

National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

WOMEN AND MEN IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

2006-2010

Compendium of Gender Disaggregated Statistics

Bishkek – 2011

Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic

Compendium of Gender Disaggregated Statistics

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© For information related to this publication, please contact:

Bishkek city, #374, Frunze Str.,

phone: 996(312) 32-46-52, 62-56-07, 66-40-40

fax: 996 (312) 66-01-38;

e-mail: nsc_mail@stat.kg

website: <http://www.stat.kg>

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

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, 2007-2010.

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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Authors of Sections:

Phones:

Millennium Development Goals	Tekeeva L.A.	32-47-22
	Gaidamak N.A.	66-40-43
	Koichumanova K.D.	32-46-52
	Abdyldaeva T.K	32-46-50
	Torgasheva L.M.	32-53-36
	Samohleb G.Y.	32-53-36
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Population	Torgasheva L.M.	32-53-36
Health	Koichumanova K.D.	32-46-52
Education	Koichumanova K.D.	32-46-52
Employment and Unemployment	Tekeeva L.A.	32-47-22
	Ermekebaeva G.B.	62-56-39
Public Administration and Government	Tekeeva L.A.	32-47-22
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	Abdullaeva G.T.	66-40-40

	Orosbaeva A.T.	32-46-91
Crime	Koichumanova K.D	32-46-52

Responsible for publication: **Koichumanova K.D.**

Technical editor: **Sulaimanova G.N.**

DTP: **Soorombaeva D.K.**

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MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty

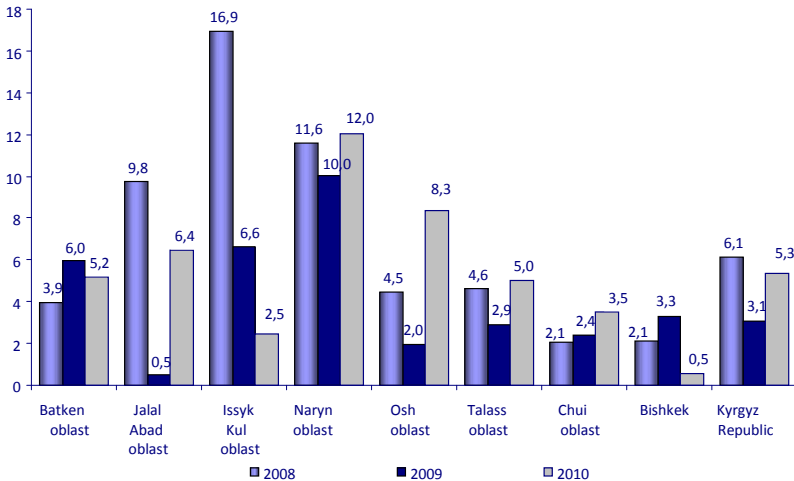
Task 1: Halve the level of extreme poverty

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

The poverty line of previous year adjusted with the average annual index of consumer price was used as a threshold value for poverty line evaluation in 2010. Cost value of the general poverty line in 2010 was estimated to KGS 20,937.08 per capita per year, and the extreme poverty line was estimated to KGS 12,608.44 per capita per year.

Urban poverty line has increased by 1.7%, and rural one – by 2.4%.

Change in the level of extreme poverty by regions



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 2010.¹

(in %)

	<i>Total</i>	<i>including</i>	
		<i>two-parent family</i>	<i>one-parent family</i>
Household head - man			
not poor	72.6	79.4	68.6
poor	27.4	20.6	31.4
incl. extremely poor	3.0	3.1	3.0
Household head - woman			
not poor	79.3	82.7	65.1
poor	20.7	17.3	34.9
incl. extremely poor	3.4	1.9	9.9

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

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, 2011.

	<i>Total, people</i>	<i>Proportion, in %</i>	
		<i>women</i>	<i>men</i>
Beneficiaries of single state monthly benefits	362 068	52.7	47.3
including:			
children under 3	80 449	53.3	46.7

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children from 3 to 18	271 508	52.5	47.5
students and pupils	10 111	53.1	46.9
Beneficiaries of social allowances	67 596	51.7	48.3
including:			
disabled with general disease	4 233	50.8	49.2
handicapped persons from birth	25 396	50.1	49.9
disabled children younger 18	22 359	49.7	50.3
children who receive allowances due to loss of	13 527	53.0	47.0
seniors	1 922	85.6	14.4
great mothers (mother with many children)	159	100.0	x

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

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 1.01.2011
(people)

	Women	Men	Proportion, in %	
			women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	103 621	351 132	22.8	77.2
Batken oblast	4 069	33 824	10.7	89.3
Jalal Abad oblast	17 757	79 089	18.3	81.7
Issyk Kul oblast	10 298	31 718	24.5	75.5
Naryn oblast	9 206	33 427	21.6	78.4
Osh oblast	16 676	73 589	18.5	81.5
Talass oblast	4 922	19 386	20.2	79.8
Chui oblast	30 885	62 927	32.9	67.1
Bishkek city	6 357	9 033	41.3	58.7

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Osh city 3 451 8 139 29.8 70.2

¹ Registered 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

Level of officially registered unemployment by territory*(based on data provided by Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Migration; in %)*

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kyrgyz Republic	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.6
men	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1
women	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.3
Batken oblast	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.1
men	3.4	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.3
women	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.7
Jalal Abad oblast	3.3	5.2	5.1	4.5	3.3	2.9
men	2.6	4.5	4.4	3.9	2.6	2.3
women	4.1	6.2	6.0	5.2	4.3	3.9
Issyk Kul oblast	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
men	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
women	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2
Naryn oblast	6.9	8.2	7.6	6.9	6.9	7.0
men	7.2	6.6	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.4
women	6.4	11.3	10.2	9.3	9.7	10.3
Osh oblast	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7
men	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.9
women	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.2

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Talass oblast	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
men	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1
women	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4
Chui oblast	3.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6
men	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
women	4.8	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.5
Bishkek city	3.5	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.3
men	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5
women	4.9	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	3.2

General Unemployment Rate

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

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

	2002	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kyrgyz Republic	12.5	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.6
men	11.2	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.7
women	14.3	9.1	9.0	9.4	9.8	9.9
Batken oblast	20.7	13.4	10.3	11.1	10.2	10.6
men	18.9	10.3	7.4	8.6	7.2	7.2
women	23.0	17.3	14.0	14.5	14.8	15.8
Jalal Abad oblast	9.5	6.2	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.8
men	8.2	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.9	7.1
women	10.9	6.6	8.7	8.0	8.5	8.9
Issyk Kul oblast	9.3	7.0	7.0	7.2	9.4	10.2
men	8.4	6.3	6.7	6.8	8.2	10.3
women	10.8	8.0	7.4	7.7	11.1	10.1
Naryn oblast	11.8	8.0	11.1	11.2	10.0	10.3
men	10.1	5.9	9.8	9.2	7.6	8.2
women	14.2	11.9	13.7	15.1	14.7	14.7
Osh oblast¹	5.8	4.2	5.4	5.5	6.6	6.6
men	4.8	3.4	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.9
women	7.2	5.4	6.2	6.5	8.1	7.8
Talass oblast	5.1	4.0	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.1
men	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.9
women	6.5	4.4	5.9	6.9	5.7	5.2

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Chui oblast	15.7	13.9	13.0	12.7	10.3	10.2
men	14.4	13.4	13.5	11.5	9.6	9.3
women	17.2	14.5	12.4	14.3	11.3	11.4
г. Бишкек	20.4	9.5	8.7	8.6	10.2	10.0
men	18.9	9.8	9.1	8.5	10.7	9.5
women	22.4	9.1	8.1	8.6	9.6	10.6

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 %)

	2009			2010		
	total population	women	men	total population	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	14.1	16.3	12.7	14.1	17.1	12.2
Batken oblast	12.8	19.9	8.9	13.9	20.0	10.5
Jalal Abad oblast	11.3	13.1	10.1	13.2	16.3	11.4
Issyk Kul oblast	17.1	19.2	15.8	21.7	22.0	21.4
Naryn oblast	19.0	28.1	15.5	20.0	34.4	14.5
Osh oblast	10.7	14.4	8.6	10.2	14.1	7.9

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Talass oblast	10.3	11.6	9.3	11.1	11.5	10.8
Chui oblast	16.3	18.3	15.0	14.1	16.5	12.6
Bishkek city	21.3	17.7	24.3	19.1	19.7	18.6

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.

Correlation of female salary to male salary¹

(in %)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kyrgyz Republic	67.6	62.5	67.3	67.3	63.9	63.6
Batken oblast	77.7	67.7	72.3	58.6	60.4	55.4
Jalal Abad oblast	58.0	57.7	58.7	56.2	54.3	53.0
Issyk Kul oblast	53.2	64.8	70.5	71.9	62.9	60.2
Naryn oblast	69.3	73.7	76.8	77.5	67.5	60.7
Osh oblast	78.9	69.2	78.1	66.8	70.8	66.2
Talass oblast	71.1	63.2	74.3	69.6	52.3	58.7
Chui oblast	60.2	58.7	65.7	66.6	64.8	63.7
Bishkek city	68.5	64.2	72.2	75.8	71.2	73.4
Osh city	...	64.8	64.5	63.8	70.6	64.2

¹ Based on data obtained through non-recurrent survey of enterprises and offices in November (September) 2000, 2005–2010.

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)

	2005		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
	<i>'000 people</i>									
Employed in economic sector	881.2	1 195.9	901.1	1 251.7	927.3	1 257.0	924.3	1 292.1	926.0	1317.7
including:										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery	329.3	470.4	310.8	431.6	317.6	425.4	291.4	427.2	272.7	426.3
Mining industry	1.1	11.3	0.8	12.3	1.2	12.1	1.9	12.8	2.4	15.1
Processing industry	73.4	90.5	79.8	100.0	80.2	97.9	80.9	91.7	86.3	88.3
Development and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water	7.8	27.4	7.2	31.1	7.3	30.5	7.0	31.7	7.0	34.3
Construction	8.3	145.4	9.7	195.6	10.6	211.2	10.8	233.2	9.9	230.2
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs	147.4	154.1	154.8	162.0	164.2	155.2	160.0	156.0	169.1	168.3

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Hotels and restaurants services	31.9	17.1	35.8	22.6	42.9	23.3	56.4	25.7	58.7	24.0
Transport and communication	19.2	96.5	21.5	111.8	19.1	114.8	16.9	128.0	16.8	130.7
Financial activities	4.5	3.7	6.2	3.5	6.8	5.3	8.1	7.7	8.9	9.4
Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers	15.5	18.6	20.6	25.2	20.5	29.2	23.9	31.5	22.0	36.4
Public administration	34.9	67.4	39.4	67.4	37.3	64.4	42.0	61.6	42.7	57.3
Education	117.2	44.6	118.3	38.4	118.6	37.5	125.8	38.5	131.7	40.1
Health sector and social services	65.1	20.3	68.5	17.7	67.7	18.6	63.3	16.2	59.8	14.6
Municipal, social, and personal services	21.2	23.7	21.5	21.5	27.3	22.1	25.5	18.3	27.6	21.1
Housekeeping services	3.9	4.9	5.5	10.7	6.0	9.4	10.2	11.8	10.2	21.0
Extraterritorial organizations	0.5	...	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4

(continuation of table above)

2005

2007

2008

2009

2010

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
	<i>Proportion, in %</i>									
Employed in economic sector	42.4	57.6	41.9	58.1	42.5	57.5	41.7	58.3	41.3	58.7
including:										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery	41.1	58.9	41.8	58.2	42.7	57.3	40.5	59.5	39.0	61.0
Mining industry	8.9	91.1	6.1	93.9	9.0	91.0	13.2	86.8	13.9	86.1
Processing industry	44.8	55.2	44.4	55.6	45.0	55.0	46.9	53.1	49.4	50.6
Development and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water	22.2	77.8	18.8	81.2	19.2	80.8	18.1	81.9	17.0	83.0
Construction	5.4	94.6	4.7	95.3	4.8	95.2	4.4	95.6	4.1	95.9
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs	48.9	51.1	48.9	51.1	51.4	48.6	50.6	49.4	50.1	49.9
Hotels and restaurants services	65.1	34.9	61.3	38.7	64.8	35.2	68.7	31.3	71.0	29.0
Transport and communication	16.6	83.4	16.1	83.9	14.2	85.8	11.7	88.3	11.4	88.6
Financial activities	54.9	45.1	63.9	36.1	56.6	43.4	51.1	48.9	48.6	51.4

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers	45.4	54.6	45.0	55.0	41.2	58.8	43.2	56.8	37.6	62.4
Public administration	34.1	65.9	36.9	63.1	36.7	63.3	40.5	59.5	42.7	57.3
Education	72.4	27.6	75.5	24.5	76.0	24.0	76.6	23.4	76.6	23.4
Health sector and social services	76.2	23.8	79.5	20.5	78.5	21.5	79.6	20.4	80.3	19.7
Municipal, social, and personal services	47.2	52.8	49.9	50.1	55.3	44.7	58.2	41.8	56.6	43.4
Housekeeping services	44.3	55.7	34.0	66.0	39.0	61.0	46.4	53.6	32.6	67.4
Extraterritorial organizations	100.0	...	54.5	45.5	66.7	33.3	49.3	50.7	34.7	65.3

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)*

	2005		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
	<i>'000 people</i>									
Total	881.2	1 195.9	901.1	1251.7	927.3	1257.0	924.2	1292.2	926.0	1317.7
Work for hire - total	439.4	574.4	480.3	659.7	498.9	674.8	529.8	699.8	543.5	734.0
including employed in/by:										
enterprises, offices, organizations	320.3	341.5	326.9	340.9	326.2	343.7	334.6	329.4	348.7	346.6
individuals	119.1	232.8	153.4	318.7	172.7	331.1	195.1	370.4	194.8	387.5
Work not for hire - total	441.8	621.5	420.8	592	428.4	582.2	394.5	592.3	382.5	583.7
including:										

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

employers	6.3	21.8	5.7	18.7	5.2	12.5	4.8	8.6	3.3	10.7
self-employed	172.6	407.1	175.8	411.3	190.1	405.7	179.2	442.6	170.7	423.2
members of production cooperatives	11.7	17.0	4.6	6.0	1.9	3.1	1.4	3.2	2.2	5.8
no-charge family workers	184.9	121.1	160.9	105.9	152.4	99.9	126.1	82.6	119.3	79.3
individuals employed on personal										
subsidiary farm	66.2	54.5	73.7	50.0	78.9	61.0	83.0	55.3	87.0	64.7
					<i>Proportion, in %</i>					
Total	42.4	57.6	41.9	58.1	42.5	57.5	41.7	58.3	41.3	58.7
Work for hire - total	43.3	56.7	42.1	57.9	42.5	57.5	43.1	56.9	42.5	57.5
including employed in/by:										
enterprises, offices, organizations	48.4	51.6	48.9	51.1	48.7	51.3	50.4	49.6	50.2	49.8
individuals	33.8	66.2	32.5	67.5	34.3	65.7	34.5	65.5	33.5	66.5

(continuation of table above)

	2005		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Work not for hire - total	41.5	58.5	41.5	58.5	42.4	57.6	40.0	60.0	39.6	60.4
including:										
employers	22.4	77.6	23.3	76.7	29.4	70.6	35.8	64.2	23.4	76.6
self-employed	29.8	70.2	29.9	70.1	31.9	68.1	28.8	71.2	28.7	71.3
members of production cooperatives	40.8	59.2	43.7	56.3	38.0	62.0	30.4	69.6	27.4	72.6
no-charge family workers	60.4	39.6	60.3	39.7	60.4	39.6	60.4	39.6	60.1	39.9
individuals employed on personal										
subsidiary farm	54,8	45,2	59,6	40,4	56.4	43.6	60.0	40.0	57.4	42.6

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

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 (80%), education (77%), hotels and restaurants (71%), supply of municipal, social, and personal services (57%). Share of women remains quite significant in processing industry (49%).

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 day^{1,2}

(in % to total population)

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

¹To 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 – the World Bank data.

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 increased from 6.1% (in 2009) to 7.5% (in 2010), and the Poverty Severity Index has decreased from 1.8% to 2.5 % respectively.

Change in poverty depth and severity indices¹

(in %)

	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

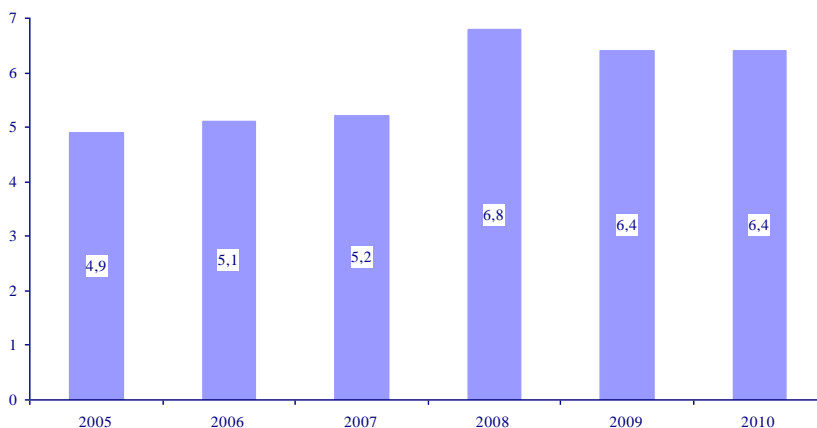
¹ Before 2003 – based on findings of sample surveys of households budgets, since 2003 – based on data of “Employment and Unemployment” Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour.

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 2010 the income share of the poorest quintile comprised 6.4% of the population total income.

Share of the poorest quintile in the population income

(in %)



Task 3: Halve the share of population suffering from malnutrition

1.9. Proportion of underweight children aged 1-6

Proportion of underweight children aged 1-6¹

(in %)

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

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 7.4% of underweight children aged 1-6 in the republic in 2010. Among children aged 1-6 there were 8.3% boys and 6.4% 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 %)

EDUCATION

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

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
Primary school (1-4 grades)	97.1	98.8	99.3	99.7	98.8	98.9
Incomplete secondary school (5-9 grades)	99.6	99.9	99.6	100.0	99.4	99.7
Secondary school (10-11 grades)	116.7	114.9	116.4	116.5	115.0	114.9

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	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011

	EDUCATION					
Kyrgyz Republic	88.1	95.1	96.0	95.1	94.7	93.2
Batken oblast ¹	...	92.6	93.3	93.8	93.2	95.2
Jalal Abad oblast	92.2	94.1	96.6	94.6	93.7	91.0
Issyk Kul oblast	83.6	89.5	92.1	92.3	93.1	92.5
Naryn oblast	90.8	89.6	88.6	85.8	88.8	89.1
Osh oblast	68.8	76.0	94.2	92.4	93.5	93.3
Talass oblast	91.7	93.5	95.3	98.6	92.8	91.9
Chui oblast	89.3	98.2	98.3	96.7	96.8	94.6
Bishkek city	66.2	107.6 ²	109.6 ²	106.4 ²	100.9 ²	100.2 ²
Osh city ¹	...	...	93.1	97.0	99.0	87.4

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.

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/	2005/	2007/	2008/	2009/	2010/
	2001	2006	2008	2009	2010	2011

EDUCATION

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

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.

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		
men	99.52	99.54	99.75
women	99.54	99.48	99.69
		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

EDUCATION			
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 %)

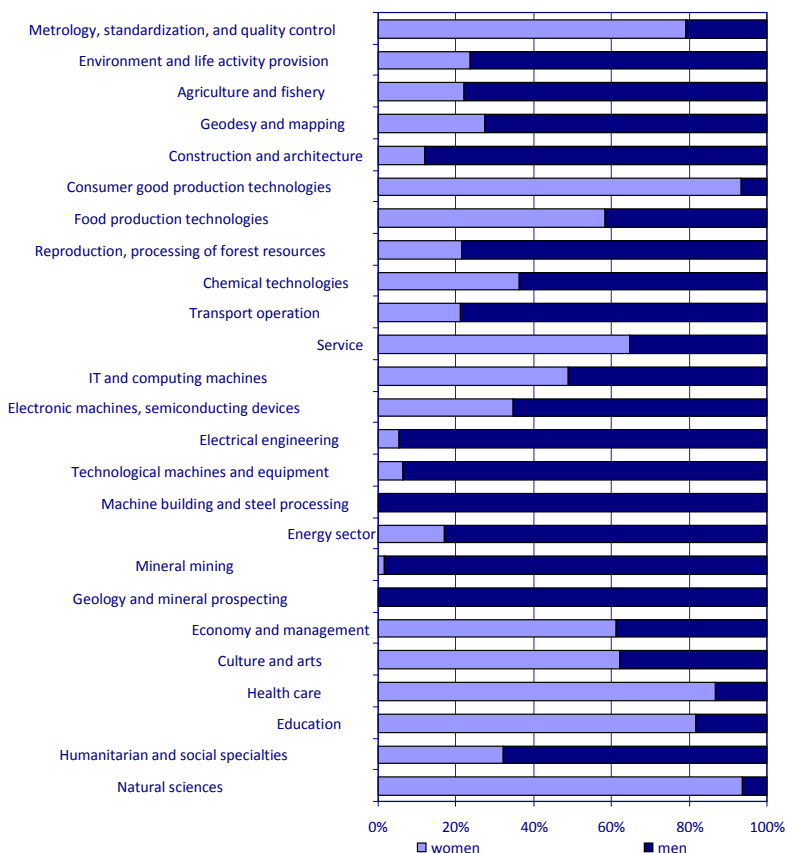
	2000/ 2001	2005/ 2006	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011
Kyrgyz Republic	50.7					
Batken oblast	48.0	55.6 60.7	56.3 61.6	55.7 63.5	55.0 63.6	53.7 58.6
Jalal Abad oblast	46.2	57.9	60.6	60.1	57.5	55.8
Issyk Kul oblast	53.2	60.5	62.3	59.6	58.3	54.5

EDUCATION						
Naryn oblast	58.0	59.1	58.2	58.8	59.2	60.3
Osh oblast	50.0	65.0	81.2	69.5	67.8	50.1
Talass oblast	71.4	58.0	58.0	63.6	60.1	51.7
Chui oblast	54.0	37.7	40.4	40.8	41.6	41.1
Bishkek city	51.3	53.8	54.1	53.8	53.8	53.1
Osh city	...	56.0	57.1	55.8	54.5	53.9

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 2010/2011 year; in % to total)



Women make up 58.2% in total number of students of secondary vocational educational institutions. The highest share of women who prefer to study such specialties as natural sciences – 93.7%, consumer goods production technology – 93.4%, health care – 86.7%, education – 81.6%, metrology, standardization and quality control – 79.2%, service – 64.7%, culture and arts – 62.2%, economy and management – 61.2%. At the same time female proportion is rather low in such studies as minerals mining – 1.5%, electric machines – 5.3%, and technological machines and equipment – 6.2%.

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 2010.

	persons					
	total		every 10,000 employees		proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Number of persons with						
employment injury - total	50	404	0.2	1.8	11.0	89.0
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining industry	-	12	-	2.2	-	100.0
Processing industry	7	21	0.4	0.8	25.0	75.0
Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water	12	21	2.0	1.3	36.4	63.6
Construction	-	11	-	0.8	-	100.0
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs	-	3	-	0.3	-	100.0
Transport and communication	4	8	0.4	0.4	33.3	66.7
Financial activities	2	-	0.3	-	100.0	-
Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers	3	15	0.3	0.8	16.7	83.3
Public administration	18	296	0.3	5.8	5.7	94.3
Education	2	-	0.03	-	100.0	-
Health sector and social services	2	17	0.04	1.3	10.5	89.5

EDUCATION

including with lethal

outcome - total	2	27	0.01	0.1	6.9	93.1
Mining industry	-	1	-	0.2	-	100.0
Processing industry	-	3	-	0.1	-	100.0
Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water	-	4	-	0.3	-	100.0
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs	-	1	-	0.1	-	100.0
Transport and communication	-	2	-	0.1	-	100.0
Public administration	1	16	0.02	0.3	5.9	94.1
Health sector and social services	1	-	0,02	-	100,0	-

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 %)

2007		2008		2009		2010	
women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men

	EDUCATION							
Total	43.3	56.7	42.2	57.8	39.1	60.9	39.9	60.1
including:								
legislative activity	25.6	74.4	25.6	74.4	25.6	74.4	23.5	76.5
executive activity	45.5	54.5	44.8	55.2	39.1	60.9	40.0	60.0
including:								
tax authorities	37.3	62.7	36.8	63.2	32.4	67.6	32.1	67.9
customs authorities	19.5	80.5	19.7	80.3	14.2	81.0	15.0	85.0
socio-economic								
management	49.5	50.5	47.8	52.2	43.3	56.7	44.2	55.8
judicial authorities	44.3	55.7	42.7	57.3	38.2	61.8	37.7	62.3
local self government	38.1	61.9	36.5	63.5	36.1	63.9	35.8	64.2

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

3.5. Share of women in the Parliament

Composition of the Jogorku Kenesh by gender*(as of end of 2010)*

	persons		proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Total parliamentees	28	89	23.9	76.1

Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality

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

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	<i>persons</i>			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

3.8 thousands deaths of children under five years old or 26.5 children every 1,000 births died in 2010. 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	<i>persons</i>			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

3.3 thousands newborns died in the period of their first 12 months of life because of various disease, poisoning, and traumas in 2010. 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.

4.3. Per cent of children attending pre-school facilities, by gender**Coverage of children with pre-school facilities in 2010.***(in %)*

	Proportion in total number of children of relevant age (1-6 years old)	
	girls	boys
Kyrgyz Republic	13.1	12.8
urban areas	27.9	28.1
rural areas	6.5	6.1

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. 10.5% of children aged <7 attended pre-school facilities in 2006, and this share on average was lower by factor 6 in rural area. At present the republic has 691 pre-school institutions (in 2006 – 465), which cover 85.2 thousands of children or 12.9% of children of relevant age. Meantime coverage of urban and rural children with pre-school facilities makes up 28.0% and 6.3% respectively.

4.4. Children Immunization Rate (Measles)

Children Immunization Rate (Measles)

(in %)

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

¹ Before 2003 Osh city was attributed to Osh oblast.

Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

Task: Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate by three fourth

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

There were 51.3 cases of maternal mortality per every 100,000 live births in 2010. 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)

EDUCATION

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

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

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 6.0 children - in 2010. The highest rate was recorded in Chui oblast (11.4 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 2010 there were 75 cases of maternal mortality including 5 women who died being aged 15-19, out of those 2 women in Issyk Kul oblast, and by ones in Osh, Talass, and Chui oblast.

5.2. Per cent of pregnant women with anemia

Pregnant Women Morbidity

(people)

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

¹From 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 – 3.1% (against 4.2% in 2005), anemia – 53.5% (47.4%), blood circulation system diseases – 1.1% (0.8%), and urogenital system diseases – 22.0% (14.9%).

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
Kyrgyz Republic	98.6	97.9	98.4	98.5	98.5	98.3
Batken oblast	98.4	96.9	97.7	97.5	98.9	96.9
Jalal Abad oblast	98.6	97.3	99.0	98.6	99.3	98.9

EDUCATION						
Issyk Kul oblast	98.1	98.9	99.3	99.0	99.3	99.4
Naryn oblast	97.4	98.0	97.7	98.1	98.3	97.8
Osh oblast	98.6	96.5	96.9	97.4	96.5	96.5
Talass oblast	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.5
Chui oblast	98.5	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.2
Bishkek city	99.2	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6
Osh city ¹	...	98.6	98.9	99.0	98.9	97.4

¹ Before 2003 Osh city was attributed to Osh oblast.

According to data provided by the Ministry of Health 2,403 home deliveries or 1.7% out of total childbirths were registered in 2010.

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
Kyrgyz Republic	39.9	38.6	35.8	33.1	31.2	30.3
Batken oblast	32.9	25.6	25.3	45.8	31.5	39.4
Jalal Abad oblast	37.9	26.3	29.3	31.3	23.2	21.1
Issyk Kul oblast	41.0	57.3	56.5	20.8	31.0	33.9
Naryn oblast	43.6	51.8	41.5	31.5	27.9	22.3
Osh oblast	29.3	38.8	37.0	32.1	34.8	31.0
Talass oblast	52.0	84.0	37.2	39.4	39.9	30.8
Chui oblast	32.4	36.6	30.2	24.1	22.7	24.5
Bishkek city	55.6	36.0	32.8	32.1	31.0	32.1
Osh city ¹	-	41.1	55.8	58.9	63.6	55.3

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

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

Number of HIV/AIDS positives by gender and age

(people)

	<i>registered with the infection diagnosed for the first time</i>									
	women					men				
	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kyrgyz citizens	51	108	179	176	167	114	280	353	495	387
including, in age groups, years old:										
0-14	5	13	38	17	22	1	33	60	33	22
15-17	-	-	-	-		-	1	1	1	-
18-19	2	4	6	1	2	1	-	3	4	2
20-29	26	56	72	92	73	38	62	79	123	86
30-39	15	24	38	41	51	55	124	140	266	181

EDUCATION										
40 >	3	11	25	25	19	19	60	70	108	96
Foreigners	-	4	2	-	-	6	17	18	-	-
including, in age groups, years old:										
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-19	-	3	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-
20-29	-	1	1	-	-	1	7	10	-	-
30-39	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	6	-	-
40 >	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

554 HIV/AIDS positives (HAPs) were found in 2010, out of those 120 were AIDS positives including 200 people in Chui oblast, 102 people in Osh oblast, 91 in Bishkek city, 76 in Osh city, 61 in Jalal Abad oblast, 8 in Issyk Kul oblast, 6 in Naryn oblast, 5 in Talass oblast and 5 in Batken oblast. Sexual transmission of the infection tends to increase (33.2% out of total number of individuals revealed), as well as vertical transmission of HIV from mother to a child (3.6%).

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

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 2010 (45 people) an absolute majority of died people were in active working age - 30-49 лет (33 people or 73% of total deaths caused by HIV).

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

6.3. Number of HAPs

Number of HAPs who received antiretroviral therapy (ART) by gender and age in 2010.

(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:						
0-4	70	122	29	77	16	47
5-14	18	17	12	21	18	33
15-17	5	5	-	-	-	-
18-19	17	20	-	-	-	-
20-24	177	170	6	3	1	2
25 >	454	1 552	78	130	61	118
including AIDS positives in age, years old:						
0-4	4	4	4	3	4	3
5-14	-	1	-	2	-	2
15-17	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-19	-	1	-	-	-	-
20-24	5	7	-	-	-	-
25 >	19	142	17	52	16	46

Task: Stop spread of malaria and other main diseases and initiate a tendency to decline in the morbidity rate

6.4. Malaria morbidity

Malaria morbidity by gender and territory

(every 100,000 population)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kyrgyz Republic	0.2	4.4	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.04
women	0.2	2.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.04
men	0.3	6.1	2.7	0.5	0.7	0.04
Batken oblast	2.6	7.5	5.2	0.5	1.4	-
women	1.5	8.7	4.2	-	-	-
men	3.6	6.2	6.1	0.9	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

EDUCATION						
men	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Naryn oblast	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	-
women	-	-	-	-	-	-
men	-	-	0.8	0.7	-	-
Osh oblast	0.1	0.9	-	-	-	-
women	0.2	1.2	-	-	-	-
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	-	-
women	-	6.7	2.1	0.5	-	-
men	-	25.6	8.0	2.0	-	-
Osh city¹	...	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
women	...	-	0.8	-	-	-
men	...	0.8	-	-	-	-

¹ Before 2003 Osh city was attributed to Osh oblast.

6.5. Brucellosis morbidity

Brucellosis morbidity by gender and territory

(every 100,000 population)

EDUCATION

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kyrgyz Republic	24,9	55,9	77,5	73,0	67,4	73,0
women	15,3	37,3	49,9	46,7	41,8	47,5
men	34,8	75,0	104,5	99,9	93,7	99,1
Batken oblast	14,3	163,0	93,5	86,1	66,0	83,9
women	8,2	148,6	86,0	71,1	58,6	63,7
men	20,4	177,3	101,1	101,1	73,1	103,5
Jalal Abad oblast	25,2	66,1	96,8	110,8	112,9	128,5
women	16,1	41,3	58,0	73,1	70,6	74,7
men	34,4	91,1	135,4	148,8	155,1	182,2
Issyk Kul oblast	55,9	65,5	143,6	136,7	125,1	134,6
women	26,6	33,2	80,0	69,6	60,7	72,9
men	85,8	98,9	205,4	205,8	191,1	197,5
Naryn oblast	79,0	118,3	180,1	162,6	168,8	86,3
women	44,8	59,4	83,4	91,6	99,5	51,3
men	112,5	175,7	279,7	231,2	236,5	120,4
Osh oblast	9,2	21,9	64,4	43,1	40,7	41,2
women	7,3	15,0	48,0	30,4	30,2	29,0
men	11,2	28,7	81,0	55,8	51,1	53,1
Talass oblast	33,1	125,9	135,1	132,7	110,7	141,5
women	12,8	55,4	49,7	71,6	62,5	96,6
men	53,6	196,4	221,0	193,4	158,8	186,1
Chui oblast	32,3	48,9	57,9	52,2	45,8	55,0

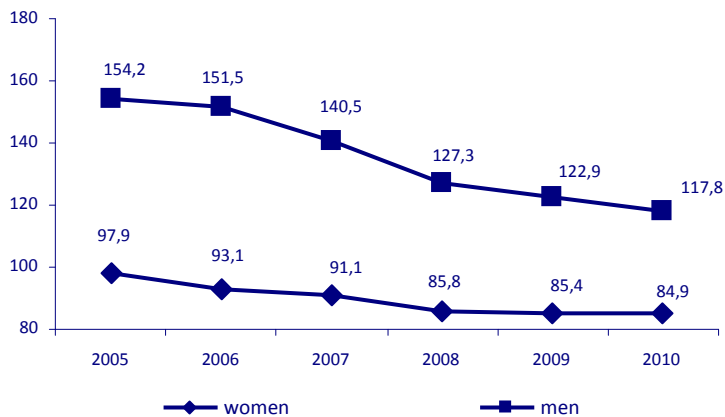
EDUCATION						
women	21,7	33,5	36,6	28,3	26,1	32,9
men	43,2	64,7	78,6	76,7	66,3	77,7
Bishkek city	13,3	7,9	10,6	12,8	11,2	24,0
women	11,3	6,0	9,8	11,2	7,3	29,3
men	15,5	10,0	11,3	14,6	15,7	17,9
Osh city¹	...	12,0	32,0	29,2	17,8	10,1
women	...	14,6	40,1	38,4	14,1	13,4
men	...	9,2	24,6	19,2	21,7	6,5

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		6.6	35.4
2005	20.8	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

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.

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)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	578	8 156	621	8 884	683	9 734	714	9 964
Batken oblast	-	108	-	103	1	101	1	103
Jalal Abad oblast	15	491	16	505	15	501	17	561
Issyk Kul oblast	3	225	2	254	2	253	3	237
Naryn oblast	-	16	-	12	-	17	1	20
Osh oblast	8	442	10	473	10	494	10	504
Talass oblast	2	112	-	116	1	100	2	106
Chui oblast	159	2 230	171	2 509	202	2 731	207	2 638
Bishkek city	318	3 325	341	3 593	370	4 138	389	4 298

Osh city	73	1 207	81	1 319	82	1 399	84	1497
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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;

7.1. Indicators of environmental sustainability

Principal indicators of environmental sustainability

(in %)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Proportion of forest area to total area*	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	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
Correlation of specially protected natural areas to total area*	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.5
Proportion of population with sustainable	86.0	84.4	93.0	90.4		91.5

EDUCATION

access to fresh drinking water					90.4
Proportion of population with access to sewage	32.8		23.5	25.2	26.4
		23.9	24.2		

*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

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)

EDUCATION

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

¹ Before 2003 Osh city was attributed to Osh oblast.

1. POPULATION

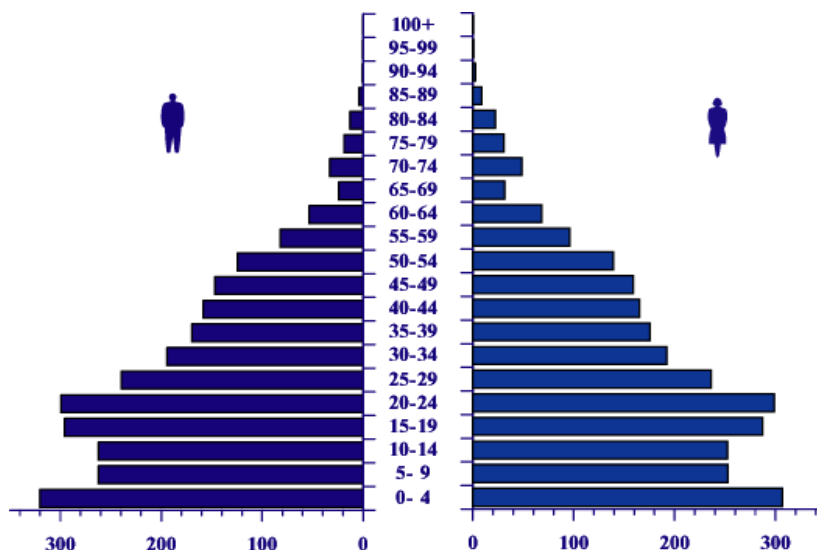
The Chapter “Population” presents statistical data on the population and age structure of women and men, birth and mortality rates, marriage and divorce rates, mortality by gender, and its main causes. There are also generalized demographic indicators characterizing population reproduction processes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

A census of population and available housing was conducted in the country in 2009. According to its results during last inter-censal period there were retrospective recalculations of population data, as well as of indicators, in the dominator of which these data are used.

As of January 1, 2011 the resident population of the Kyrgyz Republic comprised of 5 mln. 478 thousands people, including 2 mln. 774 thousands women and 2 mln. 704 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 52.8%, while in rural area, where birth rate is higher, men on the contrary prevail insignificantly – 50.4%.

Figure 1.1: Age-gender population structure as of January 1. 2011
age, years old



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.

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 2011 the share of women older 65 among total women population made up 5.2%, and men – 3.5% 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
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EDUCATION			
		urban	rural
2000	4 874.7	1 688.7	3 186.0
2005	5 136.1	1 788.1	3 348.0
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

Table 1.2: Resident population by age groups

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

	2007			2011		
	both genders	women	men	both genders	women	men
Total population	5 247 565	2 658 521	2 589 044	5 477 620	2 773 932	2 703 688

including that in the age group of:

EDUCATION						
0-4	530 474	260 455	270 019	627 320	307 006	320 314
5-9	499 748	245 087	254 661	514 945	252 604	262 341
10-14	579 051	285 457	293 594	514 642	252 464	262 178
15	118 012	57 978	60 034	114 439	56 252	58 187
16-19	489 179	243 375	245 804	468 248	230 709	237 539
20-24	550 323	274 501	275 822	598 084	298 771	299 313
25-29	436 765	215 248	221 517	475 799	236 151	239 648
30-34	376 262	187 961	188 301	386 457	192 109	194 348
35-39	345 243	174 522	170 721	345 272	175 456	169 816
40-44	323 204	165 781	157 423	323 470	165 129	158 341
45-49	297 705	153 717	143 988	306 028	159 038	146 990
50-54	208 994	110 513	98 481	263 765	139 191	124 574
55-59	147 836	80 003	67 833	178 436	96 305	82 131
60-64	66 201	36 823	29 378	121 410	68 075	53 335
65-69	101 157	57 325	43 832	55 927	31 539	24 388
70-74	73 106	42 911	30 195	81 629	48 537	33 092
75-79	61 014	37 212	23 802	49 488	30 525	18 963
80-84	28 237	18 617	9 620	35 371	22 268	13 103
85-89	9 569	6 994	2 575	12 581	8 510	4 071
90-99	5 006	3 676	1 330	3 884	2 921	963
100 years old and older	479	365	114	425	372	53

From total population

EDUCATION

in the age:

younger the working age	1 727 285	848 977	878 308	1 771 346	868 326	903 020
working age ¹	3 095 508	1 525 618	1 569 890	3 347 052	1 658 160	1 688 892
older the working age ¹	424 772	283 926	140 846	359 222	247 446	111 776
Population average age	27.0	27.9	26.1	27.2	28.1	26.3

Table 1.2 continued

	2007			2011		
	both genders	women	men	both genders	women	men
Urban population	1 804 473	951 064	853 409	1 861 717	982 156	879 561
including the age groups of:						
0-4	153 014	75 386	77 628	197 832	97 038	100 794
5-9	137 531	67 350	70 181	148 183	73 276	74 907
10-14	166 759	83 070	83 689	144 819	71 214	73 605

EDUCATION						
15	35 501	17 430	18 071	33 006	16 283	16 723
16-19	172 178	89 469	82 709	143 992	72 379	71 613
20-24	209 910	110 417	99 493	239 001	127 202	111 799
25-29	175 009	89 536	85 473	168 665	87 518	81 147
30-34	133 601	70 467	63 134	138 639	72 119	66 520
35-39	129 335	69 038	60 297	123 544	67 109	56 435
40-44	118 121	63 310	54 811	118 794	64 070	54 724
45-49	109 840	59 173	50 667	109 950	59 733	50 217
50-54	78 245	43 287	34 958	95 717	52 903	42 814
55-59	58 375	33 062	25 313	65 366	37 050	28 316
60-64	26 540	15 884	10 656	48 145	28 518	19 627
65-69	38 778	23 175	15 603	21 313	12 909	8 404
70-74	25 559	16 147	9 412	30 783	19 463	11 320
75-79	20 636	13 716	6 920	16 353	10 885	5 468
80-84	10 337	7 433	2 904	11 856	8 241	3 615
85-89	3 437	2 499	938	4 388	3 191	1 197
90-99	1 646	1 152	494	1 291	985	306
100 years old and older	121	63	58	80	70	10

From total population

in the age:

younger the working age	492 805	243 236	249 569	523 840	257 811	266 029
working age ¹	1 151 552	594 697	556 855	1 203 517	626 699	576 818

EDUCATION						
older the working age ¹	160 116	113 131	46 985	134 360	97 646	36 714
Population average age	28.6	29.8	27.3	28.5	29.8	27.1

Table.1.2 continued.

	2007			2011		
	both genders	women	men	both genders	women	men
Rural population	3 443 092	1 707 457	1 735 635	3 615 903	1 791 776	1 824 127
including the age groups of:						
0-4	377 460	185 069	192 391	429 488	209 968	219 520
5-9	362 217	177 737	184 480	366 762	179 328	187 434
10-14	412 292	202 387	209 905	369 823	181 250	188 573
15	82 511	40 548	41 963	81 433	39 969	41 464
16-19	317 001	153 906	163 095	324 256	158 330	165 926

EDUCATION						
20-24	340 413	164 084	176 329	359 083	171 569	187 514
25-29	261 756	125 712	136 044	307 134	148 633	158 501
30-34	242 661	117 494	125 167	247 818	119 990	127 828
35-39	215 908	105 484	110 424	221 728	108 347	113 381
40-44	205 083	102 471	102 612	204 676	101 059	103 617
45-49	187 865	94 544	93 321	196 078	99 305	96 773
50-54	130 749	67 226	63 523	168 048	86 288	81 760
55-59	89 461	46 941	42 520	113 070	59 255	53 815
60-64	39 661	20 939	18 722	73 265	39 557	33 708
65-69	62 379	34 150	28 229	34 614	18 630	15 984
70-74	47 547	26 764	20 783	50 846	29 074	21 772
75-79	40 378	23 496	16 882	33 135	19 640	13 495
80-84	17 900	11 184	6 716	23 515	14 027	9 488
85-89	6 132	4 495	1 637	8 193	5 319	2 874
90-99	3 360	2 524	836	2 593	1 936	657
100 years old and older	358	302	56	345	302	43

From total population

in the age:

younger the working age	1 234 480	605 741	628 739	1 247 506	610 515	636 991
working age ¹	1 943 956	930 921	1 013 035	2 143 535	1 031 461	1 112 074
older the working age ¹	264 656	170 795	93 861	224 862	149 800	75 062

EDUCATION

Population average age 26.2 26.8 25.5 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).

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	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Total population	50.7	50.6	974	975
including the age groups of:				
0-4	49.1	48.9	1 037	1 043
5-9	49.0	49.1	1 039	1 039
10-14	49.3	49.1	1 029	1 038
15	49.1	49.2	1 035	1 034
16-19	49.8	49.3	1 010	1 030
20-24	49.9	50.0	1 005	1 002
25-29	49.3	49.6	1 029	1 015
30-34	50.0	49.7	1 002	1 012
35-39	50.6	50.8	978	968
40-44	51.3	51.0	950	959
45-49	51.6	52.0	937	924

EDUCATION				
50-54	52.9	52.8	891	895
55-59	54.1	54.0	848	853
60-64	55.6	56.1	798	783
65-69	56.7	56.4	765	773
70-74	58.7	59.5	704	682
75-79	61.0	61.7	640	621
80 years old and older	68.5	65.2	460	534
From total population				
in the age:				
younger the working age	49.2	49.0	1 035	1 040
working age	49.3	49.5	1 029	1 019
older the working age	66.5	68.9	496	452

As of the beginning of 2011 the traditional for the republic prevalence of women over man in the population, which has constituted 70.2 thousands people (69.6 thousands people in 2007), remained. Certain increase in the difference between men and women did not change their ratio: in 2011 there were 975 men per every 1000 women, and in 2007 – 974 men.

Table 1.4: Resident population by main age groups and territory in 2011.
(estimated as of the beginning of the year; '000 people)

	Both	Women	Men	Proportion, in %
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EDUCATION

	genders			women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	5 477 620	2 773 932	2 703 688	50.6	49.4
younger the working age	1 771 346	868 326	903 020	49.0	51.0
working age	3 347 052	1 658 160	1 688 892	49.5	50.5
older the working age	359 222	247 446	111 776	68.9	31.1
	441 101	217 152	223 949	49.2	50.8
Batken oblast					
younger the working age	153 273	74 130	79 143	48.4	51.6
working age	263 128	127 341	135 787	48.4	51.6
older the working age	24 700	15 681	9 019	63.5	36.5
Jalal-Abad oblast	1036644	517 762	518 882	49.9	50.1
younger the working age	364 313	178 735	185 578	49.1	50.9
working age	618 479	303 037	315 442	49.0	51.0
older the working age	53 852	35 990	17 862	66.8	33.2
Issyk-Kul oblast	444 520	224 370	220 150	50.5	49.5
younger the working age	144 674	71 456	73 218	49.4	50.6
working age	265 856	129 302	136 554	48.6	51.4
older the working age	33 990	23 612	10 378	69.5	30.5
Naryn oblast	262 137	129 374	132 763	49.4	50.6
younger the working age	94 727	46 780	47 947	49.4	50.6
working age	148 503	70 059	78 444	47.2	52.8
older the working age	18 907	12 535	6 372	66.3	33.7
Osh oblast	1 130 887	561 550	569 337	49.7	50.3
younger the working age	406 990	199 471	207 519	49.0	51.0

EDUCATION					
working age	663 746	323 191	340 555	48.7	51.3
older the working age	60 151	38 888	21 263	64.7	35.3
Talass oblast	231 819	115 519	116 300	49.8	50.2
younger the working age	84 671	41 641	43 030	49.2	50.8
working age	132 673	64 032	68 641	48.3	51.7
older the working age	14 475	9 846	4 629	68.0	32.0
Chui oblast	814 870	414 377	400 493	50.9	49.1
younger the working age	231 830	112 797	119 033	48.7	51.3
working age	511 719	250 945	260 774	49.0	51.0
older the working age	71 321	50 635	20 686	71.0	29.0
Bishkek city	859 795	460 588	399 207	53.6	46.4
younger the working age	215 186	106 275	108 911	49.4	50.6
working age	576 138	303 378	272 760	52.7	47.3
older the working age	68 471	50 935	17 536	74.4	25.6
Osh city	255 847	133 240	122 607	52.1	47.9
younger the working age	75 682	37 041	38 641	48.9	51.1
working age	166 810	86 875	79 935	52.1	47.9
older the working age	13 355	9 324	4 031	69.8	30.2

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 2011, where 32.3% were children and adolescents, 61.1% 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 32.9% in 2007 to 32.3% in 2011).

The proportion of able-bodied people continues growing from 59.0% in 2007 to 61.1% in 2011, because a significant number of adolescents born in the mid 80s and early 90s XX century, when the country has had baby-boom. 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 2011 against 8.1% as of beginning of 2007).

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
2000	68.5	72.4	64.9
2005	67.9	71.9	64.2
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

A slight 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 2010 the life expectancy at birth for boys was 65.3 years, and for girls – 73.5 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 1.4 than female mortality.

Table 1.6: Number of births

Year	People			Per 1000 population		
	Total population	Urban population	Rural population	Total population	Urban population	Rural population
2000	96 770	28 193	68 577	19.8	16.6	21.5
2005	109 839	35 600	74 239	21.3	19.9	22.0
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

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.

146.1 thousands children were born in 2010, which is 10.6 thousands children more than in 2009. Total birth rate (number of births per 1000 population) was estimated to 26.8 per mille.

Table 1.7: Number of births by gender

Years	Total births	including	
		girls	boys

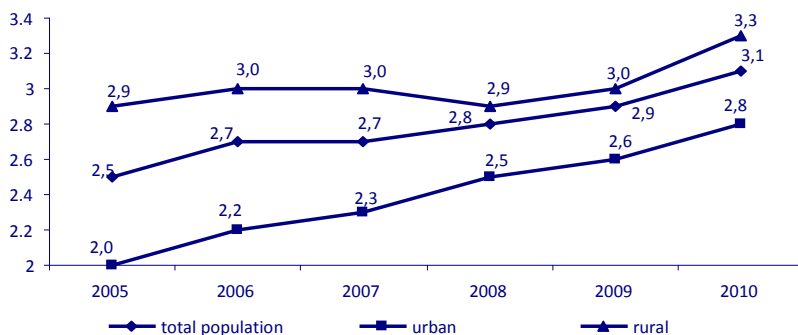
EDUCATION

2000	96 770	47 204	49 566
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

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

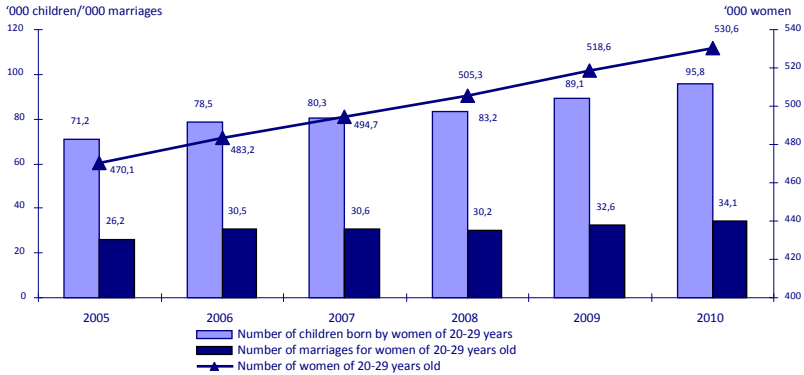
Figure 1.2: Total fertility rate

(average number of children born per a woman)



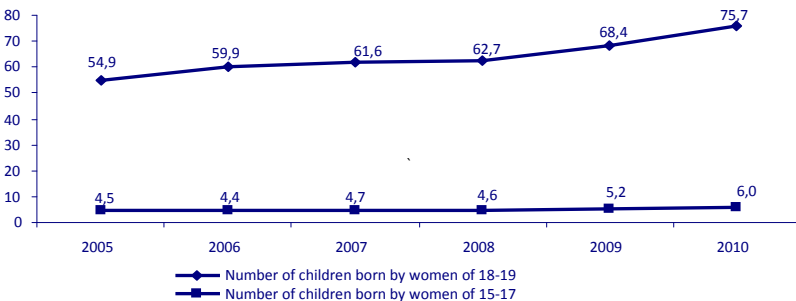
Total fertility rate or women's fertility coefficient (average number of children born by one woman during her reproductive period) has grown from 2.5 in 2005 to 3.1 children in 2010.

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.

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 6.0 children in 2010. 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 54.9 in 2005 to 75.7 per mille in 2010.

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

years	Average age of a mother at childbirth	Average age of a mother at first childbirth
2000	27.4	22.7
2005	27.9	23.4
2007	28.0	23.5
2008	28.0	23.4
2009	28.2	23.6
2010	28.2	23.6

Table 1.9: Live births by birth order

(people)

Years	Total births	including		
		first	second	third and more (incl. non-specified)
2000	96 770	33 438	25 669	37 663
2005	109 839	41 671	29 116	39 052
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

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 2010 – 38.2 %. 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 6.1% in 2010.

The average age of a mother at first childbirth is increasing (from 23.6 years old in 2010 as opposed to 22.7 years old in 2000).

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 %
2000	96 770	31 052	32.1
2005	109 839	36 143	32.9
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

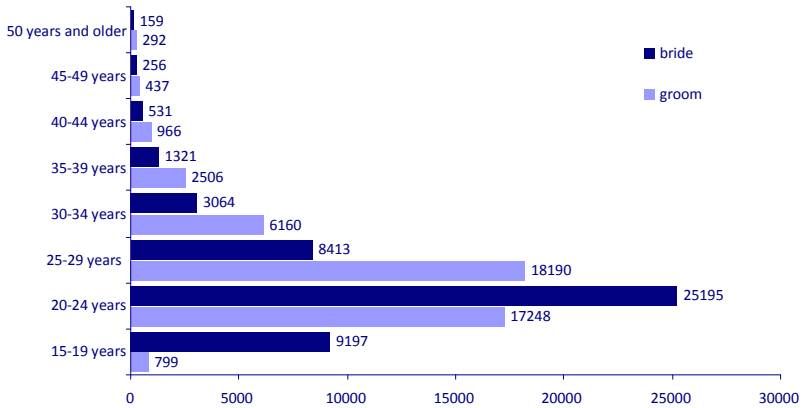
About one third of all newborns are children of mothers who are not married officially (in 2010 – 30.9%). In 2010 among the number of children born without legal marriage 55% were registered with joint application of parents and 45% - with application submitted by the mother only, and it is likely that 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

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Years	Total		Per 1000 population		Divorces per 1000 marriages
	marriages	divorces	marriages	divorces	
2000	24 294	5 348	5.0	1.1	220
2005	37 321	6 097	7.2	1.2	163
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

Figure 1.5: Number of people who married for the first time by age groups in 2010.



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: 105 divorces per 1000 marriages in rural area, while urban area has 3 times more divorces.

Table 1.12: Average age at marriage
(years old)

Years	Average age at			
	marriage		first marriage	
	women	men	women	men
2000		27.0	22.4	25.6
2005	23.4	27.6	23.2	26.6
2007	23.9	27.8	23.4	26.8
2008	24.1	27.8	23.4	26.7
2009	24.1	27.9	23.4	26.8
2010	24.0	27.9	23.5	26.9
	24.1			

In 2010 the average age at first marriage was 23.5 years old for women and 26.9 years old for men. In comparison with 2000 the average marital age has increased among women by 1.1 years and among men by 1.3 years.

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)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kyrgyz Republic	45.5	60.1	51.9	55.0	63.5	51.3
Batken oblast	32.1	42.4	74.8	66.6	41.7	59.7
Jalal Abad oblast	48.6	73.5	32.8	66.6	40.3	31.1
Issyk Kul oblast	59.9	87.0	89.7	122.9	72.0	70.4
Naryn oblast	32.4	89.6	62.3	46.2	105.5	69.6
Osh oblast	31.0	66.0	26.0	54.4	93.2	78.6
Talass oblast	43.3	94.8	120.3	51.1	61.3	87.0
Chui oblast	64.0	47.5	78.3	34.4	61.1	49.5
Bishkek city	69.6	13.5	17.3	22.0	20.4	19.4
Osh city	24.3	44.8	100.6	38.6	168.4	-

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 2010.

(number of children who died under 12 months)

EDUCATION

	people			per 10 000 births		
	Both genders	Girls	Boys	Both genders	Girls	Boys
Total number of deaths	3 337	1 434	1 903	228.4	201.1	254.4
including deaths caused by:						
infections and parasitic diseases	149	80	69	10.2	11.2	9.2
neural diseases	54	21	33	3.7	3.0	4.4
respiratory diseases	496	204	292	34.0	28.6	39.1
digestive system diseases	11	2	9	0.8	0.3	1.2
congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations, and chromosome abnormalities	421	186	235	28.8	26.1	31.4
individual conditions emerging in perinatal period	2 107	901	1 206	144.2	126.3	161.2
traumas, poisoning, and some other aftereffects of external causes	75	29	46	5.1	4.1	6.2
others	24	11	13	1.6	1.5	1.7

The main causes of death of children under 12 months are conditions emerging in prenatal (postpartum) period (in 2010 – 63.1% of total number of children died before 12 months), respiratory diseases (14.9%), congenital anomalies (malformations – 12.6 %), as well as infections and parasitic diseases (4.5%), out of those 65.8% - enteric infections.

<p>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.</p>
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Main causes of children mortality under 5 years old, as for infants too, are conditions emerging in perinatal (postpartum) period (in 2010 – 55.3% of total number of deaths in age group 0-4 years old). Next are respiratory diseases (17.2%), congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosome abnormalities (12.0%), traumas, poisoning, and other external causes (6.1%), as well as infections, and parasitic diseases (5.1%).

Table 1.15: Child mortality rate by main categories of death causes in 2010.

(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	3 809	1 653	2 156	264,8	235,8	292,4

including deaths caused by:

EDUCATION						
infections and parasitic diseases	195	105	90	13.6	15.0	12.2
neural diseases	96	34	62	6.7	4.9	8.4
respiratory diseases	654	285	369	45.5	40.7	50.0
digestive system diseases	15	2	13	1.0	0.3	1.8
congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations, and chromosome abnormalities	458	205	253	31.8	29.2	34.3
individual conditions emerging in perinatal period	2 107	901	1 206	146.5	128.5	163.6
traumas, poisoning, and some other aftereffects of external causes	233	97	136	16.2	13.8	18.4
others	51	24	27	3.5	3.4	3.7

Table 1.16: Standardized mortality rates
(per 1000 population)

	Both genders	Women	Men
2000	12.8	10.1	16.2
2005	12.9	10.2	16.2
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

In 2010 total mortality rate constituted 6.6 deaths per 1000 population. The best practice of calculation of comparable mortality rate in countries with different age structures has the standardized mortality rates. If this practice is observed then Kyrgyz mortality rate is roughly 1.4 times higher than the average European rate (8.7 per mille in 2008.). in other words, if the age structure of Kyrgyz population was as old as on average in Europe, the mortality rate in 2010 would have been 11.9 per mille instead indicated 6.6 per mille.

Table 1.17: Deaths by main categories of death causes in 2010.

(people)

	Total		Including able-bodied people ¹		Number of death per 100,000 population	
	Both genders	Women	Men	Women		Men
Total number of deaths (all causes)	36 174	15 802	20 372	2 976	9 000	664.0
including:						
blood circulation related disease	17 644	8 816	8 828	743	2 750	323.9
respiratory diseases	2 861	1 205	1 656	117	353	52.5
neoplasms	3 239	1 526	1 713	564	784	59.4
infections and parasitic diseases	923	329	594	174	432	16.9
incl.TB	603	180	423	143	361	11.1
digestive system diseases	2 461	830	1 631	370	1 197	45.2
traumas, poisoning, and some other aftereffects of external causes	3 954	809	3 145	470	2 638	72.6

EDUCATION

incl:

transport traumas	875	210	665	134	586	16.1
accidental alcohol intoxication	315	50	265	34	235	5.8
accidental drowning	325	90	235	34	149	6.0
suicides	500	105	395	80	349	9.2
murders	337	65	272	42	247	6.2

¹ Women of 16-54 years old, men of 16-59 years.

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 (48.8% out of total number of deaths in 2010). 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 (10.9% out of total number of deaths in 2010). This category of causes combines unnatural and violent causes of death including murders and suicides.

Third line of causes are neoplasms (cancerous diseases – 9% out of total number of deaths in 2010).

Next causes are respiratory diseases (7.9% out of total number of deaths in 2010).

Mortality caused by infections and parasitic diseases (2.6% out of total number of deaths in 2010) is typical for males. Overwhelming majority (603 deaths or 65% of deaths caused by these reasons) had tuberculosis (TB). 70 out of every 100 people died of TB were men, and over 80% of them were able-bodied age.

Table 1.18: TB caused mortality rate by territory

(number of deaths per 100,000 population of relevant gender)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
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Kyrgyz Republic

both genders	20.8	15.6	13.5	11.8	11.0	11.1
women	6.6	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.0	6.5
men	35.4	25.4	21.5	18.5	17.1	15.7

Batken oblast

both genders	12.3	8.3	9.5	7.8	5.6	6.9
women	8.8	6.4	4.3	6.2	6.1	7.0
men	15.8	10.1	14.5	9.3	5.0	6.7

Jalal Abad oblast

both genders	12.9	8.7	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.8
women	6.9	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.7	5.2
men	19.0	13.3	9.1	9.6	8.7	8.3

Issyk Kul oblast

both genders	13.7	9.1	8.5	8.0	11.4	7.7
women	6.2	3.7	2.7	2.3	7.6	4.5
men	21.3	14.7	14.5	13.9	15.2	10.9

Naryn oblast

both genders	8.0	15.2	10.1	9.7	9.7	10.0
women	0.8	11.0	7.8	6.3	3.1	8.5
men	15.0	19.3	12.3	13.1	16.1	11.4

Osh oblast

both genders	11.8	9.6	9.3	9.7	9.1	8.5
women	9.3	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.9

EDUCATION						
men	14.2	12.7	12.3	13.3	11.8	11.1
Talass oblast						
both genders	15.7	18.1	15.2	11.1	7.9	12.6
women	7.8	8.3	9.0	5.3	2.6	7.0
men	23.7	28.0	20.7	16.9	13.2	18.2
Chui oblast						
both genders	31.5	24.9	25.4	19.2	17.8	19.2
women	5.8	9.4	8.7	7.6	6.1	9.9
men	58.2	41.1	40.7	31.1	29.9	28.8
Bishkek city						
both genders	44.4	31.3	23.5	18.6	15.8	15.4
women	4.2	4.1	7.1	5.4	3.1	5.9
men	88.4	62.1	43.4	33.9	30.6	26.3
Osh city						
both genders	20.1	9.9	10.3	12.4	13.1	12.0
women	6.4	4.5	3.0	4.5	5.2	6.0
men	34.9	15.7	17.9	21.1	21.7	18.6

Table 1.19: External migration of population
(people)

	Number of immigrants			Number of emigrants		
	Both genders	Women	Men	Both genders	Women	Men
2000	5 349	2 617	2 732	27 887	13 076	14 811
2005	3 761	2 085	1 676	30 741	16 246	14 495
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

In 2010 the republic had 3.9 thousands of immigrants (who arrived into the country), and 54.5 thousands of emigrants (who left the country), so the migration outflow was estimated to 50.6 thousands people. So drastic increase in the number of people who left 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, Germany remains the most attractive for emigrants.

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

EDUCATION

2005	women	1 419	51	270	1 034	64
	men	1 669	72	334	1 237	46
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

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)

EDUCATION

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
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Total	4 461	4 556	4 437	4 283	4 752	4 533
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Women	2 301	2 600	2 490	2 376	2 586	2 566
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by age group, years old:

0-14	37	34	26	26	32	46
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15-17	}41	12	8	12	11	8
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18-24		51	47	28	37	33
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25-34	109	143	114	123	141	131
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35-44	281	335	340	308	361	321
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45-64	916	1 020	1 032	1 039	1 194	1 213
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65 and older	917	1 005	923	840	810	814
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Мужчины	2160	1 956	1 947	1 907	2 166	1 967
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by age group, years old:

0-14	45				51	42
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15-17	}42	33	45	39	10	13
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18-24		13	21	11	46	32
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25-34	67	32	24	30	57	70
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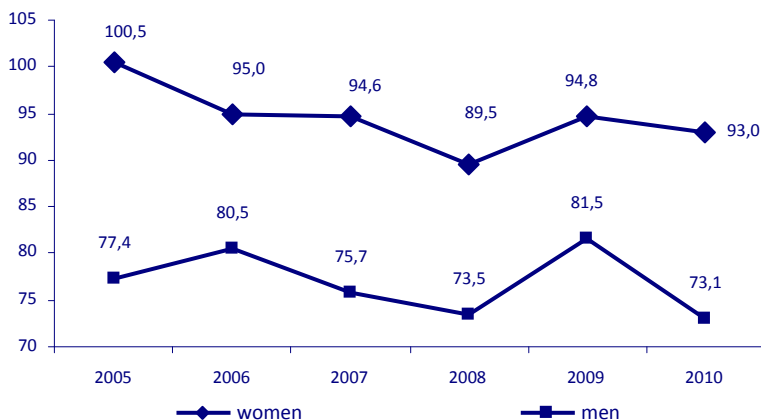
35-44	148	74	70	50	140	108
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45-64	887	140	131	148	967	904
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65 and older	971	763	803	787	895	798
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		901	853	842		
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Figure 2.1: Morbidity rate for malignant neoplasms
(cases, per 100 000 population)



In comparison with 2005 the morbidity rate for malignant neoplasms estimated per 100,000 population has decreased by 6.6%. In the morbidity pattern of (tumor) localization the most prevailing cases are stomach cancer (13.9%), breast cancer (11.7%), trachea, bronchi, and lung cancer (9.6%), cervical cancer (8.9%), skin cancer (6.0%), cancer of liver and intrahepatic biliary ducts (4.4%), esophagus cancer (3.1%), kidney cancer (2.1%), prostate and thyroid cancer (1.7%).

Table 2.2: Morbidity rate for malignant neoplasms in 2010.

	In% to total		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Number of patients diagnosed				
for the first time :				
cases	2 566	1 967		
pro cent	100	100	56,6	43,4

EDUCATION

By age group, years old:

0-14	1.8	2.1	52.3	47.7
15-19	0.7	1.1	45.0	55.0
20-39	11.5	6.9	68.7	31.3
40-59	43.6	35.8	61.4	38.6
60 and older	42.4	54.1	50.6	49.4

In 2010 the age group 15-19 years old has 45.0% sick women and 55.0% sick men. Within age group 20-39 year sold this ratio dramatically changes to 68.7% 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 2.3: Active TB morbidity by gender and age

(cases)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	7 375	6 430	6 013	5 583	5 595	5 510
Women	2 441	2 532	2 398	2 278	2 329	2 341
by age group, years old:						
0-14	449	369	360	324	261	248
15-17	123	107	116	112	102	119
18-24	433	488	552	517	633	585
25-34	540	613	572	563	563	584
35-44	410	396	319	290	294	315
45-64	290	333	324	317	339	365
65 and older	196	226	155	155	137	125
Men	4 934	3 898	3 615	3 305	3 266	3 169
by age group, years old:						
0-14	549	413	319	306	280	283
15-17	181	142	132	145	149	111
18-24	924	769	796	759	775	738
25-34	1 374	938	853	756	705	731
35-44	1 054	717	594	527	540	499
45-64	624	682	701	645	647	641
65 and older	228	237	220	167	170	166

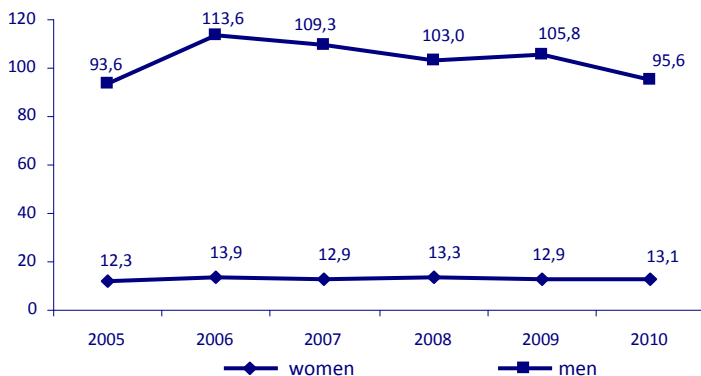
In 2010 the TB morbidity rate among men was 38.7% higher than among women, and in calculation to 100,000 population this rate was estimated to 118 cases for men and 85 cases for women.

Table 2.4: Active TB morbidity in 2010.

	In % to total		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Number of patients diagnosed				
for the first time :				
cases	2 341	3 169		
pro cent	100	100	42.5	57.5
By age group, years old:				
0-14	10.6	8.9	46.7	53.3
15-17	5.1	3.5	51.7	48.3
18-24	25.0	23.3	44.2	55.8
25-34	24.9	23.1	44.4	55.6
35-44	13.5	15.7	38.7	61.3
45-64	15.6	20.2	36.3	63.7
65 and older	5.3	5.2	43.0	57.0

The highest TB morbidity rate for women and men diagnosed for the first time is registered in age group 18-24 years old. This age group has following morbidity rate per 100,000 population: 176 cases among men and 141 cases among women.

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



In comparison with 2005 the alcohol abuse morbidity diagnosed for the first time with calculation per 100,000 population has increased by 2.5% (women – by 6.5%, men – 2.1%) across the republic on the whole in 2010. Alcohol abuse is basically male problem and male morbidity is 7 and more times higher than among women.

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

Table 2.5: Alcohol abuse morbidity in 2010.

	In % to total		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Number of patients diagnosed				
for the first time :				
cases	361	2 570		
per cent	100	100	12.3	87.7
by age group, years old:				

EDUCATION				
0-14	-	-	-	-
15-17	-	-	-	-
18-24	4.7	6.1	9.7	90.3
25-34	18.3	23.4	9.9	90.1
35-44	31.0	36.3	10.7	89.3
45 and older	46.0	34.2	15.9	84.1

The highest rate of alcohol abuse morbidity is observed among men and women in age group 40-44 years old, making up 298 men and 43 women per 100,000 population; in age group 35-39 years old the morbidity rate is also high and constitutes 271 men and 23 women per 100,000 population.

Table 2.6: Drug abuse morbidity in 2010.

	In % to total		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Number of patients diagnosed				
for the first time :				
cases	47	681		
pro cent	100	100	6.5	93.5
by age group, years old:				
0-14	-	-	-	-
15-17	-	0.4	-	100.0
18-24	17.0	11.7	9.1	90.9
25-34	34.0	40.4	5.5	94.5

EDUCATION				
35-44	27.7	33.3	5.4	94.6
45 and older	21.3	14.1	9.4	90.6

High drug abuse morbidity rate is observed among both men and women in age group 35-44 years old and makes up 69 men and 4 women per 100,000 population, in age group 25-34 years old the morbidity rate is also high and constitutes 64 men and 4 women per 100,000 population.

Figure 2.3: Drug abuse morbidity rate
(cases, per 100,000 population)

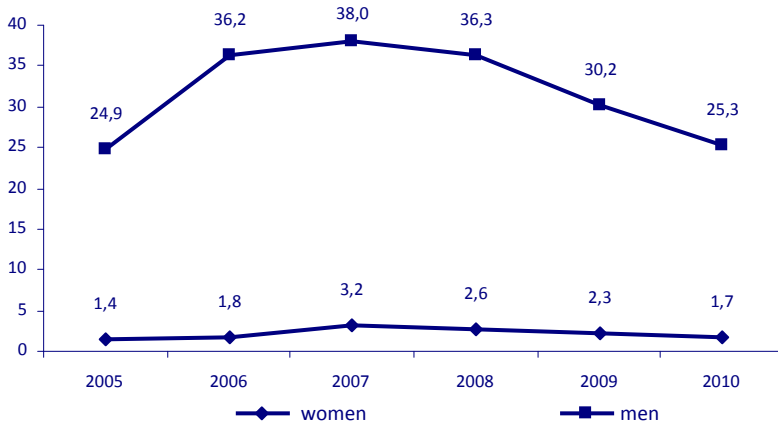
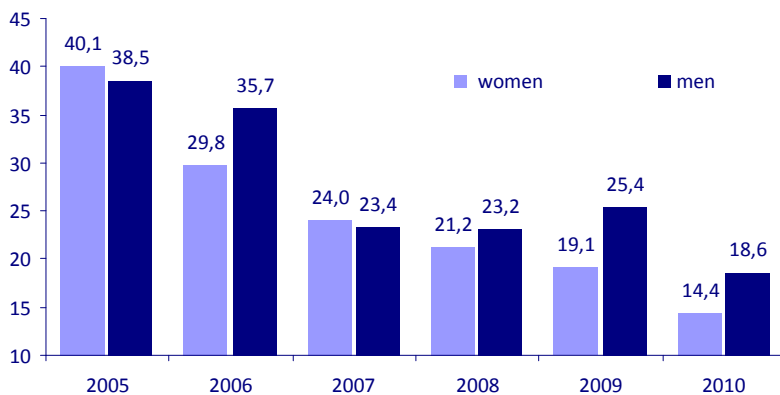
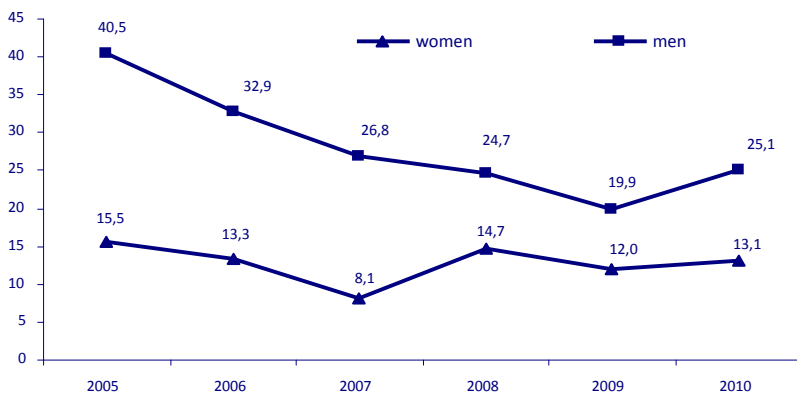


Figure 2.4: Syphilis morbidity rate
(cases, per 100,000 population)



In comparison with 2006 the syphilis morbidity rate tended to reduction in 2010, where sick women were less by factor 2.1, and men – less by factor 1.9 in calculation per 100,000 population.

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



In comparison with 2005 the syphilis morbidity rate (estimated per 100,000 population) has reduced by 31.6% across the republic on the whole in 2010. Statistical data on registered cases of gonorrhoea do not reflect true situation with gonorrhoea morbidity due to low level of medical aid appealability of and self-treatment practiced by patients.

Table 2.7: Number of HIV/AIDS cases registered by territory

(as of end of the year; people)

	2008		2009		2010	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	434	1 188	589	1 579	741	1 886
Batken oblast	12	21	13	26	14	28
Jalal Abad область	66	128	85	147	110	165
Issyk Kul oblast	5	12	8	19	8	24
Naryn oblast	-	2	1	3	1	8

EDUCATION						
Osh oblast	118	225	168	267	215	308
Talass oblast	2	5	4	11	5	15
Chui oblast	66	286	93	465	123	593
Bishkek city	93	156	113	219	139	290
Osh city	72	353	104	422	126	455

Table 2.8. Distribution of officially registered HIV/AIDS positives by channels of infection in 2010.

(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)	741	1 886	163	1 667	553	175	25	44
0-14	88	139	61	95	2	-		
15-19	22	25	1	23	21	2		
20-29	369	573	51	510	318	63		
30-39	181	823	35	740	146	83		
40-49	66	287	9	264	57	23		
50 >	15	39	6	35	9	4		

¹ Including 11 children 6-18 months; 52 children 18 months – 4 years old, and 6 children 5-14 years old.

Table 2.9: Survival rate for HAPs after antiretroviral therapy by gender in 2010.*(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:					
0-4					
girls	4	8	2	-	-
boys	16	19	12	-	-
5-14					
girls	8	3	6	1	-
boys	17	8	2	2	-
15-17					
girls	-	-	-	-	-

EDUCATION					
boys	-	-	-	-	-
18-19					
women	-	-	-	-	-
men	-	-	-	-	-
20-24					
women	1	-	-	-	-
men	-	-	-	-	-
25 >					
women	26	15	5	1	1
men	44	13	5	4	4
Including AIDS positives, years old:					
0-4					
girls	-	2	1	-	-
boys	1	-	-	-	-
5-14					
girls	-	-	-	-	-
boys	1	-	-	-	-
15-17					
girls	-	-	-	-	-
boys	-	-	-	-	-
18-19					
women	-	-	-	-	-

EDUCATION					
men	-	-	-	-	-
20-24					
women	-	-	-	-	-
men	-	-	-	-	-
25 >					
women	6	4	-	-	-
men	20	7	1	-	1

Table 2.10: Prevention of opportunistic infections in 2010.

(people)

	HAPs who take preventive medicines			
	isoniazid		cotrimocozol	
	women	men	women	men
	HAPs, years old:			
0-4	-	-	16	39
5-14	3	1	17	31
15-17	-	-	-	1
18-19	-	-	-	3
20-24	-	-	5	8
25 >	4	10	50	106

EDUCATION

Including AIDS positives, years old:

0-4	-	-	4	1
5-14	-	-	-	-
15-17	-	-	-	-
18-19	-	-	-	1
20-24	-	-	-	-
25 >	-	-	7	34

Table 2.11: Social and palliative assistance to HAPs in 2010.

(people)

	Number of persons who are delivered with:					
	social benefit		palliative assistance and care		postcontact prevention therapy	
	wome n	men	wome n	men	women	men
	<hr/>					
HAPs, years old:						
0-4	54	91	1	-	-	2
5-14	10	9	5	2	3	6
15-17	1	-	-	-	1	-
18-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	1	-	3	1	3	5
25 >	22	27	24	70	17	15

EDUCATION

Including AIDS positives, years old:

0-4	5	2	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	2	-	-	-	-
15-17	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 >	4	13	10	34	-	-

Table 2.12: Combination of infections and HIV in 2010.

(people)

		infections			
		TB	Viral Hepatitis C	Viral Hepatitis B	Syphilis
HAPs, years old:					
0-4	girls	2	1	-	-
	boys	-	5	-	-
5-14	girls	1	2	1	-
	boys	4	4	-	-
15-17	girls	-	-	-	-
	boys	-	-	-	-

		EDUCATION			
	women	-	-	-	-
18-19	men	1	-	-	-
	women	-	3	-	-
20-24	men	5	4	-	-
	women	27	32	11	4
25 >	men	274	269	72	9
Including AIDS positives, years old:					
	girls	1	-	-	-
0-4	boys	-	-	-	-
	girls	-	-	-	-
5-14	boys	1	-	-	-
	girls	-	-	-	-
15-17	boys	-	-	-	-
	women	-	-	-	-
18-19	men	1	-	-	-
	women	-	-	-	-
20-24	men	3	1	-	-
	women	16	5	-	1
25 >	men	120	39	6	1

Table 2.13: Abortions

EDUCATION						
	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Abortions¹, total	22044	20035	21884	20800	22088	21675
per 1000 women ²	17.2	14.0	15.0	14.2	14.7	14.3
Out of total number of abortions, in %						
spontaneous	35.9	29.7	31.8	30.7	29.5	32.1
induced	28.8	14.6	15.0	17.3	18.1	27.9
medical indications	3.8	3.1	4.0	5.1	6.9	5.4
social indications	-	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.1
criminal	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
non-specified	0.3	14.1	8.0	8.6	8.6	-
mini-abortions	27.7	36.6	39.1	36.5	34.9	33.5

¹ including mini-abortions.

² women 15-49 years old.

³ Since 2010 including abortions done before and older 12 weeks of gestation age.

Figure 2.6: Number of childbirths and abortions
(per 1000 women 15-49years old)

EDUCATION

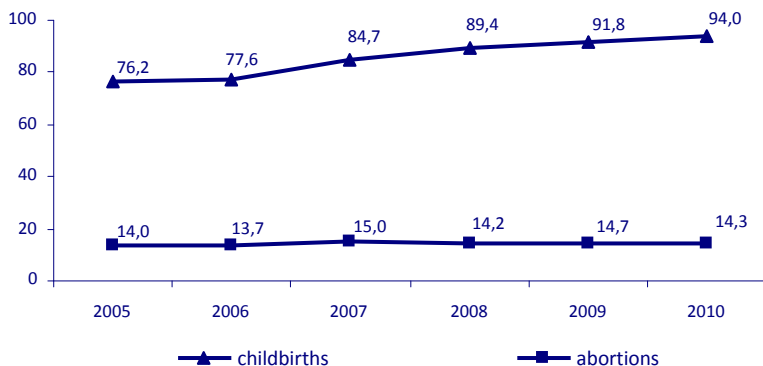


Table 2.14: Anemia morbidity

(per 100,000 population of relevant age, cases)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Registered cases of anemia	2,951.4	3,039.0	2,998.2	2,755.4	2,672.3	2,749.5
including:						
children 0- 14 years old	3,398.9	3,385.3	3,680.6	3,400.7	3,439.9	3,615.4
adults and adolescents (15 years and older)	2,716.8	2,884.0	2,701.4	2,477.0	2,341.5	2,374.0

Figure 2.7: Anemia diagnosed for the first time

(cases, per 100,000 population of relevant age)

EDUCATION

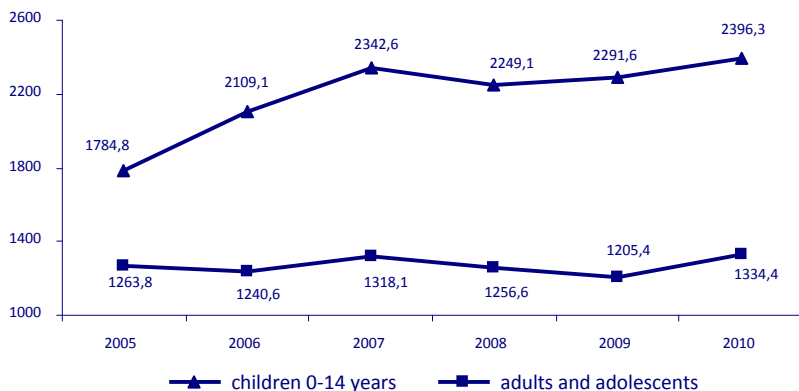


Table 2.15: Number of health providers by their specialization in 2010.
(people)

	women	men
Number of physicians - total	8 589	4 760
Therapeutics:	3 193	718
physicians	605	186
Surgery:	441	1 661
oncology	40	53
surgeons	70	504
Obstetrician gynecologists	965	60
Ophthalmologists	205	53
Otolaryngologists	135	95
Neuropathologists	289	119
Psychiatrists	228	98
Phthisiatricians	177	72

EDUCATION

STI and skin specialists	85	68
Roentgenologists and radiologists	126	77
Dentists	424	641
Pediatricians	645	92
Remedial gym and sport specialists	24	4
Sanitary and epidemic control physicians	451	217
Number of secondary health providers		
- total	27 846	1 857
Midwives	2 044	2
Medical assistants	1 279	509
Nurses	21 418	366
Medical and laboratory assistants	1 580	35
X-ray laboratory assistants and X-ray technicians	279	100

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
<i>Total, people</i>						
Number of persons recognized as disabled for the first time						
<i>(adult population) - total</i>	9 033	12 193	11 459	10 223	11 623	14 437
included:						
women	3 770	5 591	5 118	4 651	5 269	6 479
men	5 263	6 602	6 341	5 572	6 354	7 958
Number of persons recognized as disabled for the first time						
<i>(children < 18 years old) - total</i>	...	3 117	2 747	2 796	3 116	3 943
included:						
girls	...	1 325	1 202	1 249	1 304	1 756
boys	...	1 792	1 545	1 547	1 812	2 187
<i>Per 10,000 population</i>						
Number of persons recognized as disabled for the first time						
<i>(adult population) - total</i>	18	24	22	20	22	32
included:						
women	15	22	19	18	19	23
men	22	26	25	22	24	30

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

	2008		2009		2010	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Recognized as disabled for the first time						
<i>(adult population)</i>						
total, people	4 651	5 572	5 269	6 354	6 479	7 958
pro cent	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
occupation related damage,						
professional disease,						
accident mitigation on Chernobyl Nuclear Plant	0,1	0,7	0,1	0,7	0,1	0,7
from birth	6,7	6,6	6,1	6,4	6,1	6,2
among military servants	0,4	2,0	0,1	1,3	0,1	1,2

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
(people)

	Bcero	Urban area		Rural area	
		girls	boys	girls	boys
2000	45 768	15 557	16 577	6 702	6 932
2005	54 365	19 195	20 542	7 526	7 102
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

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

	Total	included		Proportion to total number of pupils, in %	
		girls	boys	girls	boys
2000/2001	115 381	56 185	59 196	48.7	51.3

EDUCATION					
2005/2006	102 761	50 024	52 737	48.7	51.3
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

Table 3.3: Number of pupils in day-time comprehensive schools by gender and territory

(as of the beginning of academic year, people)

	2000/2001		2005/2006		2007/2008	
	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys
Kyrgyz Republic	552 541	564 471	553 939	562 774	535 308	544 753
Batken oblast	49 583	53 103	49 895	51 499	48 540	50 153
Jalal Abad oblast	112 716	113 566	116 275	118 461	112 810	115 189
Issyk Kul oblast	47 043	51 738	47 809	48 947	45 474	46 634
Naryn oblast	33 743	33 480	32 293	33 316	30 552	31 382

EDUCATION						
Osh oblast	152 477	154 486	123 558	126 429	118 471	121 777
Talass oblast	25 861	25 767	25 722	25 643	24 660	25 115
Chui oblast	78 403	79 632	74 915	76 149	72 190	73 165
Bishkek city	52 715	52 699	55 944	54 039	55 715	54 545
Osh city ¹	...	...	27 528	28 291	26 896	26 793

	2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011	
	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys
Кыргызская Республика	522 615	531 053	511 848	524 986	502 947	515 921
Batken oblast	47 580	49 511	46 284	48 142	45 852	48 039
Jalal Abad oblast	109 226	111 366	107 278	110 097	104 257	107 367
Issyk Kul oblast	44 682	45 641	43 250	43 551	42 810	43 151
Naryn oblast	29 456	29 917	28 632	29 682	28 318	29 218
Osh oblast	114 572	117 549	112 198	115 414	110 298	113 892
Talass oblast	24 506	24 999	23 250	24 208	23 124	23 809
Chui oblast	70 211	71 314	68 920	71 187	58 396	71 143
Bishkek city	56 401	54 796	56 726	56 489	57 519	56 260
Osh city ¹	25 981	25 960	25 310	26 216	22 373	23 042

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 the beginning of 2010/2011 academic year)

	Total	included		
		1-4 grades	5-9 grades	10-11 grades
Total, people	1 018 868	396 144	497 867	124 857
girls	502 947	193 254	243 842	65 851
boys	515 921	202 890	254 025	59 006
Share in total number of pupils, in %				
girls	49,4	48,8	49,0	52,7
boys	50,6	51,2	51,0	47,3

There is a declining tendency in the number of children covered by secondary school education, particularly among boys (47.3%). Girls more often get education within framework of senior secondary school (52.7%).

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

	2000/	2005/	2007/	2008/	2009/	2010/
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EDUCATION

	2001	2006	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of students in						
Vocational lyceums						
(colleges)	26 541	28 623	28 835	29 993	31 010	31 225
included:						
girls	9 535	10 107	9 141	9 659	9 415	9 203
boys	17 006	18 516	19 694	20 334	21 595	22 022
Number of students in						
Secondary professional						
educational institutions	26 415	35 580	43 413	48 991	59 555	64 287
included:						
girls	17 252	22 270	26 811	29 106	34 306	37 417
boys	9 163	13 310	16 602	19 885	25 249	26 870
Number of students in						
higher educational						
institutions ¹	188 820	231 095	250 460	243 028	233 605	230 379
included:						
women	95 734	128 449	141 071	135 370	128 428	123 769
men	93 086	102 646	109 389	107 658	105 177	106 610

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 the beginning of academic year, people)*

	Total	included		Proportion to total number of teachers, in %	
		women	men	women	men
2000/2001	71 861	54 376	17 485	75,7	24,3
2005/2006	74 186	58 878	15 308	79,4	20,6
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

Table 3.7: Number of teachers in educational institutions*(as of the beginning of academic year, people)*

	2000/ 2001	2005/ 2006	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011
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Number of teachers in

professional lyceums

(colleges)¹

2 959 3 228 3 305 3 516 3 165 3 608

included:

EDUCATION						
women	1 260	1 370	1 396	1 607	1 404	1 523
men	1 699	1 858	1 909	1 909	1 761	2 085
Number of teachers in Secondary professional						
educational institutions	2 171	3 273	3 410	4 070	4 807	5 011
included:						
women	1 475	2 184	2 384	2 799	3 366	3 496
men	696	1 089	1 026	1 271	1 441	1 515
Number of teachers in higher educational						
institutions	9 960	13 492	14 400	13 025	12 678	12 057
included:						
women	3 673	7 528	8 019	7 256	7 268	6 875
men	6 287	5 964	6 381	5 769	5 410	5 182

¹ Included management and engineering-pedagogical staff.

Table 3.8: Pupils and students graduated

Total	included		Proportion, in %	
	girls	boys	girls	boys

EDUCATION

2000

	35 270	18 215	17 055	51.6	48.4
Basic school (9 grades)					
Secondary school (11 grades)	69 973	38 028	31 945	54.3	45.7
Secondary professional educational institutions	7 628	4 787	2 841	62.8	37.2
Higher educational institutions	17 896	9 452	8 444	52.8	47.2

2005

	102 248	50 934	51 314	49.8	50.2
Basic school (9 grades)					
Secondary school (11 grades)	74 291	39 572	34 719	53.3	46.7
Secondary professional educational institutions	8 343	5 397	2 946	64.7	35.3
Higher educational institutions	32 854	18 628	14 226	56.7	43.3

2007

	101 199	50 500	50 699	49.9	50.1
Basic school (9 grades)					
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

	97 945	48 941	49 004	50.0	50.0
Basic school (9 grades)					
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

EDUCATION					
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

Table 3.9: Distribution of students in secondary vocational institutions by category of majors

(as of the beginning of 2010/2011 academic year)

	In %		Proportion to total number of students, in %	
	women	men	women	men
	Total	100,0	100,0	58,2	41,8
Natural sciences	0.1	0.0	93.8	6.2

EDUCATION

Humanitarian and social sciences	5.7	16.9	32.2	67.8
Education	13.6	4.3	81.6	18.4
Health	32.7	7.0	86.7	13.3
Culture and art	3.2	2.7	62.2	37.8
Economics and management	29.2	25.8	61.2	38.8
Chemical technology	0.0	0.1	36.4	63.6
Geology and minerals prospecting	-	0.2	-	100.0
Minerals mining	0.0	1.5	1.5	98.5
Energy	0.7	5.0	16.9	83.1
Machinery construction and steel processing	-	0.4	-	100.0
Technological machinery and equipment	0.4	7.3	6.2	93.8
Electric machinery	0.0	1.2	5.3	94.7
Electronic engineering, crystal devices	0.9	2.5	34.7	65.3
IT	3.3	4.8	48.9	51.1
Service	1.3	1.0	64.7	35.3
Transportation operation	1.1	5.8	21.0	79.0
Forestry processing and reproduction	0.1	0.4	21.4	78.6
Food production technology	1.1	1.1	58.5	41.5
Consumer goods production technology	4.3	0.4	93.5	6.5
Civil works and architecture	0.5	4.9	12.1	87.9
Geodesy and mapping	0.1	0.5	27.6	72.4
Agriculture and fishery	1.0	4.8	22.2	77.8
Environment and life sustenance	0.3	1.4	23.6	76.4

EDUCATION				
Metrology, standardization, and quality control	0.1	0.0	79.2	20.8

Table 3.10: Distribution of students in higher educational institutions by category of majors

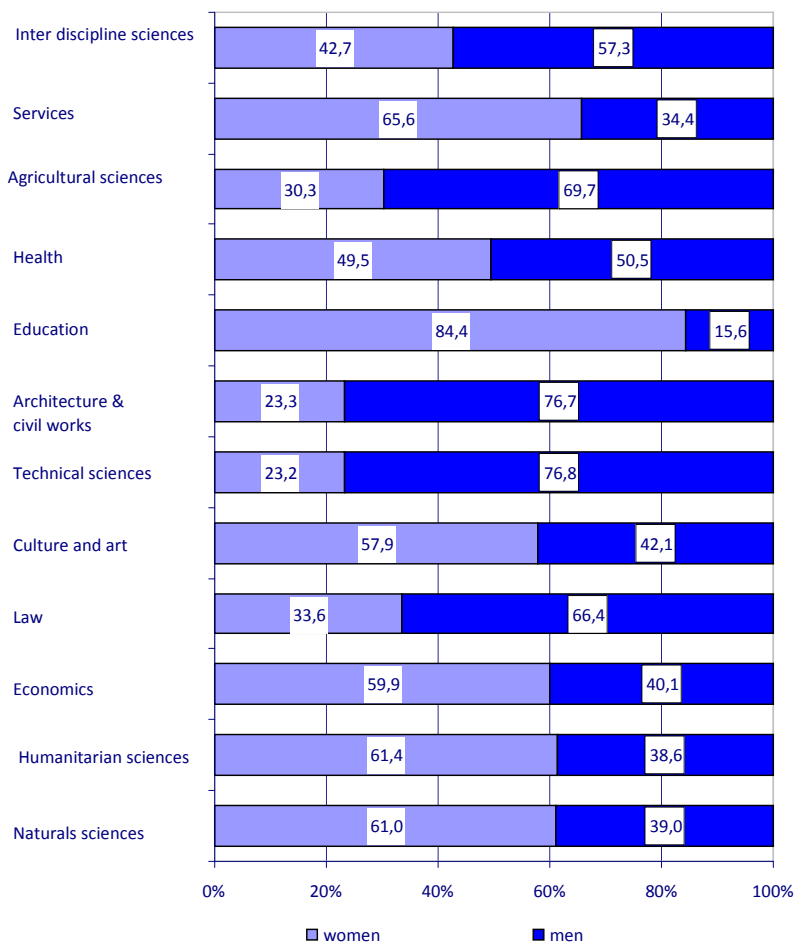
(as of the beginning of 2010/2011 academic year)

	In %		Proportion to total number of students, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Total	100,0	100,0	53,7	46,3
Included by majors:				
Humanitarian sciences	8.2	5.9	61.7	38.3
Education	26.4	5.7	84.4	15.6
Art	0.9	0.8	57.9	42.1
Agricultural sciences	0.4	1.0	31.2	68.8
Social and behavioral sciences	10.8	6.4	66.2	33.8
Mass media and information	2.5	2.1	58.4	41.6
Business and management	25.3	19.7	59.9	40.1
Law	5.9	13.5	33.6	66.4
Life sciences	0.4	0.1	86.6	13.4
Physical sciences	0.7	0.4	68.5	31.5

EDUCATION				
Mathematics and statistics	0.3	0.1	68.5	31.5
IT	3.4	5.6	41.5	58.5
Engineering	5.2	13.3	31.2	68.8
Production and processing	0.5	1.3	29.3	70.7
Architecture and civil works	1.1	4.2	23.3	76.7
Veterinary	0.2	0.5	28.5	71.5
Health	4.1	4.8	49.5	50.5
Services	0.8	0.5	65.6	34.4
Transportation	0.6	7.8	7.8	92.2
Environment protection	0.9	1.6	38.9	61.1
Security service	1.6	4.7	28.0	72.0

Figure 3.1: Distribution of students in higher educational institutions by majors
(as of the beginning of 2010/2011 academic year, in %)

EDUCATION



As of beginning of 2010/2011 academic year, women constituted 54.0% of all students in higher educational institutions. A share of female students is traditionally high in following specialties: life sciences – 86.6%, education – 84.4%, mathematics and physical sciences – 68.5%, social and behavioral sciences – 66.2%, services – 65.6%, humanitarian sciences – 61.7%, while their share in transportation major makes up 7.8%, and in architecture and civil works – 23.3 %.

Table 3.11: Distribution of post-graduate students by sciences in 2010.

EDUCATION

	In %		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Total				
people	1 412	887		
pro cent	100.0	100.0	61.4	38.6
included by sciences:				
physics and mathematics	2.8	4.8	47.6	52.4
chemistry	1.7	0.8	77.4	22.6
biology	2.7	4.6	48.1	51.9
technical agriculture	11.3	15.4	53.9	46.1
history	0.5	2.2	25.9	74.1
economics philosophy	5.2	3.4	70.9	29.1
philology	14.1	13.5	62.4	37.6
geography	6.3	7.0	58.9	41.1
law	15.9	7.8	76.5	23.5
pedagogy	0.3	-	100.0	
health	6.0	11.2	46.2	53.8
veterinary	7.4	4.6	71.7	28.3
study of art	6.9	7.3	59.9	40.1
architecture	3.5	2.2	71.4	28.6
	-	-	-	-
	0.6	0.9	52.9	47.1

EDUCATION				
psychology	3.8	1.6	79.4	20.6
sociology	1.3	1.1	65.5	34.5
policy studies	3.6	3.4	63.0	37.0
culturology	0.1	0.6	28.6	71.4
earth studies	5.9	7.3	56.4	43.6
other sciences	-	0.1	-	100.0

Table 3.12: Distribution of doctoral students by sciences in 2010.

	In %		Proportion, in %	
	men	women	men	women
Total				
people		34		
pro cent	41	100.0	54.7	45.3
included by sciences:				
physics and mathematics	2.4	5.9	33.3	66.7
chemistry	-	-	-	-
biology	2.4	-	100.0	-
technical	2.4	17.6	14.3	85.7

EDUCATION

agriculture	4.9	-	100.0	-
history	14.6	5.9	75.0	25.0
economics	21.9	17.6	60.0	40.0
philosophy	7.3	2.9	75.0	25.0
philology	4.9	8.8	40.0	60.0
law	7.3	2.9	75.0	25.0
pedagogy	-	-	-	-
health	19.5	14.7	61.5	38.5
veterinary	-	2.9	-	100.0
psychology	-	-	-	-
sociology	7.3	-	100.0	-
policy studies	-	11.8	-	100.0
earth studies	4.9	8.8	40.0	60.0

4. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

This Section presents data characterizing gender distribution of economically active population, employed and unemployed persons, and differences in labor 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 Labor in 2006-2010. 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 Labor, Employment, and Migration (2006-2010). Data on the number of employees in small enterprises, their salaries were based on the official statistical reports (2006, 2010).

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.

Labor 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.

Table 4.1: Distribution of economically active population employed and unemployed¹

(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; '000 population)

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	population					
	women	men	women	men	women	men
2009						
Economically active population - total	1024.4	1395.7	387.1	468.4	637.3	927.3
including:						
employed		1292.2	344.7	421.6	579.5	870.6
	924.2					
unemployed		103.5	42.4	46.8		56.7
	100.2				57.8	
Economically inactive population - total	904.8	432.6	358.2	169.0		263.5
					546.6	
including:						
students, pupils		212.6	118.5	94.8	145.9	117.8
	264.4					
retirees		128.5	101.4	46.8	160.6	81.7
	262.0					

CRIME RATE						
housekeepers		21.6	114.4	7.0	196.6	14.6
	311.0					
others		69.9	23.9	20.4	43.4	49.5
	67.3					
	53.1	76.3	51.9	73.5	53.8	77.9
Labour force participation rate, in %						
Employment rate, in %	47.9	70.7	46.3	66.1	48.9	73.1
Unemployment 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:						
employed		1317.7	343.3	426.2	582.7	891.5
	926.0					
		110.1	47.1	46.7		63.4
unemployed	102.2				55.1	
Economically inactive population - total	937.0	435.2	362.1	170.8		264.4
					575.0	
including:						
students, pupils		220.5	110.7	94.5	154.1	126.0
	265.2					
retirees		132.2	101.2	47.5	170.4	84.7
	271.6					
housekeepers		18.0	126.8	7.8	198.3	10.2
	325.1					
others		64.5	23.4	21.0	51.8	43.5
	75.2					
	52.3	76.6	51.9	73.5	52.6	78.3
Labour force participation rate, in %						
Employment rate, in %	47.1	70.7	45.6	66.2	48.0	73.1
Unemployment rate, in %	9.9	7.7	12.1	9.9	8.6	6.6

¹This and next tables have data from the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour (2009-2010), which were given for population 15 years old and older.

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		Urban		Rural	
	population					
	women	men	women	women	men	women
2009						
Kyrgyz Republic	41.7	58.3	45.0	55.0	40.0	60.0
Batken oblast	37.8	62.2	42.0	58.0	36.3	63.7
Jalal Abad oblast	41.5	58.5	42.0	58.0	41.4	58.6
Issyk Kul oblast	40.1	59.9	43.0	57.0	39.1	60.9
Naryn oblast	31.6	68.4	45.1	54.9	29.3	70.7
Osh oblast ¹	39.3	60.7	38.8	61.2	39.5	60.5
Talass oblast	43.4	56.6	46.5	53.5	42.9	57.1
Chui oblast	43.6	56.4	46.3	53.7	43.0	57.0
Bishkek city	48.2	51.8	48.2	51.8	...	...
2010						

CRIME RATE						
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	...	...

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 %)

	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kyrgyz Republic	42.9	42.2	43.0	42.3	41.9
Batken oblast	42.4	43.2	41.6	39.9	39.4
Jalal Abad oblast	44.3	43.7	44.7	42.2	40.9
Issyk Kul oblast	42.4	41.2	41.1	40.9	41.6
Naryn oblast	34.9	34.3	34.6	33.4	32.6
Osh oblast ¹	42.6	41.1	42.4	39.9	39.9

CRIME RATE					
Talass oblast	41.9	43.2	43.8		
				43.8	43.0
Chui oblast	42.9	42.6	42.5		
				44.1	43.2
Bishkek city	44.2	43.7	45.8		
				47.9	47.6

¹Including Osh city.

Table 4.4: Labour force participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by territory in 2010.

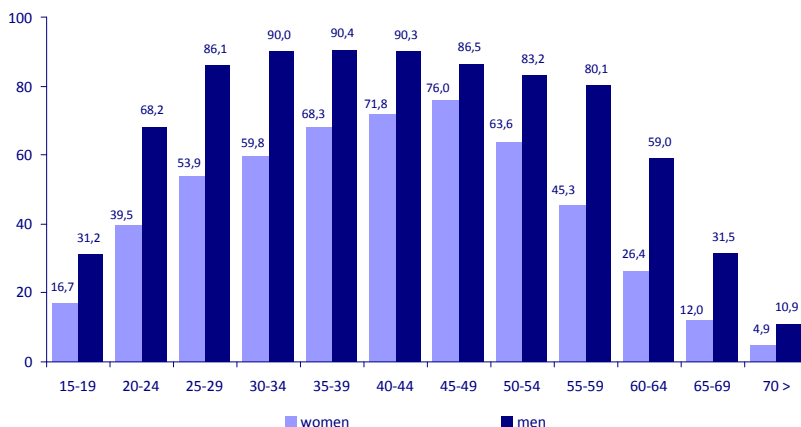
(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; in %)

	Labour force participation rate		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	women	men	women	women	men	women
Kyrgyz Republic	52.3	76.6	47.1	70.7	9.9	7.7
Batken oblast	48.0	73.0	40.4	67.7	15.8	7.2
Jalal Abad oblast	52.1	76.6	47.4	71.2	8.9	7.1
Issyk Kul oblast	50.6	73.9	45.5	66.3	10.1	10.3
	35.8	72.5	30.6	66.5	14.7	8.2
Naryn oblast Osh oblast ¹	52.3	80.7	48.2	76.0	7.8	5.9
Talass oblast	61.3	82.0	58.1	78.0	5.2	4.9
Chui oblast	54.0	75.7	47.9	68.7	11.4	9.3
Bishkek city	55.6	74.3	49.7	67.3	10.6	9.5

¹Including Osh city.

Figure 4.1: Labour force participation rate by age groups in 2010.

(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, 55-59 and 60-64 years old. Women in these age groups are likely to leave their job due to a birth of the child and taking care of grandchildren. But age groups 40-49 years old demonstrate an approaching of these rates. As a rule, women in this age group have already grown-up children and return to their labour activity.

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	Urban	Rural
-------	-------	-------

CRIME RATE

population

	women	men	women	women	men	women
--	-------	-----	-------	-------	-----	-------

2009

Employed - total	100	100	100	100	100	100
-------------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Including hours worked per week:

1-20	25.4	18.4	5.8	2.9	37.1	25.9
------	------	------	-----	-----	------	------

21-30	11.3	8.5	5.4	3.4	14.8	10.9
-------	------	-----	-----	-----	------	------

31-40	37.1	38.6	51.2	48.5	28.7	33.8
-------	------	------	------	------	------	------

41-50	19.2	26.3	28.7	34.9	13.5	22.1
-------	------	------	------	------	------	------

51 >	4.6	7.4	7.1	9.6	3.0	6.3
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

temporarily absent	2.4	0.9	1.8	0.7	2.8	1.0
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Hours worked per week in average
per one employed person

	32.3	36.2	40.7	43.2	27.4	32.8
--	------	------	------	------	------	------

2010

Employed - total	100	100	100	100	100	100
-------------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Including hours worked per week:

1-20	26.2	19.2	5.8	2.9	38.2	26.9
------	------	------	-----	-----	------	------

21-30	10.1	8.0	5.4	3.5	13.0	10.1
-------	------	-----	-----	-----	------	------

31-40	37.1	41.0	50.2	49.3	29.4	35.9
-------	------	------	------	------	------	------

41-50	19.6	24.6	29.1	35.1	14.0	19.5
-------	------	------	------	------	------	------

51 >	4.5	6.5	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
---	------	------	------	------	------	------

The average working time per week for males is 3.3 hours longer than for females. 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 directives, annul their decisions; who represent a state (government) providing executive power; who deliver counseling 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 forth 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.

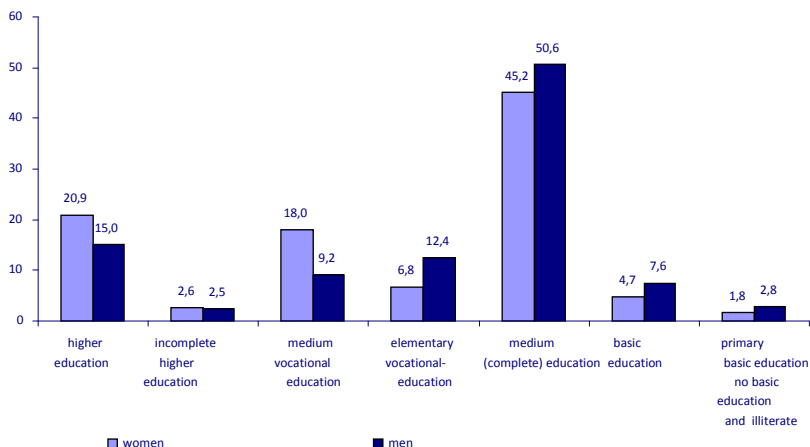
The group “**Employees in service sector, housing and public utilities, trade sector, and related types of activity**” involves occupations that require knowledge and practice needed for delivery of personal service related to household keeping, catering, personal care, travel, body and property guarding, 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 (business).

Figure 4.2: Distribution of employed population by gender and education level in 2010.

(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 2010 the share of women with higher professional education constitutes 21% in total employed population, the share of men – 15%, 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 7% in total female employed population.

Figure 4.3: Distribution of employed population by occupation group and gender in 2010.
(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; in % against total)

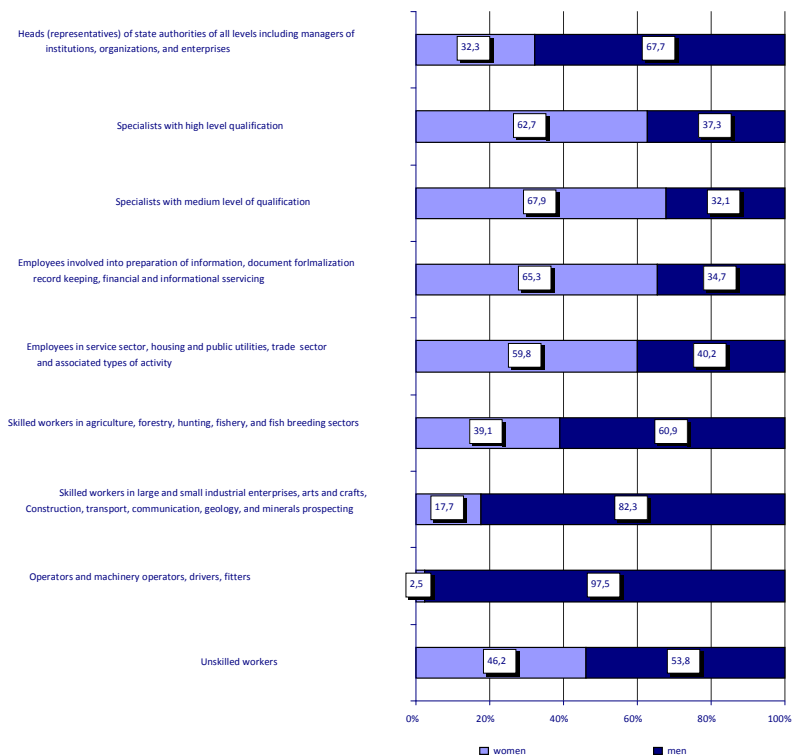


Table 4.6: Share of women in total employed population by types of economic activity
(based on data of "Employment and Unemployment" Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Households Budget and Labour; in %)

CRIME RATE

	200 5	200 7	200 8	200 9	201 0
Total	42.4	41.9	42.5	41.7	41.3
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery	41.2	41.9	42.7	40.5	39.0
Mining industry	8.9	6.1	9.0	13.2	13.9
Processing industry	44.8	44.4	45.1	46.9	49.4
Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water	22.2	18.8	19.3	18.1	17.0
Construction	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.1
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs	48.9	48.8	51.4	50.6	50.1
Hotels and restaurants services	65.1	61.3	64.8	68.7	71.0
Transport and communication	16.6	16.1	14.3	11.7	11.4
Financial activities	54.9	63.9	55.7	51.1	48.6
Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers	45.5	45.0	41.2	43.1	37.6
Public administration	34.1	36.9	36.7	40.5	42.7
Education	72.4	75.5	76.0	76.6	76.6
Health sector and social services	76.2	79.5	78.4	79.6	80.3
Municipal, social, and personal services	47.2	50.0	55.3	58.2	56.6
Housekeeping services	44.3	34.0	39.0	46.4	32.6

Table 4.7: Distribution of employed population by employment status, types of economic activity, and gender in 2010

CRIME RATE

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

	Employed population		including			
			for hire		not for hire	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
	'000 people					
Total	926.0	1317.7	543.5	734.0	382.5	583.7
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery	272.7	426.3	10.7	37.4	262.1	388.9
Mining industry	2.4	15.1	2.4	14.7	0.0	0.4
Processing industry	86.3	88.3	76.2	78.2	10.1	10.1
Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water	7.0	34.3	7.0	33.7	0.0	0.7
Construction	9.9	230.2	9.2	205.6	0.7	24.6
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs	169.1	168.3	72.8	88.3	96.3	80.1
Hotels and restaurants services	58.7	24.0	54.8	22.0	3.9	2.0
Transport and communication	16.8	130.7	16.5	62.1	0.3	68.6
Financial activities	8.9	9.4	8.9	9.4	...	...
Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers	22.0	36.4	21.4	33.1	0.6	3.4
Public administration	42.7	57.3	42.7	57.3	...	...
Education	131.7	40.1	130.3	40.0	1.4	0.2
Health sector and social services	59.8	14.6	59.1	14.2	0.7	0.4

CRIME RATE

	Employed population		including			
			for hire		not for hire	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Municipal, social, and personal services	27.6	21.1	21.1	16.7	6.5	4.4
Housekeeping services	10.2	21.0	10.2	21.0	...	...
Extraterritorial organizations	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	...	...

in % against total

Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and	29.5	32.4	2.0	5.1	68.5	66.6

CRIME RATE

	Employed population		including			
			for hire		not for hire	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
fishery						
Mining industry	0.3	1.1	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.1
Processing industry	9.3	6.7	14.0	10.7	2.6	1.7
Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water	0.8	2.6	1.3	4.6	0.0	0.1
Construction	1.1	17.5	1.7	28.0	0.2	4.2
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs	18.3	12.8	13.4	12.0	25.2	13.7
Hotels and restaurants services	6.3	1.8	10.1	3.0	1.0	0.3
Transport and communication	1.8	9.9	3.0	8.5	0.1	11.8
Financial activities	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.3	...	...
Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers	2.4	2.8	3.9	4.5	0.2	0.6
Public administration	4.6	4.3	7.8	7.8	...	...
Education	14.2	3.0	24.0	5.4	0.4	0.0
Health sector and social services	6.5	1.1	10.9	1.9	0.2	0.1
Municipal, social, and personal services	3.0	1.6	3.9	2.3	1.7	0.8
Housekeeping services	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.9	...	...
	Proportion, in %					
Total	41.3	58.7	42.5	57.5	39.6	60.4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery	39.0	61.0	22.2	77.8	40.3	59.7

CRIME RATE

	Employed population		including			
			for hire		not for hire	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Mining industry	13.9	86.1	14.1	85.9	5.5	94.5
Processing industry	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.6	49.8	50.2
Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water	17.0	83.0	17.2	82.8	3.8	96.2
Construction	4.1	95.9	4.3	95.7	2.8	97.2
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs	50.1	49.9	45.2	54.8	54.6	45.4
Hotels and restaurants services	71.0	29.0	71.3	28.7	66.3	33.7
Transport and communication	11.4	88.6	21.0	79.0	0.4	99.6

CRIME RATE						
	Employed population		including			
			for hire		not for hire	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Financial activities	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.4	...	...
Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers	37.6	62.4	39.3	60.7	14.7	85.3
Public administration	42.7	57.3	42.7	57.3	...	...
Education	76.6	23.4	76.5	23.5	89.2	10.8
Health sector and social services	80.3	19.7	80.6	19.4	61.3	38.7
Municipal, social, and personal services	56.6	43.4	55.8	44.2	59.5	40.5
Housekeeping services	32.6	67.4	32.6	67.4	...	...
Extraterritorial organizations	34.7	65.3	34.7	65.3	...	...

Table 4.8: Distribution of employees of small enterprises by territory

	'000 people				proportion, in %			
	2006		2010		2006		2010	
	wome n	men	wome n	men	wome n	men	wome n	men
	Kyrgyz Republic	15.3	29.5	17.1	33.0	34.2	65.8	34.1	65.9

	CRIME RATE							
Batken oblast	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.1	18.2	81.8	21.4	78.6
Jalal Abad oblast	0.6	2.1	0.8	2.3	22.2	77.8	25.8	74.2
Issyk Kul oblast		2.0	0.8	1.7		71.4	32.0	68.0
Naryn oblast	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.4	28.6	76.9	22.2	77.8
Osh oblast	0.4	2.1	0.5		16.0	84.0	20.0	
Talass oblast	0.2	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.9	22.2	77.8	25.0
Chui oblast	2.4	4.8	2.5	5.1	33.3	66.7	32.9	67.1
Bishkek city	9.4	13.5	10.7	15.8	41.0	59.0	40.4	59.6
Osh city	1.0	2.4	0.9	2.7	29.4	70.6	25.0	75.0

In comparison with 2006 the number of employees in small business in 2010 has increased by 11.8% and constituted 50.1 thousands people.

The number of women employed in small enterprises in 2010 has made up 17.1 thousands people and increased by 11.8% (in comparison with 2006), their proportion in total number of employees in small enterprises virtually did not change in comparison with 2006 and constituted 34.1% in 2010.

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

	'000 people				proportion, in %			
	2006		2010		2006		2010	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men

CRIME RATE

Total	15.3	29.5	17.1	33.0	34.2	65.8	34.1	65.9
including:								
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishery	0.7	2.2	0.6	2.0	24.1	75.9	23.1	76.9
Mining industry	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.1	14.3	85.7	15.4	84.6
Processing industry	4.9	8.4	4.5	8.8	36.8	63.2	33.8	66.2
Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.1	27.3	72.7	26.7	73.3
Construction	1.3	6.4	1.7	6.8	16.9	83.1	20.0	80.0
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs	3.4	4.8	3.7	5.0	41.5	58.5	42.5	57.5
Hotels and restaurants services	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	62.5	37.5	62.5	37.5
Transport and communication	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.8	41.7	58.3	37.9	62.1
Financial activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers	2.3	3.4	3.2	4.8	40.4	59.6	40.0	60.0
Education	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Health sector and social services	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	60.0	40.0	57.1	42.9
Municipal, social, and personal services	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	36.4	63.6	44.4	55.6

Decreased share of women employed in small business in 2010 in comparison with 2006 was observed in processing industry, transport and communication, health sector, and social services.

A significant share of men employed in small enterprises in 2010 fell on mining industry – 84.6%, construction – 80.0%, agriculture – 76.9%, generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water – 73.3%, and transport and communication – 62.1%.

Table 4.10: Distribution of employees by types of enterprises, sectors, and gender in 2010.

	Number of employees,			Proportion of women, in %
	'000 people			
	total	including		
		women	men	
Total	183.8	61.6	122.2	33.5
small	50.2	17.1	33.0	34.1
medium	38.5	12.4	26.1	32.2
large	95.1	32.0	63.1	33.6
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	9.2	2.6	6.6	28.3
small	2.6	0.6	2.0	23.1
medium	2.7	0.7	2.0	25.9
large	3.9	1.3	2.6	33.3
Fishery, fish breeding	0.1	...	0.1	...
small	0.1	...	0.1	...
medium	...	...	...	...

CRIME RATE				
large	...	...	...	...
Industry and construction	92.1	24.7	67.4	26.8
small	24.6	6.8	17.8	27.6
medium	19.9	5.5	14.4	27.6
large	47.6	12.4	35.2	26.1
Services	82.4	34.3	48.1	41.6
small	22.9	9.7	13.2	42.4
medium	16.0	6.3	9.7	39.4
large	43.5	18.3	25.2	42.1

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).

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

	'000 people				proportion, in %			
	2006		2010		2006		2010	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	69.4	132.3	61.6	122.2	34.4	65.6	33.5	66.5
small	15.3	29.5	17.1	33.0	34.2	65.8	34.1	65.9
medium	13.7	29.4	12.4	26.1	31.8	68.2	32.2	67.8
large ¹	40.4	73.3	32.0	63.1	35.5	64.5	33.6	66.4
Batken oblast	1.3	5.3	1.2	5.3	19.7	80.3	18.5	81.5
small	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.1	18.2	81.8	21.4	78.6
medium	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.6	16.7	83.3	20.0	80.0
large	0.9	3.5	0.5	2.6	20.5	79.5	16.1	83.9
Jalal Abad oblast	7.2	15.3	5.1	15.3	32.0	68.0	25.0	75.0
small	0.6	2.1	0.8	2.3	22.2	77.8	25.8	74.2
medium	1.2	3.5	0.7	2.4	25.5	74.5	22.6	77.4
large	5.4	9.7	3.5	10.6	35.8	64.2	24.8	75.2
Issyk Kul oblast	3.4	9.5	3.2	8.0	26.4	73.6	28.6	71.4
small	0.8	2.0	0.8	1.7	28.6	71.4	32.0	68.0
medium	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.8	32.0	68.0	28.0	72.0
large	1.8	5.7	1.6	4.5	24.0	76.0	26.2	73.8
Naryn oblast	0.7	2.5	0.7	2.3	21.9	78.1	23.3	76.7

CRIME RATE									
small	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.4	23.1	76.9	22.2	77.8	
medium	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	25.0	75.0	30.0	70.0	
large	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	25.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	
Osh oblast	2.8	7.5	1.2	4.8	27.2	72.8	20.0	80.0	
small	0.4	2.1	0.5	2.0	16.0	84.0	20.0	80.0	
medium	0.2	1.1	0.5	1.6	15.4	84.6	23.8	76.2	
large	2.2	4.3	0.2	1.2	33.8	66.2	14.3	85.7	
Talass oblast	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.8	28.6	71.4	25.0	75.0	
small	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	22.2	77.8	25.0	75.0	
medium	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	30.0	70.0	28.6	71.4	
large	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	50.0	50.0	20.0	80.0	
Chui oblast	14.4	27.5	10.4	19.7	34.4	65.6	34.6	65.4	
small	2.4	4.8	2.5	5.1	33.3	66.7	32.9	67.1	
medium	3.5	7.5	3.0	6.2	31.8	68.2	32.6	67.4	
large	8.5	15.2	4.9	8.4	35.9	64.1	36.8	63.2	
Bishkek city	33.7	49.8	32.1	47.9	40.4	59.6	40.1	59.9	
small	9.4	13.5	10.7	15.8	41.0	59.0	40.4	59.6	
medium	6.9	11.3	6.4	10.3	37.9	62.1	38.3	61.7	
large	17.4	24.9	15.0	21.8	41.1	58.9	40.8	59.2	
Osh city	4.8	10.1	1.9	10.2	32.2	67.8	15.7	84.3	
small	1.0	2.4	0.9	2.7	29.4	70.6	25.0	75.0	
medium	0.3	1.7	0.3	1.1	15.0	85.0	21.4	78.6	
large	3.4	6.1	0.7	6.4	35.8	64.2	9.9	90.1	

¹Including enterprises without regional division.

Table 4.12: Number of heads in active enterprises¹ by types of economic activity

(people; as of 01.01.2011)

	Total , people		proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Total	103 621	351 132	22,8	77,2
Agriculture, hunting	57 845	273 951	17,4	82,6
Forestry, and fishery	9	76	10,6	89,4
Mining industry	27	210	11,4	88,6
Processing industry	3027	6818	30,7	69,3
Generating and distribution of electric energy, gas, and water	18	273	6,2	93,8
Construction	202	2 056	8,9	91,1
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances, and personal use stuffs	29 166	26 737	52,2	47,8
Hotels and restaurants services	2 799	3 067	47,7	52,3
Transport and communication	677	20 338	3,2	96,8
Financial activities	857	1 480	36,7	63,3
Real estate transactions, renting, and services delivery to consumers	3 110	4 614	40,3	59,7
Administration	190	1 852	9,3	90,7

CRIME RATE				
Education	1 633	1 314	55,4	44,6
Health sector and social services	943	1 844	33,8	66,2
Municipal, social, and personal services	3 106	6 468	32,4	67,6
Housekeeping services	10	4	71,4	28,6
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

(people; as of 01.01.2011)

	total, people		proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	101 590	345 481	22.7	77.3
Batken oblast	3 980	33 219	10.7	89.3
Jalal Abad oblast	17 355	77 968	18.2	81.8
Issyk Kul oblast	10 046	31 114	24.4	75.6
Naryn oblast	9 032	32 966	21.5	78.5
Osh oblast	16 521	72 826	18.5	81.5
Talass oblast	4 781	18 961	20.1	79.9
Chui oblast	30 455	62 228	32.9	67.1
Bishkek city	6 017	8 331	41.9	58.1
Osh city	3 403	7 868	30.2	69.8

¹Registered in the USRSU.

**Table 4.14: Number of heads of active enterprises¹ with private ownership
формам собственности**

(people; as of 01.01.2011)

	State ownership				Municipal ownership			
	total, people		proportion, in %		total, people		proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	668	2 683	19.9	80.1	1 355	2 9	31.6	68.4
Batken oblast	64	303	17.4	82.6	25	302	7.6	92.4
Jalal Abad oblast	46	322	12.5	87.5	356	799	30.8	69.2
Issyk Kul oblast	76	292	20.7	79.3	176	312	36.1	63.9
Naryn oblast	49	209	19.0	81.0	125	252	33.2	66.8
Osh oblast	98	267	26.8	73.2	57	496	10.3	89.7
Talass oblast	58	200	22.5	77.5	83	225	26.9	73.1
Chui oblast	115	320	26.4	73.6	315	379	45.4	54.6
Bishkek city	125	550	18.5	81.5	207	115	64.3	35.7
Osh city	37	220	14.4	85.6	11	51	17.7	82.3

¹Registered in the USRSU.

Table 4.15: Number of heads of active enterprises¹ by territory
(people; as of 01.01.2011)

CRIME RATE						
	small		medium		large	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	4 693	13 366	996	2 514	417	1 241
Batken oblast	72	659	35	219	15	73
Jalal Abad oblast	424	1 446	176	433	65	184
Issyk Kul oblast	318	1 060	136	286	56	97
Naryn oblast	195	615	59	174	23	69
Osh oblast	259	1 426	29	206	7	58
Talass oblast	143	702	81	155	19	45
Chui oblast	628	1 667	193	366	73	137
Bishkek city	2 424	4 996	268	548	142	475
Osh city	230	795	19	127	17	103

¹ Registered in the USRSU.

Table 4.16: Number of heads of active individual entrepreneurs¹ by territory
(people; as of 01.01.2011)

	total, people		proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	55 912	110 957	33.5	66.5
Batken oblast	2 646	8 288	24.2	75.8

CRIME RATE				
Jalal Abad oblast	7 123	15 935	30.9	69.1
Issyk Kul oblast	6 569	13 439	32.8	67.2
Naryn oblast	4 487	8 093	35.7	64.3
Osh oblast	7 403	24 738	23.0	77.0
Talass oblast	2 786	5 598	33.2	66.8
Chui oblast	18 866	26 697	41.4	58.6
Bishkek city	3 446	2 805	55.1	44.9
Osh city	2 586	5 364	32.5	67.5

¹ Registered in the USRSU.

Table 4.17: Number of heads of active farms¹ by territory
(people; as of 01.01.2011)

	total, people		proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	41 368	222 347	15,7	84,3
Batken oblast	1 291	24 536	5,0	95,0
Jalal Abad oblast	9 941	60 994	14,0	86,0
Issyk Kul oblast	3 199	16 754	16,0	84,0
Naryn oblast	4 431	24 444	15,3	84,7
Osh oblast	8 962	47 100	16,0	84,0

CRIME RATE				
Talass oblast	1 873	12 848	12,7	87,3
Chui oblast	11 096	34 000	24,6	75,4
Bishkek city	1	3	25,0	75,0
Osh city	574	1 668	25,6	74,4

¹ Registered in the USRSU

Table 4.18: Distribution of heads of farms and individual entrepreneurs by gender and by territory, as of 01.01.2011.

(persons)

	total entities	headed by	
		women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	331058	57790	273268
Batken oblast	31312	2111	29201
Jalal Abad oblast	83956	12716	71240
Issyk Kul oblast	29239	5508	23731
Naryn oblast	37115	6718	30397
Osh oblast	71326	11990	59336
Talass oblast	19640	2978	16662
Chui oblast	55977	15127	40850
г. Бишкек	97	29	68

CRIME RATE			
Osh city	2396	613	1783

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

	'000 people				proportion, in %			
	2006		2010		2006		2010	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	37.9	35.5	33.4	30.0	51.6	48.4	52.7	47.3
Batken oblast	2.2	4.5	1.9	3.6	33.8	67.2	34.5	65.5
Jalal Abad oblast	10.8	10.2	7.3	6.1	51.4	48.6	54.5	45.5
Issyk Kul oblast	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.0	58.3	41.7	55.6	44.4
Naryn oblast	3.7	4.2	3.2	3.4	47.4	52.6	48.5	51.5
Osh oblast	5.3	8.1	5.6	7.6	39.6	60.4	42.4	57.6
Talass oblast	1.5	0.8	1.6	0.7	65.2	34.8	69.6	30.4
Chui oblast	5.7	2.5	4.2	2.0	69.5	30.5	67.7	32.3
Bishkek city	5.4	2.4	6.5	3.4	69.2	30.8	65.7	34.3
Osh city	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	33.3	66.7	35.0	65.0

In 2010 the share of women among total number of registered unemployed population in the republic constituted 52.7% (33.4 thousands people) and in comparison with 2006 the number of registered unemployed women has reduced by 11.9%. The share of unemployed women in total regional number of unemployed population is greatly more in Talass (69.6%) and Chui (67.7%) oblasts.

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

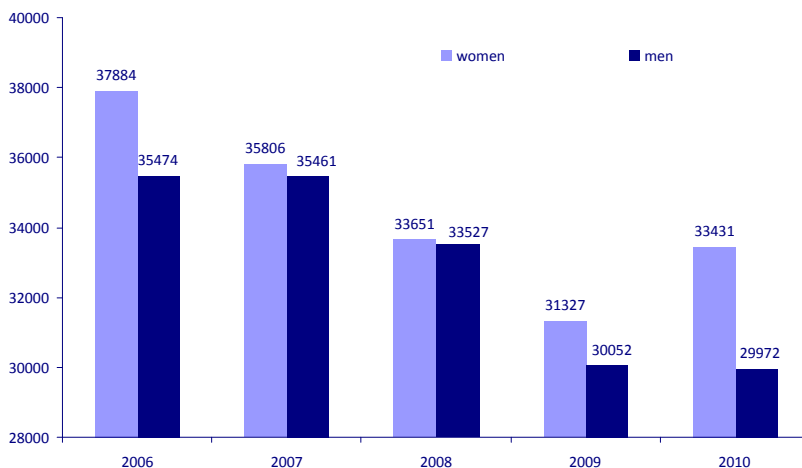


Table 4.20: Distribution of unemployed people officially registered by the state employment service by reasons of their unemployment
(as of end of the year)

	2006		2010	
	women	men	women	men
<i>proportion, in %</i>				
Unemployed – total	51.6	48.4	52.7	47.3
including:				
fired due to dismissals	52.3	47.7	51.1	48.9
voluntary discharged	52.6	47.4	55.3	44.7
citizens who released from penitentiaries	21.4	78.6	5.6	94.4
unemployed after graduation from:				

CRIME RATE

	2006		2010	
	women	men	women	men
comprehensive schools	44.9	55.1	51.8	48.2
specialized secondary educational institutions	46.4	53.6	51.6	48.4
universities	47.0	53.0	49.1	50.9
vocational technical colleges	53.5	46.5	53.7	46.3
other reasons	54.3	45.7	50.3	49.7

in % against total

Unemployed – total	100	100	100	100
including:				
fired due to dismissals	11.9	11.6	8.2	8.7
voluntary discharged	52.6	50.7	42.7	38.5
citizens who released from penitentiaries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
unemployed after graduation from:				
comprehensive schools	6.9	9.1	10.6	10.9
specialized secondary educational institutions	4.1	5.1	5.7	6.0
universities	2.6	3.1	4.1	4.8
vocational technical colleges	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.4

CRIME RATE				
	2006		2010	
	women	men	women	men
other reasons	16.7	15.5	23.1	25.5

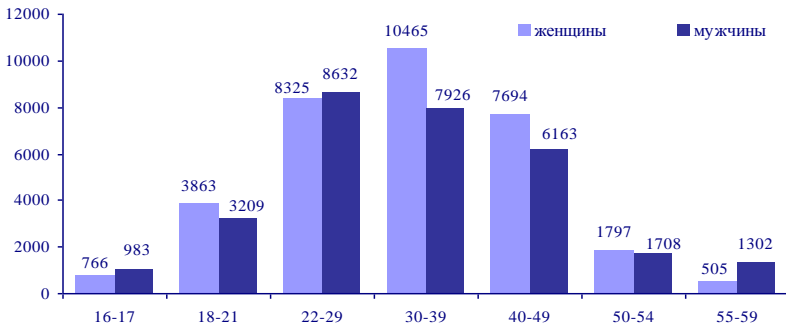
In 2010 unemployed people voluntary discharged made up 42.7% among women and 38.5% among men, and fired due to dismissals or staff cut – 8.2% of unemployed women and 8.7% of unemployed men.

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

	2006		2010	
	women	men	women	men
<i>proportion, in %</i>				
Unemployed – total	51.6	48.4	52.7	47.3
including with:				
higher education	58.0	42.0	58.0	42.0
specialized secondary education	55.2	44.8	53.3	46.7
secondary education	49.3	50.7	50.5	49.5
no full secondary education	51.1	48.9	55.9	44.1
<i>in % against total</i>				
Unemployed – total	100	100	100	100
including with:				
higher education	10.7	8.3	13.8	11.2
specialized secondary education	23.6	20.5	21.3	20.8

CRIME RATE				
secondary education	55.5	60.8	51.2	55.9
no full secondary education	10.2	10.4	13.7	12.1

Figure 4.5: Distribution of unemployed people officially registered by the state employment service by age groups in 2010.
(people)



In 2010 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

CRIME RATE

(as of end of the year)

	proportion, in %				in % against total			
	2006		2010		2006		2010	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Unemployed – total	51.6	48.4	52.7	47.3	100	100	100	100
including								
by length of unemployment status								
< 1 month	51.7	48.3	39.6	60.4	3.9	3.9	4.4	7.6
from 1 to 3 months	41.2	58.8	49.0	51.0	13.3	20.2	11.9	13.8
from 3 to 6 months	50.1	49.9	53.4	46.6	23.5	25.0	17.3	16.8
from 6 to 12 months	54.3	45.7	35.2	64.8	30.3	27.2	24.2	20.9
1 year >	56.7	43.3	53.5	46.5	29.0	23.7	42.2	40.9

Table 4.23: Number of citizens employed with assistance of employment services

CRIME RATE

	<i>('000 people)</i>				
	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kyrgyz Republic	36.7	39.3	40.0	43.9	44.2
women	19.1	20.4	20.1	23.0	22.3
men	17.6	18.9	19.9	20.9	21.9
Batken oblast	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3
women	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
men	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2
Jalal Abad oblast	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.2
women	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2
men	2.5	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.0
Issyk Kul oblast	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.9
women	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5
men	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
Naryn oblast	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
women	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
men	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Osh oblast	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.8	5.6
women	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	1.7
men	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.2	3.9
Talass oblast	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2
women	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1

CRIME RATE					
men	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1
Chui oblast	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.8	8.1
women	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.7
men	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.4
Bishkek city	8.9	9.5	9.6	10.5	11.0
women	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.9	6.0
men	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.6	5.0
Osh city	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.4
women	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.3
men	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.1
Youth Labour Exchange	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.7
women	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2
men	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5

5. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT

Table 5.1: Parliamentees of the Jogorku Kenesh in 2010.

(as of end of 2010)

	people		proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Total	28	89	23.9	76.1

Table 5.2: Number of civil servants employed in public sector on state positions, as of January 1, 2011.

	Civil servants		including			
	women	men	political and special positions		administrative positions	
			women	men	women	men
	<i>people</i>					
Kyrgyz Republic	7 744	11 676	254	755	7 490	10 921

CRIME RATE						
Batken oblast	236	655	7	31	229	624
Jalal Abad oblast	703	1 282	18	61	685	1221
Issyk Kul oblast	554	684	14	42	540	642
Naryn oblast	399	606	9	34	390	572
Osh oblast	329	647	8	37	321	610
Talass oblast	285	487	13	27	272	460
Chui oblast	905	1 020	16	62	889	958
Bishkek city	3 864	5 159	162	426	3 702	4 733
Osh city	469	1 136	7	35	462	1 101
<i>proportion, in %</i>						
Kyrgyz Republic	39.9	60.1	25.2	74.8	40.7	59.3
Batken oblast	26.5	73.5	18.4	81.6	26.8	73.2
Jalal Abad oblast	35.4	64.6	22.8	77.2	35.9	64.1
Issyk Kul oblast	44.7	55.3	25.0	75.0	45.7	54.3
Naryn oblast	39.7	60.3	20.9	79.1	40.5	59.5
Osh oblast	33.7	66.3	17.8	82.2	34.5	65.5
Talass oblast	36.9	63.1	32.5	67.5	37.2	62.8
Chui oblast	47.0	53.0	20.5	79.5	48.1	51.9
Bishkek city	42.8	57.2	27.6	72.4	43.9	56.1
Osh city	29.2	70.8	16.7	83.3	29.6	70.4

Table 5.3: Number of employees engaged in local self-government bodies, as of January 1, 2011.

	Total		incl. municipal employees		including			
					political municipal positions		administrative municipal positions	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
	<i>people</i>							
Kyrgyz Republic	3 836	6 881	3 102	6 070	25	485	3 077	5 585
Batken oblast	239	775	161	695	3	39	158	656
Jalal Abad oblast	586	1 585	452	1 423	4	84	448	1 339
Issyk Kul oblast	495	594	426	509	1	51	425	458
Naryn oblast	405	658	311	568	3	65	308	503
Osh oblast	597	1 854	462	1 678	3	88	459	1 590
Talass oblast	297	405	243	361	2	40	241	321
Chui oblast	1 190	995	1 021	821	8	117	1 013	704
Bishkek city	21	7	21	7	1	-	20	7
Osh city	6	8	5	8	-	1	5	7
	<i>Удельный вес, в процентах</i>							
Kyrgyz Republic	35.8	64.2	33.8	66.2	4.9	95.1	35.5	64.5

CRIME RATE								
Batken oblast	23.6	76.4	18.8	81.2	7.1	92.9	19.4	80.6
Jalal Abad oblast	27.0	73.0	24.1	75.9	4.5	95.5	25.1	74.9
Issyk Kul oblast	45.5	54.5	45.6	54.4	1.9	98.1	48.1	51.9
Naryn oblast	38.1	61.9	35.4	64.6	4.4	95.6	38.0	62.0
Osh oblast	24.4	75.6	21.6	78.4	3.3	96.7	22.4	77.6
Talass oblast	42.3	57.7	40.2	59.8	4.8	95.2	42.9	57.1
Chui oblast	54.5	45.5	55.4	44.6	6.4	93.6	59.0	41.0
Bishkek city	75.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	-	74.1	25.9
Osh city	42.9	57.1	38.5	61.5	-	100.0	41.7	58.3

Table 5.4: Distribution of civil servants employed in Kyrgyz state authorities by their positions as of January 1, 2011.¹

CRIME RATE

(in %)

Ministries and Agencies	Total		including			
			political and special positions		political and special positions	
	women	women	women	women	women	men
Total	39.9	60.1	25.2	74.8	40.7	59.3
Jogorku Kenesh	40.0	60.0	23.5	76.5	46.9	53.1
Jogorku Kenesh's Office	37.1	62.9	-	100.0	39.0	61.0
President's Administration	36.8	63.2	36.8	63.2	-	-
President's Office	53.1	46.9	-	100.0	54.1	45.9
President's Archives	80.0	20.0	-	-	80.0	20.0
Prime Minister's Office	23.7	76.3	12.5	87.5	28.5	71.5
Ministry of Finance	52.9	47.1	-	100.0	53.1	46.9
Ministry of Economic Regulation	53.7	46.3	-	100.0	54.8	45.2
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	34.3	65.7	19.2	80.8	35.9	64.1
Ministry of Education and Sciences	54.4	45.6	-	100.0	54.9	45.1
Ministry of Health	68.3	31.7	-	100.0	71.9	28.1
Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Migration	61.2	38.8	25.0	75.0	61.6	38.4
Ministry of Social Protection	71.6	28.4	33.3	66.7	71.7	28.3
Ministry of Agriculture	29.0	71.0	-	100.0	29.1	70.9

CRIME RATE

Ministries and Agencies	Total		including			
			political and special positions		political and special positions	
	women	women	women	women	women	men
Ministry of Energy	50.7	49.3	25.0	75.0	52.2	47.8
Ministry of Transport and Communication	20.3	79.7	-	100.0	20.6	79.4
Ministry of Emergency Situations	44.5	55.5	-	100.0	45.0	55.0
Ministry of Culture and Information	63.4	36.6	-	100.0	64.2	35.8
Ministry of Youth Affairs	59.5	40.5	33.3	66.7	61.5	38.5
Ministry of Mineral Resources	24.3	75.7	-	100.0	24.7	75.3
Ministry of State Property	43.9	56.1	20.0	80.0	45.0	55.0
Ombudsman's Office	49.3	50.7	33.3	66.7	50.0	50.0
Central Commission for Elections and Referendums	50.0	50.0	-	100.0	51.5	48.5
Chamber of Accounts	22.4	77.6	25.0	75.0	22.4	77.6
National Statistical Committee	75.2	24.8	-	100.0	75.5	24.5
Ministry of Justice	49.7	50.3	40.0	60.0	49.8	50.2
Supreme Court	59.1	40.9	48.6	51.4	62.7	37.3
Military Court	37.5	62.5	-	100.0	57.7	42.3

CRIME RATE

Ministries and Agencies	Total		including			
			political and special positions		political and special positions	
	women	women	women	women	women	men
Judicial Department	51.4	48.6	-	100.0	54.3	45.7
Oblast and rayon level courts	43.3	56.7	30.7	69.3	47.5	52.5
National Attestation Commission	75.0	25.0	-	100.0	85.7	14.3
State Commission for Religion	33.3	66.7	-	100.0	35.3	64.7
State Personnel Service	45.6	54.4	-	100.0	47.1	52.9
National Agency of Self Government Affairs	40.0	60.0	-	100.0	42.4	57.6
State Committee of Water Resources and Irrigation	30.6	69.4	-	100.0	31.7	68.3
State Registration Service	62.7	37.3	-	100.0	63.4	36.6
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	28.6	71.4	-	100.0	30.3	69.7

CRIME RATE

Ministries and Agencies	Total		including			
			political and special positions		political and special positions	
	women	women	women	women	women	men
State Agency of Architecture and Construction	56.3	43.8	-	100.0	58.1	41.9
State Agency of Physical Culture and Sports	27.6	72.4	-	100.0	27.9	72.1
State Agency of Financial Market Regulation and Control	43.5	56.5	40.0	60.0	43.9	56.1
State Tax Agency	32.1	67.9	-	100.0	32.2	67.8
State Communication Agency	52.0	48.0	-	100.0	54.2	45.8
State Customs	15.0	85.0	-	100.0	15.0	85.0
State Agency of Antimonopoly Regulation	39.7	60.3	-	100.0	41.0	59.0
State Financial Police	6.4	93.6	-	100.0	6.4	93.6
Financial Intelligence Service	26.9	73.1	100.0	-	24.0	76.0
State Drug Control Service	8.4	91.6	-	100.0	8.5	91.5
State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry under Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	22.5	77.5	-	100.0	22.6	77.4
Social Fund	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-

CRIME RATE

Ministries and Agencies	Total		including			
			political and special positions		political and special positions	
	women	women	women	women	women	men
State Material Reserves Fund	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-
Oblast and rayon state administrations	37.7	62.3	25.2	74.8	39.6	60.4

¹Data provided by State Personnel Service 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 of previous year adjusted with the average annual index of consumer price was used as a threshold value for poverty line evaluation in 2010. Cost value of the general poverty line in 2010 was estimated to KGS 20,937.08 per capita per year, and the extreme poverty line was estimated to KGS 12,608.44 per capita per year.

Urban poverty line has increased by 1.7%, and rural one – by 2.4%.

1,846.2 Mio people lived below the poverty line in 2010 out of those 74.4% were rural residents.

Poverty spreads uneven across the regions of the country. Positive progress in the population wellbeing was observed in Issyk Kul oblast, where poverty level has decreased by 8.1% in comparison with previous year, as well as in Bishkek city – by

5.4%. Other regions of the republic had growth in poverty against the previous year rate. Naryn oblast has poverty line increased by 9.4%, in rural area – by 10.3% and in urban area - by 4.4%.

Talass oblast has shown poverty line increased by 9.3%. Whereas urban and rural poverty lines increased by 9.3% and 9.4% accordingly.

In Jalal Abad oblast the poverty line has increased by 7.8% with urban poverty - by 10.3% and rural poverty – by 7.4%.

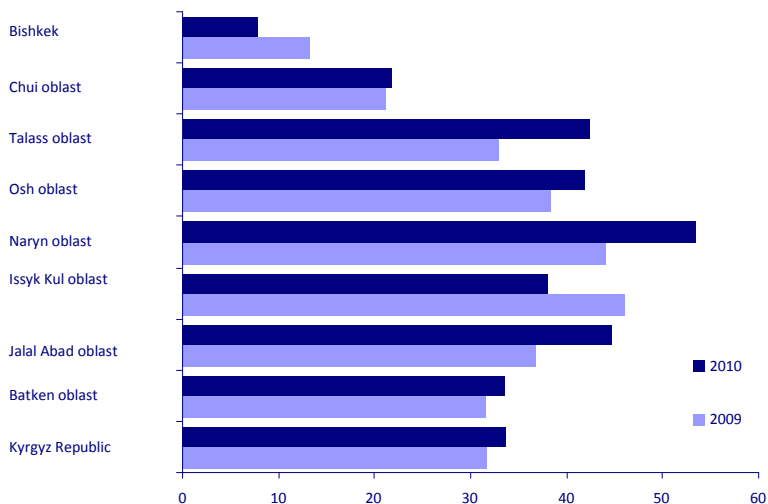
In Osh oblast (including Osh city) the growth of poverty constituted 3.6%. Along with reduced poverty level in rural area (by 2%), urban area had growth in poverty by 19.6%.

Main indicators of the population living standards

Figure 6.1: Change in poverty level by territory

(in %)

CRIME RATE



In 2010 around 27.4% of man-headed households and 20.7% of female 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 higher (household head is woman – 3.4% and household head is man – 3.0%).

Table 6.1: Poverty of population by gender

(in %)

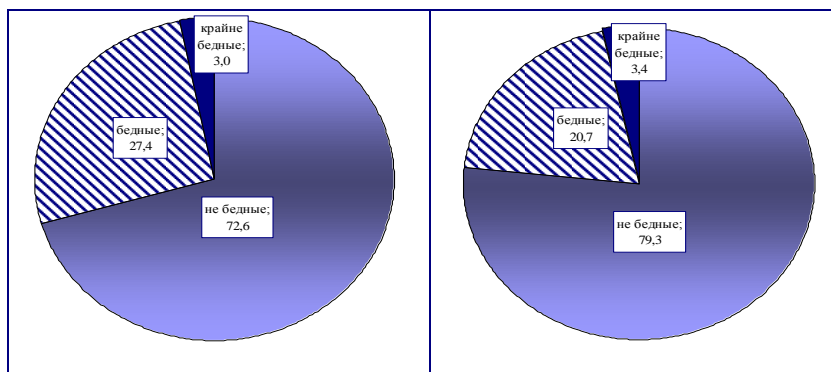
	2009			2010		
	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural
Kyrgyz Republic	31.7	21.9	37.1	33.7	23.6	39.5

CRIME RATE							
women	30.7	21.2	36.1	32.7	22.1	39.2	
men	32.9	22.7	38.2	34.8	25.4	39.9	
Batken oblast	31.5	35.2	30.3	33.6	26.6	35.8	
women	31.3	35.6	29.9	31.9	26.6	33.6	
men	31.7	34.7	30.8	35.6	26.7	38.4	
Jalal Abad oblast	36.9	22.4	42.3	44.7	32.7	49.7	
women	33.5	22.3	37.7	43.7	33.2	48.1	
men	40.5	22.5	47.3	45.8	32.2	51.3	
Issyk Kul oblast	46.1	37.8	49.4	38.0	26.4	42.7	
women	44.5	38.6	46.9	39.0	26.3	44.3	
men	47.9	36.9	52.3	36.9	26.5	41.0	
Naryn oblast	44.1	34.9	45.8	53.5	39.3	56.1	
women	43.5	34.0	45.1	53.4	40.4	55.8	
men	44.8	35.8	46.5	53.7	38.0	56.4	
Osh oblast	38.3	27.3	41.9	41.9	47.0	40.0	
women	38.3	27.0	42.2	40.6	43.0	39.7	
men	38.2	27.6	41.6	43.2	51.2	40.2	
Talass oblast	33.0	24.9	34.4	42.3	34.3	43.7	
women	35.7	25.3	37.4	44.3	36.5	45.7	
men	29.8	24.5	30.7	40.1	31.9	41.5	
Chui oblast	21.2	30.5	19.2	21.9	24.2	21.4	
women	20.6	26.5	19.3	21.8	22.1	21.7	
men	21.9	35.4	19.2	21.9	26.7	21.0	

CRIME RATE						
Bishkek city	13.2	13.2	-	7.9	7.9	-
women	12.7	12.7	-	7.3	7.3	-
men	14.0	14.0	-	8.7	8.7	-

Figure 6.2: Poverty level by gender of a household head, in 2010.

Household head - man	Household head - woman
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In men headed household the poverty severity index made up 5.6%, while in women headed households this index made up 4.4%.

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.

Table 6.2: Subsistence Minimum*(in average per capita; in KGS per month)*

	2000	2005	2007 ¹	2008	2009 ²	2010
Per capita	1 205.31	1 836.63	2 795.88	3 570.95	3263.22	3502.65
Population of						
working age	1 434.09	2 127.84	3 082.85	3 930.49	3624.87	3905.44
including:						
men	-	-	3 144.96	4 013.33	3708.93	3992.56
women	-	-	3 020.04	3 846.75	3604.64	3875.30
Population of retirement age	1 014.45	1 492.94	2 435.62	3 122.19	2926.82	3146.88
Children	1 018.85	1 624.22	2 399.15	3 070.80	2802.17	2985.31
including by age,years old:						
1-3	679.22	1 090.59	1 961.51	2 552.51	-	-
4-6	923.57	1 484.37	1 924.18	2 453.34	-	-
6-7	-	-	-	-	2503.25	2661.50
7-14	1 106.64	1 756.06	2 454.19	3 136.44	2904.61	3097.42

14-17	1 268.49	2 002.45	2 865.37	3 656.87	3 149.00	3362.62
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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 2010.

	total	including	
		men	women
Energetic value of food, kcal			
Total	2 319	2 408	2 238
not poor	2 558	2 673	2 458
poor	1 847	1 911	1 785
incl.very poor	1 398	1 371	1 428
Proteins, gr			
Total	61.3	63.8	59.1
not poor	68.4	71.6	65.5
poor	47.4	49.1	45.7
incl.very poor	34.7	34.0	35.5
Fats, gr			
Total	62.7	64.7	60.9
not poor	71.1	73.8	68.7
poor	46.3	47.8	44.8
incl.very poor	32.5	31.9	33.1

Men and women in extremely poor households had energetic value of food lower by factor 1.7 than on average in the republic, and lower by factor 1.8 than in not-poor households.

Table 6.4: Body mass index (BMI) for adult population by age, in 2010.
(in %)

	Underweight (BMI<18,5)	Norman weight (18,5<= BMI<25)	Overweight (25<=BMI<3 0)	Obesity (BMI>=30)
Both genders	2.9	56.7	30.6	9.9
including by age, years old:				
18-29	6.1	80.4	12.4	1.1
30-39	2.7	59.2	31.0	7.2
40-49	0.6	46.7	39.3	13.4
Pre-retirement age	0.8	38.1	44.0	17.1
Retirees	2.8	41.6	38.0	17.6
Women	3.4	54.4	29.8	12.4
including by age, years old:				
18-29	8.0	79.1	11.6	1.3
30-39	3.8	59.8	27.1	9.4
40-49	0.4	47.7	35.6	16.3
Pre-retirement age	0.4	33.6	43.1	22.9
Retirees	2.6	37.8	41.5	18.2
Men	2.3	59.4	31.6	6.8
including by age, years old:				

	CRIME RATE			
18-29	4.2	81.7	13.2	0.9
30-39	1.4	58.4	35.5	4.7
40-49	1.0	45.4	44.1	9.4
Pre-retirement age	1.2	42.5	44.9	11.4
Retirees	3.2	50.9	29.7	16.2

Among adult population obesity is more serious problem than malnutrition. In 2010 excess weight was observed in 13.2% of men and in 11.6% of women. 1.3% of women and approx. 1% 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.

81.7% of men and 79.1% of women had normal weight in 2010.

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 2010)

	Average salary, in KGS				Correlation of woman's salary and man's salary, in %	
	2007		2010		2007	2010
	women	men	women	men		

CRIME RATE

Total	3 140	4 668	5 271	8 282	67.3	63.6
including by types of economic activity:						
Agriculture, hunting, and						
forestry	2 060	2 006	3 999	4 160	102.7	96.1
Fishery, fish breeding	1 546	1 733	3 740	4 919	89.2	76.0
Mining	4 467	4 712	7 236	8 576	94.8	84.4
Processing industry	4 810	6 456	6 521	9 031	74.5	72.2
Production and distribution of						
electric power, gas, and water	6 476	6 633	10 911	11 494	97.6	94.9
Construction	3 655	4 582	7 118	8 281	79.8	86.0
Trade; fixing of cars,						
home appliances and						
items of personal use	3 253	4 847	8 818	10 708	67.1	82.3
Hotels and restaurants	3 660	6 201	5 889	8 797	59.0	66.9
Transport and communication	5 630	7 221	10 902	13 306	78.0	81.9
Finances	10 188	12 963	16 407	20 595	78.6	79.7
Real estate transactions, renting, and						
delivery of services to consumers	4 197	5 633	7 703	9 492	74.5	81.2
Public administration	3 008	4 121	6 558	8 800	73.0	74.5
Education	2 572	3 016	3 795	4 621	85.3	82.1
Health and supply of						
social services	2 360	2 800	4 031	4 503	84.3	89.5

CRIME RATE

Delivery of municipal,

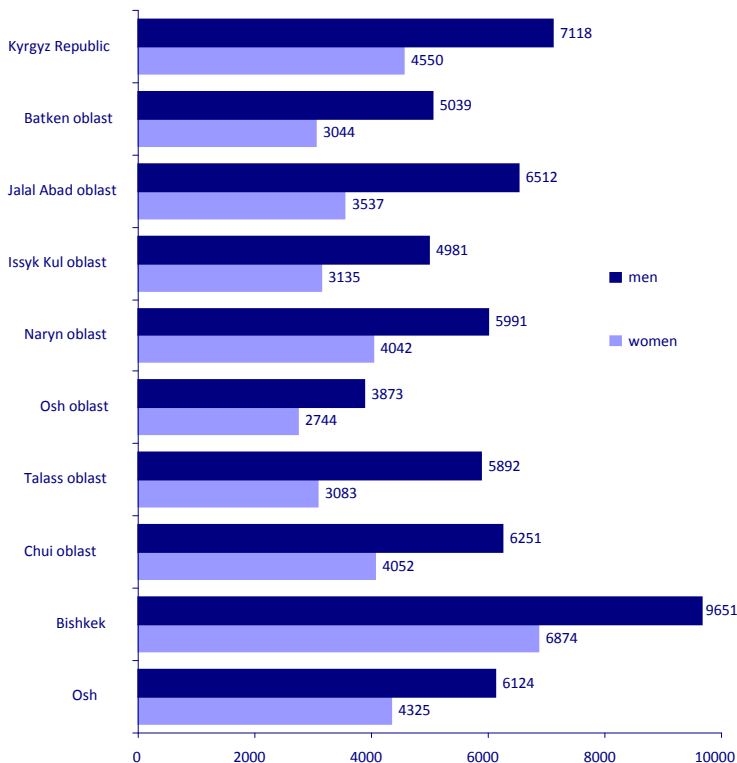
Social, and personal services	2 115	2 462	4 230	5 323	85.9	79.5
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In 2010 male average salary exceeds female one by factor 1.6 and constituted KGS 8,282 against KGS 5,271. In comparison with 2007 the average salaries of women and men have increased twice.

Women employed in financial sector had the highest salary (KGS 16,407 that is three 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 2010.)



Salary of men in Jalal Abad oblast was higher by factor 1.8 than salary of women. The least gap was observed in Bishkek city and Osh oblast – by 40% and 41 % respectively. The salary of women above the national average one was found in Bishkek city and constituted KGS 6,874, and the lowest salary – KGS 2,744 in Osh oblast (60% of the average national level).

Social Protection of Seniors and Disabled Population

Table 6.6: Number of pension beneficiaries and average pension
(as of end of the year)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of pension beneficiaries,						
<i>'000 people</i>	529	536	529	559	552	560
including:						
women	332	347	347	368	361	364
men	197	189	182	190	191	196
Average pension, in KGS	462.0	729.0	047.0	1 351.0	2 036.0	2 538.0
including:						
women	434.7	677.0	986.0	1 266.0	1 932.0	2 429.0
men	507.8	823.0	163.0	1 516.0	2 233.0	2 739.0

As of end of 2010 the number of pension beneficiaries registered in pension departments of the Social Fund made up 560,000 people, and within last five years this number has increased by 7%. The 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 65% and men 35 %.

Table 6.7: Number of pension beneficiaries and average pension by territory, in

2010.

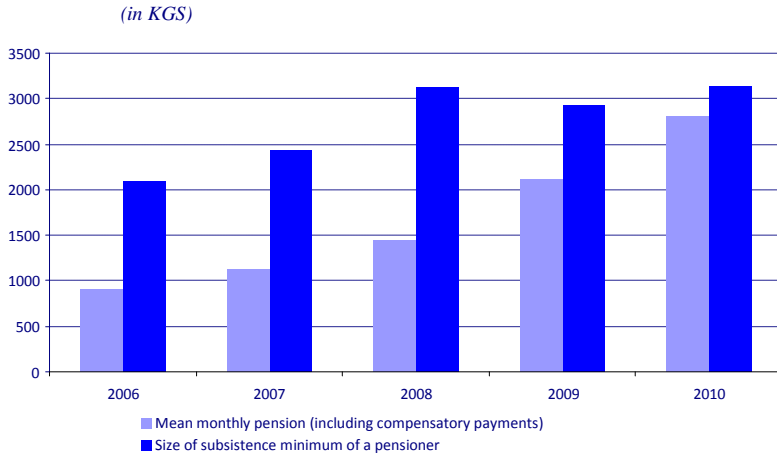
(as of end of the year, based on data provided by the Social Fund)

	Number of pension beneficiaries, persons		Average pension, KGS	
	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	344 411	185 751	2 429	2 739
Batken oblast	27 011	15 934	2 069	2 532
Jalal Abad oblast	56 892	32 817	2 168	2 442
Issyk Kul oblast	30 600	19 823	1 812	3 213
Naryn oblast	27 250	15 969	1 899	2 431
Osh oblast	64 029	38 391	1 662	1 969
Talass oblast	14 178	7 696	2 135	1 077
Chui oblast	59 566	26 962	1 987	2 502
Bishkek city	51 881	21 360	2 856	2 993
Osh city	13 004	6 799	1 610	1 383

Table 6.8: Number of beneficiaries of monthly state allowances by territory, in 2010.*(as of end of the year, based on data provided by Ministry of Social Protection)*

	Number of beneficiaries of social benefits, persons		Number of beneficiaries of single monthly allowances, persons	
	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	34 976	32 620	190 741	171 327
Batken oblast	2 537	2 474	27 185	24 207
Jalal Abad oblast	6 918	6 513	57 721	53 622
Issyk Kul oblast	4 627	3 841	7 018	6 565
Naryn oblast	2 380	2 685	13 977	14 085
Osh oblast	6 166	6 106	73 433	61 265
Talass oblast	1 556	1 469	7 618	8 449
Chui oblast	6 052	5 494	1 976	1 672
Bishkek city	2 341	2 478	1 027	888
Osh city	2 399	1 560	786	574

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



As of end of 2010 the mean monthly pension (including compensatory payments) was estimated to KGS 2,814 or 89% of a pensioner's subsistence minimum. Within last few years a gap between mean pension of women and men has increased by 3.5 %. In 2006 the mean pension of women was estimated to 85.2 % out of mean pension of men, but in 2010 this ration constituted 88.7%.

Figure 6.5: Public budget expenditures to social insurance and social security

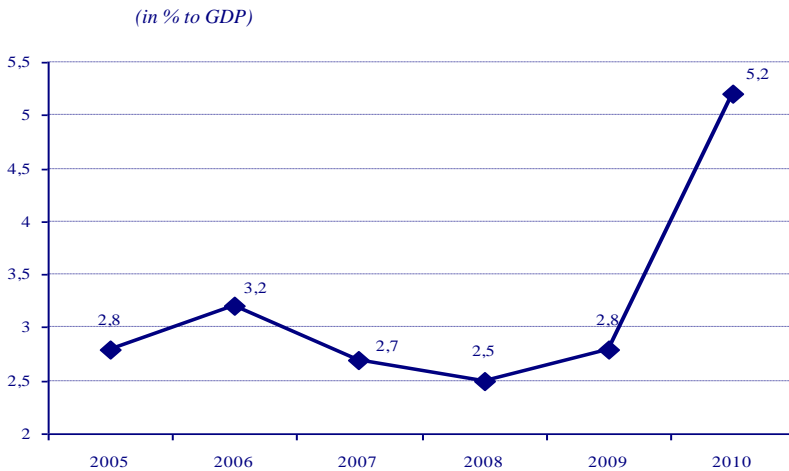


Table 6.9: Population social protection institutions
(as of January 1, 2011)

	Number of nursing homes	Seats	Number of residents, persons	including	
				women	men
Nursing homes, total	14	2 530	2 072	1 059	1 013
including:					
Homes for seniors an disabled citizens (adult)	11	2 062	1 670	877	793
Orphan homes for children with mental and physical defects	3	468	402	182	220

Microcrediting for Population

Table 6.10: Number of users of microcredits by territory
(people)

	2005		2006		2007	
	men	women	men	women	men	women
Kyrgyz Republic	32 387	114 246	37 437	135 265	41 935	146 231
Batken oblast	2 416	12 561	4 916	13 626	4 015	11 441

CRIME RATE						
	2008		2009		2010	
	men	women	men	women	men	women
Jalal Abad oblast	5 369	11 298	5 383	14 927	6 073	15 846
Issyk Kul oblast	2 997	19 411	3 547	24 253	5 016	33 747
Naryn oblast	2 501	8 298	2 407	9 061	3 121	13 458
Osh oblast	5 979	10 876	7 048	16 354	7 255	19 552
Talass oblast	2 408	9 016	3 398	15 382	3 304	15 389
Chui oblast	3 659	7 772	3 023	11 966	3 341	12 428
Bishkek city	4 229	21 244	5 592	21 799	6 876	18 170
Osh city	2 829	13 770	2 123	7 897	2 934	6 200
Kyrgyz Republic	81 685	229 441	111 600	300 702	129 047	355 906
Batken oblast	7 346	17 001	9 393	18 816	11 007	22 428
Jalal Abad oblast	10 364	32 323	15 885	53 202	22 411	67 355
Issyk Kul oblast	10 006	50 558	13 375	60 768	16 912	65 881
Naryn oblast	5 581	20 411	7 014	24 756	8 781	30 301
Osh oblast	18 395	27 701	22 657	44 575	18 084	49 476
Talass oblast	5 353	19 573	7 908	22 349	10 135	27 768
Chui oblast	6 144	23 549	13 670	38 082	17 550	48 398
Bishkek city	13 147	27 943	16 381	26 425	19 270	33 715
Osh city	5 349	10 382	5 317	11 729	4 897	10 584

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

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	including	
		urban	rural		urban	rural
Day time management.						
<i>in %</i>	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.

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,						
<i>in %</i>	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,	44.9	34.3	55.8	4.0	2.0	6.7
heating						
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.

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		total	including	
		urban	rural		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 2010, 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

	<i>(people)</i>					
	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
<i>Total</i>	23 359	17 036	15 325	15 184	15 873	14627
including						
minors	1 713	1 266	1 296	1 280	1 190	1176
women	2 396	2 020	1 834	1 853	1 926	1612
including						
minors	137	118	120	105	113	109
men	20 963	15 016	13 491	13 331	13 947	13015
including						
minors	1 576	1 148	1 176	1 175	1 077	1067

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.

Figure 8.1: Dynamics of change in the number of individuals committed crimes
(2005=100)

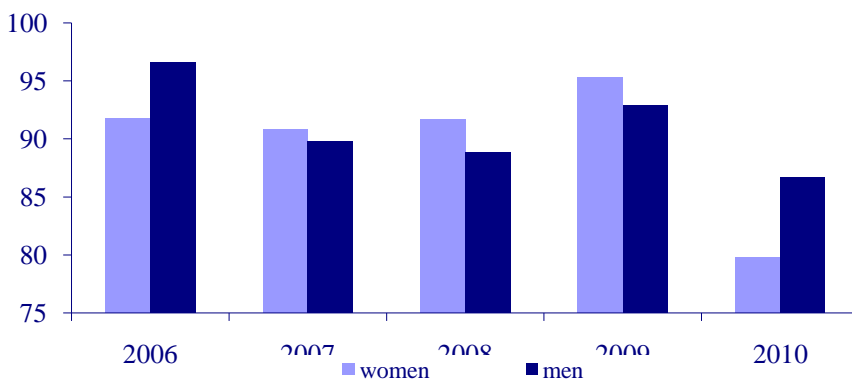


Table 8.2: Number of individuals by types of crimes, in 2010.

	In % to total			Proportion, in %	
	Total	women	men	women	men
Total					
people	14627	1612	13015		
%					
including:	100	100	100	11,0	89,0
murder	3.5	3.8	3.5	11.9	88.1
intentional heavy					
damage to health	1.9	1.1	2.0	6.1	93.9
rape	2.0	0.1	2.3	0.7	99.3
theft	20.4	18.8	20.6	10.1	89.9
robbery	7.4	3.9	7.8	5.8	94.2
plunder	3.7	0.2	4.1	0.7	99.3
fraud	4.7	11.3	3.8	26.6	73.4
cattle theft	3.3	0.7	3.6	2.3	97.7
appropriation or embezzlement					
of entrusted property	2.4	6.5	1.9	29.4	70.6
hooliganism	13.1	15.6	12.8	13.1	86.9
illicit drug trafficking,					
related crimes	7.2	4.2	7.6	6.4	93.6
others	30.4	33.8	30.0	12.2	87.8

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

(people)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total adolescents who committed crimes	1 713	1 266	1 296	1 280	1 190	1 176
including:						
boys	1 576	1 148	1 176	1 175	1 077	1 067
girls	137	118	120	105	113	109
including by types of activity						
pupils	513	480	506	474	447	487
students of vocational educational institutions	32	23	16	27	17	21
students of secondary and higher educational institutions	10	15	41	31	22	27
unemployed and not attending educational institutions	950	659	670	643	597	530

¹ Based on data provided by Kyrgyz Ministry of Interiors.

35.5 thousands crimes were registered in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2010, out of those share of serious and extremely grave crimes is 20.9%. There were 909 murders, 3.3 thousands robberies and plunder attacks, 314 cases of rape, and 1.5 thousand drug crimes.

In total number of individuals who committed crimes 48.8% were people >30 years old and 8.0% were minors.

Among those who committed crimes 5.5% had higher education and 94.5% with complete or incomplete secondary education.

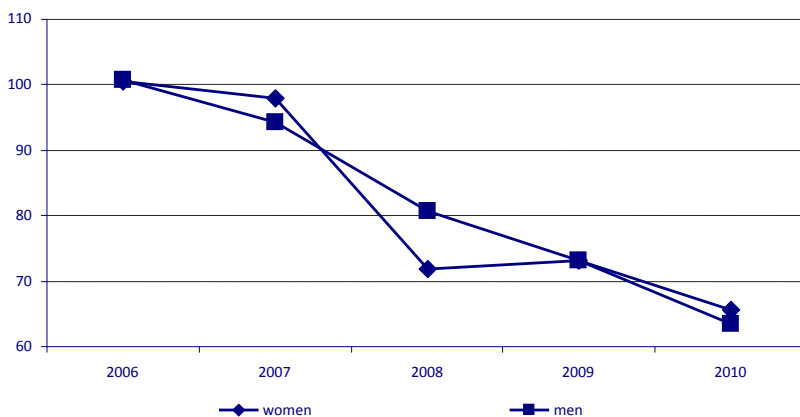
Number of girls and young women criminally liable has reduced in 2010 and constituted 109 people against 113 in 2009. Share of girls in the total number of minors committed crimes made up 9.3%.

Table 8.4: Number of convicts
(people)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	20 168	13 385	12 663	10 666	9 797	8 524
women	2 084	1 531	1 501	1 099	1 119	1004
men	18 084	11 854	11 162	9 567	8 678	7520

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.

Figure 8.2: Dynamics of change in the number of convicts
(2005=100)



Crimes against women and children, domestic violence

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

CRIME RATE

(cases)

	Total		including						
			against women			against minors			
	2005	2009	2010	2005	2009	2010	2005	2009	2010
Number of registered									
crimes¹ - Total	33277	29715	35528	4135	5581	6996	505	898	1083
including serious and extremely grave crimes ²	22090	5028	7425	2233	786	856	302	138	163
out of total:									
Crimes against person, total	2571	2394	2973	927	792	865	107	149	170
including:									
murder	491	419	909	106	91	123	7	6	14
intentional heavy									
damage to health	296	269	317	47	37	44	4	8	11
beating	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
torture	13	6	3	11	3	3	1	1	-
rape	261	248	314	261	248	314	55	61	75
violent actions of									
sexual nature	24	39	28	7	5	14	6	16	14
intentional slight									
damage to health	584	415	402	300	234	240	19	11	10
kidnapping of people	34	31	84	10	4	16	1	9	11
coercion to marriage	27	12	19	18	6	6	3	1	2

CRIME RATE

Crimes against property	20211	18648	24326	1919	3797	5169	251	596	777
including:									
thefts	12335	10990	13580	850	2169	3589	10	149	235
robberies	2718	2347	2797	918	560	781	184	332	429
Crimes against public security									
and order	3350	2840	3048	827	762	723	82	94	96
including hooliganism	3180	2591	2565	824	758	715	82	93	94
Crimes against public health									
and morality	2517	1846	1530	7	12	28	2	3	3
Including									
drug crimes	2565	1815	1506	3	12	28	1	3	1

¹ According to chapters of Kyrgyz Criminal Code.

² Decrease is related to humanization of criminal legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

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

	Total	including appeals related to family (domestic) violence				
		including				
		women	men	Total	women	men
Number of appeals in 2005.	11 269	9 146	2 123	4 651	4 134	517

CRIME RATE

Including in address to:

aksakal courts	2 154	1 454	700	760	539	221
crisis centres (associations)	8 719	7 496	1 223	3 891	3 595	296
charities, public associations	396	196	200	-	-	-

Number of appeals in 2007. 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
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CRIME RATE						
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.	15763	11751	4012	8674	7308	1366
Including in address to:						
aksakal courts	3517	1708	1809	703	422	281
crisis centres (associations)	9330	7567	1763	7740	6707	1033
charities, public associations	2824	2436	388	139	139	-
others	92	40	52	92	40	52

Table 8.7: Composition of staff in crisis centres and facilities delivering socio-psychological assistance to the population, by education in 2010.

(people)

	Total	including		Out of total number of people with			
		women	men	Higher education	Incomplete higher education	Secondary vocational education	Secondary school
Employees, number	1260	345	915	473	108	291	385
including:							
managers	199	27	172	145	3	37	13

CRIME RATE							
psychologists	26	25	1	25	-	1	-
psychotherapists	4	3	1	4	-	-	-
lawyers	19	6	13	17	1	1	-
accountants	17	12	5	15	-	2	-
social workers	53	38	15	28	3	13	9
secondary health providers	4	4	-	2	-	1	1
volunteers	61	37	24	15	35	8	3
cooks	8	4	4	2	1	-	5
others	514	123	391	138	28	121	226
freelance workers	355	66	289	82	37	107	128

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total applicants	9594	10545	15000	20688	15763
by age groups, years old					
> 14	257	303	678	279	42
14-17	387	813	687	800	902
18-34	3136	3321	7150	5443	4832
35-39	2603	2391	2718	5434	4238
40-49	1377	1820	2283	4779	2993

CRIME RATE					
50-59	1099	1137	1058	2661	1792
60 >	735	760	426	1292	964
Women	7515	8549	9533	11097	11751
by age groups, years old					
> 14	157	199	425	202	31

(continuation of table 8.8)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
14-17	326	690	459	524	589
18-34	2794	2902	4629	3248	3827
35-39	2105	2000	1643	2757	3310
40-49	973	1368	1328	2392	2130
50-59	669	869	696	1316	1211
60 >	491	521	353	658	653
Men	2079	1996	5467	9591	4012
by age groups, years old					
< 14	100	104	253	77	11
14-17	61	123	228	276	313
18-34	342	419	2521	2195	1005
35-39	498	391	1075	2677	928

CRIME RATE					
40-49	404	452	955	2387	863
50-59	430	268	362	1345	581
60 >	244	239	73	634	311
Out of total applicants, those who are victims of domestic violence	6398	5469	6458	10673	8674
by age groups, years old					
< 14	195	176	296	178	1
14-17	214	560	462	529	537
18-34	2567	1992	2498	3291	3064
35-39	1768	1382	1215	2751	2117
40-49	739	712	1158	2080	1584
50-59	476	464	526	1126	860
60 >	439	183	303	718	511
Women	5510	4734	5226	7365	7308
by age groups, years old					
< 14	124	129	188	137	1
14-17	157	472	349	406	440
18-34	2356	1846	2189	2569	2671
35-39	1507	1223	932	1792	1783
40-49	603	559	869	1315	1261
50-59	379	350	429	733	720
60 >	384	155	270	413	432
Men	888	735	1232	3308	1366
by age groups, years old					

CRIME RATE					
< 14	71	47	108	41	-
14-17	57	88	113	123	97
18-34	211	146	309	722	393
35-39	261	159	283	959	334
40-49	136	153	289	765	323
50-59	97	114	97	393	140
60 >	55	28	33	305	79

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

(people)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	9594	10545	15000	20688	15763
including with education:					
higher professional	2004	1956	1790	2254	2472
incomplete higher professional	535	1416	1413	1574	857
secondary vocational	1712	2196	3174	4933	3311
secondary school	3985	3419	5280	8316	6823
incomplete secondary school	1193	1393	2708	3015	1773
illiterate	165	165	635	596	527
Women	7515	8549	9533	11097	11751
including with education:					

CRIME RATE					
higher professional	1573	1731	1343	1514	2043
incomplete higher professional	404	1297	906	863	687
secondary vocational	1208	1629	1835	2557	2507
secondary school	3204	2647	3152	4390	4851
incomplete secondary school	999	1124	1989	1511	1233
illiterate	127	121	308	262	430
Men	2079	1996	5467	9591	4012
including with education:					
higher professional	431	225	447	740	429
incomplete higher professional	131	119	507	711	170
secondary vocational	504	567	1339	2376	804
secondary school	781	772	2128	3926	1972
incomplete secondary school	194	269	719	1504	540
illiterate	38	44	327	334	97

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)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	9594	10545	15000	20688	15763
including:					
employed	3200	3444	3687	7369	4176
pupils	468	564	1409	810	809
students	1363	1029	626	1392	639
retirees	987	1113	550	1629	1148
disabled persons	218	287	225	1068	392
unemployed	2874	3920	6563	7457	7950
migrants	412	99	91	735	306
re-settlers	72	89	1849	228	343
Women	7515	8549	9533	11097	11751
including:					
employed	2501	2808	2654	3987	2842
pupils	396	420	819	640	573
students	1146	894	351	432	509
retirees	663	794	373	963	838
disabled persons	105	203	131	450	268
unemployed	2235	3256	4356	4304	6292

CRIME RATE					
migrants	399	89	88	198	176
re-settlers	70	85	761	123	253
Men	2079	1996	5467	9591	4012
including:					
employed	699	636	1033	3382	1334
pupils	72	144	590	170	236
students	217	135	275	960	130
retirees	324	319	177	666	310
disabled persons	113	84	94	618	124
unemployed	639	664	2207	3153	1658
migrants	13	10	3	537	130
re-settlers	2	4	1088	105	90

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)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	9594	10545	15000	20658	15721
including with:					

CRIME RATE					
officially registered marriage	4117	3480	3276	11118	8362
de facto marriage	2542	2105	3379	2298	2369
single	1368	2781	5218	2827	2124
divorced	1307	1664	2551	2947	1962
widow (widower)	260	515	576	1468	904
Women	7515	8549	9533	11081	11720
including with:					
officially registered marriage	3472	2896	2485	4998	6242
de facto marriage	1824	1792	1915	1854	1821
single	973	2103	2892	1656	1403
divorced	1035	1334	1843	1684	1502
widow	211	424	398	889	752
Men	2079	1996	5467	9577	4001
including with:					
officially registered marriage	645	584	791	6120	2120
de facto marriage	718	313	1464	444	548
single	395	678	2326	1171	721
divorced	272	330	708	1263	460
widower	49	91	178	579	152

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	9594	10545	10557	16767	15763
Including victims of violence:					
physical	3183	4235	3435	5646	5439
psychological	4757	5073	4371	6795	4655
sexual	378	588	171	611	247
socio-economic	1056	1332	1813	3354	3666
socio-cultural	220	346	1202	722	2098
Women	7515	8549	7543	10751	11751
Including victims of violence:					
physical	2522	3647	2755	3583	4351
psychological	3713	3928	3410	4138	3235
sexual	378	570	168	611	247
socio-economic	770	1014	940	2172	2102
socio-cultural	132	198	692	579	2017
Men	2079	1996	3014	9591	4012
Including victims of violence:					
physical	661	588	680	2063	1088

CRIME RATE

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
psychological	1044	1145	961	2657	1420
sexual	-	18	3	-	-
socio-economic	286	318	873	1182	1564
socio-cultural	88	148	510	143	81
Including victims of domestic violence:	6398	5469	6458	10673	8674
including victims of violence:					
physical	2512	1799	2920	4626	4489
psychological	2776	2518	2613	3866	2472
sexual	304	312	135	594	200
socio-economic	628	909	641	1529	1235
socio-cultural	178	296	177	391	307
Women	5510	4734	5226	7365	7308
including victims of violence:					
physical	1978	1618	2471	3111	3877
psychological	2686	2326	2016	2479	1992
sexual	304	306	132	594	200
socio-economic	434	683	476	1137	980
socio-cultural	108	166	147	355	272
Men	888	735	1232	3308	1366

CRIME RATE

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
including victims of violence:					
physical	534	181	449	1515	612
psychological	90	192	597	1387	480
sexual	-	6	3	-	-
socio-economic	194	226	165	392	255
socio-cultural	70	130	30	36	35

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Personal counseling (legal, medical, social, psychological) to					
women	3317	4849	6305	8203	6588
men	1401	1708	3793	11071	2593
Shelter for					
women	358	366	427	509	677
men	195	206	233	245	363
Assistance with obtaining of guarding order provided to					
women	37	37	66	163	102

	CRIME RATE				
men	21	5	66	133	31
Hot lines counseling to					
women	4164	4727	2514	4168	3043
men	285	530	434	1564	444
Assistance to submission of documents law enforcement bodies provided to					
women	220	353	1126	483	191
men	21	99	1088	105	18
Assistance provided with institution of legal proceeding for					
women	14	26	18	81	41
men	-	2	1	6	1

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

2009 2010

CRIME RATE

Registered facts of domestic violence, cases	2116	1801
including by types of violence:		
physical	1550	1414
psychological	564	362
sexual	2	25
Number of temporary guarding orders issued, pcs	2052	1775
Number of criminal cases considered in relation to domestic		
Violence and forwarded to a court	58	38
Number of individuals called to administrative account, persons	1132	920
Including by clauses:		
domestic violence (Clause 66-3)	583	584
failure to observe conditions of the temporary guarding order (Clause 66-4)	26	6
failure to observe conditions of the court guarding order (Clause 66-5)	2	-
minor hooliganism (Clause 364)	403	214
others	118	116

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Interiors

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

2009

2010

CRIME RATE				
	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	115	1 984	112	1 656
Batken oblast	13	142	4	124
Jalal Abad oblast	15	216	19	106
Issyk Kul oblast	18	217	6	168
Naryn oblast	4	134	3	101
Osh oblast	7	197	11	249
Talass oblast	-	103	8	81
Chui oblast	8	344	10	332
Bishkek city	50	536	51	455
Osh city	-	95	-	40

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Interiors

Figure 8.3: Distribution of family abusers by gender and territory, in 2010.
(in % to total)

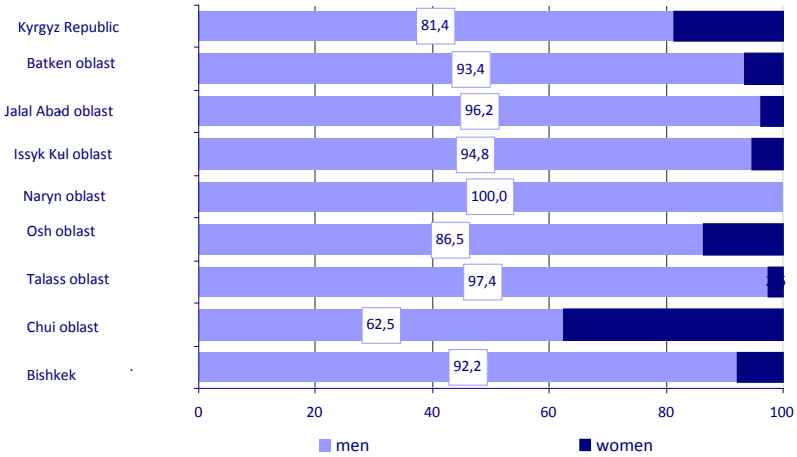


Figure 8.4: Structure of domestic violence in 2010.
(in % to total)

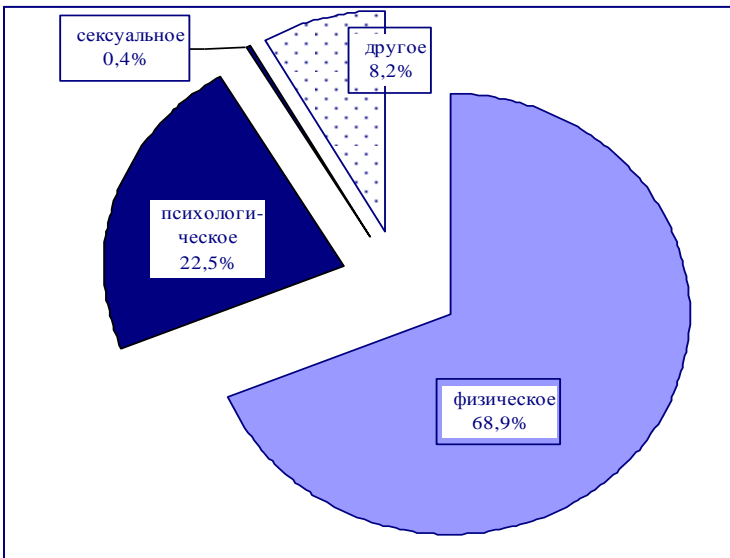


Table 8.16: Distribution of family abusers (with issuance of temporary guarding orders, by their gender, age, education, and type of activity
(people)

	2009			2010		
	Total	women	men	Total	women	men
Number of family abusers, Total	2099	115	1984	1768	112	1656
- by age group, years old						
< 20	54	7	47	26	3	23
21-30	725	38	687	564	41	523
31-40	847	50	797	773	57	716
41-50	397	14	383	311	8	303
51 >	76	6	70	94	3	91
- by education:						
higher education	230	7	223	176	9	167
incomplete higher education	178	2	176	115	7	108
secondary vocational	521	34	487	414	22	392
secondary school	1109	69	1040	1006	70	936
other	61	3	58	57	4	53
- by type of activity:						
employed	630	24	606	413	15	398
unemployed	1344	81	1263	1274	90	1184
pupils, students	81	5	76	58	5	53
retirees	44	5	39	23	2	21

Including those who called to criminal liability, total	104	2	102	70	5	65
- by age group, years old						
< 20	5	-	5	2	1	1
21-30	21	-	21	22	2	20
31-40	50	1	49	31	-	31
41-50	23	1	22	10	2	8
51 >	5	-	5	5	-	5
- by education:						
higher education	1	-	1	1	-	1
incomplete higher education	4	-	4	3	-	3
secondary vocational	19	1	18	11	3	8
secondary school	72	1	71	55	2	53
other	8	-	8	-	-	-
- by type of activity:						
employed	18	2	16	14	-	14
unemployed	84	-	84	56	5	51
pupils, students	1	-	1	-	-	-
retirees	1	-	1	-	-	-

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Interiors

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

	2009			2010		
	Total	women	men	Total	women	men
Total	2093	1927	166	1789	1659	130
- by age group, years old						
< 18 (0-17)	19	17	2	35	22	13
18 - 20	107	85	22	177	167	10
21-30	738	696	42	634	597	37
31-40	762	707	55	552	522	30
41-50	336	312	24	283	252	31
51 >	131	110	21	108	99	9
- by education:						
higher education	264	250	14	141	132	9
incomplete higher education	131	118	13	191	181	10
secondary vocational	523	497	26	495	467	28
secondary school	1101	990	111	795	718	77
other	74	72	2	167	161	6
- by type of activity:						
employed	533	513	20	560	528	32
unemployed	1384	1266	118	1106	1020	86
pupils, students	82	69	13	30	26	4

retirees

94

79

15

93

85

8

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Interiors

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Number of reviewed administrative offences related to domestic violence (with administrative penalty)	...	...	...	941
including by clauses:				
domestic violence (Clause 66-3)	3	24	50	67
failure to observe conditions of temporary guarding order (Clause 66-4)	...	...	1	15
minor hooliganism (Clause 364)	...	...	...	858
contempt of lawful instruction (Clause 371)	...	...	...	1

Number of domestic violence related criminal cases reviewed	...	...	...	229
including by clauses of Kyrgyz Criminal Code:				
crimes against life and health	...	...	...	159
crimes against freedom, honour, and dignity	...	...	...	1
crimes against sexual inviolability	...	...	...	8
crimes against property	...	...	...	3
crimes related to economic activities	...	...	...	1
crimes against public security	...	...	...	57

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Number of family abusers, total	2	3	31	49	1117
by types of abuse:					
physical	2	3	3	32	769
psychological	-	-	9	11	251
sexual ²	...	...	...	...	5
others	-	-	19	6	92
Domestic violence was perpetrated:					
in group	...	...	...	...	5
alone	...	...	...	...	554

in alcohol state	...	...	...	...	893
in drug intoxication	...	...	...	...	-
domestic incident	...	...	...	...	226

Source: Judicial department of the Kyrgyz Republic

¹ Hereinafter in 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)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Total	2	3	31	49	1117
- by age group, years old					
14-17	-	-	-	-	2
18-34	1	-	8	8	356
34-49		3	17	39	576
50 >	1	-	6	2	183
- by education:					
higher professional	-	-	3	5	29
incomplete higher professional	-	-	-	-	18
secondary vocational	-	-	3	4	160
secondary school	2	3	24	40	882
incomplete secondary school	-	-	-	-	25
illiterate	-	-	1	-	3
- by type of activity:					
workers	-	-	11	5	85

employees	-	-	-	-	7
officials	-	-	-	-	-
civil servants	-	-	-	-	-
military men	-	-	-	-	-
students	-	-	-	-	7
unemployed	1	2	20	44	964
other types of activity	1	1	-	-	54

Source: Judicial department of the Kyrgyz Republic

Table 8.21: Distribution of individuals who were returned guilty in domestic violence by their kinship with victims and territory, in 2010.

(people)

	Abuse towards						
	husband	wife	father	mother	son	daughter	other family members
Kyrgyz Republic	531	206	46	63	114	9	148
Batken oblast	36	6	-	7	9	1	2
Jalal Abad oblast	44	2	-	1	-	1	4
Issyk Kul oblast	76	11	4	2	22	-	19
Naryn oblast	54	-	1	-	14	-	9
Osh oblast	21	1	2	5	4	-	3
Talass oblast	14	-	5	-	11	-	8
Chui oblast	130	152	21	40	41	4	59
Bishkek city	147	33	13	8	11	3	40

Osh city 9 1 - - 2 - 4

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)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Number of victims of family abuse	3	3	30	55	1140
including types of abuse:					
physical	3	3	3	32	789
psychological	-	-	9	10	256
sexual	-	-	-	-	4
other	-	-	18	13	91
by age group, years old:					
< 14	-	-	1	2	3
14-17	-	-	-	-	46
18-34	1	-	2	12	304
34-49	2	3	15	34	492
50 >	-	-	12	7	295
by education:					
higher professional	-	-	-	5	41
incomplete higher professional	-	-	-	-	37

secondary vocational	-	-	8	9	90
secondary school	3	3	21	39	928
incomplete secondary school	-	-	-	-	35
illiterate	-	-	1	2	9

- by type of activity:

workers	1	-	3	14	95
employees	-	-			12
officials	-	-			-
civil servants	-	-			10
military men	-	-			-
students	-	-			16
unemployed	1	3	17	35	869
other types of activity	1	-	10	6	138

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

<i>(people)</i>	
Total	including age groups, years old

		0-6	7-14	15-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51>
Total patients	518	10	25	25	58	200	121	67	12
including as a result of abuse:									
physical	484	10	17	19	52	194	117	65	10
psychological	25	-	7	4	3	4	4	1	-
sexual	9	-	1	2	3	2	-	1	-
Women	445	5	12	19	42	191	108	61	7
including as a result of abuse:									
physical	421	5	8	13	37	186	105	60	7
psychological	16	-	4	4	2	3	3	-	-
sexual	8	-	-	2	3	2	-	1	-
Men	73	5	13	6	16	9	13	6	5
including as a result of abuse:									
physical	63	5	9	6	15	8	12	5	3
psychological	9		3	-	1	1	1	1	2
sexual	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Health

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
(people)

	Total	including age groups, years old							
		0-6	7-14	15-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51>
Total applicants	1 479	21	66	52	155	474	408	187	116

including as a result
of abuse:

physical	1475	19	65	52	155	473	408	187	116
psychological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sexual	4	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Women	1 308	12	30	35	139	451	371	172	98

including as a result
of abuse:

physical	1 304	10	29	35	139	450	371	172	98
psychological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sexual	4	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Men	171	9	36	17	16	23	37	15	18

including as a result
of abuse:

physical	171	9	36	17	16	23	37	15	18
psychological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sexual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Health

Table 8.25: Distribution of family abuse victims who visited first-aid stations by their gender, age, and type of abuse

(people)

Total	including age groups, years old								
	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51 >	
Total users	77	-	1	6	10	23	27	9	1

including as a result
of abuse:

physical	53	-	1	6	10	16	18	5	1
psychological	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	3	-
sexual	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Women	68		1	5	10	21	21	9	1
including as a result of abuse:									
physical	45	-	1	5	6	14	13	5	1
psychological	21	-	-	-	4	7	7	3	-
sexual	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Men	9	-	-	1	-	2	6	-	-
including as a result of abuse:									
physical	8	-	-	1	-	2	5	-	-
psychological	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
sexual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Health

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
(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	579	11	28	24	76	141	170	55	74
including as a result of abuse:									
physical	454	10	22	10	57	132	115	48	60
psychological	112	1	4	13	17	8	51	4	14

sexual	14	-	2	1	2	2	4	3	-
Women	401	4	11	15	53	100	133	46	39
including as a result of abuse:									
physical	316	3	7	4	40	91	101	39	31
psychological	74	1	3	10	12	8	28	4	8
sexual	12	-	1	1	1	2	4	3	-
Men	178	7	17	9	23	41	37	9	35
including as a result of abuse:									
physical	138	7	15	6	17	41	14	9	29
psychological	38	-	1	3	5	-	23	-	6
sexual	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Health

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

	<i>(people)</i>								
	Total	including age groups, years old							
		0-6	7-14	15-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51 >
Total users	637	9	8	36	48	168	95	31	19
including as a result of abuse:									
physical	467	9	6	29	32	136	63	13	11

psychological	130	-	1	3	13	23	23	15	7
sexual	26	-	-	3	3	9	7	1	1
Women	414	9	8	36	48	168	95	31	19
including as a result of abuse:									
physical	299	9	6	29	32	136	63	13	11
psychological	85	-	1	3	13	23	23	15	7
sexual	24	-	-	3	3	9	7	1	1
Men	223	5	14	17	36	51	44	38	18
including as a result of abuse:									
physical	168	2	11	12	27	41	32	30	13
psychological	45	3	-	3	9	9	11	6	4
sexual	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

Source: Kyrgyz Ministry of Health