0 | 196.6 | 14.6 |
| housekeepers | 67.3 | 69.9 | 23.9 | 20.4 | 43.4 | 49.5 |
| others | 53.1 | 76.3 | 51.9 | 73.5 | 53.8 | 77.9 |
| Labour force participation rate, in % | 47.9 | 70.7 | 46.3 | 66.1 | 49.0 | 73.1 |
| Employment rate, in % | 9.8 | 7.4 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 6.1 |
| 2010 | | | | | | |
| Economically active population - total | 1028.2 | 1427.8 | 390.4 | 472.8 | 637.8 | 955.0 |
| including: | 926.0 | 1317.7 | 343.3 | 426.2 | 582.7 | 891.5 |
| employed | 102.2 | 110.1 | 47.1 | 46.7 | 55.1 | 63.4 |
| unemployed | 937.0 | 435.2 | 362.1 | 170.8 | 575.0 | 264.4 |
| Economically inactive population - total | | | | | | |
| including: | 265.2 | 220.5 | 110.7 | 94.5 | 154.1 | 126.0 |
| students, pupils | 271.6 | 132.2 | 101.2 | 47.5 | 170.4 | 84.7 |
| retirees | 325.1 | 18.0 | 126.8 | 7.8 | 198.3 | 10.2 |
| housekeepers | 75.2 | 64.5 | 23.4 | 21.0 | 51.8 | 43.5 |
| others | 52.3 | 76.6 | 51.9 | 73.5 | 52.6 | 78.3 |
| Labour force participation rate, in % | 47.1 | 70.7 | 45.6 | 66.2 | 48.0 | 73.1 |
| Employment rate, in % | 9.9 | 7.7 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 6.6 |
| 2011 | | | | | | |
| Economically active population - total | 1041.6 | 1448.5 | 394.9 | 482.9 | 646.7 | 965.7 |
| including: | 938.9 | 1338.8 | 349.6 | 436.9 | 589.3 | 901.8 |
| employed | 102.6 | 109.8 | 45.3 | 45.9 | 57.4 | 63.9 |
| unemployed | 929.5 | 420.0 | 357.9 | 159.1 | 571.7 | 260.9 |
| Economically inactive population - total | | | | | | |
| including: | 250.1 | 229.6 | 103.9 | 90.6 | 146.2 | 139.0 |
| students, pupils | 270.5 | 128.3 | 97.8 | 48.6 | 172.7 | 79.7 |
| retirees | 340.3 | 13.8 | 136.0 | 4.5 | 204.3 | 9.3 |
| housekeepers | 68.7 | 48.3 | 20.2 | 15.4 | 48.5 | 32.9 |
| others | 52.8 | 77.5 | 52.5 | 75.2 | 53.1 | 78.7 |
| Labour force participation rate, in % | 47.6 | 71.6 | 46.4 | 68.1 | 48.4 | 73.5 |
| Employment rate, in % | 9.9 | 7.6 | 11.5 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 6.6 |

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Table 4.2: Share of women in economically active population by territory
(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; in %)

| | Total population | | Urban | | Rural | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men | men | women |
| 2010 | | | | | | |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 41.3 | 58.7 | 44.6 | 55.4 | 39.5 | 60.5 |
| Batken oblast | 37.1 | 62.9 | 42.2 | 57.8 | 35.3 | 64.7 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 40.4 | 59.6 | 42.6 | 57.4 | 39.8 | 60.2 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 41.7 | 58.3 | 44.1 | 55.9 | 40.8 | 59.2 |
| Naryn oblast | 31.0 | 69.0 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 28.5 | 71.5 |
| Osh oblast ¹ | 39.4 | 60.6 | 38.4 | 61.6 | 39.7 | 60.3 |
| Talass oblast | 42.9 | 57.1 | 46.6 | 53.4 | 42.3 | 57.7 |
| Chui oblast | 42.6 | 57.4 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 42.0 | 58.0 |
| Bishkek city | 47.3 | 52.7 | 47.3 | 52.7 | ... | ... |
| 2011 | | | | | | |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 41.2 | 58.8 | 44.4 | 55.6 | 39.5 | 60.5 |
| Batken oblast | 37.6 | 62.4 | 41.7 | 58.3 | 36.1 | 63.9 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 39.7 | 60.3 | 42.3 | 57.7 | 39.1 | 60.9 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 40.0 | 60 | 42.8 | 57.2 | 39.0 | 61.0 |
| Naryn oblast | 31.2 | 68.8 | 45.0 | 55.0 | 28.6 | 71.4 |
| Osh oblast ¹ | 39.4 | 60.6 | 38.0 | 62.0 | 39.8 | 60.2 |
| Talass oblast | 41.9 | 58.1 | 46.4 | 53.6 | 41.1 | 58.9 |
| Chui oblast | 44.1 | 55.9 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 43.5 | 56.5 |
| Bishkek city | 47.2 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 52.8 | ... | ... |

¹ Including Osh city.

Table 4.3: Share of women in economically active population
(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; in %)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 42.2 | 43.0 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 41.8 |
| Batken oblast | 43.2 | 41.6 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 39.1 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 43.7 | 44.7 | 42.2 | 40.9 | 40.3 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 41.2 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.6 | 40.5 |
| Naryn oblast | 34.3 | 34.6 | 33.4 | 32.6 | 32.8 |
| Osh oblast ¹ | 41.1 | 42.4 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.9 |
| Talass oblast | 43.2 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.0 | 42.2 |
| Chui oblast | 42.6 | 42.5 | 44.1 | 43.2 | 44.4 |
| Bishkek city | 43.7 | 45.8 | 47.9 | 47.6 | 47.7 |

¹ Including Osh city.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 4.4: Labour force participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by territory in 2011.

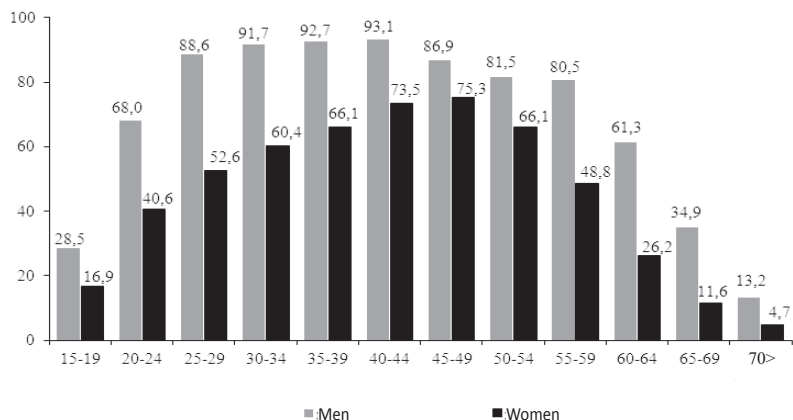
(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; in %)

| | Labour force participation rate | | Employment rate | | Unemployment rate | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|
| | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 52.8 | 77.5 | 47.6 | 71.6 | 9.9 | 7.6 |
| Batken oblast | 48.3 | 74.4 | 41.6 | 68.2 | 14.0 | 8.4 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 52.5 | 79.1 | 47.6 | 73.3 | 9.4 | 7.3 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 49.8 | 75.7 | 44.4 | 69.0 | 10.8 | 8.9 |
| Naryn oblast | 36.4 | 72.5 | 31.1 | 66.6 | 14.7 | 8.1 |
| Osh oblast ¹ | 52.9 | 81.7 | 48.7 | 76.9 | 7.8 | 5.8 |
| Talass oblast | 59.9 | 82.3 | 56.4 | 78.6 | 5.9 | 4.4 |
| Chui oblast | 55.9 | 74.6 | 50.0 | 67.5 | 10.5 | 9.5 |
| Bishkek city | 56.0 | 74.8 | 50.1 | 68.3 | 10.6 | 8.7 |

¹Including Osh city.

Figure 4.1: Labour force participation rate by age groups in 2011.

(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; in %)



In all age groups the male employment rate is higher than the female employment rate, but the biggest gap is observed in age groups 25-34. Women in this age are likely to leave their job due to a birth of the child. But age group 45-49 years old demonstrates an approaching of male and female employment rate. As a rule, women in this age group have already grown-up children and return to their labour activity

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Table 4.5: Distribution of employed population by hours actually worked per week at a main job
(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; in % against total)

| | Total population | | Urban | | Rural | |
|--|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| 2010 | | | | | | |
| Employed - total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Including hours worked per week: | | | | | | |
| 1-20 | 26.2 | 19.2 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 38.3 | 26.9 |
| 21-30 | 10.2 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 12.9 | 10.1 |
| 31-40 | 37.1 | 40.2 | 50.2 | 49.3 | 29.4 | 36.0 |
| 41-50 | 19.6 | 24.6 | 29.2 | 35.1 | 13.9 | 19.5 |
| 51 > | 4.5 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 3.1 | 6.0 |
| temporarily absent | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| Hours worked per week in average per one employed person | 32.4 | 35.7 | 40.4 | 42.4 | 27.7 | 32.4 |
| 2011 | | | | | | |
| Employed - total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Including hours worked per week: | | | | | | |
| 1-20 | 26.4 | 18.1 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 39.1 | 25.8 |
| 21-30 | 10.6 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 13.9 | 11.0 |
| 31-40 | 39.8 | 43.1 | 55.5 | 52.2 | 30.6 | 38.7 |
| 41-50 | 17.6 | 23.8 | 26.0 | 34.6 | 12.6 | 18.7 |
| 51 > | 3.4 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 4.9 |
| temporarily absent | 2.2 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.9 |
| Hours worked per week in average per one employed person | 32.1 | 36.1 | 40.5 | 43.1 | 27.1 | 32.7 |

The average working time per week for males is 4 hours longer than for females in 2011. Women are dominant in those types of activity where reduced workweek is legislatively secured (health and education sectors).

Distribution of employed population by professional groups has been done on the basis of the General Occupation Classifier (GOC) designed on the basis of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), according to which all employed population is subdivided into 9 main groups of occupations.

The group **"Managers (representatives) of state authorities and administrations of all levels including directors of institutions, organizations, and enterprises"** involves occupations where main tasks performance includes development and taking of managerial decisions, regulation and control over their implementation within own official duties. This aggregated group includes employees who are policy makers at national, regional (local), sectoral levels of management as well as in public associations, and who define the ways of these policies implementation; who draft legal regulations, approve direc-

tives, annul their decisions; who represent a state (government) providing executive power; who deliver counselling for ranges of activities; who guide, regulate, and coordinate activities of offices, organizations, and enterprises or their subunits; and who as usual are in charge for their staff management.

The group “**Specialists with high level qualification**” involves occupations where main tasks performance requires high level of professional knowledge and practice in natural, social, and humanitarian sciences. Most occupations in this group expect qualification of fourth level – higher education.

The group “**Specialists with medium level qualification**” involves occupations where main tasks performance requires technical knowledge and practice in one or more areas of natural or social and humanitarian sciences. The main tasks consist of performance of technical work with utilization of notions and approaches practiced within these areas of activity as well as in training at certain educational levels. Most occupations in this group expect qualification of third level – specialized secondary education.

The group “**Employees engaged in preparation of information, documentation formalization, record keeping, financial and informational servicing**” involves occupations that require knowledge and practice needed for organizing, storing, registration, and processing of information. Most occupations of this group expect qualification of second level – elementary vocational education.

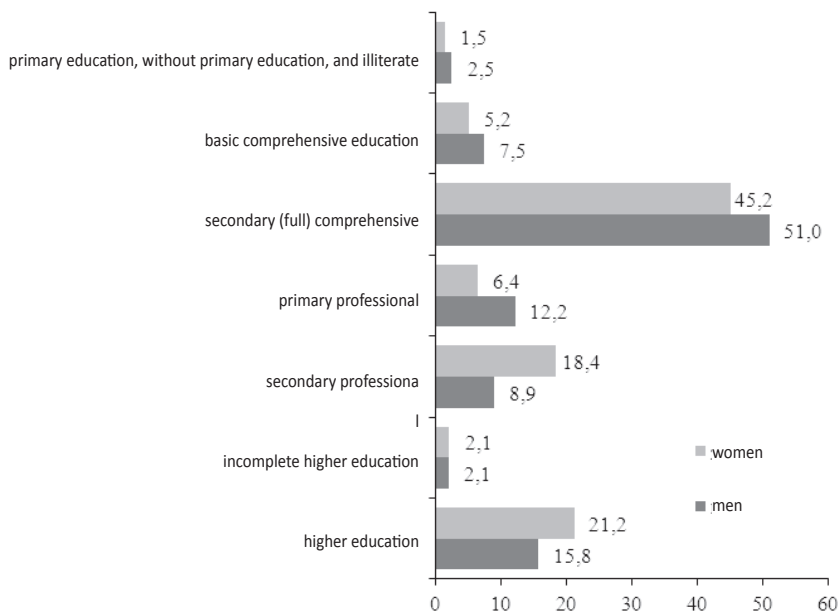
The group “**Employees in service sector, housing and public utilities, trade sector, and related types of activity**” involves occupations that require knowledge and practice needed for delivery of personal service related to household keeping, catering, personal care, travel, body and property guarding, law enforcement, sale of goods in shops and markets. Most occupations of this group expect qualification of second level – elementary vocational education.

Work For Hire is a job documented in explicit (written or verbal) or implicit labour contract with a citizen, which guarantees him/her basic remuneration (in cash or in-kind) which does not depend on profit of the place of employment where this person employed.

Work Not Hired is a work at own enterprise (business) with remuneration directly dependent on revenue earned from producing of goods and services. The person takes production (business) related decisions on his/her own or delegates this authority reserving his/her responsibility for wellbeing of the enterprise (own business).

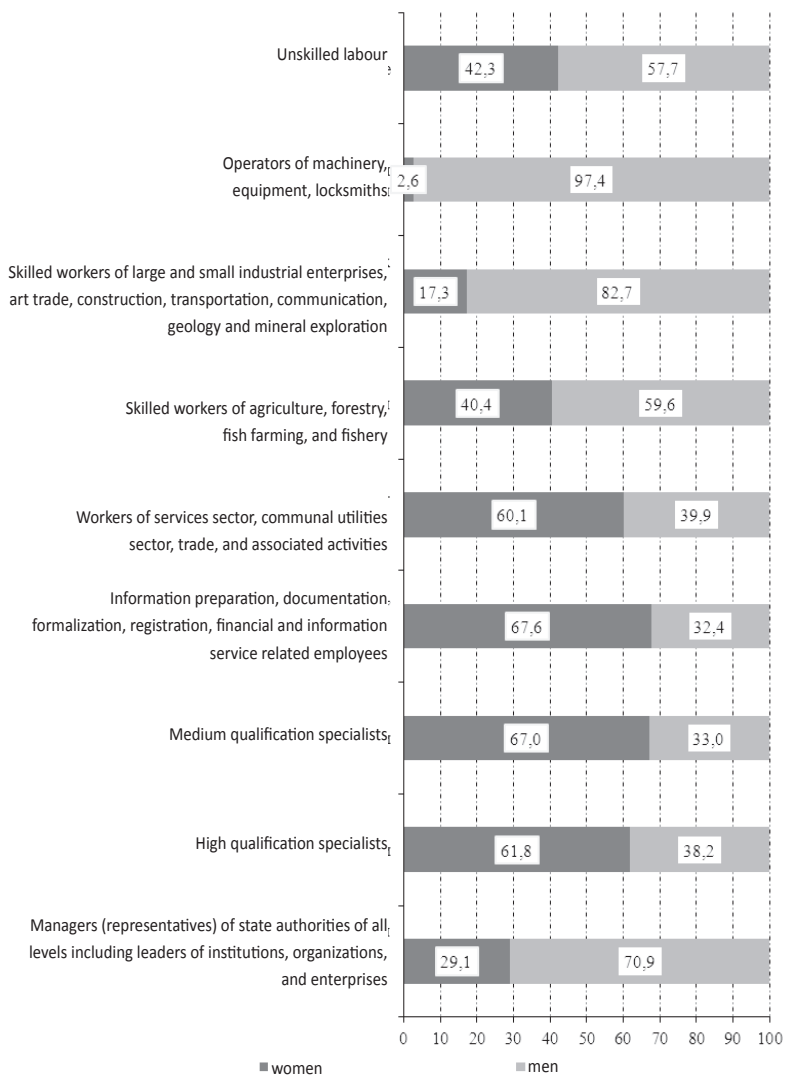
Figure 4.2: Distribution of employed population by gender and education level in 2011.

(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; in%)



Initially emerged distribution of women and men by types and groups of occupations has predetermined higher education level of women employed. In 2011 the share of women with higher professional education constitutes 21% in total employed population, the share of men – 16%, and women and men with medium vocational education were 18% and 9% accordingly. At the same time the share of individuals with basic vocational education in total male employed population makes up 12%, and only 6% in total female employed population.

Figure 4.3: Distribution of employed population by occupation group and gender in 2011.
(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; in % against total)



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Table 4.6: Share of women in total employed population by types of economic activity
(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; in %)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 41.9 | 42.5 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.2 |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery | 41.8 | 42.7 | 40.5 | 39.0 | 40.4 |
| Mining industry | 6.1 | 9.0 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 17.9 |
| Processing industry | 44.4 | 45.0 | 46.9 | 49.4 | 47.5 |
| Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water | 18.8 | 19.2 | 18.1 | 16.9 | 16.5 |
| Construction | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs | 48.9 | 51.4 | 50.6 | 50.1 | 48.8 |
| Hotels and restaurants services | 61.3 | 64.8 | 68.7 | 71.0 | 63.9 |
| Transport and communication | 16.1 | 14.2 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 10.7 |
| Financial activities | 63.9 | 56.2 | 51.3 | 48.6 | 45.8 |
| Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers | 45.0 | 41.2 | 43.2 | 37.7 | 39.3 |
| Public administration | 36.9 | 36.7 | 40.5 | 42.7 | 39.0 |
| Education | 75.5 | 76.0 | 76.6 | 76.6 | 76.9 |
| Health sector and social services | 79.5 | 78.4 | 79.6 | 80.3 | 83.4 |
| Municipal, social, and personal services | 49.9 | 55.3 | 58.2 | 56.7 | 56.0 |
| Housekeeping services | 34.0 | 39.0 | 46.2 | 32.8 | 35.4 |
| Extraterritorial organizations' activity | 54.5 | 66.7 | 49.3 | 33.3 | 20.0 |

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Table 4.7: Distribution of employed population by employment status, types of economic activity, and gender in 2011.

(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour)

| | employed population | | including | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | women | men | for hire | | not for hire | |
| | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| | <i>'000 people</i> | | | | | |
| Total | 938.9 | 1338.8 | 545.6 | 756.5 | 393.3 | 582.3 |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery | 282.9 | 417.4 | 10.4 | 33.4 | 272.5 | 384.0 |
| Mining industry | 3.0 | 13.8 | 3.0 | 13.2 | ... | 0.6 |
| Processing industry | 82.3 | 90.8 | 73.0 | 78.4 | 9.3 | 12.4 |
| Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water | 6.4 | 32.3 | 6.4 | 31.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Construction | 10.0 | 239.1 | 9.6 | 218.8 | 0.4 | 20.3 |
| Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs | 169.0 | 177.0 | 71.6 | 98.0 | 97.4 | 79.0 |
| Hotels and restaurant services | 55.3 | 31.2 | 51.4 | 28.6 | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| Transport and communication | 15.8 | 131.4 | 15.4 | 56.2 | 0.4 | 75.2 |
| Financial activities | 8.1 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers | 22.0 | 34.0 | 21.3 | 31.4 | 0.7 | 2.6 |
| Public administration | 40.0 | 62.6 | 40.0 | 62.6 | ... | ... |
| Education | 136.1 | 40.9 | 134.5 | 40.9 | 1.7 | ... |
| Health sector and social services | 65.4 | 13.1 | 64.7 | 13.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Municipal, social, and personal services | 31.4 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 19.6 | 6.4 | 5.1 |
| Housekeeping services | 11.1 | 20.3 | 11.1 | 20.3 | ... | ... |
| Extraterritorial organizations | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | ... | ... |
| | <i>proportion in % against total</i> | | | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery | 30.1 | 31.2 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 69.3 | 65.9 |
| Mining industry | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.8 | ... | 0.1 |

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Table 4.7 continued.

| | employed population | | including | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | women | men | for hire | | not for hire | |
| | | | women | men | women | men |
| Processing industry | 8.8 | 6.8 | 13.4 | 10.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water | 0.7 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Construction | 1.1 | 17.9 | 1.8 | 28.9 | 0.1 | 3.5 |
| Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs | 18.0 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 24.8 | 13.6 |
| Hotels and restaurants services | 5.9 | 2.3 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Transport and communication | 1.7 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 12.9 |
| Financial activities | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Public administration | 4.3 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 8.3 | ... | ... |
| Education | 14.5 | 3.1 | 24.7 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Health sector and social services | 7.0 | 1.0 | 11.9 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Municipal, social, and personal services | 3.3 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| Housekeeping services | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.7 | ... | ... |
| Extraterritorial organizations | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | ... | ... |
| proportion in % against total | | | | | | |
| Total | 41.2 | 58.8 | 41.9 | 58.1 | 40.3 | 59.7 |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery | 40.4 | 59.6 | 23.8 | 76.2 | 41.5 | 58.5 |
| Mining industry | 17.6 | 82.4 | 18.2 | 81.8 | ... | 100.0 |
| Processing industry | 47.6 | 52.4 | 48.2 | 51.8 | 42.9 | 57.1 |
| Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water | 16.5 | 83.5 | 16.6 | 83.4 | 5.4 | 94.6 |
| Construction | 4.0 | 96.0 | 4.2 | 95.8 | 1.8 | 98.2 |
| Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs | 48.8 | 51.2 | 42.2 | 57.8 | 55.2 | 44.8 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 63.9 | 36.1 | 64.2 | 35.8 | 60.0 | 40.0 |

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 4.7 continued.

| | employed population | | including | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|-----------|------|--------------|------|
| | women | men | for hire | | not for hire | |
| | | | women | men | women | men |
| Transport and communication | 10.7 | 89.3 | 21.5 | 78.5 | 0.5 | 99.5 |
| Financial activities, Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers | 45.8 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 44.3 | 55.7 |
| Public administration | 39.3 | 60.7 | 40.5 | 59.5 | 20.6 | 79.4 |
| Education | 39.0 | 61.0 | 39.0 | 61.0 | ... | ... |
| | 76.9 | 23.1 | 76.7 | 23.3 | 100.0 | ... |
| Health sector and social services | 83.4 | 16.6 | 83.3 | 16.7 | 90.7 | 9.3 |
| Municipal, social, and personal services | 56.0 | 44.0 | 56.1 | 43.9 | 55.8 | 44.2 |
| Housekeeping services | 35.4 | 64.6 | 35.4 | 64.6 | ... | ... |
| Extraterritorial organizations | 21.4 | 78.6 | 20.0 | 80.0 | ... | ... |

Table 4.8: Distribution of employees of small enterprises by territory

| | Total, people | | | | Proportion, in % | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2007 | | 2011 | | 2007 | | 2011 | |
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 17374 | 30448 | 15 641 | 30299 | 36.3 | 63.7 | 34.0 | 66.0 |
| Batken oblast | 189 | 925 | 281 | 973 | 16.9 | 83.1 | 22.4 | 77.6 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 694 | 2208 | 702 | 1947 | 23.9 | 76.1 | 26.5 | 73.5 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 889 | 1 904 | 776 | 1541 | 31.8 | 68.2 | 33.5 | 66.5 |
| Naryn oblast | 329 | 967 | 323 | 1166 | 25.4 | 74.6 | 21.7 | 78.3 |
| Osh oblast | 589 | 1 796 | 445 | 1667 | 24.7 | 75.3 | 21.1 | 78.9 |
| Talass oblast | 226 | 494 | 244 | 779 | 31.4 | 68.6 | 23.8 | 76.2 |
| Chui oblast | 2507 | 4983 | 2449 | 4723 | 33.5 | 66.5 | 34.1 | 65.9 |
| Bishkek city | 10613 | 14644 | 9493 | 14922 | 42.0 | 58.0 | 38.9 | 61.1 |
| Osh city | 1339 | 2526 | 928 | 2 582 | 34.6 | 65.4 | 26.4 | 73.6 |

In comparison with 2007 the number of employees in small business in 2011 has decreased by 3.9% and constituted 45.9 thousands people.

The number of women employed in small enterprises in 2011 has made up 15.6 thousands people and decreased by 10.0% (in comparison with 2007), their proportion in total number of employees in small enterprises has also reduced relatively to 2007 and constituted 34.0% in 2011.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 4.9: Distribution of employees of small enterprises by types of economic activity

| | Total, people | | | | Proportion, in % | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2007 | | 2011 | | 2007 | | 2011 | |
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Total | 17 374 | 30 448 | 15 641 | 30 299 | 36.3 | 63.7 | 34.0 | 66.0 |
| including: agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery | 673 | 2 051 | 613 | 1 947 | 24.7 | 75.3 | 23.9 | 76.1 |
| mining industry | 128 | 535 | 161 | 899 | 19.3 | 80.7 | 15.2 | 84.8 |
| processing industry generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water | 5 422 | 8 730 | 4 255 | 7 741 | 38.3 | 61.7 | 35.5 | 64.5 |
| construction trade; repair of cars, home appli- ances, and personal use stuffs | 1 646 | 6 949 | 1 501 | 6 556 | 19.1 | 80.9 | 18.6 | 81.4 |
| hotels and restaurants | 392 | 281 | 454 | 326 | 58.2 | 41.8 | 58.2 | 41.8 |
| transport and communication | 1 030 | 1 454 | 999 | 1 634 | 41.5 | 58.5 | 37.9 | 62.1 |
| financial activities, real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers | 108 | 186 | 58 | 114 | 36.6 | 63.4 | 33.5 | 66.5 |
| education municipal, social, and personal services | 2 750 | 3 687 | 2 966 | 4 663 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 38.9 | 61.1 |
| | 195 | 133 | 342 | 294 | 59.4 | 40.6 | 53.8 | 46.2 |
| | 505 | 459 | 345 | 385 | 52.4 | 47.6 | 47.3 | 52.7 |

Decreased share of women employed in small business in 2011 in comparison with 2007 was observed in processing industry, transport and communication, trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs, financial activities, and social services.

A significant share of men employed in small enterprises in 2011 fell to mining industry – 84.8%, construction – 81.4%, agriculture – 76.1%, generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water – 69.6%, and transport and communication – 62.1%.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 4.10: Distribution of employees by types of enterprises, sectors, and gender in 2011.

| | Number of employees, people | | | Proportion of women, in % |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| | total | including | | |
| | | women | men | |
| Total | 182 136 | 61 804 | 120332 | 33.9 |
| small | 45 940 | 15 641 | 30299 | 34.0 |
| medium | 39 990 | 12 688 | 27302 | 31.7 |
| large | 96 206 | 33 475 | 62731 | 34.8 |
| Agriculture, hunting, and forestry | 8 731 | 2 522 | 6 209 | 28.9 |
| small | 2 480 | 597 | 1 883 | 24.1 |
| medium | 3 000 | 713 | 2 287 | 23.8 |
| large | 3 251 | 1 212 | 2 039 | 37.3 |
| Fishery, fish breeding | 80 | 16 | 64 | 19.9 |
| small | 80 | 16 | 64 | 19.9 |
| medium | - | - | - | - |
| large | - | - | - | - |
| Industry and construction | 89 099 | 24 928 | 64 171 | 28.0 |
| small | 22 644 | 6 382 | 16 262 | 28.2 |
| medium | 21 079 | 5 834 | 15 245 | 27.7 |
| large | 45 376 | 12 712 | 32 664 | 28.0 |
| Services | 84 226 | 34 337 | 49 888 | 40.8 |
| small | 20 736 | 8 646 | 12 090 | 41.7 |
| medium | 15 911 | 6 140 | 9 771 | 38.6 |
| large | 47 579 | 19 551 | 28 028 | 41.1 |

Small and medium enterprise are legal entities, commercial enterprises irrespectively on their organizational and legal form of business ownership with number of employees in accordance with Kyrgyz government Resolution No.78 dd. February 17, 1998:

- in agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishery and fish breeding; mining industry; processing industry; generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water; construction - 50 people (small) and from 51 to 200 people (medium);
- in enterprises dealing with trade; repair of cars, home appliances and personal use stuffs; hotel and restaurants services; transport and communication; financial activities; real estate transactions, renting and services for consumers; education; health care, and social services; municipal, social, and personal services - 15 people (small) and from 16 to 50 people (medium).

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Table 4.11: Distribution of number of employees by types of enterprises and by territory

| | Total, people | | | | Proportion, in % | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|------------------|------|-------|------|
| | 2007 | | 2011 | | 2007 | | 2011 | |
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 72 154 | 133 123 | 61 804 | 120 332 | 35.1 | 64.9 | 33.9 | 66.1 |
| small | 17 374 | 30 448 | 15 641 | 30 299 | 36.3 | 63.7 | 34.0 | 66.0 |
| medium | 13 527 | 29 488 | 12 688 | 27 302 | 31.4 | 68.6 | 31.7 | 68.3 |
| large ¹ | 41 252 | 73 188 | 33 475 | 62 731 | 36.0 | 64.0 | 34.8 | 65.2 |
| Batken oblast | 1 262 | 4 911 | 1 199 | 5 614 | 20.4 | 79.6 | 17.6 | 82.4 |
| small | 189 | 925 | 281 | 973 | 16.9 | 83.1 | 22.4 | 77.6 |
| medium | 314 | 1 056 | 451 | 1 929 | 22.9 | 77.1 | 18.9 | 81.1 |
| large | 759 | 2 930 | 467 | 2 712 | 20.6 | 79.4 | 14.7 | 85.3 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 6 104 | 14 224 | 5 204 | 15 085 | 30.0 | 70.0 | 25.6 | 74.4 |
| small | 694 | 2 208 | 702 | 1 947 | 23.9 | 76.1 | 26.5 | 73.5 |
| medium | 1 069 | 2 831 | 868 | 2 719 | 27.4 | 72.6 | 24.2 | 75.8 |
| large | 4 341 | 9 185 | 3 633 | 10 420 | 32.1 | 67.9 | 25.9 | 74.1 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 3 282 | 8 933 | 2 746 | 8 785 | 26.9 | 73.1 | 23.8 | 76.2 |
| small | 889 | 1 904 | 776 | 1 541 | 31.8 | 68.2 | 33.5 | 66.5 |
| medium | 831 | 2 012 | 713 | 2 029 | 29.2 | 70.8 | 26.0 | 74.0 |
| large | 1 562 | 5 017 | 1 257 | 5 215 | 23.7 | 76.3 | 19.4 | 80.6 |
| Naryn oblast | 702 | 2 480 | 591 | 2 123 | 22.1 | 77.9 | 21.8 | 78.2 |
| small | 329 | 967 | 323 | 1 166 | 25.4 | 74.6 | 21.7 | 78.3 |
| medium | 201 | 961 | 186 | 750 | 17.3 | 82.7 | 19.9 | 80.1 |
| large | 173 | 552 | 81 | 207 | 23.8 | 76.2 | 28.3 | 71.7 |
| Osh oblast | 1 821 | 5 346 | 1 093 | 4 388 | 25.4 | 74.6 | 19.9 | 80.1 |
| small | 589 | 1 796 | 445 | 1 667 | 24.7 | 75.3 | 21.1 | 78.9 |
| medium | 325 | 1 515 | 541 | 1 586 | 17.6 | 82.4 | 25.4 | 74.6 |
| large | 907 | 2 036 | 107 | 1 135 | 30.8 | 69.2 | 8.6 | 91.4 |
| Talass oblast | 499 | 1 050 | 515 | 1 490 | 32.2 | 67.8 | 25.7 | 74.3 |
| small | 226 | 494 | 244 | 779 | 31.4 | 68.6 | 23.8 | 76.2 |
| medium | 201 | 465 | 156 | 322 | 30.1 | 69.9 | 32.6 | 67.4 |
| large | 72 | 91 | 116 | 389 | 44.2 | 55.8 | 23.0 | 77.0 |
| Chui oblast | 13 776 | 26 361 | 9 941 | 19 588 | 34.3 | 65.7 | 33.7 | 66.3 |
| small | 2 507 | 4 983 | 2 449 | 4 723 | 33.5 | 66.5 | 34.1 | 65.9 |
| medium | 2 819 | 7 502 | 2 693 | 5 984 | 27.3 | 72.7 | 31.0 | 69.0 |
| large | 8 450 | 13 876 | 4 798 | 8 881 | 37.8 | 62.2 | 35.1 | 64.9 |
| Bishkek city | 33 159 | 50 124 | 30 935 | 47 289 | 39.8 | 60.2 | 39.5 | 60.5 |
| small | 10 613 | 14 644 | 9 493 | 14 922 | 42.0 | 58.0 | 38.9 | 61.1 |
| medium | 7 436 | 11 651 | 6 651 | 10 798 | 39.0 | 61.0 | 38.1 | 61.9 |
| large | 15 111 | 23 828 | 14 791 | 21 569 | 38.8 | 61.2 | 40.7 | 59.3 |
| Osh city | 4 169 | 10 172 | 4 144 | 8 292 | 29.1 | 70.9 | 33.3 | 66.7 |
| small | 1 339 | 2 526 | 928 | 2 582 | 34.6 | 65.4 | 26.4 | 73.6 |
| medium | 333 | 1 494 | 428 | 1 186 | 18.2 | 81.8 | 26.5 | 73.5 |
| large | 2 497 | 6 152 | 2 788 | 4 525 | 28.9 | 71.1 | 38.1 | 61.9 |

¹ Including enterprises without regional division.

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Table 4.12: Number of heads in active enterprises¹ by types of economic activity
 (as of 1.01.2012)

| | Total , people | | Proportion, in % | |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Total | 114 738 | 370 108 | 23.7 | 76.3 |
| Agriculture, hunting | 61 451 | 283 840 | 17.8 | 82.2 |
| Forestry, and fishery | 10 | 86 | 10.4 | 89.6 |
| Mining industry | 34 | 265 | 11.4 | 88.6 |
| Processing industry | 3 341 | 7 194 | 31.7 | 68.3 |
| Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water | 22 | 280 | 7.3 | 92.7 |
| Construction | 225 | 2 478 | 8.3 | 91.7 |
| Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and per- sonal use stuffs | 34 031 | 30 742 | 52.5 | 47.5 |
| Hotels and restaurants services | 3 231 | 3 365 | 49.0 | 51.0 |
| Transport and communication | 822 | 22 739 | 3.5 | 96.5 |
| Financial activities | 942 | 1 533 | 38.1 | 61.9 |
| Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers | 4 029 | 5 615 | 41.8 | 58.2 |
| Administration | 182 | 1 814 | 9.1 | 90.9 |
| Education | 1 942 | 1 476 | 56.8 | 43.2 |
| Health sector and social services | 1 024 | 2 047 | 33.3 | 66.7 |
| Municipal, social, and personal services | 3 437 | 6 599 | 34.2 | 65.8 |
| Housekeeping services | 13 | 5 | 72.2 | 27.8 |
| Extraterritorial organizations | 2 | 30 | 6.3 | 93.8 |

¹ Registered in the USRSU.

Table 4.13: Number of heads of business entities¹ with private ownership
 (as of 1.01.2012)

| | Total , people | | Proportion, in % | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 112 636 | 364 725 | 23.6 | 76.4 |
| Batken oblast | 5 194 | 37 473 | 12.2 | 87.8 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 18 161 | 80 279 | 18.4 | 81.6 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 11 001 | 32 819 | 25.1 | 74.9 |
| Naryn oblast | 9 568 | 33 668 | 22.1 | 77.9 |
| Osh oblast | 19 768 | 76 911 | 20.4 | 79.6 |
| Talass oblast | 5 084 | 19 742 | 20.5 | 79.5 |
| Chui oblast | 31 857 | 64 449 | 33.1 | 66.9 |
| Bishkek city | 6 933 | 9 845 | 41.3 | 58.7 |
| Osh city | 5070 | 9539 | 34.7 | 65.3 |

¹ Registered in the USRSU.

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Table 4.14: Number of heads of active enterprises¹ by ownership
(as of 1.01.2012)

| | State ownership | | | | Municipal ownership | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| | total, people | | proportion, in % | | total, people | | proportion, in % | |
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 713 | 2 664 | 21.1 | 78.9 | 1 381 | 2 673 | 34.1 | 65.9 |
| Batken oblast | 71 | 300 | 19.1 | 80.9 | 26 | 273 | 8.7 | 91.3 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 50 | 332 | 13.1 | 86.9 | 377 | 770 | 32.9 | 67.1 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 81 | 300 | 21.3 | 78.7 | 176 | 299 | 37.1 | 62.9 |
| Naryn oblast | 53 | 205 | 20.5 | 79.5 | 128 | 212 | 37.6 | 62.4 |
| Osh oblast | 130 | 283 | 31.5 | 68.5 | 49 | 345 | 12.4 | 87.6 |
| Talass oblast | 58 | 206 | 22.0 | 78.0 | 80 | 215 | 27.1 | 72.9 |
| Chui oblast | 114 | 304 | 27.3 | 72.7 | 327 | 395 | 45.3 | 54.7 |
| Bishkek city | 124 | 538 | 18.7 | 81.3 | 208 | 118 | 63.8 | 36.2 |
| Osh city | 32 | 196 | 14.0 | 86.0 | 10 | 46 | 17.9 | 82.1 |

¹ Registered in the USRSU.

Table 4.15: Number of heads of active enterprises¹ by size (people; as of 1.01.2012)

| | Small | | Medium | | Large | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | women | women | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 5 321 | 14 177 | 984 | 2 485 | 421 | 1 231 |
| Batken oblast | 99 | 648 | 40 | 210 | 17 | 70 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 441 | 1 287 | 174 | 421 | 66 | 185 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 320 | 1 022 | 140 | 281 | 53 | 99 |
| Naryn oblast | 222 | 674 | 64 | 176 | 23 | 71 |
| Osh oblast | 238 | 1 187 | 39 | 219 | 9 | 61 |
| Talass oblast | 126 | 699 | 70 | 147 | 19 | 46 |
| Chui oblast | 682 | 1 828 | 189 | 365 | 75 | 129 |
| Bishkek city | 3 011 | 6 180 | 250 | 555 | 144 | 479 |
| Osh city | 182 | 652 | 18 | 111 | 15 | 91 |

¹ Registered in the USRSU.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 4.16: Number of heads of active individual entrepreneurs¹ by territory*(people, as of 1.01.2012)*

| | Total, people | | Proportion, in % | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 64 290 | 123 851 | 34.2 | 65.8 |
| Batken oblast | 3 376 | 10 216 | 24.8 | 75.2 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 7 835 | 18 103 | 30.2 | 69.8 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 7 526 | 15 182 | 33.1 | 66.9 |
| Naryn oblast | 4 987 | 8 709 | 36.4 | 63.6 |
| Osh oblast | 9 445 | 26 952 | 25.9 | 74.1 |
| Talass oblast | 2 986 | 5 922 | 33.5 | 66.5 |
| Chui oblast | 20 033 | 28 473 | 41.3 | 58.7 |
| Bishkek city | 3 803 | 3 108 | 55.0 | 45.0 |
| Osh city | 4 299 | 7 186 | 37.4 | 62.6 |

¹ Registered in the USRSU.**Table 4.17: Number of heads of active farms¹ by territory***(people; as of 1.01.2012)*

| | Total, people | | Proportion, in % | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 43 495 | 227 654 | 16.0 | 84.0 |
| Batken oblast | 1 747 | 26 852 | 6.1 | 93.9 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 10 046 | 61 295 | 14.1 | 85.9 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 3 200 | 16 755 | 16.0 | 84.0 |
| Naryn oblast | 4 440 | 24 421 | 15.4 | 84.6 |
| Osh oblast | 10 197 | 49 062 | 17.2 | 82.8 |
| Talass oblast | 2 001 | 13 305 | 13.1 | 86.9 |
| Chui oblast | 11 290 | 34 291 | 24.8 | 75.2 |
| Bishkek city | - | 3 | - | 100.0 |
| Osh city | 574 | 1 670 | 25.6 | 74.4 |

¹ Registered in the USRSU

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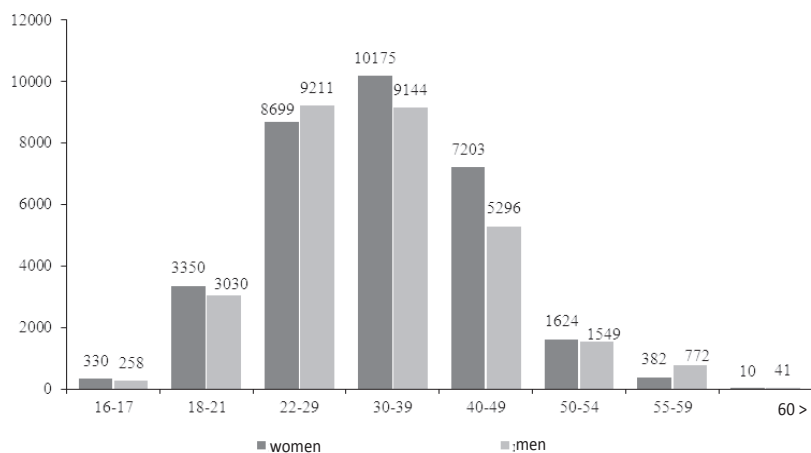
Table 4.18: Distribution of heads of farms and individual entrepreneurs by gender and by territory, as of 01.01.2011
(units, as of 01.01.2012)

| | Total | Headed by | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 344 492 | 61 373 | 283 119 |
| Batken oblast | 34 641 | 2 641 | 32 000 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 86 406 | 13 266 | 73 140 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 30 341 | 5 827 | 24 514 |
| Naryn oblast | 37 635 | 6 949 | 30 686 |
| Osh oblast | 75 268 | 13 380 | 61 888 |
| Talass oblast | 20 408 | 3 127 | 17 281 |
| Chui oblast | 57 212 | 15 510 | 41 702 |
| Bishkek city | 119 | 35 | 84 |
| Osh city | 2 462 | 638 | 1 824 |

Table 4.19: Number of officially registered unemployed persons by territory
(as of end of the year, based on data provided by Ministry of Youth, Labour and, Employment of the Kyrgyz Republic)

| | '000 people | | | | Proportion, in % | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2007 | | 2011 | | 2007 | | 2011 | |
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 35.8 | 35.5 | 31.8 | 29.3 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 52.0 | 48.0 |
| Batken oblast | 2.3 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 34.9 | 65.1 | 31.6 | 68.4 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 11.0 | 10.3 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 51.5 | 48.5 | 56.0 | 44.0 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 56.6 | 43.4 | 56.8 | 43.2 |
| Naryn oblast | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 47.7 | 52.3 |
| Osh oblast | 5.0 | 8.8 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 36.3 | 63.7 | 41.1 | 58.9 |
| Talass oblast | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 63.8 | 36.2 | 69.6 | 30.4 |
| Chui oblast | 5.2 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 69.4 | 30.6 | 65.6 | 34.4 |
| Bishkek city | 4.4 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 70.1 | 29.9 | 64.3 | 35.7 |
| Osh city | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 41.7 | 58.3 |

In 2011 the share of women among total number of registered unemployed population in the republic constituted 52% (31.8 thousands people) and in comparison with 2007 the number of registered unemployed women has reduced by 11.2%. The share of unemployed women in total regional number of unemployed population is greatly more in Talass (69.6%) and Chui (65.6%) oblasts.

Figure 4.4: Number of officially registered unemployed people (people)

Table 4.20: Distribution of unemployed people officially registered by the state employment service by reasons of their unemployment
(as of end of the year)

| | 2007 | | 2011 | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| | <i>proportion, in %</i> | | | |
| Unemployed – total | 50.2 | 49.8 | 52.0 | 48.0 |
| including: | | | | |
| fired due to dismissals | 49.9 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 49.7 |
| voluntary discharged | 52.0 | 48 | 56.1 | 43.9 |
| citizens who released from penitentiaries | 30.0 | 70.0 | 5.3 | 94.7 |
| unemployed after graduation from: | | | | |
| comprehensive schools | 47.7 | 52.3 | 51.1 | 48.9 |
| specialized secondary educational institutions | 46.7 | 53.3 | 51.3 | 48.7 |
| universities | 46.7 | 53.3 | 40.8 | 59.2 |
| vocational technical colleges | 49.4 | 50.6 | 45.2 | 54.8 |
| other reasons | 48.9 | 51.1 | 50.0 | 50.0 |

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Table 4.20 continued

| | 2007 | | 2011 | |
|--|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| | <i>in % against total</i> | | | |
| Unemployed – total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| including: | | | | |
| fired due to dismissals | 10.9 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 7.9 |
| voluntary discharged | 51.9 | 48.4 | 47.8 | 40.6 |
| citizens who released from penitentiaries | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| unemployed after graduation from : | | | | |
| comprehensive schools | 8.7 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 10.5 |
| specialized secondary educational institutions | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| universities | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 7.5 |
| vocational technical colleges | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 6.7 |
| other reasons | 15.3 | 16.5 | 19.3 | 20.9 |

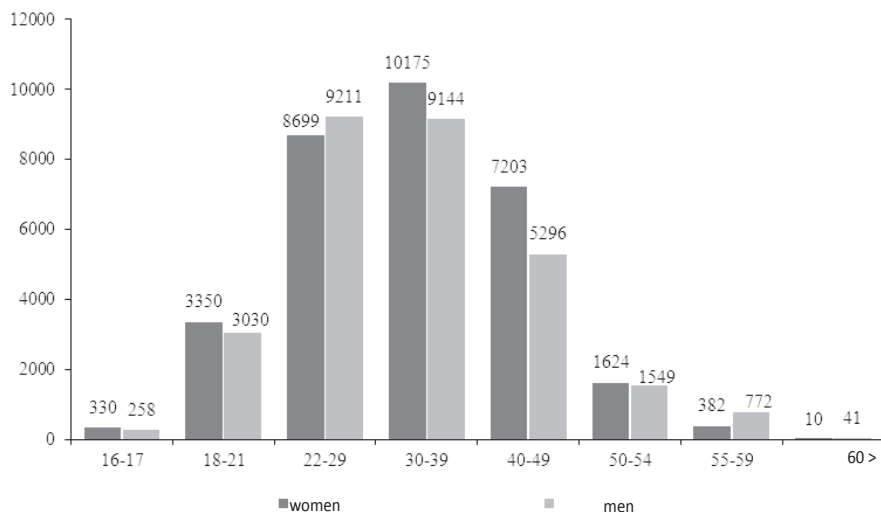
In 2011 unemployed people voluntarily discharged made up 47.8% among women and 40.6% among men, and fired due to dismissals or staff cut – 7.4% of unemployed women and 7.9% of unemployed men.

Table 4.21: Distribution of unemployed people officially registered by the state employment service by education
(as of end of the year)

| | 2007 | | 2011 | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| | <i>Proportion, in %</i> | | | |
| Unemployed – total | 50.2 | 49.8 | 52.0 | 48.0 |
| including with: | | | | |
| higher education | 58.2 | 41.8 | 56.7 | 43.3 |
| specialized secondary education | 54.7 | 45.3 | 56.6 | 43.4 |
| secondary education | 46.8 | 53.2 | 50.6 | 49.4 |
| no full secondary education | 54.4 | 45.6 | 46.2 | 53.8 |
| | <i>In % against total</i> | | | |
| Unemployed – total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| including with: | | | | |
| higher education | 10.3 | 7.4 | 12.7 | 10.5 |
| specialized secondary education | 22.2 | 18.6 | 22.5 | 18.7 |
| secondary education | 55.6 | 63.9 | 53.6 | 56.7 |
| no full secondary education | 11.9 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 14.1 |

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Figure 4.5: Distribution of unemployed people officially registered by the state employment service by age groups in 2011. (people)



In 2011 there is a change in correlation of number of officially registered unemployed men and women by age groups. Thus men are dominant in age groups 16-17, 22-29, 55-59 years and older, and women – in other age groups, meantime the highest difference is observed in age group 30-39.

Table 4.22: Distribution of unemployed people officially registered by the state employment service by length on unemployment status (as of end of the year)

| | Proportion, in % | | | | In % against total | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2007 | | 2011 | | 2007 | | 2011 | |
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Unemployed – total | 50.2 | 49.8 | 52.0 | 48.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| including | | | | | | | | |
| by length of unemployment status: | | | | | | | | |
| < 1 month | 81.4 | 18.6 | 49.6 | 50.4 | 7.6 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| from 1 to 3 months | 64.9 | 35.1 | 34.2 | 65.8 | 14.8 | 20.1 | 9.8 | 11.7 |
| from 3 to 6 months | 44.1 | 55.9 | 51.5 | 48.5 | 18.5 | 23.5 | 16.7 | 17.1 |
| from 6 to 12months | 50.0 | 50.0 | 56.5 | 43.5 | 23.8 | 24.0 | 25.1 | 20.9 |
| 12 months > | 53.8 | 46.2 | 51.2 | 48.8 | 35.3 | 30.6 | 44.0 | 45.4 |

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 4.23: Number of citizens employed with assistance of employment services
(*'000 people*)

| | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 36.7 | 39.3 | 40.0 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 42.5 |
| women | 19.1 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 23 | 22.3 | 21.0 |
| men | 17.6 | 18.9 | 19.9 | 20.9 | 21.9 | 21.5 |
| Batken oblast | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| women | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| men | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| women | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| men | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| women | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| men | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Naryn oblast | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| women | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| men | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Osh oblast | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 5.0 |
| women | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| men | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.1 |
| Talass oblast | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| women | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| men | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Chui oblast | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| women | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| men | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Bishkek city | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 11 | 11.1 |
| women | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| men | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Osh city | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| women | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| men | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Youth Labour Exchange | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.2 |
| women | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| men | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 |

5. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT

Table 5.1: Parliamentees of the Jogorku Kenesh

(as of end of 2011)

| | People | | Proportion, in % | |
|--------------|--------|-----|------------------|------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Total | 25 | 95 | 20.8 | 79.2 |

Table 5.2: Number of civil servants employed in public sector on state positions, as of January 1, 2012.¹ (in %)

| | civil servants | | including | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | | political and special positions | | administrative positions | |
| | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 39.8 | 60.2 | 25.5 | 74.5 | 40.6 | 59.4 |
| Batken oblast | 28.7 | 71.3 | 22.2 | 77.8 | 29.0 | 71.0 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 36.3 | 63.7 | 21.7 | 78.3 | 37.1 | 62.9 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 45.6 | 54.4 | 28.6 | 71.4 | 46.2 | 53.8 |
| Naryn oblast | 41.9 | 58.1 | 23.1 | 76.9 | 42.4 | 57.6 |
| Osh oblast | 32.1 | 67.9 | 20.3 | 79.7 | 33.0 | 67.0 |
| Talass oblast | 38.0 | 62.0 | 35.7 | 64.3 | 38.1 | 61.9 |
| Chui oblast | 49.2 | 50.8 | 20.3 | 79.7 | 50.5 | 49.5 |
| Bishkek city | 41.3 | 58.7 | 27.4 | 72.6 | 42.4 | 57.6 |
| Osh city | 28.3 | 71.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28.5 | 71.5 |

¹ Excluding state authorities securing defense, public order, and security.

Source: State Personnel Service of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistic Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

**Table 5.3: Number of employees engaged in local self-government bodies,
as of January 1, 2012.**

| | total | | incl.municipal employees | | including | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | political municipal positions | | administrative municipal positions | |
| | women | men | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| | <i>people</i> | | | | | | | |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 3778 | 6980 | 3052 | 6166 | 22 | 500 | 3030 | 5666 |
| Batken oblast | 220 | 742 | 164 | 671 | 3 | 34 | 161 | 637 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 584 | 1570 | 449 | 1390 | 3 | 86 | 446 | 1304 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 507 | 650 | 428 | 566 | 1 | 62 | 427 | 504 |
| Naryn oblast | 400 | 684 | 297 | 592 | 2 | 67 | 295 | 525 |
| Osh oblast | 582 | 1895 | 451 | 1704 | 7 | 91 | 444 | 1613 |
| Talass oblast | 299 | 447 | 244 | 389 | 2 | 41 | 242 | 348 |
| Chui oblast | 1160 | 976 | 996 | 839 | 4 | 117 | 992 | 722 |
| Bishkek city | 19 | 9 | 17 | 9 | - | 1 | 17 | 8 |
| Osh city | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | - | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| | <i>proportion, in %</i> | | | | | | | |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 35.1 | 64.9 | 33.1 | 66.9 | 4.2 | 95.8 | 34.8 | 65.2 |
| Batken oblast | 22.9 | 77.1 | 19.6 | 80.4 | 8.1 | 91.9 | 20.2 | 79.8 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 27.1 | 72.9 | 24.4 | 75.6 | 3.4 | 96.6 | 25.5 | 74.5 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 43.8 | 56.2 | 43.1 | 56.9 | 1.6 | 98.4 | 45.9 | 54.1 |
| Naryn oblast | 36.9 | 63.1 | 33.4 | 66.6 | 2.9 | 97.1 | 36.0 | 64.0 |
| Osh oblast | 23.5 | 76.5 | 20.9 | 79.1 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 21.6 | 78.4 |
| Talass oblast | 40.1 | 59.9 | 38.5 | 61.5 | 4.7 | 95.3 | 41.0 | 59.0 |
| Chui oblast | 54.3 | 45.7 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 3.3 | 96.7 | 57.9 | 42.1 |
| Bishkek city | 67.9 | 32.1 | 65.4 | 34.6 | - | 100.0 | 68.0 | 32.0 |
| Osh city | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | - | 100.0 | 54.5 | 45.5 |

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT

Table 5.4: Distribution of civil servants employed in Kyrgyz state authorities by their positions as of January 1, 2012.¹ *(in %)*

| Ministries and Agencies | total | | including | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | | political and special positions | | administrative positions | |
| | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Total | 39.8 | 60.2 | 25.5 | 74.5 | 40.6 | 59.4 |
| Jogorku Kenesh's Office | 41.3 | 58.7 | - | 100.0 | 42.7 | 57.3 |
| President's Administration | 30.3 | 69.7 | 30.3 | 69.7 | - | - |
| President's Office | 49.3 | 50.7 | - | 100.0 | 51.6 | 48.4 |
| President's Archives | 80.0 | 20.0 | - | - | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| Prime Minister's Office | 25.1 | 74.9 | 20.4 | 79.6 | 27.3 | 72.7 |
| Ministry of Finance | 52.2 | 47.8 | 10.0 | 90.0 | 52.6 | 47.4 |
| Ministry of Economic Regulation | 52.9 | 47.1 | - | 100.0 | 54.1 | 45.9 |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 33.9 | 66.1 | 17.2 | 82.8 | 35.9 | 64.1 |
| Ministry of Education and Sciences | 54.3 | 45.7 | - | 100.0 | 54.8 | 45.2 |
| Ministry of Health | 71.4 | 28.6 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Migration | 54.8 | 45.2 | 16.7 | 83.3 | 55.2 | 44.8 |
| Ministry of Social Protection | 70.6 | 29.4 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 70.7 | 29.3 |
| Ministry of Agriculture | 32.4 | 67.6 | - | 100.0 | 32.6 | 67.4 |
| Ministry of Energy | 47.9 | 52.1 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 49.3 | 50.7 |
| Ministry of Transport and Communication | 20.7 | 79.3 | - | 100.0 | 21.1 | 78.9 |
| Ministry of Emergency Situations | 41.4 | 58.6 | - | 100.0 | 42.0 | 58.0 |
| Ministry of Culture and Information | 62.0 | 38.0 | - | 100.0 | 62.8 | 37.2 |
| Ministry of Youth Affairs | 40.0 | 60.0 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 40.4 | 59.6 |
| Ministry of Mineral Resources | 33.3 | 66.7 | - | 100.0 | 34.2 | 65.8 |
| Ministry of State Property | 50.0 | 50.0 | 20.0 | 80.0 | 51.5 | 48.5 |
| Ombudsman's Office | 41.8 | 58.2 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 42.2 | 57.8 |
| Central Commission for Elections and Referendums | 30.6 | 69.4 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 29.9 | 70.1 |
| Chamber of Accounts | 23.0 | 77.0 | 22.2 | 77.8 | 23.1 | 76.9 |
| National Statistical Committee | 74.5 | 25.5 | - | 100.0 | 74.9 | 25.1 |
| Ministry of Justice | 49.4 | 50.6 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 49.5 | 50.5 |
| Supreme Court | 60.4 | 39.6 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 63.7 | 36.3 |

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| Ministries and Agencies | total | | including | | | |
|--|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| | | | political and special positions | | administrative positions | |
| | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Judicial Department | 32.2 | 67.8 | 19.6 | 80.4 | 34.0 | 66.0 |
| National Attestation Commission | 71.4 | 28.6 | - | 100.0 | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| State Commission for Religion | 26.1 | 73.9 | - | 100.0 | 27.3 | 72.7 |
| State Personnel Service | 45.1 | 54.9 | - | 100.0 | 46.6 | 53.4 |
| National Agency of Self Government Affairs | 40.6 | 59.4 | - | 100.0 | 41.9 | 58.1 |
| State Committee of Water Resources and Irrigation | 32.4 | 67.6 | - | 100.0 | 33.6 | 66.4 |
| State Registration Service | 63.0 | 37.0 | 12.5 | 87.5 | 63.6 | 36.4 |
| State Service of Intellectual Property | 33.3 | 66.7 | 50.0 | 50.0 | - | 100.0 |
| State Agency of Ethyl Alcohol, Alcohol and Spirit Containing Goods Production and Turnover Control | 20.6 | 79.4 | - | 100.0 | 21.9 | 78.1 |
| State Agency of Architecture and Construction | 54.1 | 45.9 | - | 100.0 | 57.1 | 42.9 |
| State Agency of Physical Culture and Sports | 29.7 | 70.3 | - | 100.0 | 30.1 | 69.9 |
| State Agency of Financial Market Regulation and Control | 36.1 | 63.9 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 35.7 | 64.3 |
| State Tax Agency | 32.8 | 67.2 | - | 100.0 | 32.9 | 67.1 |
| State Communication Agency | 53.2 | 46.8 | - | 100.0 | 55.6 | 44.4 |
| State Agency of Antimonopoly Regulation | 37.3 | 62.7 | - | 100.0 | 37.9 | 62.1 |
| State Financial Police | 6.9 | 93.1 | - | 100.0 | 7.0 | 93.0 |
| Financial Intelligence Service | 25.9 | 74.1 | 100.0 | - | 23.1 | 76.9 |
| State Drug Control Service | 9.2 | 90.8 | - | 100.0 | 9.3 | 90.7 |
| State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry under Government of the Kyrgyz Republic | 22.1 | 77.9 | - | 100.0 | 22.3 | 77.7 |
| Social Fund | - | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | - |
| State Material Reserves Fund | - | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | - |
| Oblast and rayon state administrations | 35.4 | 64.6 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 37.2 | 62.8 |

¹Excluding state authorities securing defense, public order, and security.

Source: State Personnel Service of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistic Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

6. LIVING STANDARDS OF THE POPULATION

This Section contains indices and indicators characterizing the population's standards of living. The typical sources of data for indices and indicators mentioned above are findings of sample household surveys. The Household Consumer Expenditures Calculation Method is used as the official method for poverty measuring in the republic. Following data are considered for the Human Wellbeing Measuring Through Consumer Expenditures:

- ◆ Food – expenditures made by the population to buy food and consume food outside. These expenditures include costs of home-made food products and presented food products.
- ◆ Food to be bought – costs of food consumed that was bought during the reporting period or earlier.
- ◆ Food to be consumed outside – expenditures made for food to be bought and consumed outside the home during the period under survey.
- ◆ Home-made products – evaluation of cost of food produced by a household for own consumption.
- ◆ Non-food goods and services – expenditures made for clothes, shoes, linens, fabrics, detergents and personal care items, fancy goods, household items, items for leisure, studies and hobbies, construction materials and sanitary ware, house repair, services of laundries, public bathhouses and saunas, hairdressing salons, transportation, health services, education, and utilities.
- ◆ Durable goods – consideration of cost of these goods use (depreciation).

The poverty line adjusted with data obtained from Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budgets and Labour for 2011 was used as a threshold value for poverty line in accordance with “Poverty Line Determination Methodology”. Cost value of the general poverty line in 2011 was estimated to KGS 25,849 per capita per year, and the extreme poverty line was estimated to KGS 16,089 per capita per year.

Urban poverty line has increased by 7.1%, and rural one – by 0.9%.

2,043.6 Mio people have lived below the poverty line in 2011 out of those 70% were rural residents.

Poverty spreads uneven across the regions of the country. Positive progress in the population wellbeing was observed in Issyk Kul and Naryn oblasts, where poverty level has decreased by 8.5% and 3.6% accordingly in comparison with previous year. Other regions of the republic had growth in poverty against the previous year rate. Bishkek city has poverty line increased by 10.5%.

Talass oblast has shown poverty increased by 7.8%. Whereas urban and rural poverty lines increased by 13.6% and 6.8% accordingly.

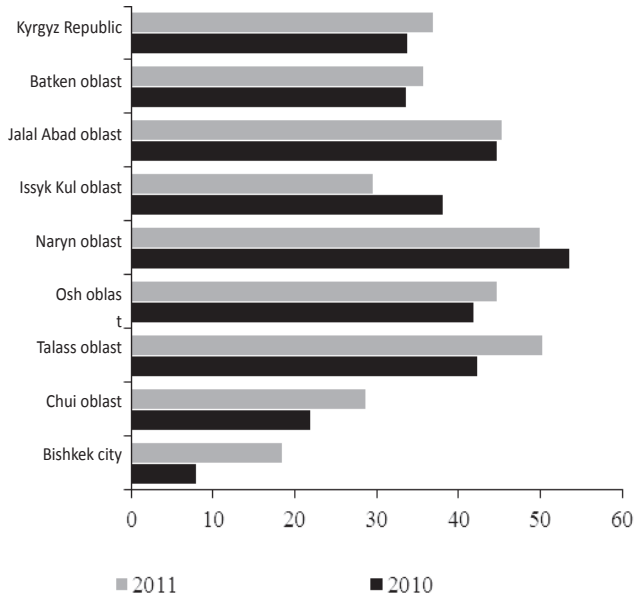
Chui oblast has had poverty increased by 6.8%, with urban and rural poverty rate increased by 1.0% and 8.0% accordingly.

In Osh oblast (including Osh city) the growth of poverty constituted 2.8% due to increase in rural poverty by 3.2%.

In Jalal Abad oblast the poverty has increased for urban area by 10.8% and reduced for rural area by 3.7%. Thus the poverty line growth in Jalal Abad oblast made up 0.6%.

MAIN INDICATORS OF THE POPULATION LIVING STANDARDS

Figure 6.1: Change in poverty level by territory (in %)



In 2011 around 37.6% of man-headed households and 36.1% of woman-headed households were poor.

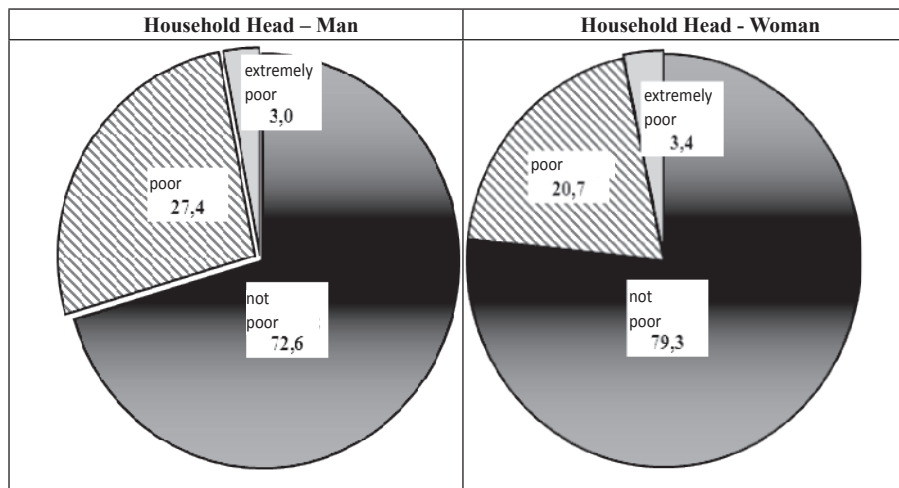
In woman-headed households the general poverty line is lower than in man-headed households, but the extreme poverty line is equal both for woman and man heads.

LIVING STANDARDS OF THE POPULATION

Table 6.1: Poverty of population by gender*(in %)*

| | 2010 | | | 2011 | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | total | urban | rural | total | urban | rural |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 33.7 | 23.6 | 39.5 | 36.8 | 30.7 | 40.4 |
| women | 32.7 | 22.1 | 39.2 | 36.1 | 29.0 | 40.4 |
| men | 34.8 | 25.4 | 39.9 | 37.6 | 32.8 | 40.4 |
| Batken oblast | 33.6 | 26.6 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 25.4 | 38.9 |
| women | 31.9 | 26.6 | 33.6 | 34.2 | 24.2 | 37.2 |
| men | 35.6 | 26.7 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 26.7 | 40.8 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 44.7 | 32.7 | 49.7 | 45.3 | 43.5 | 46.0 |
| women | 43.7 | 33.2 | 48.1 | 43.7 | 43.5 | 43.8 |
| men | 45.8 | 32.2 | 51.3 | 46.9 | 43.5 | 48.3 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 38.0 | 26.4 | 42.7 | 29.5 | 29.4 | 29.6 |
| women | 39.0 | 26.3 | 44.3 | 28.1 | 28.3 | 28.0 |
| men | 36.9 | 26.5 | 41.0 | 31.1 | 30.6 | 31.3 |
| Naryn oblast | 53.5 | 39.3 | 56.1 | 49.9 | 39.7 | 51.7 |
| women | 53.4 | 40.4 | 55.8 | 48.3 | 39.8 | 49.8 |
| men | 53.7 | 38.0 | 56.4 | 51.7 | 39.7 | 53.8 |
| Osh oblast | 41.9 | 47.0 | 40.0 | 44.7 | 48.1 | 43.2 |
| women | 40.6 | 43.0 | 39.7 | 44.2 | 45.0 | 43.8 |
| men | 43.2 | 51.2 | 40.2 | 45.2 | 51.6 | 42.5 |
| Talass oblast | 42.3 | 34.3 | 43.7 | 50.2 | 47.8 | 50.6 |
| women | 44.3 | 36.5 | 45.7 | 51.4 | 49.2 | 51.7 |
| men | 40.1 | 31.9 | 41.5 | 48.8 | 46.3 | 49.3 |
| Chui oblast | 21.9 | 24.2 | 21.4 | 28.6 | 25.2 | 29.4 |
| women | 21.8 | 22.1 | 21.7 | 31.6 | 25.1 | 33.1 |
| men | 21.9 | 26.7 | 21.0 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 25.3 |
| Bishkek city | 7.9 | 7.9 | - | 18.4 | 18.4 | - |
| women | 7.3 | 7.3 | - | 17.1 | 17.1 | - |
| men | 8.7 | 8.7 | - | 20.0 | 20.0 | - |

Figure 6.2: Poverty level by gender of a household head, in 2011.



On the whole poverty level amongst men and women across the country has no an evident disproportion and corresponds to demographic structure of the population by gender.

Subsistence Minimum is a cost estimate of a minimum set of material goods and services as well as a sum of obligatory payments and taxes (fees) which are equal by their cost value to the minimum consumer basket and required for a person life activity maintenance and his/her health preservation.

Kyrgyz National Statistical Committee runs evaluation of cost value of the Subsistence Minimum on quarterly basis in line with Kyrgyz Law “On approval of structure of the Subsistence Minimum for main socio-demographic groups of the population” dd. November 6, 2009 No.694.

The structure of the Subsistence Minimum has food – 65%, non-food – 16%, services – 17%, and taxes – 2%. Energetic value of the Consumer Basket is estimated to 2101 kcal, and its chemical composition has 73 gr of proteins and 71 gr of fats.

LIVING STANDARDS OF THE POPULATION

Table 6.2: Subsistence Minimum

(in average per capita; in KGS per month)

| | 2007 ¹ | 2008 | 2009 ² | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| Per capita | 2 795.88 | 3 570.95 | 3 263.22 | 3 502.65 | 4 390.02 |
| Population of working age including: | 3 082.85 | 3 930.49 | 3 624.87 | 3 905.44 | 4 920.71 |
| men | 3 144.96 | 4 013.33 | 3 708.93 | 3 992.56 | 5 048.46 |
| women | 3 020.04 | 3 846.75 | 3 604.64 | 3 875.30 | 4 868.05 |
| Population of retirement age | 2 435.62 | 3 122.19 | 2 926.82 | 3 146.88 | 3 932.23 |
| Children | 2 399.15 | 3 070.80 | 2 802.17 | 2 985.31 | 3 708.79 |
| Including by age groups, years old: | | | | | |
| 1-3 | 1 961.51 | 2 552.51 | - | - | - |
| 4-6 | 1 924.18 | 2 453.34 | - | - | - |
| 0-7 | - | - | 2 503.25 | 2 661.50 | 3 278.96 |
| 7-14 | 2 454.19 | 3 136.44 | 2 904.61 | 3 097.42 | 3 867.65 |
| 14-17 | 2 865.37 | 3 656.87 | 3 149.00 | 3 362.62 | 4 198.90 |

¹ Re-calculated in compliance with a methodology approved by Kyrgyz Government Resolution on August 15, 2007 with No.333

² Before 2009 - Minimum Consumption Budget

Table 6.3: Energetic value of food by poverty level and gender, in 2011.

| | Total | including | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | | men | women |
| Energetic value of food, kcal | | | |
| Total | 2 281 | 2 381 | 2 191 |
| not poor | 2 529 | 2 647 | 2 426 |
| poor | 1 855 | 1 941 | 1 775 |
| incl.very poor | 1 565 | 1 587 | 1 542 |
| Proteins, gr | | | |
| Total | 60.3 | 63.1 | 57.9 |
| not poor | 67.8 | 71.2 | 64.9 |
| poor | 47.5 | 49.6 | 45.4 |
| incl.very poor | 38.7 | 39.4 | 38.0 |
| Fats, gr | | | |
| Total | 61.1 | 63.3 | 59.2 |
| not poor | 69.8 | 72.4 | 67.6 |
| poor | 46.2 | 48.3 | 44.2 |
| incl.very poor | 36.2 | 36.4 | 35.9 |

Men and women in extremely poor households had energetic value of food lower by factor 1.5 than on average in the republic, and lower by factor 1.6 than in not-poor households.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 6.4: Body mass index (BMI) for adult population by age, in 2011 *(in %)*

| | Underweight (BMI<18,5) | Normal weight (18,5<= BMI<25) | Overweight (25<=BMI<30) | Obesity (BMI>=30) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Both genders | 2.5 | 56.7 | 31.2 | 9.6 |
| including by age, years old: | | | | |
| 18-29 | 5.1 | 81.0 | 12.8 | 1.1 |
| 30-39 | 3.0 | 59.3 | 31.2 | 6.5 |
| 40-49 | 0.9 | 48.3 | 37.6 | 13.2 |
| Pre-retirement age | 0.6 | 38.3 | 44.5 | 16.6 |
| Retirees | 1.5 | 40.7 | 41.7 | 16.2 |
| Women | 2.9 | 55.5 | 29.8 | 11.9 |
| including by age, years old: | | | | |
| 18-29 | 6.1 | 82.0 | 10.7 | 1.3 |
| 30-39 | 4.4 | 60.5 | 27.4 | 7.7 |
| 40-49 | 0.7 | 49.7 | 33.7 | 15.9 |
| Pre-retirement age | 0.2 | 35.4 | 42.2 | 22.1 |
| Retirees | 1.8 | 37.0 | 44.3 | 16.9 |
| Men | 2.0 | 58.3 | 33.0 | 6.7 |
| including by age, years old: | | | | |
| 18-29 | 4.2 | 80.1 | 14.8 | 0.9 |
| 30-39 | 1.4 | 57.9 | 35.7 | 5.0 |
| 40-49 | 1.0 | 46.5 | 43.1 | 9.4 |
| Pre-retirement age | 1.0 | 41.0 | 46.7 | 11.3 |
| Retirees | 0.7 | 49.9 | 35.1 | 14.2 |

Among adult population obesity is more serious problem than malnutrition. In 2011 excess weight was observed in 33.0% of men and in 29.8% of women. 11.9% of women and 6.7% of men had considerable excess of weight. Significant differences in share of population with excess weight were found between different age groups. Excess weight is mainly observed amongst population older 50.

58.3% of men and 55.5% of women had normal weight in 2011.

LIVING STANDARDS OF THE POPULATION

Table 6.5: Average salary of women and men by types of economic activity
(based on data obtained from non-recurrent survey of enterprises and offices in November 2007 and November 2011.)

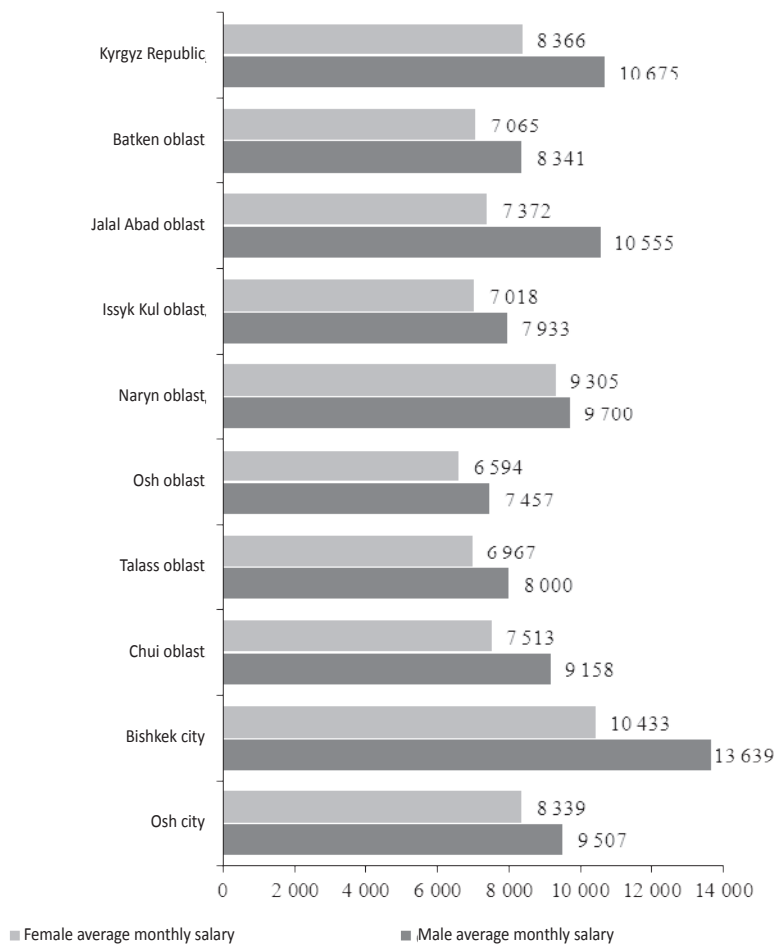
| | Average salary, in KGS | | | | Correlation of woman's salary and man's salary, in % | |
|--|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--|-------------|
| | 2007 | | 2011 | | 2007 | 2011 |
| | women | men | women | men | | |
| Total | 3 140 | 4 668 | 8 366 | 10 675 | 67.3 | 78.4 |
| including by types of economic activity: | | | | | | |
| - agriculture, hunting, and forestry | 2 060 | 2 006 | 4 551 | 4 563 | 102.7 | 99.7 |
| - fishery, fish breeding | 1 546 | 1 733 | 3 789 | 4 257 | 89.2 | 89.0 |
| - mining | 4 467 | 4 712 | 10 291 | 10 479 | 94.8 | 98.2 |
| - processing industry | 4 810 | 6 456 | 7 818 | 10 850 | 74.5 | 72.1 |
| - production and distribution of electric power, gas, and water | 6 476 | 6 633 | 13 244 | 14 382 | 97.6 | 92.1 |
| - construction | 3 655 | 4 582 | 7 091 | 9 653 | 79.8 | 73.5 |
| - trade; fixing of cars home appliances and items of personal use | 3 253 | 4 847 | 10 832 | 13 192 | 67.1 | 82.1 |
| - hotels and restaurants | 3 660 | 6 201 | 7 487 | 10 371 | 59.0 | 72.2 |
| - transport and communication | 5 630 | 7 221 | 12 003 | 15 374 | 78.0 | 78.1 |
| - financial activity | 10 188 | 12 963 | 18 257 | 23 773 | 78.6 | 76.8 |
| - real estate transactions, renting, and delivery of services to consumers | 4 197 | 5 633 | 9 608 | 12 025 | 74.5 | 79.9 |
| - public administration | 3 008 | 4 121 | 6 751 | 9 197 | 73.0 | 73.4 |
| - education | 2 572 | 3 016 | 7 362 | 8 726 | 85.3 | 84.4 |
| - health and supply of social services | 2 379 | 3 461 | 9 214 | 9 377 | 68.7 | 98.3 |
| - delivery of municipal, social, and personal services | 2 812 | 3 113 | 6 944 | 7 915 | 90.3 | 87.7 |

In 2011 male average salary exceeds female one by factor 1.3 and constituted KGS 10,675 against KGS 8,366. In comparison with 2007 the average salaries of women and men have increased by factor 2.3 and 2.7 respectively.

Women employed in financial sector had the highest salary (KGS 18,257 that is 2.2 times more than average salary of women throughout the republic on the whole.

Figure 6.3: Average salary of women and men by territory

(based on data obtained from non-recurrent survey of enterprises and offices in November 2011.)



Salary of men in Jalal Abad oblast was higher by factor 1.4 than salary of women. The least gap was observed in Osh oblast and Naryn oblast – by 13.1% and 4.2 % respectively. The salary of women above the national average one was found in Bishkek city and constituted KGS 10,433, and the lowest salary – KGS 6,967 in Osh oblast (78.8% of the average national level).

Social Protection of Seniors and Disabled Population

Table 6.6: Number of pension beneficiaries and average pension size*(as of end of the year, based on data of Kyrgyz Social Fund)*

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Number of pension beneficiaries, '000 people | 529 | 559 | 552 | 560 | 578 |
| including: | | | | | |
| women | 347 | 368 | 361 | 364 | 361 |
| men | 182 | 190 | 191 | 196 | 217 |
| Average pension, in KGS | 1 047.0 | 1 351.0 | 2 036.0 | 2 538.0 | 3500.3 |
| including: | | | | | |
| women | 986.0 | 1 266.0 | 1 932.0 | 2 429.0 | 3368.0 |
| men | 1 163.0 | 1 516.0 | 2 233.0 | 2 739.0 | 3755.0 |

As of end of 2011 the number of pension beneficiaries registered in pension departments of the Social Fund made up 578,000 people, and within last five years this number has increased by 9%. The great increase in number of pensioners in 2008 was caused by the cut of retirement age for men to 60 years old (with insured service of 25 years) and for women to 55 years (with insured service of 20 years).

Share of retirees in total Kyrgyzstan's population makes up approx. 10% during last five years. Amongst pensioners women comprise over 62% and men 38 %.

Table 6.7: Number of pension beneficiaries and average pension size by territory, in 2011.*(as of end of the year, based on data of Kyrgyz Social Fund)*

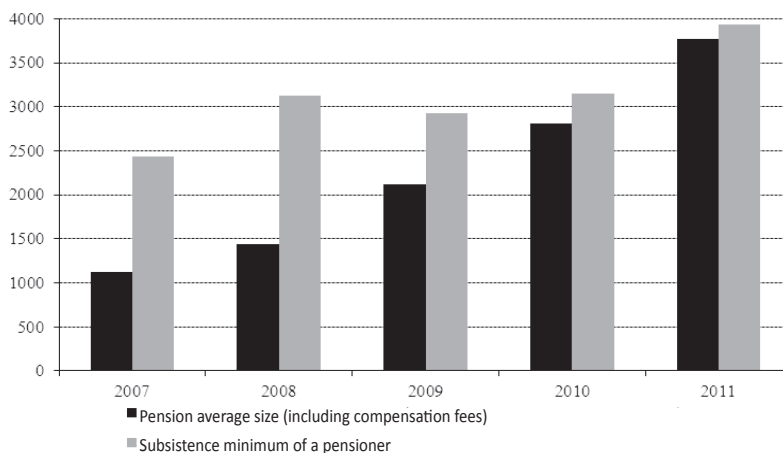
| | Number of pension beneficiaries, persons | | Average pension, KGS | |
|------------------------|--|---------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 359780 | 186081 | 3368 | 3755 |
| Batken oblast | 28627 | 16252 | 2997 | 4322 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 61050 | 32556 | 3072 | 3359 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 32415 | 20121 | 3138 | 3581 |
| Naryn oblast | 28697 | 16207 | 3283 | 3955 |
| Osh oblast | 67464 | 39355 | 3142 | 3428 |
| Talass oblast | 14921 | 8313 | 3106 | 3548 |
| Chui oblast | 61600 | 25603 | 3441 | 3882 |
| Bishkek city | 51464 | 21211 | 4415 | 4958 |
| Osh city | 13542 | 6463 | 3327 | 4203 |

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 6.8: Number of beneficiaries of monthly state allowances by territory, in 2011.
(as of end of the year, based on data provided by Ministry of Social Development)

| | Number of beneficiaries of social benefits, persons | | Number of beneficiaries of single monthly allowances, persons | |
|------------------------|---|-------|---|--------|
| | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 36737 | 33770 | 202223 | 174622 |
| Batken oblast | 2843 | 2650 | 27884 | 24618 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 7614 | 6351 | 61595 | 58220 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 4878 | 4244 | 8204 | 7036 |
| Naryn oblast | 2476 | 2965 | 15758 | 15430 |
| Osh oblast | 6246 | 6007 | 75921 | 57006 |
| Talass oblast | 1580 | 1485 | 8600 | 8650 |
| Chui oblast | 6260 | 6037 | 2149 | 1892 |
| Bishkek city | 2666 | 2745 | 1166 | 1099 |
| Osh city | 2174 | 1286 | 946 | 671 |

Figure 6.4: Correlation of the Subsistence Minimum and average pension amount (KGS)



As of end of 2011 the mean monthly pension (including compensatory payments) was estimated to KGS 3,775 or 96% of a pensioner's subsistence minimum. Within last few years a gap between mean pension of women and men has reduced by 4.9 %. In 2007 the mean pension of women was estimated to 84.8 % out of mean pension of men, but in 2011 this ratio constituted 89.7%.

Figure 6.5: Public budget expenditures to social insurance and social security
(in % to GDP)

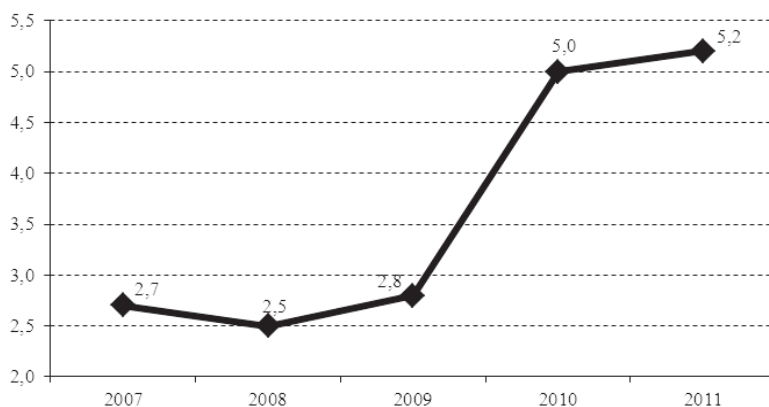


Table 6.9: Population social protection institutions (as of January 1, 2012)

| | Number of nursing homes | Seats | Number of residents, persons | including | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | women | men |
| Nursing homes, total | 15 | 2 814 | 2 311 | 1 132 | 1 179 |
| including: | | | | | |
| Homes for seniors and disabled citizens (adult) | 12 | 2 349 | 1 903 | 941 | 962 |
| Orphan homes for children with mental and physical defects | 3 | 465 | 408 | 191 | 217 |

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Microcrediting the Population

Table 6.10: Number of users of microcredits by territory

(people)

| | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | men | women | men | women | men | women |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 37 437 | 135 265 | 41 935 | 146 231 | 81 685 | 229 441 |
| Batken oblast | 4 916 | 13 626 | 4 015 | 11 441 | 7 346 | 17 001 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 5 383 | 14 927 | 6 073 | 15 846 | 10 364 | 32 323 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 3 547 | 24 253 | 5 016 | 33 747 | 10 006 | 50 558 |
| Naryn oblast | 2 407 | 9 061 | 3 121 | 13 458 | 5 581 | 20 411 |
| Osh oblast | 7 048 | 16 354 | 7 255 | 19 552 | 18 395 | 27 701 |
| Talass oblast | 3 398 | 15 382 | 3 304 | 15 389 | 5 353 | 19 573 |
| Chui oblast | 3 023 | 11 966 | 3 341 | 12 428 | 6 144 | 23 549 |
| Bishkek city | 5 592 | 21 799 | 6 876 | 18 170 | 13 147 | 27 943 |
| Osh city | 2 123 | 7 897 | 2 934 | 6 200 | 5 349 | 10 382 |

| | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | men | women | men | women | men | women |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 111 597 | 300 693 | 129 039 | 355 882 | 149 404 | 430 283 |
| Batken oblast | 9 393 | 18 816 | 11 007 | 22 428 | 12 452 | 30 560 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 15 885 | 53 202 | 22 411 | 67 355 | 26 479 | 89 180 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 13 375 | 60 768 | 16 912 | 65 881 | 17 340 | 69 017 |
| Naryn oblast | 7 014 | 24 756 | 8 781 | 30 301 | 11 507 | 40 996 |
| Osh oblast | 22 657 | 44 575 | 18 084 | 49 476 | 20 983 | 43 279 |
| Talass oblast | 7 908 | 22 349 | 10 135 | 27 768 | 11 838 | 32 550 |
| Chui oblast | 13 670 | 38 082 | 17 550 | 48 398 | 21 541 | 65 062 |
| Bishkek city | 16 378 | 26 416 | 19 262 | 33 691 | 19 823 | 38 449 |
| Osh city | 5 317 | 11 729 | 4 897 | 10 584 | 7 441 | 21 190 |

7. TIME MANAGEMENT

This Section presents indicators characterizing statistics of daily time bank use by individuals from 12 >, and this was drafted on the basis of findings of sample survey conducted by Kyrgyz National Statistical Committee in 2010.

A study of time management used to be carried out periodically (every 5 years) and provides an idea about the population's time management, what is the share of working time, time for travel to work stations, time for preparation of a work place, time for household small holding (farm), ratio between paid and unpaid work. Particular interest is paid to study of the population's leisure time, which types of leisure are preferred, how much time is spent to sports, communication, and youth leisure patterns.

Such survey allows for analyzing of gender differences in activities of men and women in context of territory.

Information gathering has covered 4,929 households which were constantly studied for their living standards. Information required by the survey program was compiled by interviewers through interviews of households' members. Interview of each household was performed within a day so that all days of a week were presented proportionally.

Total number of respondents constituted 14,249 people, who were divided by gender as follows: 45.5% were men and 54.5 % were women.

Time Management Amongst Men and Women

A study of time management allows for identifying the significance of various types of activities in human life, which cannot be studied by cost and physical indicators of living standards. The comparative analysis of day time management between men and women in 2010 proves the differentiation available in shares of time spent to different types of activities and physiological needs (see Table 7.1 below).

Table 7.1: Structure of day time management practiced by people from 12 and older by gender and residence location, in 2010

| | men | | | women | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | total | including | | total | including | |
| | | urban | rural | | urban | rural |
| Day Time Management, in % | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Working time | 13.4 | 15.5 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 10.6 | 5.9 |
| Off-work time/hours related to a job | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| Household keeping | 5.7 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 18.7 |
| Education, skills improvement | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Work on small holdings, summer cottage, garden | 2.9 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 2.5 |
| Children upbringing | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| Leisure time | 24.2 | 24.4 | 23.9 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 19.7 |
| Physiological needs | 44.8 | 44.5 | 45.3 | 44.7 | 44.4 | 45.0 |
| Help to the family members and friends | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Other time, not specified above | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

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Almost half of day time (45%) is spent to physiological needs: sleep and personal care. These time expenditures are roughly the same for men and for women irrespective of location, and on average make up 10 hours 44 minutes per day.

While men spend more time on principal job (working time of men on average makes up 3 hours 13 minutes as opposed to 2 hours 5 minutes of women), women used to spend more time to household keeping and children upbringing.

Domestic labour in Kyrgyzstan is much more done by women, since women spend on average 4.2 hours per day to household keeping, thus spending 17.4 % of their time. Men have no more than 5.7%. As a result women spend 3 times more time to domestic work and twice more time to children in comparison with men.

Men have leisure time for almost quarter of a day that is longer by factor 1.2 than women have.

Table 7.2: Distribution of day time among employed people by location, in 2010.

| | men | | | women | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | total | including | | total urban | including | |
| | | urban | rural | | urban | rural |
| Day time management. in % | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Working time | 25.8 | 29.0 | 21.1 | 22.1 | 26.1 | 15.5 |
| Off-work time/hours related to a job | 4.4 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 2.3 |
| Household keeping | 4.8 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 15.6 | 13.1 | 19.6 |
| Education. skills improvement | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Work on small holdings. summer cottage. garden | 2.1 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 2.6 |
| Children upbringing | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| Leisure time | 18.3 | 17.2 | 19.7 | 13.1 | 12.3 | 14.3 |
| Physiological needs | 43.2 | 42.7 | 43.9 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 42.8 |
| Help to the family members and friends | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other time. not specified above | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

Working time of employed men almost 1.2 times longer than working time of women and on average estimated to 6 hours 12 minutes a day.

It has to be noted that working time of urban employed men makes up 29%, and rural employed men – 21% of total day time, while employed women have 26% and 16 % accordingly.

On average the employed men have spent little more than 1 hour per day to household activities, while employed women have spent 3 hours 44 minutes. In rural area both men and women spend more time to household activities in comparison with urban residents. Thus on average rural employed women spend about 4 hours 43 minutes per day of a week, but urban ones – about 3 hours. Employed men have a neglecting difference in this type of activity; rural employed men spend 1 hour 22 minutes and 59 minutes in urban area.

It has to be also noted that structure of time expenditures to household keeping activities performed by employed women and employed men differs.

TIME MANAGEMENT

Table 7.3: Distribution of time to household work spent by employed people by types of time expenditures and location, in 2010.

| | men | | | women | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | total | including | | total | including | |
| | | urban | rural | | urban | rural |
| Household work, in % | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Purchase of goods and services | 27.5 | 31.0 | 23.5 | 12.0 | 14.9 | 8.4 |
| purchase of food | 15.9 | 19.0 | 13.1 | 7.5 | 9.9 | 4.9 |
| purchase of non-food | 8.7 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 2.6 |
| reception of domestic services | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Household work | 72.5 | 69.0 | 75.8 | 88.0 | 85.1 | 91.6 |
| cooking | 5.8 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 31.2 | 32.6 | 29.5 |
| dish washing | 1.5 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.7 |
| laundry, ironing | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 14.2 | 12.8 | 15.5 |
| sewing, knitting, clothes and shoes care | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.3 |
| house cleaning | 2.9 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 13.1 |
| fixing of home appliances, furniture, house | | | | | | |
| cleaning the territory around the house, heating | 44.9 | 34.3 | 55.8 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 6.7 |
| care for children and grandchildren | 7.2 | 9.1 | 4.9 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.7 |
| care for a family members who in need | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| other types of unconsidered domestic labour | 5.8 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.5 |

Men readily deal fixing of home appliances, furniture, and house (45% of time for household work), and purchasing the food (16%). 7% of their time they spend to children and grandchildren. Women have more diverse structure of home work which depends on their residence location (urban/rural), family composition, and employment status. An employed urban woman spends about 15% of her domestic labour time to purchase of goods, on Sundays this time expenditure increases up to 20%. Remaining time (85%) is spent to cooking (32%), dish washing (10%), laundry and ironing (13%), house cleaning (12%), care for children and grandchildren (9%). Rural women spend 1.8 times less time to purchase of goods than urban females. At the same time times spent to cooking, dish washing, laundry and ironing, and cleaning the territory around a house and heating increases.

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Table 7.4: Distribution of leisure time of family members from 12 and older by types of time expenditures and residence location, in 2010.

| | men | | | women | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | total | including urban | rural | total | including urban | rural |
| Leisure time, minutes per day | 348 | 351 | 345 | 288 | 290 | 284 |
| Theatres, museums, concerts, disco clubs | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Watching TV | 168 | 170 | 165 | 141 | 142 | 140 |
| Listening to the radio | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Newspapers, magazines, and literature | 17 | 19 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 11 |
| Hobbies, games, PC | 11 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Sports and walking | 23 | 27 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 10 |
| Communication | 78 | 73 | 85 | 67 | 64 | 71 |
| Other types of leisure | 33 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| Travel to leisure areas and back | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Religious, political and other meetings | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |

Men have more leisure time than women. For instance, the leisure time of men constitutes about 5 hours and 48 minutes per day, while women have 4 hours and 48 minutes. These values are roughly the same both among men and women. This situation is explained as follows: as it was mentioned above women spend more time to household keeping in comparison with men. Therefore the only time reserve that allows women to allocate more time to household work is reduction of their free time.

Main type of leisure time throughout whole territory of the republic is TV watching, which takes about half of free time of both men and women. Men watch TV 2 hours and 48 minutes per day on average, and women - 2 hours and 21 minutes. Men and women spend little more than 1 hour to social communication with other people.

Men spend 3 hours per week for active leisure (sports, walking), and notably this time is longer by factor 1.5 in urban area. Men spend 1.6 times more time to sports and walking than women.

Men have about 2 hours per week for newspapers, magazines or literature. This time use among men is 1.3 times more than among women.

Table 7.5: Distribution of time to physiological needs of individuals from 12 and older by types of time expenditure and residence location, in 2010.

| | men | | | women | | |
|---|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | total | including urban | rural | total | including urban | rural |
| Physiological needs, minutes per day | 646 | 641 | 653 | 643 | 640 | 648 |
| Sleep | 502 | 501 | 502 | 493 | 496 | 490 |
| Personal care | 27 | 26 | 28 | 33 | 32 | 34 |
| Eating in and out | 83 | 77 | 90 | 83 | 77 | 92 |
| Visiting public bathhouse, hairdressing salons, clinics | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Other needs | 22 | 24 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 20 |

The indicators for which no gender differences were found between gender groups are length of sleep and eating in and out. Thus men and women have little more than 8 hours for sleep. This time is approximately the same throughout the territory of the republic. Time spent by men and women to eating is 1 hour and 23 minutes per day.

8. CRIME RATE

This Section presents data on crimes committed by women and men in 2011, on individuals who committed crimes and were convicted, including minors¹.

This Section uses data provided by Kyrgyz Ministry of Interiors and Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 8.1: Number of individuals committed crimes

(people)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 15 325 | 15 184 | 15 873 | 14 627 | 15 883 |
| including | | | | | |
| women | 1 834 | 1 853 | 1 926 | 1 612 | 1 818 |
| men | 13 491 | 13 331 | 13 947 | 13 015 | 14 065 |
| minors | 1 296 | 1 280 | 1 190 | 1 176 | 1 353 |
| including | | | | | |
| girls | 120 | 105 | 113 | 109 | 105 |
| boys | 1 176 | 1 175 | 1 077 | 1 067 | 1 248 |

Table 8.2: Number of individuals by types of crimes, in 2011.

| | In % to total | | | Proportion, in % | |
|---|---------------|-------|--------|------------------|-------|
| | total | women | men | women | men |
| Total | | | | | |
| people | 15 883 | 1 818 | 14 065 | | |
| % | 100 | 100 | 100 | 11.4 | 88.6 |
| including: | | | | | |
| murder | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 12.0 | 88.0 |
| intentional heavy damage to health | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 10.3 | 89.7 |
| rape | 2.0 | - | 2.3 | - | 100.0 |
| theft | 21.2 | 18.7 | 21.5 | 10.1 | 89.9 |
| robbery | 7.5 | 3.5 | 7.9 | 5.4 | 94.6 |
| plunder | 3.4 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 96.8 |
| fraud | 4.6 | 10.9 | 3.8 | 27.1 | 72.9 |
| cattle theft | 4.5 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 97.8 |
| appropriation or embezzlement of entrusted property | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 11.3 | 88.7 |
| hooliganism | 11.8 | 17.4 | 11.1 | 16.9 | 83.1 |
| illicit drug trafficking related crimes | 8.1 | 5.5 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 92.2 |
| others | 30.0 | 35.2 | 29.3 | 13.4 | 86.6 |

¹ Minors are individuals who reached 14 years but not yet older 18 years old by the time of committing a crime. 16 is an age for criminal liability in the Kyrgyz Republic. For some serious crimes minors can be made criminally liable starting 14 years old.

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Table 8.3: Distribution of adolescents (14-17) committed crimes, by type of activity¹
(people)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total adolescents who committed crimes | 1 296 | 1 280 | 1 190 | 1 176 | 1 353 |
| including: | | | | | |
| boys | 1 176 | 1 175 | 1 077 | 1 067 | 1 248 |
| girls | 120 | 105 | 113 | 109 | 105 |
| including by types of activity | | | | | |
| pupils | 506 | 474 | 447 | 487 | 513 |
| students of vocational educational institutions | 16 | 27 | 17 | 21 | 28 |
| students of secondary and higher educational institutions | 41 | 31 | 22 | 27 | 47 |
| unemployed and not attending educational institutions | 670 | 643 | 597 | 530 | 585 |

¹ Based on data provided by Kyrgyz Ministry of Interiors.

30.5 thousands crimes were registered in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2011, out of those share of serious and extremely grave crimes is 14.9%. There were 467 murders, 2.9 thousands of robberies and plunder attacks, 331 cases of rape, and 1.9 thousands drug crimes.

In total number of individuals who committed crimes 49.1% were people <30 years old and 8.5% were minors.

Among those who committed crimes 5.7% had higher education and 94.3% with complete or incomplete secondary education.

Number of girls and young women criminally liable has reduced in 2011 and constituted 105 people against 109 in 2010. Share of girls in the total number of minors committed crimes made up 7.8%.

Table 8.4: Number of convicts (people)

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 20 168 | 13 385 | 12 663 | 10 666 | 9 797 | 8 524 | 9 199 |
| women | 2 084 | 1 531 | 1 501 | 1 099 | 1 119 | 1 004 | 969 |
| men | 18 084 | 11 854 | 11 162 | 9 567 | 8 678 | 7 520 | 8 230 |

An individual convicted for a crime committed is believed as convicted since the day when a court's decision took legal effect until the moment of cancellation or removal of a criminal record.

CRIME RATE

Crimes against women and children, domestic violence

Table 8.5: Number of registered crimes committed against women and minors

(cases)

| | Total | | including | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | against women | | against minors | |
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Number of registered crimes¹ | | | | | | |
| Total | 35 528 | 30 520 | 6 996 | 7 381 | 1 083 | 1 243 |
| including serious and extremely grave crimes | 7 425 | 4 544 | 856 | 792 | 163 | 175 |
| including: | | | | | | |
| Crimes against person, total | 2 973 | 2 474 | 865 | 881 | 170 | 163 |
| including: | | | | | | |
| murder | 909 | 467 | 123 | 100 | 14 | 10 |
| intentional heavy | | | | | | |
| damage to health | 317 | 275 | 44 | 44 | 11 | 12 |
| beating | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| torture | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | - | 2 |
| rape | 314 | 331 | 258 | 233 | 48 | 50 |
| violent actions of | | | | | | |
| sexual nature | 28 | 28 | 14 | 9 | 14 | 11 |
| intentional slight | | | | | | |
| damage to health | 402 | 406 | 240 | 256 | 10 | 9 |
| kidnapping of people | 84 | 66 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 5 |
| coercion to marriage | 19 | 28 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 10 |
| Crimes against property | 24 326 | 19 656 | 5 169 | 5 540 | 777 | 950 |
| including: | | | | | | |
| thefts | 13 580 | 12 008 | 3 589 | 3 756 | 235 | 279 |
| robberies | 2 797 | 2 434 | 781 | 729 | 429 | 479 |
| Crimes against public security | | | | | | |
| and order | 3 048 | 2 867 | 723 | 716 | 96 | 102 |
| including hooliganism | 2 565 | 2 413 | 715 | 708 | 94 | 96 |
| Crimes against public health | | | | | | |
| and morality | 1 530 | 1 888 | 28 | 11 | 3 | 1 |
| including | | | | | | |
| drug crimes | 1 506 | 1 924 | 28 | 8 | 1 | 2 |

¹ According to chapters of Kyrgyz Criminal Code.

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Table 8.6: Number of appeals to crisis centres, aksakal (elders) courts, and other specialized institutions
(people)

| | Total | including | | including appeals related to family (domestic) violence | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|
| | | women | men | total | women | men |
| Number of appeals in 2005. | 10 545 | 8 549 | 1 996 | 5 469 | 4 734 | 735 |
| Including in address to: | | | | | | |
| aksakal courts | 950 | 560 | 390 | 755 | 451 | 304 |
| crisis centres (associations) | 8 642 | 7 274 | 1 368 | 4 129 | 3 731 | 398 |
| charities, public associations | 860 | 655 | 205 | 492 | 492 | - |
| others | 93 | 60 | 33 | 93 | 60 | 33 |
| Number of appeals in 2008. | 15 000 | 9 533 | 5 467 | 6 458 | 5 226 | 1 232 |
| Including in address to: | | | | | | |
| aksakal courts | 937 | 525 | 412 | 672 | 399 | 273 |
| crisis centres (associations) | 13 543 | 8 734 | 4 809 | 5 660 | 4 751 | 909 |
| charities, public associations | 446 | 250 | 196 | 52 | 52 | - |
| others | 74 | 24 | 50 | 74 | 24 | 50 |
| Number of appeals in 2009. | 20 688 | 11 097 | 9 591 | 10 673 | 7 365 | 3 308 |
| Including in address to: | | | | | | |
| aksakal courts | 4 854 | 2 539 | 2 315 | 1 170 | 631 | 539 |
| crisis centres (associations) | 15 117 | 8 097 | 7 020 | 9 346 | 6 620 | 2 726 |
| charities, public associations | 632 | 419 | 213 | 72 | 72 | - |
| others | 85 | 42 | 43 | 85 | 42 | 43 |
| Number of appeals in 2010. | 15 63 | 11 751 | 4 012 | 8 674 | 7 308 | 1 366 |
| Including in address to: | | | | | | |
| aksakal courts | 3 517 | 1 708 | 1 089 | 703 | 422 | 281 |
| crisis centres (associations) | 9 330 | 7 567 | 1 763 | 7 740 | 6 707 | 1 033 |
| charities, public associations | 2 824 | 2 436 | 388 | 139 | 139 | - |
| others | 92 | 40 | 52 | 92 | 40 | 52 |
| Number of appeals in 2011. | 13 496 | 9 491 | 4 005 | 8 906 | 7 188 | 1 718 |
| Including in address to: | | | | | | |
| aksakal courts | 3 677 | 1 939 | 1 738 | 976 | 533 | 443 |
| crisis centres (associations) | 9 014 | 7 019 | 1 995 | 7 842 | 6 578 | 1 264 |
| charities, public associations | 805 | 533 | 272 | 88 | 77 | 11 |
| others | - | - | - | - | - | - |

CRIME RATE

Table 8.7: Composition of staff in crisis centres and facilities delivering socio- psychological assistance to the population, by education, in 2011. *(people)*

| | Total | including | | Out of total number of people with | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | | women | men | Higher education | Incomplete higher education | Secondary vocational education | Secondary school |
| Employees, number including: | 1 353 | 370 | 983 | 525 | 66 | 321 | 427 |
| managers | 222 | 24 | 198 | 158 | 8 | 41 | 14 |
| psychologists | 26 | 20 | 6 | 22 | - | 3 | 1 |
| psychotherapists | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| lawyers | 26 | 8 | 18 | 23 | - | 3 | - |
| accountants | 20 | 12 | 8 | 11 | - | 8 | 1 |
| social workers | 76 | 48 | 28 | 38 | 5 | 23 | 10 |
| secondary health providers | 9 | 9 | - | 1 | - | 17 | 4 |
| volunteers | 71 | 57 | 14 | 22 | 23 | 17 | 4 |
| cooks | 6 | 1 | 5 | - | - | 4 | 2 |

Table 8.8: Number of applicants (users) to crisis centres and institutions delivering socio-psychological assistance to the population, by gender and age *(people)*

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total applicants | 10 545 | 15 000 | 20 688 | 15 763 | 13 496 |
| by age groups, years old | | | | | |
| < 14 | 303 | 678 | 279 | 42 | 215 |
| 14-17 | 813 | 687 | 800 | 902 | 516 |
| 18-34 | 3 321 | 7 150 | 5 443 | 4 832 | 4 015 |
| 35-39 | 2 391 | 2 718 | 5 434 | 4 238 | 2 591 |
| 40-49 | 1 820 | 2 283 | 4 779 | 2 993 | 2 767 |
| 50-59 | 1 137 | 1 058 | 2 661 | 1 792 | 1 949 |
| 60 > | 760 | 426 | 1 292 | 964 | 1 443 |
| Women | 8 549 | 9 533 | 11 097 | 11 751 | 9 491 |
| by age groups, years old | | | | | |
| <14 | 199 | 425 | 202 | 31 | 144 |
| 14-17 | 690 | 459 | 524 | 589 | 357 |
| 18-34 | 2 902 | 4 629 | 3 248 | 3 827 | 3 237 |
| 35-39 | 2 000 | 1 643 | 2 757 | 3 310 | 1 722 |
| 40-49 | 1 368 | 1 328 | 2 392 | 2 130 | 1 737 |
| 50-59 | 869 | 696 | 1 316 | 1 211 | 1 310 |
| 60 > | 521 | 353 | 658 | 653 | 984 |

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(Table 8.8 continued)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Men | 1 996 | 5 467 | 9 591 | 4 012 | 4 005 |
| by age groups, years old | | | | | |
| < 14 | 104 | 253 | 77 | 11 | 71 |
| 14-17 | 123 | 228 | 276 | 313 | 159 |
| 18-34 | 419 | 2 521 | 2 195 | 1 005 | 778 |
| 35-39 | 391 | 1 075 | 2 677 | 928 | 869 |
| 40-49 | 452 | 955 | 2 387 | 863 | 1 030 |
| 50-59 | 268 | 362 | 1 345 | 581 | 639 |
| 60 > | 239 | 73 | 634 | 311 | 459 |
| Out of total applicants, those who are victims of domestic violence | 5 469 | 6 458 | 10 673 | 8 674 | 8 906 |
| by age groups, years old | | | | | |
| < 14 | 176 | 296 | 178 | 1 | 129 |
| 14-17 | 560 | 462 | 529 | 537 | 378 |
| 18-34 | 1 992 | 2 498 | 3 291 | 3 064 | 3 001 |
| 35-39 | 1 382 | 1 215 | 2 751 | 2 117 | 1 494 |
| 40-49 | 712 | 1 158 | 2 080 | 1 584 | 1 746 |
| 50-59 | 464 | 526 | 1 126 | 860 | 1 134 |
| 60 > | 183 | 303 | 718 | 511 | 1 024 |
| Women | 4 734 | 5 226 | 7 365 | 7 308 | 7 188 |
| by age groups, years old | | | | | |
| <14 | 129 | 188 | 137 | 1 | 102 |
| 14-17 | 472 | 349 | 406 | 440 | 300 |
| 18-34 | 1 846 | 2 189 | 2 569 | 2 671 | 2 668 |
| 35-39 | 1 223 | 932 | 1 792 | 1 783 | 1 138 |
| 40-49 | 559 | 869 | 1 315 | 1 261 | 1 238 |
| 50-59 | 350 | 429 | 733 | 720 | 894 |
| 60 > | 155 | 270 | 413 | 432 | 848 |
| Men | 735 | 1 232 | 3 308 | 1 366 | 1 718 |
| by age groups, years old | | | | | |
| < 14 | 47 | 108 | 41 | - | 27 |
| 14-17 | 88 | 113 | 123 | 97 | 78 |
| 18-34 | 146 | 309 | 722 | 393 | 333 |
| 35-39 | 159 | 283 | 959 | 334 | 356 |
| 40-49 | 153 | 289 | 765 | 323 | 508 |
| 50-59 | 114 | 97 | 393 | 140 | 240 |
| 60> | 28 | 33 | 305 | 79 | 176 |

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Table 8.9: Number of applicants (users) to crisis centres and institutions delivering socio-psychological assistance to the population, by gender and education
(people)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 10 545 | 15 000 | 20 688 | 15 763 | 13 496 |
| including with education: | | | | | |
| higher professional | 1 956 | 1 790 | 2 254 | 2 472 | 2 043 |
| incomplete higher professional | 1 416 | 1 413 | 1 574 | 857 | 1 115 |
| secondary vocational | 2 196 | 3 174 | 4 933 | 3 311 | 2 982 |
| secondary school | 3 419 | 5 280 | 8 316 | 6 823 | 5 655 |
| incomplete secondary school | 1 393 | 2 708 | 3 015 | 1 773 | 1 265 |
| illiterate | 165 | 635 | 596 | 527 | 436 |
| Women | 8 549 | 9 533 | 11 097 | 11 751 | 9 491 |
| including with education: | | | | | |
| higher professional | 1 731 | 1 343 | 1 514 | 2 043 | 1 597 |
| incomplete higher professional | 1 297 | 906 | 863 | 687 | 863 |
| secondary vocational | 1 629 | 1 835 | 2 557 | 2 507 | 2 010 |
| secondary school | 2 647 | 3 152 | 4 390 | 4 851 | 3 920 |
| incomplete secondary school | 1 124 | 1 989 | 1 511 | 1 233 | 793 |
| illiterate | 121 | 308 | 262 | 430 | 308 |
| Men | 1 996 | 5 467 | 9 591 | 4 012 | 4 005 |
| including with education: | | | | | |
| higher professional | 225 | 447 | 740 | 429 | 446 |
| incomplete higher professional | 119 | 507 | 711 | 170 | 252 |
| secondary vocational | 567 | 1 339 | 2 376 | 804 | 972 |
| secondary school | 772 | 2 128 | 3 926 | 1 972 | 1735 |
| incomplete secondary school | 269 | 719 | 1 504 | 540 | 472 |
| illiterate | 44 | 327 | 334 | 97 | 128 |

Table 8.10: Number of applicants (users) to crisis centres and institutions delivering socio-psychological assistance to the population by their social status and gender
(people)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 10 545 | 15 000 | 20 688 | 15 763 | 13 496 |
| including: | | | | | |
| employed | 3 444 | 3 687 | 7 369 | 4 176 | 3 649 |
| pupils | 564 | 1 409 | 810 | 809 | 615 |
| students | 1 029 | 626 | 1 392 | 639 | 808 |
| retirees | 1 113 | 550 | 1 629 | 1 148 | 1 680 |
| disabled persons | 287 | 225 | 1 068 | 392 | 276 |
| unemployed | 3 920 | 6 563 | 7 457 | 7 950 | 6 059 |
| migrants | 99 | 91 | 735 | 306 | 220 |
| re-settlers | 89 | 1 849 | 228 | 343 | 189 |
| Women | 8 549 | 9 533 | 11 097 | 11 751 | 9 491 |
| including: | | | | | |

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Table 8.10 continued.

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| employed | 2 808 | 2 654 | 3 987 | 2 842 | 2 416 |
| pupils | 420 | 819 | 640 | 573 | 407 |
| students | 894 | 351 | 432 | 509 | 723 |
| retirees | 794 | 373 | 963 | 838 | 1 193 |
| disabled persons | 203 | 131 | 450 | 268 | 170 |
| unemployed | 3 256 | 4 356 | 4 304 | 6 292 | 4 258 |
| migrants | 89 | 88 | 198 | 176 | 152 |
| re-settlers | 85 | 761 | 123 | 253 | 172 |
| Men | 1 996 | 5 467 | 9 591 | 4 012 | 4 005 |
| including: | | | | | |
| employed | 636 | 1 033 | 3 382 | 1 334 | 1 233 |
| pupils | 144 | 590 | 170 | 236 | 208 |
| students | 135 | 275 | 960 | 130 | 85 |
| retirees | 319 | 177 | 666 | 310 | 487 |
| disabled persons | 84 | 94 | 618 | 124 | 106 |
| unemployed | 664 | 2 207 | 3 153 | 1 658 | 1 801 |
| migrants | 10 | 3 | 537 | 130 | 68 |
| re-settlers | 4 | 1 088 | 105 | 90 | 17 |

Table 8.11: Number of applicants (users) to crisis centres and institutions delivering socio-psychological assistance to the population by their family status and gender (people)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 10 545 | 15 000 | 20 658 | 15 721 | 13 281 |
| including with: | | | | | |
| officially registered marriage | 3 480 | 3 276 | 11 118 | 8 362 | 6 270 |
| de facto marriage | 2 105 | 3 379 | 2 298 | 2 369 | 2 405 |
| single | 2 781 | 5 218 | 2 827 | 2 124 | 1 558 |
| divorced | 1 664 | 2 551 | 2 947 | 1 962 | 1 953 |
| widow (widower) | 515 | 576 | 1 468 | 904 | 1 095 |
| Women | 8 549 | 9 533 | 11 081 | 11 720 | 9 347 |
| including with: | | | | | |
| officially registered marriage | 2 896 | 2 485 | 4 998 | 6 242 | 4 383 |
| de facto marriage | 1 792 | 1 915 | 1 854 | 1 821 | 1 635 |
| single | 2 103 | 2 892 | 1 656 | 1 403 | 1 072 |
| divorced | 1 334 | 1 843 | 1 684 | 1 502 | 1 387 |
| widow | 424 | 398 | 889 | 752 | 870 |
| Men | 1 996 | 5 467 | 9 577 | 4 001 | 3 934 |
| including with: | | | | | |
| officially registered marriage | 584 | 791 | 6 120 | 2 120 | 1 887 |
| de facto marriage | 313 | 1 464 | 444 | 548 | 770 |
| single | 678 | 2 326 | 1 171 | 721 | 486 |
| divorced | 330 | 708 | 1 263 | 460 | 566 |
| widower | 91 | 178 | 579 | 152 | 225 |

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Table 8.12: Number of applicants (users) to crisis centres and institutions delivering socio-psychological assistance to the population by types of violence
(people)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 10 545 | 10 557 | 16 767 | 15 763 | 13 496 |
| Including victims of violence: | | | | | |
| physical | 4 235 | 3 435 | 5 646 | 5 439 | 5 874 |
| psychological | 5 073 | 4 371 | 6 795 | 4 655 | 5 866 |
| sexual | 588 | 171 | 611 | 247 | 227 |
| socio-economic | 1 332 | 1 813 | 3 354 | 3 666 | 4 250 |
| socio-cultural | 346 | 1 202 | 722 | 2 098 | 681 |
| Women | 8 549 | 7 543 | 10 751 | 11 751 | 9 491 |
| Including victims of violence: | | | | | |
| physical | 3 647 | 2 755 | 3 583 | 4 351 | 4 319 |
| psychological | 3 928 | 3 410 | 4 138 | 3 235 | 4 606 |
| sexual | 570 | 168 | 611 | 247 | 226 |
| socio-economic | 1 014 | 940 | 2 172 | 2 102 | 3 151 |
| socio-cultural | 198 | 692 | 579 | 2 017 | 433 |
| Men | 1 996 | 3 014 | 9 591 | 4 012 | 4 005 |
| Including victims of violence: | | | | | |
| physical | 588 | 680 | 2 063 | 1 088 | 1 555 |
| psychological | 1 145 | 961 | 2 657 | 1 420 | 1 260 |
| sexual | 18 | 3 | - | - | 1 |
| socio-economic | 318 | 873 | 1 182 | 1 564 | 1 099 |
| socio-cultural | 148 | 510 | 143 | 81 | 248 |
| Including victims of domestic violence: | 5 469 | 6 458 | 10 673 | 8 674 | 8 906 |
| including victims of violence: | | | | | |
| physical | 1 799 | 2 920 | 4 626 | 4 489 | 3 245 |
| psychological | 2 518 | 2 613 | 3 866 | 2 472 | 2 411 |
| sexual | 312 | 135 | 594 | 200 | 83 |
| socio-economic | 909 | 641 | 1 529 | 1 235 | 2 760 |
| socio-cultural | 296 | 177 | 391 | 307 | 628 |
| Women | 4 734 | 5 226 | 7 365 | 7 308 | 7 188 |
| including victims of violence: | | | | | |
| physical | 1 618 | 2 471 | 3 111 | 3 877 | 2 480 |
| psychological | 2 326 | 2 016 | 2 479 | 1 992 | 1 957 |
| sexual | 306 | 132 | 594 | 200 | 83 |
| socio-economic | 683 | 476 | 1 137 | 980 | 2 385 |
| socio-cultural | 166 | 147 | 355 | 272 | 391 |
| Men | 735 | 1 232 | 3 308 | 1 366 | 1 718 |
| including victims of violence: | | | | | |
| physical | 181 | 449 | 1 515 | 612 | 765 |
| psychological | 192 | 597 | 1 387 | 480 | 454 |
| sexual | 6 | 3 | - | - | - |
| socio-economic | 226 | 165 | 392 | 255 | 375 |
| socio-cultural | 130 | 30 | 36 | 35 | 237 |

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Table 8.13: Types of assistance provided to people who appealed to crisis centres and facilities delivering socio-psychological assistance
(people)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Personal counseling (legal, medical, social, psychological) to | | | | | |
| women | 4 849 | 6 305 | 8 203 | 6 588 | 8 648 |
| men | 1 708 | 3 793 | 11 071 | 2 593 | 2 810 |
| Shelter for | | | | | |
| women | 366 | 427 | 509 | 677 | 444 |
| men | 206 | 233 | 245 | 363 | 254 |
| Assistance with obtaining of guarding order provided to | | | | | |
| women | 37 | 66 | 163 | 102 | 34 |
| men | 5 | 66 | 133 | 31 | 8 |
| Hot lines counseling to | | | | | |
| women | 4 727 | 2 514 | 4 168 | 3 043 | 3 815 |
| men | 530 | 434 | 1 564 | 444 | 831 |
| Assistance to submission of documents law enforcement bodies provided to | | | | | |
| women | 353 | 1 126 | 483 | 191 | 1 357 |
| men | 99 | 1 088 | 105 | 18 | 62 |
| Assistance provided with institution of legal proceeding to | | | | | |
| women | 26 | 18 | 81 | 41 | 95 |
| men | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 |

Table 8.14: Number of registered facts of domestic violence and actions taken

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Registered facts of domestic violence, cases | 2 116 | 1 801 | 2 272 |
| including by types of violence: | | | |
| physical | 1 550 | 1 414 | 1 950 |
| psychological | 564 | 362 | 315 |
| sexual | 2 | 25 | 7 |
| Number of temporary guarding orders issued, pcs | 2 052 | 1 775 | 1 798 |
| Number of criminal cases considered in relation to domestic violence and forwarded to a court | 58 | 38 | 231 |
| Number of individuals called to administrative account, persons | 1 132 | 920 | 1 097 |
| including by clauses: | | | |
| domestic violence (Clause 66-3) | 583 | 584 | 430 |
| failure to observe conditions of the temporary guarding order (Clause 66-4) | 26 | 6 | 26 |
| failure to observe conditions of the court guarding order (Clause 66-5) | 2 | - | 200 |
| minor hooliganism (Clause 364) | 403 | 214 | 329 |
| others | 118 | 116 | 112 |

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Interiors

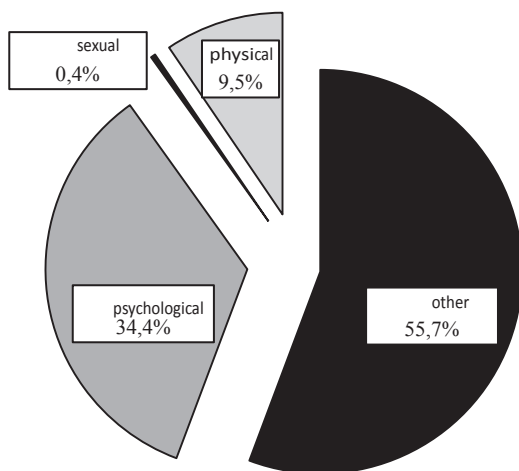
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Table 8.15: Number of registered individuals who are family abusers (with issuance of temporary guarding order), by gender and territory *(people)*

| | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | women | men | women | men | women | men |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 115 | 1 984 | 112 | 1 656 | 77 | 1 721 |
| Batken oblast | 13 | 142 | 4 | 124 | 3 | 111 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 15 | 216 | 19 | 106 | 2 | 136 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 18 | 217 | 6 | 168 | 2 | 153 |
| Naryn oblast | 4 | 134 | 3 | 101 | | 103 |
| Osh oblast | 7 | 197 | 11 | 249 | 6 | 300 |
| Talass oblast | - | 103 | 8 | 81 | 7 | 99 |
| Chui oblast | 8 | 344 | 10 | 332 | 12 | 283 |
| Bishkek city | 50 | 536 | 51 | 455 | 44 | 510 |
| Osh city | - | 95 | - | 40 | 1 | 26 |

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Interiors

Figure 8.1: Structure of domestic violence in 2011. *(n % against total)*



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Table 8.16: Distribution of family abusers (with issuance of temporary guarding orders, by their gender, age, education, and type of activity (people)

| | 2010 | | | 2011 | | |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | total | women | men | total | women | men |
| Number of family abusers, | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 768 | 112 | 1 656 | 1 798 | 77 | 1 721 |
| - by age group, years old | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 26 | 3 | 23 | 13 | - | 13 |
| 21-30 | 564 | 41 | 523 | 479 | 20 | 459 |
| 31-40 | 773 | 57 | 716 | 793 | 43 | 750 |
| 41-50 | 311 | 8 | 303 | 430 | 10 | 420 |
| 51 > | 94 | 3 | 91 | 83 | 4 | 79 |
| - by education: | | | | | | |
| higher education | 176 | 9 | 167 | 116 | 7 | 109 |
| incomplete higher education | 115 | 7 | 108 | 89 | 1 | 88 |
| secondary vocational | 414 | 22 | 392 | 398 | 17 | 381 |
| secondary school | 1 006 | 70 | 936 | 1 134 | 52 | 1 082 |
| other | 57 | 4 | 53 | 61 | - | 61 |
| - by type of activity: | | | | | | |
| employed | 413 | 15 | 398 | 462 | 25 | 432 |
| unemployed | 1 274 | 90 | 1 184 | 1 298 | 50 | 1 248 |
| pupils, students | 58 | 5 | 53 | 14 | 1 | 13 |
| retirees | 23 | 2 | 21 | 24 | 1 | 23 |
| Including those who called to criminal liability, | 70 | 5 | 65 | 230 | 25 | 205 |
| total | | | | | | |
| - by age group, years old | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| 21-30 | 22 | 2 | 20 | 65 | 9 | 56 |
| 31-40 | 31 | - | 31 | 102 | 8 | 94 |
| 41-50 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 46 | 5 | 41 |
| 51 > | 5 | - | 5 | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| - by education: | | | | | | |
| higher education | 1 | - | 1 | 12 | 1 | 11 |
| incomplete higher education | 3 | - | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| secondary vocational | 11 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| secondary school | 55 | 2 | 53 | 197 | 20 | 177 |
| other | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| - by type of activity: | | | | | | |
| employed | 14 | - | 14 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| unemployed | 56 | 5 | 51 | 214 | 21 | 193 |
| pupils, students | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| retirees | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | 5 |

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Interiors

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Table 8.17: Distribution of victims of domestic violence by their gender, age, education, and types of activity *(people)*

| | 2010 | | | 2011 | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| | total | women | men | total | women | men |
| Total | 1 789 | 1 659 | 130 | 1 809 | 1 714 | 95 |
| - by age group, years old | | | | | | |
| < 18 (0-17) | 35 | 22 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 18 - 20 | 177 | 167 | 10 | 29 | 27 | 2 |
| 21-30 | 634 | 597 | 37 | 476 | 466 | 10 |
| 31-40 | 552 | 522 | 30 | 687 | 652 | 35 |
| 41-50 | 283 | 252 | 31 | 461 | 430 | 31 |
| 51 > | 108 | 99 | 9 | 148 | 132 | 16 |
| - by education: | | | | | | |
| higher education | 141 | 132 | 9 | 156 | 152 | 4 |
| incomplete higher education | 191 | 181 | 10 | 164 | 163 | 1 |
| secondary vocational | 495 | 467 | 28 | 359 | 338 | 21 |
| secondary school | 795 | 718 | 77 | 1 072 | 1 003 | 69 |
| other | 167 | 161 | 6 | 58 | 58 | - |
| - by type of activity: | | | | | | |
| employed | 560 | 528 | 32 | 493 | 487 | 6 |
| unemployed | 1 106 | 1 020 | 86 | 1 232 | 1 153 | 79 |
| pupils, students | 30 | 26 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 1 |
| retirees | 93 | 85 | 8 | 70 | 61 | 9 |

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Interiors

Table 8.18: Data on courts' activities related to domestic violence concerned administrative offences and criminal cases *(cases)*

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 ¹ | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|-------------------|------------|
| Number of reviewed administrative offences related to domestic violence (with administrative penalty) | ... | ... | ... | 941 | 669 |
| including by clauses: | | | | | |
| domestic violence (Clause 66-3) | 3 | 24 | 50 | 67 | 77 |
| failure to observe conditions of temporary guarding order (Clause 66-4) | ... | ... | 1 | 15 | 12 |
| minor hooliganism (Clause 364) | ... | ... | ... | 858 | 549 |
| contempt of lawful instruction (Clause 371) | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Number of domestic violence related criminal cases reviewed | ... | ... | ... | 229 | 206 |
| including by clauses of Kyrgyz Criminal Code: | | | | | |
| crimes against life and health | ... | ... | ... | 159 | 139 |
| crimes against freedom, honour, and dignity | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| crimes against sexual inviolability | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 9 |
| crimes against property | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 |
| crimes related to economic activities | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| crimes against public security | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 57 |

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Table 8.19: Data on individuals who were returned guilty in domestic violence by types of abuse (people)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 ¹ | 2011 |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| Number of family abusers, total | 3 | 31 | 49 | 1117 | 779 |
| by types of abuse: | | | | | |
| physical | 3 | 3 | 32 | 769 | 434 |
| psychological | - | 9 | 11 | 251 | 268 |
| sexual ² | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 |
| others | - | 19 | 6 | 92 | 74 |
| Domestic violence was perpetrated: | | | | | |
| in group | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 |
| alone | ... | ... | ... | 554 | 404 |
| in alcohol state | ... | ... | ... | 893 | 568 |
| in drug intoxication | ... | ... | ... | - | 6 |
| domestic incident | ... | ... | ... | 226 | 80 |

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic

1 Hereinafter starting 2010 individuals who committed criminal offences in a family

2 Before 2010 sexual abuse was not distinguished separately

Table 8.20: Distribution of individuals who were returned guilty in domestic violence by their age, education, and type of activity (people)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 ¹ | 2011 |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| Total | 3 | 31 | 49 | 1117 | 779 |
| - by age group, years old | | | | | |
| 14-17 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| 18-34 | - | 8 | 8 | 356 | 203 |
| 34-49 | 3 | 17 | 39 | 576 | 424 |
| 50 > | - | 6 | 2 | 183 | 151 |
| - by education: | | | | | |
| higher professional | - | 3 | 5 | 29 | 18 |
| incomplete higher professional | - | - | - | 18 | - |
| secondary vocational | - | 3 | 4 | 160 | 52 |
| secondary school | 3 | 24 | 40 | 882 | 692 |
| incomplete secondary school | - | - | - | 25 | 16 |
| illiterate | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 |
| - by type of activity: | | | | | |
| workers | - | 11 | 5 | 85 | 31 |
| employees | - | - | - | 7 | 4 |
| officials | - | - | - | - | - |
| civil servants | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| military men | - | - | - | - | - |
| students | - | - | - | 7 | 4 |
| unemployed | 2 | 20 | 44 | 964 | 689 |
| other types of activity | 1 | - | - | 54 | 45 |

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic

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Table 8.21: Distribution of individuals who were returned guilty in domestic violence by their kinship with victims and territory, in 2011. *(people)*

| | Abused by | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|----------------------|
| | husband | wife | father | mother | son | daughter | other family members |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 516 | 15 | 24 | 6 | 132 | 9 | 77 |
| Batken oblast | 42 | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| Jalal Abad oblast | 73 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| Issyk Kul oblast | 41 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 14 | - | 7 |
| Naryn oblast | 69 | - | 3 | - | 14 | - | 7 |
| Osh oblast | 30 | - | 1 | - | 8 | - | 13 |
| Talass oblast | 37 | - | 1 | - | 11 | - | 5 |
| Chui oblast | 152 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 64 | 1 | 28 |
| Bishkek city | 67 | 2 | 3 | - | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| Osh city | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic

Table 8.22: Data provided by courts on victims of family abuse by type of violence, by their age, education, and type of activity *(people)*

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 ¹ | 2011 |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| Number of victims of family abuse | 3 | 30 | 55 | 1140 | 794 |
| including types of abuse: | | | | | |
| physical | 3 | 3 | 32 | 789 | 434 |
| psychological | - | 9 | 10 | 256 | 280 |
| sexual | - | - | - | 4 | 3 |
| other | - | 18 | 13 | 91 | 77 |
| by age group, years old: | | | | | |
| < 14 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - |
| 14-17 | - | - | - | 46 | 8 |
| 18-34 | - | 2 | 12 | 304 | 203 |
| 34-49 | 3 | 15 | 34 | 492 | 349 |
| 50 > | - | 12 | 7 | 295 | 234 |
| by education: | | | | | |
| higher professional | - | - | 5 | 41 | 31 |
| incomplete higher professional | - | - | - | 37 | 2 |
| secondary vocational | - | 8 | 9 | 90 | 51 |
| secondary school | 3 | 21 | 39 | 928 | 689 |
| incomplete secondary school | - | - | - | 35 | 16 |
| illiterate | - | 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 |

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Table 8.22 continued

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 ¹ | 2011 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|-------------------|------|
| - by type of activity: | | | | | |
| workers | - | 3 | 14 | 95 | 23 |
| employees | - | | | 12 | 10 |
| officials | - | | | - | 1 |
| civil servants | - | | | 10 | 2 |
| military men | - | | | - | 1 |
| students | - | | | 16 | 6 |
| unemployed | 3 | 17 | 35 | 869 | 633 |
| other types of activity | - | 10 | 6 | 138 | 118 |

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic

Table 8.23: Distribution of individuals who received health services (treatment of traumas) following the abuse they experienced in their families by their gender, age, and type of abuse. in 2011. (people)

| | Total | including age groups, years old | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 0-6 | 7-14 | 15-17 | 18-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51 > |
| Total patients | 633 | 10 | 18 | 36 | 115 | 219 | 156 | 53 | 26 |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 590 | 10 | 15 | 26 | 103 | 212 | 149 | 50 | 25 |
| psychological | 38 | - | 1 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| sexual | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Women | 491 | 5 | 5 | 27 | 86 | 183 | 123 | 43 | 19 |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 463 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 79 | 179 | 119 | 43 | 19 |
| psychological | 23 | - | 1 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 4 | - | - |
| sexual | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Men | 142 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 29 | 36 | 33 | 10 | 7 |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 127 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 24 | 33 | 30 | 7 | 6 |
| psychological | 15 | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| sexual | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Health

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Table 8.24: Distribution of individuals who appealed to forensic expertise in the matter of family abuse by their gender, age, and type of abuse, in 2011. *(people)*

| | Total | including age groups, years old | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 0-6 | 7-14 | 15-17 | 18-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51 > |
| Total applicants | 1 546 | 12 | 30 | 50 | 160 | 644 | 375 | 166 | 109 |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 1 530 | 10 | 25 | 44 | 158 | 644 | 374 | 166 | 109 |
| psychological | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| sexual | 16 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Women | 1 453 | 5 | 18 | 46 | 151 | 628 | 366 | 154 | 85 |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 1 438 | 3 | 14 | 40 | 149 | 628 | 365 | 154 | 85 |
| psychological | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| sexual | 15 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Men | 93 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 24 |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 92 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 24 |
| psychological | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| sexual | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Health

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Table 8.25: Distribution of family abuse victims who visited first-aid stations by their gender, age, and type of abuse, in 2011.
(people)

| | Total | including age groups, years old | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | | 0-6 | 7-14 | 15-17 | 18-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51 > |
| Total users | 236 | - | 3 | 18 | 50 | 86 | 73 | 5 | - |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 134 | - | 2 | 8 | 30 | 47 | 43 | 3 | 1 |
| psychological | 102 | - | 1 | 10 | 20 | 39 | 30 | 2 | - |
| sexual | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Women | 155 | - | - | 3 | 33 | 59 | 55 | 4 | 1 |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 91 | - | - | - | 20 | 34 | 33 | 3 | 1 |
| psychological | 64 | - | - | 3 | 13 | 25 | 22 | 1 | - |
| sexual | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Men | 81 | - | 3 | 15 | 17 | 27 | 18 | 1 | - |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 43 | - | 2 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 10 | - | - |
| psychological | 38 | - | 1 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 1 | - |
| sexual | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Health

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Table 8.26: Distribution of family abuse victims who visited health facilities which provide first medical and preventive assistance within FMC (Family Medicine Centre) by their gender, age, and type of abuse, in 2011 *(people)*

| | Total | including in age groups, years old | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 0-6 | 7-14 | 15-17 | 18-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51 > |
| Total users | 870 | 9 | 43 | 83 | 91 | 279 | 194 | 98 | 73 |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 646 | 9 | 30 | 52 | 57 | 204 | 142 | 83 | 69 |
| psychological | 189 | - | 10 | 24 | 30 | 63 | 44 | 14 | 4 |
| sexual | 35 | - | 2 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 1 | - |
| Women | 581 | 4 | 13 | 36 | 57 | 194 | 158 | 76 | 43 |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 431 | 4 | 6 | 21 | 37 | 139 | 117 | 66 | 41 |
| psychological | 130 | - | 6 | 12 | 18 | 46 | 37 | 9 | 2 |
| sexual | 20 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 1 | - |
| Men | 289 | 5 | 30 | 47 | 34 | 85 | 36 | 22 | 30 |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 215 | 5 | 24 | 31 | 20 | 65 | 25 | 17 | 28 |
| psychological | 59 | - | 4 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| sexual | 15 | - | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | - | - |

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Table 8.27: Distribution of family abuse victims who called emergency (units, hospitals) by their gender, age, and type of activity, in 2011. *(people)*

| | Total | including in age groups, years old | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 0-6 | 7-14 | 15-17 | 18-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51 > |
| Total users | 515 | 4 | 11 | 24 | 53 | 106 | 131 | 94 | 92 |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 343 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 30 | 87 | 106 | 63 | 38 |
| psychological | 124 | - | 3 | 13 | 22 | 16 | 17 | 23 | 30 |
| sexual | 6 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| left without care | 42 | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | 7 | 7 | 23 |
| Women | 320 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 31 | 66 | 71 | 62 | 64 |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 213 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 17 | 53 | 57 | 44 | 29 |
| psychological | 81 | - | 3 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 20 |
| sexual | 6 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| left without care | 20 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 14 |
| Men | 195 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 22 | 40 | 60 | 32 | 28 |
| including as a result of abuse: | | | | | | | | | |
| physical | 130 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 34 | 49 | 19 | 9 |
| psychological | 43 | - | - | 7 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 10 |
| sexual | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| left without care | 22 | | | | | 1 | 5 | 7 | 9 |

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Health

