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**WOMEN
AND MEN
OF THE KYRGYZ
REPUBLIC**

Bishkek – 2010

**National Statistical Committee
of the Kyrgyz Republic**

**WOMEN AND MEN
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

2005-2009

Compendium on gender-disaggregated statistics

Bishkek – 2010

Women and men of the Kyrgyz Republic 2005-2009

Compendium on gender-disaggregated statistics

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Statistical compendium “Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic” contains information on the situation of women and men in all spheres of socio-political life of the country in 2008 in comparison with the previous years.

This publication is intended for senior management personnel, managers and employees of enterprises and organizations, scientific, business and financial community, faculty and students and other users.

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MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 1. Drastic reduction of extreme poverty

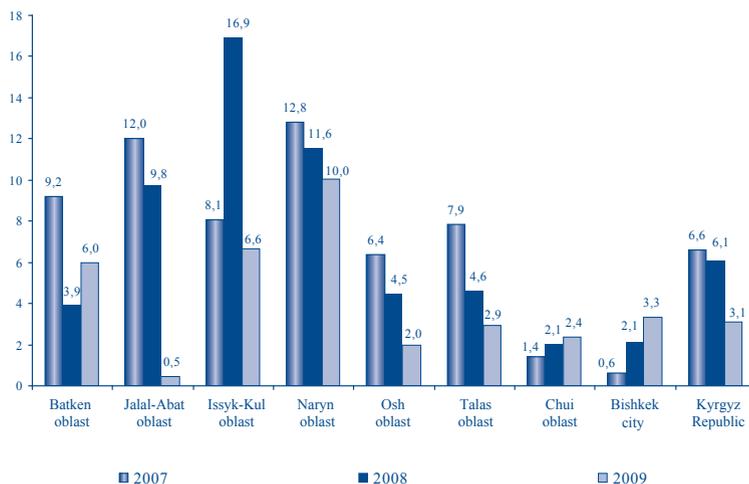
Target 1: Halve the level of extreme poverty

1.1. Level of extreme poverty (percentage of the population with consumption below the national food poverty line)

Poverty line from the previous year adjusted for the average annual consumer price index was used as a threshold value for evaluating poverty level. The value of the general poverty line in 2009 comprised 19417,19 som per capita per year, while the value of the extreme poverty line was 11838,91 som.

Poverty level in urban areas decreased by 0,7 percent points, while in rural areas, on the contrary, it increased by 0,3 percent points.

Figure: Changes in the level of extreme poverty by regions



1.2. Poverty level by gender of the household head

1.3. Extreme poverty level in complete and single-parent families by gender of the household head

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Table: Poverty level in complete and single-parent families by gender of the household head in 2009¹
(in percent)

	Total	including	
		Single-parent family	Complete family
Household head – man			
not poor	72,5	84,5	65,9
poor	27,5	15,5	34,1
incl. extremely poor	2,3	0,9	3,0
Household head – woman			
not poor	80,9	85,2	59,5
poor	19,1	14,8	40,5
incl. extremely poor	2,1	1,6	4,8

¹ Based on data of the Integrated Household Budget and Labor Force Survey.

1.4. Proportion of women and men among the recipients of state benefits

Table: Distribution of women and men among the recipients of single monthly allowances and social benefits as of January 1st, 2010.

	Total, people	Proportion, in %	
		women	men
Recipients of single monthly allowances	370 838	52,8	47,2
including:			
Children under 18 years of age	359 604	52,8	47,2
Students and pupils	9 845	52,2	47,8
Disabled citizens	1 037	51,3	48,7
Non-working pensioners	352	48,9	51,1
Recipients of social benefits	63 069	50,3	49,7
including:			
Persons disabled due to a systemic (general) disease	3 224	51,3	48,7
Persons disabled since childhood	24 142	49,1	50,9
Disabled children under 18 years of age	21 194	49,1	50,9
Children, receiving survivor benefits	12 414	50,9	49,1
Elderly citizens	1 933	67,7	32,3
Mothers-heroines	162	100,0	x

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

1.5. Proportion of men and women among the employees by types of enterprises

Table: Number of heads of active business entities¹ by territory, as of 01.01.2010
(people)

	Women	Men	Proportion, in percent	
			women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	85 103	312 562	21,4	78,6
Batken oblast	2 677	29 125	8,4	91,6
Jalal-Abat oblast	15 670	73 019	17,7	82,3
Issyk-Kul oblast	8 159	25 604	24,2	75,8
Naryn oblast	8 192	31 733	20,5	79,5
Osh oblast	13 784	67 866	16,9	83,1
Talas oblast	4 190	17 593	19,2	80,8
Chui oblast	24 611	51 781	32,2	67,8
Bishkek city	5 772	9 399	38,0	62,0
Osh city	2 048	6 442	24,1	75,9

¹ Out of those registered in USRSU (United State Register of Statistical Units)

Table: Distribution of women and men among the employees by types of enterprises
(in percent)

	Total	including		
		Small enterprises	Medium enterprises	Large enterprises
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
2006				
women	34,4	34,2	31,7	35,5
men	65,6	65,8	68,3	64,5
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

1.6. Share of population, whose income is less than \$1 a day

Table: Share of population, whose income is less than \$1 a day^{1,2}
(in percentage to total population)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Kyrgyz Republic	0,27	0,39	0,35	0,13	0,09
Batken oblast	0,55	0,61	0,09	0,00	0,27
Jalal-Abat oblast	0,00	0,67	0,81	0,20	0,00
Issyk-Kul oblast	0,98	0,04	0,56	0,05	0,34
Naryn oblast	2,31	1,39	1,60	0,13	0,63
Osh oblast	0,00	0,32	0,25	0,33	0,03
Talas oblast	0,52	1,33	0,00	0,00	0,00
Chui oblast	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00
Bishkek city	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02

¹ Calculated according to purchasing power parity (PPP).

² Prior to 2003 – based on random surveys of household budgets, starting from 2003 – based on data of the Integrated Household Budget and Labor Force Survey.
PPP – on the basis of World Bank data.

1.7. Poverty gap ratio (poverty depth index)

Poverty depth index (income deficiency or consumption deficiency) is calculated for a more detailed analysis of population's welfare. This indicator measures the distance between the poverty line and the actual level of consumption of the poor in percentage terms and shows the amount of funds needed to bring all the poor out of poverty.

Poverty severity index characterizes the level of differentiation among the poor population. The lower the index – the smaller the share of population, living in conditions of poverty, and the lower the inequality among the poor population.

Poverty gap index decreased from 7.5% in 2008 to 6.1% in 2009, while poverty severity decreased, respectively, from 2.6% to 1.8%.

Table: Changes in the indexes of poverty gap and severity¹
(in percent)

Years	Poverty gap	Poverty severity
2000	17,7	7,7
2005	10,5	3,6
2006	9,1	3,1
2007	6,6	1,9
2008	7,5	2,6
2009	6,1	1,8

¹ Prior to 2003 – based on the results of random surveys of household budgets, starting from 2003 – based on data of the Integrated Household Budget and Labor Force Survey.

1.8. Share of the poorest quintile in population's income

The distribution of total monetary income among 20-percent groups (quintiles) of the population over the years is to the advantage of groups with highest incomes, which accumulate about half of the total monetary income. In 2009 income share of the poorest quintile comprised 6.4% of the population's total income.

Figure: Share of the poorest quintile in total income of the population
(in percent)



Target 2: Halve the share of population, suffering from malnutrition

1.9. Proportion of underweight children in the ages of 1-6

Table: Proportion of children in the ages of 1-6¹, suffering from underweight conditions
(in percent)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic	6,6	6,0	6,0	5,2	6,5	4,6
boys	10,2	4,6	5,0	4,7	7,9	4,5
girls	5,1	7,4	7,2	5,8	5,1	4,6
Batken oblast	4,2	4,3	5,1	5,2	3,4	4,1
Jalal-Abat oblast	6,9	3,6	4,6	7,4	7,3	3,6
Issyk-Kul oblast	4,4	5,0	6,2	7,1	8,5	4,0
Naryn oblast	3,1	6,7	6,6	5,3	4,7	4,2
Osh oblast	5,2	7,0	7,1	2,2	5,2	5,6
Talas oblast	4,0	4,7	7,4	9,4	10,8	4,9
Chui oblast	9,6	10,2	7,1	9,1	10,5	3,9
Bishkek city	12,7	4,9	4,7	3,1	4,9	5,0

¹ Prior to 2003 – based on the results of random surveys of household budgets, starting from 2003 – based on data of the Integrated Household Budget and Labor Force Survey.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Z-score method, which is based on the analysis of the child's weight to height ratio, is used apart from evaluations of food value of consumed products for analyzing children's nutrition data. Children for whom this ratio is more than two standard deviations lower than the weight standard for their height are classified as malnourished.

In 2009, 4.6% of the children aged 1-6 in the country were underweight. Among the children in the ages of 1-6, 4.5% of boys and 4.6% of girls were identified as malnourished.

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

Table: Share of the population consuming less than 2100 kcal a day¹
(in percent)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic	60,5	49,5	47,6	48,5	45,2	40,7
Batken oblast	59,3	53,5	47,9	30,2	37,4	48,6
Jalal-Abat oblast	59,3	61,4	52,7	61,2	51,5	34,4
Issyk-Kul oblast	65,0	46,0	49,9	50,8	54,9	44,4
Naryn oblast	69,4	41,1	44,6	55,0	46,3	45,3
Osh oblast	62,0	53,2	61,1	57,7	50,1	46,7
Talas oblast	64,0	42,2	48,8	44,7	46,6	39,6
Chui oblast	46,6	33,6	27,8	32,0	32,5	35,9
Bishkek city	68,0	48,5	37,0	40,7	39,3	35,9

¹ Prior to 2003 - based on the results of random surveys of household budgets, starting from 2003 – based on data of the Integrated Household Budget and Labor Force Survey.

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Target: maintain the opportunity to receive full basic secondary school education for all boys and girls

2.1. Proportion of girls and boys in primary, incomplete secondary and secondary school

Table: Proportion of girls and boys, enrolled in primary, incomplete secondary and secondary school

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

	2000/2001	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2007/2008	2009/2010
Primary school (1-4 grades)	97,1	98,8	99,1	99,3	99,7	98,8
Incomplete secondary school (5-9 grades)	99,6	99,9	100,7	99,6	100,0	99,4
Secondary school (10-11 grades)	116,7	114,9	114,2	116,4	116,5	115,0

There are certain differences between girls and boys in coverage with education. The ratio of girls to boys in primary education demonstrates that there are fewer girls enrolled in incomplete secondary school (1-9 grades) than boys. However, girls are more likely to receive education within the framework of secondary school (10-11 grades), while boys drop out of the education system after completing the 9th grade. This is related to the increase in the number of young people, who are forced to receive a profession at an earlier age due to financial reasons. Some of the young people transfer to study in vocational schools, secondary vocational education institutions or enroll in short-term courses, which prepare them for the fastest entry into the labor market.

2.2. Primary education completion rate

Table: Primary education completion rate (1-4 grades)

(in percent)

	2000/ 2001	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Kyrgyz Republic	88,1	95,1	94,4	96,0	95,1	94,7
Batken oblast ¹	...	92,6	93,7	93,3	93,8	93,2
Jalal-Abat oblast	92,2	94,1	93,0	96,6	94,6	93,7
Issyk-Kul oblast	83,6	89,5	88,6	92,1	92,3	93,1
Naryn oblast	90,8	89,6	89,2	88,6	85,8	88,8
Osh oblast	68,8	76,0	94,1	94,2	92,4	92,2
Talas oblast	91,7	93,5	93,2	95,3	98,6	92,8
Chui oblast	89,3	98,2	96,7	98,3	96,7	96,8
Bishkek city	66,2	107,6 ²	105,9 ²	109,6 ²	106,4 ²	100,9 ²
Osh city ¹	...	...	95,1	93,1	97,0	99,0

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

² Excess over 100% level of primary education completion in Bishkek is a consequence of continuing processes of internal migration, where the capital is the destination of the main flow of internal migrants.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2.3. Proportion of students, studying in incomplete secondary school, in the total number of children of the corresponding age

Table: Proportion of students, studying in incomplete secondary school (1-9 grades), in the total number of children of the corresponding age
(as of the beginning of the academic year; in percent)

	2000/ 2001	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Kyrgyz Republic	95,9	95,9	96,0	97,6	98,3	96,7
boys	96,6	96,2	96,1	97,8	98,4	97,1
girls	95,1	95,6	96,0	97,3	98,3	96,3
Batken oblast	98,9	92,6	92,7	92,9	93,5	96,2
boys	101,0	87,9	93,1	93,0	94,1	96,1
girls	96,8	97,6	92,3	92,9	93,0	96,3
Jalal-Abat oblast	96,9	95,1	93,7	95,7	95,3	96,0
boys	96,4	91,6	93,7	96,1	95,4	96,6
girls	97,5	98,6	93,8	95,4	95,2	95,4
Issyk-Kul oblast	94,0	97,6	96,8	99,2	100,3	97,2
boys	99,0	94,3	97,7	100,9	101,7	97,9
girls	88,8	100,9	95,9	97,3	99,0	96,5
Naryn oblast	98,6	96,1	93,3	92,9	91,5	98,0
boys	98,0	93,3	94,1	94,3	92,3	99,4
girls	99,2	99,0	92,4	91,4	90,7	96,6
Osh oblast	96,3	88,8	88,5	89,0	89,3	90,1
boys	96,4	85,6	88,8	89,5	89,5	90,3
girls	96,2	92,0	88,2	88,5	89,1	89,9
Talas oblast	97,8	96,5	96,8	97,6	98,8	95,5
boys	97,5	93,7	96,0	97,7	98,5	96,4
girls	98,0	99,5	97,7	97,5	99,2	94,5
Chui oblast²	95,6	106,4	109,5	113,7	117,3	105,7
boys	96,3	101,8	109,2	113,6	117,1	106,0
girls	95,0	111,2	109,8	113,8	117,5	105,3
Bishkek city²	89,7	98,2	102,2	104,1	106,1	93,7
boys	91,0	98,8	101,1	103,3	104,8	93,5
girls	88,5	97,5	103,4	104,8	107,4	93,9
Osh city	...	106,0	105,8	108,7	110,2	116,8
boys	...	102,0	105,1	107,1	108,7	117,5
girls	...	110,1	106,4	110,8	111,7	116,1

¹ Prior to 2003 Osh city was part of Osh oblast.

² For Bishkek and Osh cities and the towns of Chui oblast (towns Kara-Balta, Tokmok) enrollment in primary education exceeds 100% because parents of the children, residing in the neighboring settlements, want a better education for their children in an urban area, than in a rural area, which is why the number of students in schools often exceeds the total number of children of respective age (7-15 years old) in a particular area.

2.4. Level of education of the population aged 15-24

Table: Level of education of the population aged 15-24
(based on data of population censuses; in percent)

	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-Abat oblast	99,53	99,54	99,75
men	99,52	99,48	99,69
women	99,54	99,60	99,80
Issyk-Kul oblast	99,47	99,44	99,66
men	99,49	99,29	99,58
women	99,45	99,59	99,74
Naryn oblast	99,45	99,38	99,46
men	99,45	99,24	99,29
women	99,45	99,54	99,65
Osh oblast	99,63	99,67	99,75
men	99,59	99,63	99,74
women	99,67	99,69	99,77
Talas 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 Prior to 2003 Osh city was part of Osh oblast.

According to the results of a census in 2009, level of education of the population aged 15 and above comprised 99,2% of total population. For women and men this indicator comprised 99,0 and 99,5%, respectively. Level of education among youth (ages 15-24) increased in comparison to the census of population in 1999, whereas the proportion of women with high and secondary specialized education increased by 3 times, men - by 2,7 times, proportion of women and men with primary education – by 4,5 times and 3,6 times accordingly.

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Target: Eliminate gender disparity in the sphere of employment and administration
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3.1. Proportion of women among students of higher vocational education institutions

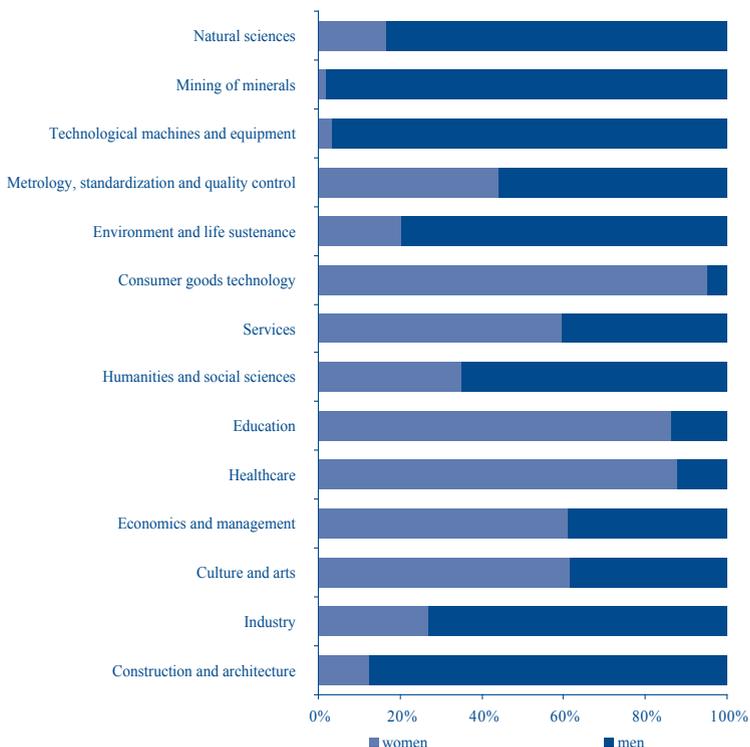
Table: Proportion of women among students of higher vocational education institutions
(as of the beginning of the academic year; in percent)

	2000/ 2001	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Kyrgyz Republic	50,7	55,6	56,1	56,3	55,7	55,0
Batken oblast	48,0	60,7	62,6	61,6	63,5	63,6
Jalal-Abat oblast	46,2	57,9	62,7	60,6	60,1	57,5
Issyk-Kul oblast	53,2	60,5	61,4	62,3	59,6	58,3
Naryn oblast	58,0	59,1	51,0	58,2	58,8	59,2
Osh oblast	50,0	65,0	69,1	81,2	69,5	67,8
Talas oblast	71,4	58,0	53,8	58,0	63,6	60,1
Chui oblast	54,0	37,7	40,3	40,4	40,8	41,6
Bishkek city	51,3	53,8	53,9	54,1	53,8	53,8
Osh city	...	56,0	56,5	57,1	55,8	54,5

The share of studying women is traditionally high in the following fields: life sciences – 90,1%, education – 85,8%, journalism and information – 78,1 %, humanities – 75,6%, physical sciences – 74,8%, mathematics and statistics – 67,2%, while at the same time their share is low in agricultural specialties – 30,0%, architecture and construction – 24,1% and transport – 6,7%.

3.2. Distribution of students in institutions of secondary vocational education by fields of study

Figure: Distribution of students in institutions of secondary vocational education by fields of study
(as of the beginning of the 2007 / 2008 academic year, in percentage to total)



Women comprise 57,6 percent of the total number of students in secondary vocational institutions. There is a high proportion of women, who prefer to study in such fields as consumer goods technology – 95,3%, healthcare – 87,9%, education – 86,2%, culture and arts – 61,5%, economics and management – 61,1%, services – 59,5%. At the same time it is rather low in such fields as mining of minerals – 2,0% and technological machines and equipment – 3,5%.

3.3. Unemployment rate

Table: Officially registered unemployment rate by territory

(on the basis of data of "Employment and Unemployment" module of the Integrated Household Survey, in percent)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic	3,0	3,0	3,2	3,0	2,8	2,5
men	2,6	2,5	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,2
women	3,6	3,7	3,9	3,6	3,3	3,1
Batken oblast	3,0	3,2	3,9	3,8	3,1	3,2
men	3,4	4,0	4,5	4,3	3,5	3,6
women	2,4	2,3	3,1	3,2	2,5	2,6
Jalal-Abat oblast	3,3	3,9	5,2	5,1	4,5	3,3
men	2,6	3,2	4,5	4,4	3,9	2,6
women	4,1	4,9	6,2	6,0	5,2	4,3
Issyk-Kul oblast	2,8	2,9	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,4
men	2,3	2,0	1,8	1,9	1,9	1,9
women	3,5	4,0	3,4	3,5	3,4	3,2
Naryn oblast	6,9	8,4	8,2	7,6	6,9	6,9
men	7,2	6,9	6,6	6,3	5,6	5,6
women	6,4	11,1	11,3	10,2	9,3	9,7
Osh oblast	1,8	2,6	2,4	2,4	2,9	2,7
men	2,0	2,7	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,6
women	1,6	2,4	2,2	2,1	2,0	2,7
Talas oblast	2,4	2,0	2,4	2,2	2,1	2,0
men	1,8	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,0
women	3,0	3,1	3,7	3,3	3,3	3,2
Chui oblast	3,3	2,5	2,2	2,0	1,9	1,8
men	2,2	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,0
women	4,8	4,0	3,7	3,3	3,0	2,7
Bishkek city	3,5	2,1	1,9	1,5	1,5	1,6
men	2,2	1,2	1,1	0,8	0,9	1,0
women	4,9	3,3	3,1	2,4	2,5	2,2

3.4. Proportion of employed women and men, by type of economic activity and employment status

Table: Number of women and men employed in the economy, by type of economic activity
(based on data of the module "Employment and Unemployment" of the Integrated Household Survey)

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	wom- en	men	wom- en	men	wom- en	men	wom- en	men	wom- en	men
Employed in the economy - Total	881,2	1 195,9	881,6	1 214,4	901,1	1 251,7	927,3	1 256,9	924,3	1 292,1
including:	<i>Thousands of people</i>									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	328,9	470,2	311,8	448,2	310,6	431,5	317,5	425,4	291,3	427,2
Fishing	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	...
Mining industry	1,1	11,3	0,6	11,2	0,8	12,3	1,2	12,1	1,9	12,8
Processing industry	73,4	90,5	80,7	97,2	79,8	100,0	80,2	97,9	80,9	91,7
Production and distribution of electric power, gas and water	7,8	27,4	6,3	29,3	7,2	31,1	7,3	30,5	7,0	31,7
Construction	8,3	145,4	7,1	174,3	9,7	195,6	10,6	211,2	10,8	233,2
Trade; repairs of cars, home appliances and items of personal use	147,4	154,1	151,7	156,7	154,8	162,0	164,2	155,2	160,0	156,0
Hotels and restaurants	31,9	17,1	34,1	14,9	35,8	22,6	42,9	23,3	56,4	25,7
Transport and communications	19,2	96,5	19,6	100,7	21,5	111,8	19,1	114,8	16,9	128,0
Financial activities	4,5	3,7	5,4	4,2	6,2	3,5	6,8	5,3	8,1	7,7
Real estate transactions, lease and provision of services to consumers	15,5	18,6	16,7	19,7	20,6	25,2	20,5	29,2	23,9	31,5
State administration	34,9	67,4	36,7	64,3	39,4	67,4	37,3	64,4	42,0	61,6
Education	117,2	44,6	112,9	40,0	118,3	38,4	118,6	37,5	125,8	38,5
Healthcare and provision of social services	65,1	20,3	67,2	19,8	68,5	17,7	67,7	18,6	63,3	16,2
Provision of municipal, social and personal services	21,2	23,7	24,0	24,7	21,5	21,5	27,3	22,1	25,5	18,3
Provision of housekeeping services	3,9	4,9	6,3	9,0	5,5	10,7	6,0	9,4	10,2	11,8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	0,5	...	0,5	0,0	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

continuation of the table

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	wom- en	men	wom- en	men	wom- en	men	wom- en	men	wom- en	men
Employed in the economy - Total	42,4	57,6	42,1	57,9	41,9	58,1	42,5	57,5	41,7	58,3
including:							<i>Proportion in percent</i>			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	41,2	58,8	41,0	59,0	41,9	58,1	42,7	57,3	40,5	59,5
Fishing	59,4	40,6	58,1	41,9	57,3	42,7	100,0	...	100,0	...
Mining industry	8,5	91,5	5,0	95,0	6,3	93,7	9,4	90,6	13,2	86,8
Processing industry	44,8	55,2	45,4	54,6	44,4	55,6	45,0	55,0	46,9	53,1
Production and distribution of electric power, gas and water	22,2	77,8	17,6	82,4	18,8	81,2	19,2	80,8	18,1	81,9
Construction	5,4	94,6	3,9	96,1	4,7	95,3	4,8	95,2	4,4	95,6
Trade, repairs of cars, home appliances and items of personal use	48,9	51,1	49,2	50,8	48,9	51,1	51,4	48,6	50,6	49,4
Hotels and restaurants	65,1	34,9	69,5	30,5	61,3	38,7	64,7	35,3	68,7	31,3
Transport and communications	16,6	83,4	16,3	83,7	16,1	83,9	14,2	85,8	11,7	88,3
Financial activities	55,1	44,9	56,1	43,9	63,7	36,3	56,3	43,7	51,1	48,9
Real estate transactions, lease and provision of services to consumers	45,4	54,6	45,8	54,2	45,0	55,0	41,2	58,8	43,2	56,8
State administration	34,2	65,8	36,3	63,7	36,9	63,1	36,7	63,3	40,5	59,5
Education	72,5	27,5	73,8	26,2	75,5	24,5	76,0	24,0	76,6	23,4
Healthcare and provision of social services	76,2	23,8	77,2	22,8	79,5	20,5	78,5	21,5	79,6	20,4
Provision of municipal, social and personal services	47,3	52,7	49,3	50,7	49,9	50,1	55,3	44,7	58,2	41,8
Provision of housekeeping services	44,3	55,7	41,2	58,8	34,2	65,8	39,2	60,8	46,4	53,6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	100,0	...	100,0	...	59,6	40,4	78,9	21,1	76,3	23,7

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table: Distribution of employed population by employment status and sex
(based on data of the "Employment and Unemployment" module of the Integrated Household Survey)

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	wom- en	men	wom- en	men	wom- en	men	wom- en	men	wom- en	men
	<i>Thousand people</i>									
Total	881,2	1 195,9	881,6	1 214,4	901,1	1 251,7	927,3	1 257,0	924,2	1 292,2
Formally employed - total	439,4	574,4	456,2	609,3	480,3	659,7	498,9	674,8	529,8	699,8
including:										
In enterprises, institutions and organizations	320,3	341,5	319,1	330,7	326,9	340,9	326,2	343,7	334,6	329,4
By individuals	119,1	232,8	137,2	278,6	153,4	318,8	172,7	331,1	195,1	370,4
Informally employed - total	441,8	621,5	425,4	605,1	420,8	592	428,4	582,2	394,5	592,3
including:										
employers	6,3	21,8	5,7	18,0	5,7	18,7	5,2	12,5	4,8	8,6
self-employed	172,6	407,1	172,9	403,8	175,8	411,3	190,1	405,7	179,2	442,6
members of production cooperatives	11,7	17,0	5,0	11,3	4,6	6,0	1,9	3,1	1,4	3,2
Unpaid family workers	184,9	121,1	169,9	106,5	160,9	105,9	152,4	99,9	126,1	82,6
People, working on personal subsidiary plots	66,2	54,5	72,0	65,6	73,7	50,0	78,9	61,0	83,0	55,3
	<i>Proportion in percent</i>									
Total	42,4	57,6	42,1	57,9	41,9	58,1	42,5	57,5	41,7	58,3
Formally employed - total	43,3	56,7	42,8	57,2	42,1	57,9	42,5	57,5	43,1	56,9
including:										
In enterprises, institutions and organizations	48,4	51,6	49,1	50,9	48,9	51,1	48,7	51,3	50,4	49,6
By individuals	33,8	66,2	33,0	67,0	32,5	67,5	34,3	65,7	34,5	65,5
Informally employed - total	41,5	58,5	41,3	58,7	41,5	58,5	42,4	57,6	40,0	60,0
including:										
employers	22,4	77,6	24,0	76,0	23,3	76,7	29,4	70,6	35,5	64,5
self-employed	29,8	70,2	30,0	70,0	29,9	70,1	31,9	68,1	28,8	71,2
members of production cooperatives	40,8	59,2	30,5	69,5	43,7	56,3	38	62	30,2	69,8
Unpaid family workers	60,4	39,6	61,5	38,5	60,3	39,7	60,4	39,6	60,4	39,6
People, working on personal subsidiary plots	54,8	45,2	52,3	47,7	59,6	40,4	56,4	43,6	60,0	40,0

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Distribution of female and male employment by types of economic activities has significant dissimilarities due to the differences in their physiological capabilities and existing traditions.

The proportion of women among the employed population is highest in services sector and, particularly, in such types of activities as healthcare and provision of social services (80%), education (77%), hotels and restaurants (69%), financial activities (51%), provision of municipal, social and personal services (58%). Employment of women remains quite high in the processing industry (47%), in particular in the textile and clothing manufacture where the proportion of women reached 88%.

There is a high proportion of men in the production sectors: in construction, mining industry, production and distribution of electric power, gas and water, agriculture, as well as in transport and state administration sectors.

3.5. Ratio of women's wages to men's wages

Table: Ratio of women's wages to men's wages¹
(in percent)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic	67,6	62,5	65,8	67,3	67,3	63,9
Batken oblast	77,7	67,7	72,4	72,3	58,6	60,4
Jalal-Abat oblast	58,0	57,7	56,5	58,7	56,2	54,3
Issyk-Kul oblast	53,2	64,8	62,7	70,5	71,9	62,9
Naryn oblast	69,3	73,7	71,4	76,8	77,5	67,5
Osh oblast	78,9	69,2	71,6	78,1	66,8	70,8
Talas oblast	71,2	63,2	80,0	74,3	69,6	52,3
Chui oblast	60,2	58,7	63,5	65,7	66,6	64,8
Bishkek city	68,5	64,2	73,2	72,2	75,8	71,2
Osh city	...	64,8	58,6	64,5	63,8	70,6

¹ Based on data of a one-time enterprises and institutions survey in November (September) of 2000, 2005 - 2009.

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3.6. Proportion of women and men among the number of persons injured at work, by types of economic activities

Table: Number of people injured at work by types of economic activities in 2009

	People				Proportion, in %	
	Total		per 10 000 employees			
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Number of people injured at work						
- total	30	109	1,2	4,8	21,6	78,4
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	-	2	-	1,7	-	100,0
Mining industry	1	27	8,1	45,4	3,6	96,4
Processing industry	10	25	5,7	8,7	28,6	71,4
Production and distribution of electric power, gas and water	4	24	6,9	15,4	14,3	85,7
Construction	1	14	2,3	8,3	6,7	93,3
Trade; repairs of cars, home appliances and items of personal use	-	1	-	1,2	-	100,0
Transport and communications	3	9	2,8	4,7	25,0	75,0
Financial activities	1	-	1,4	-	100,0	-
Real estate transactions, lease and provision of services to consumers	1	4	1,0	2,3	20,0	80,0
State administration	2	3	0,4	0,6	40,0	60,0
Education	3	-	0,5	-	100,0	-
Healthcare and social services	4	-	0,8	-	100,0	-
including lethal outcomes						
- total	4	20	0,2	0,9	16,7	83,3
Mining industry	-	8	-	13,5	-	100,0
Processing industry	2	3	1,1	1,0	40,0	60,0
Production and distribution of electric power, gas and water	-	4	-	2,6	-	100,0
Construction	-	2	-	1,2	-	100,0
Transport and communications	-	2	-	1,0	-	100,0
Real estate transactions, lease and provision of services to consumers	-	1	-	0,6	-	100,0
State administration	1	-	0,2	-	100,0	-
Healthcare and social services	1	-	0,2	-	100,0	-

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

3.7. Representation of women and men in the state and local government bodies

Table: Distribution of employees of the state and local government bodies by gender¹
(in percent)

	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	43,2	56,8	43,3	56,7	42,2	57,8	40,6	59,4
thereof:								
Legislative activities	-	100	25,6	74,4	25,6	74,4	25,6	74,4
Executive activities	42,3	57,7	45,5	54,5	44,8	55,2	43,0	57,0
including:								
Taxation-related activities	37,5	62,5	37,3	62,7	36,8	63,2	36,6	63,4
Customs activities	21,2	78,8	19,5	80,5	19,7	80,3	19,0	81,0
Socio-economic management	49,7	50,3	49,5	50,5	47,8	52,2	46,1	53,9
Justice self-government bodies	43,0	57,0	44,3	55,7	42,7	57,3	39,7	60,3
Local self-government bodies	36,8	63,2	38,1	61,9	36,5	63,5	36,1	63,9

¹ Without government bodies ensuring national defence, public order and security and other government agencies.

3.8. Proportion of women in the Parliament

Table: Composition of the deputy corps by gender
(as of the end of 2009)

	2005		2009	
	women	men	women	men
Total number of deputies				
people	-	70	23	67
proportion in percent	-	100	25,6	74,4

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality rate

Target: Reduce by two-thirds the under-five mortality rate.

4.1. Under-five mortality rate (number of children, who died in the ages of 0-4)

Table: Child mortality rate by gender

(number of deaths for children up to 5 years old; per 1000 births)

Years	People			Per 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
2006	4 187	1 856	2 331	35,3	32,2	38,3
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

3,9 thousand deaths of children under the age of 5, or 29,3 children per 1000 births died in 2009. The child mortality rate indicator includes infant mortality rate (deaths of children in their first year of life).

4.2. Infant mortality rate (number of deaths for children up to 1 year old)

Table: Infant mortality rate by gender

(number of deaths for children under the age of one; per 1000 births)

Years	People			Per 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
2006	3 526	1 556	1 970	29,2	26,5	31,8
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

In 2009, 3,4 thousand newborn infants died not reaching the age of 1 from different diseases, poisoning and traumas. The increase of infant mortality rate (starting from 2004) is due to country's transition to live birth criteria recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO), when the "Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths" (ЗАГС) offices began registering deaths of newborns

with low body weight (500 grams) and additional signs of life. The growth of the indicator in 2005-2007 is largely associated with an ongoing transition of the country to live birth criteria, when the medical institutions of the republic continued to establish the system of recording infant deaths according to these requirements.

4.3. Percentage of children attending pre-school institutions by gender

Table: Level of coverage of pre-school institutions in 2009

(in percent)

	Proportion of the total number of children of the corresponding age (1-6 years old)	
	girls	boys
Kyrgyz Republic	12,1	11,8
Urban area	27,6	27,7
Rural area	5,5	5,2

In the late 90s, there was a decline in the level of pre-school education coverage in the republic. The causes of this were closure of pre-school facilities, reduced incomes of families and growth of direct costs of preschool education, which primarily affect the children from poor families and families living in rural areas. In 2005, 9,8% of children under the age of 7 attended pre-school facilities, in rural areas their share was 6 times lower on average. At the present time there are 594 pre-school facilities in the republic (448 in 2005), where 76,0 thousand children, or 12,0 percents of children of the corresponding age, are educated. Meanwhile, the level of pre-school education coverage is 27,7% in urban areas, 5,4% – in rural areas.

4.4. Child immunization level (against measles)

Table: Child immunization rate (against measles)

(in percent)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic	97,8	98,9	97,3	98,8	99,1	98,9
Batken oblast	92,3	98,8	95,2	99,2	99,0	99,9
Jalal-Abat oblast	99,8	98,8	98,0	97,8	99,2	98,3
Issyk-Kul oblast	99,1	98,7	99,4	99,0	99,7	99,7
Naryn oblast	99,3	99,1	98,8	99,4	99,1	98,9
Osh oblast	97,3	99,5	99,1	98,9	99,5	99,8
Talas oblast	99,1	98,3	98,7	98,6	99,2	97,6
Chui oblast	99,3	98,4	96,3	99,1	97,4	98,7
Bishkek city	96,6	98,9	99,5	99,8	99,9	98,6
Osh city ¹	...	98,3	98,0	98,8	98,9	98,2

¹ Prior to 2003 Osh city was part of Osh oblast.

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Target: Reduce maternal mortality ratio by three quarters.

5.1. Maternal mortality rate

Table: Maternal mortality rate

(number of women who died from complications of pregnancy, delivery and post-partum period)

Years	People			Per 100 thousand 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
2006	67	17	50	55,5	43,1	61,5
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

Maternal, infant and child mortality rates are the most sensitive indicators in regard to both quality of health services and level of socio-economic development of the country.

In 2009, there were 63,5 maternal deaths per 100 thousand live births. Almost 80 percent of maternal death cases are registered in rural areas.

Table: Maternal mortality by causes of death

(number of women, who died from complications of pregnancy, delivery and post-partum period; people)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths from all causes of maternal mortality for women	44	66	67	64	70	86
Among them:						
Pregnancy with abortion outcome	6	1	6	2	1	1
Edemas, proteinuria and hypertensive disorders during pregnancy, delivery and post-partum period	13	23	23	21	14	19
Among them:						
Hypertension with significant proteinuria caused by pregnancy	2	12	9	6	7	8
Eclampsia	9	10	11	10	7	11
Other diseases of mothers, mainly related to pregnancy	-	2	3	-	7	8
Medical care for mothers in relation to fetus condition, amniotic cavity and possible delivery problems	1	9	7	7	6	6
Complications of delivery and labor	8	8	7	10	5	15
Complications mainly related to post-partum period	7	9	6	8	17	10
Other obstetric conditions, not classified in other categories	9	14	15	16	20	27

¹ Starting from 2000, the state statistics bodies are using the International Standard Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death of the 10th revision of the World Health Organization (ICD-10), which made it possible to obtain detailed data about the causes of people's death.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

5.2. Percentage of pregnant women with anemia

Table: Morbidity of pregnant women
(people)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of women, who completed pregnancy ¹	88 284	97 496	100 356	108 981	113 612	121 294
thereof had:						
anemia	48 284	46 225	52 227	56 894	60 049	65 990
circulatory diseases	1 293	764	1 862	2 209	1 121	1 540
late gestosis	4 472	4 128	4 603	4 284	4 564	4 759
diseases of genitourinary system	11 655	14 558	20 497	21 094	19 431	22 284
venous complications during pregnancy	2 431	2 145	1 974	2 404	2 466	2 823

¹ Observed at the beginning of the year and registered during the reporting year.

Out of the total number of women, who completed pregnancy, the following suffered from: late gestosis – 3,9% (against 4,2% in 2005), anemia – 54,4% (47,4%), circulatory diseases – 1,3% (0,8%) and diseases of genitourinary system – 18,4% (14,9%).

5.3. Proportion of births attended by qualified medical personnel

Table: Proportion of births attended by qualified medical personnel
(as a percentage of the total number)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic	98,6	97,9	98,4	98,4	98,5	98,5
Batken oblast	98,4	96,9	97,5	97,7	97,5	98,9
Jalal-Abat oblast	98,6	97,3	98,5	99,0	98,6	99,3
Issyk-Kul oblast	98,1	98,9	99,0	99,3	99,0	99,3
Naryn oblast	97,4	98,0	98,0	97,7	98,1	98,3
Osh oblast	98,6	96,5	97,2	96,9	97,4	96,5
Talas oblast	99,4	99,3	99,0	99,3	99,3	99,3
Chui oblast	98,5	98,8	98,8	99,0	99,2	99,2
Bishkek city	99,2	99,5	99,4	99,4	99,6	99,6
Osh city ¹	...	98,6	98,9	98,9	99,0	98,9

¹ Prior to 2003 Osh city was part of Osh oblast.

Based on the data of the Ministry of Health 2078 home deliveries, or 1,5 percent of the total number, were registered in 2009.

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target: Limit the spread of HIV infection at the initial stage of epidemic development

6.1. Number of HIV/AIDS-infected by gender and age

Table: Number of HIV/AIDS-infected by age
(people)

	Registered with primarily established diagnosis									
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Citizens of Kyrgyzstan	51	114	63	170	108	280	179	353	176	495
including those in the age of:										
0-14	5	1	2	1	13	33	38	60	17	33
15-17	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
18-19	2	1	2	-	4	-	6	3	1	4
20-29	26	38	34	48	56	62	72	79	92	123
30-39	15	55	16	80	24	124	38	140	41	266
40 years old and above	3	19	7	40	11	60	25	70	25	108
Foreign citizens	-	6	2	9	4	17	2	18	-	-
including those in the age of:										
0-14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-19	-	4	1	4	3	8	-	-	-	-
20-29	-	1	-	5	1	7	1	10	-	-
30-39	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	6	-	-
40 years old and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

As of the end of 2009, there were 2168 registered HIV-infected people, including AIDS patients - 95 people. Out of the registered HIV-infected people, 71,6% were infected through injections, 26,1% - sexually, 2,3% - through a vertical route of infection, i.e. transmission of a disease from the mother to child. As of the end of 2009, 242 people receive antiretroviral therapy, among them 162 men and 80 women.

671 HIV-infected persons were identified in 2009, including those in: Chui oblast – 255 persons, Osh city – 128, Osh oblast – 122, Bishkek city – 77, Jalal-Abat oblast – 61, Issyk-Kul oblast – 12, Talas oblast and Batken oblast – 7, Naryn oblast - 2.

6.2. HIV/AIDS mortality rate

Table: HIV-infection mortality rate by gender
(*people*)

	Both genders	Women	Men
2000	-	-	-
2005	19	3	16
2006	17	4	13
2007	35	2	33
2008	27	8	19
2009	52	12	40

The table presents data on the number of deceased, the primary cause of whose death was a disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and death of these people was registered in the Registration of Civic Status Acts (ZAGS). It is necessary to keep in mind that part of HIV-infected people also died from other causes of death (drugs overdose, etc.).

Target: Have halted and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases and start a tendency towards decrease of the morbidity

6.3. Number of HIV-infected women and children receiving ARV therapy

Table: Number of HIV-infected and AIDS patients receiving ARV therapy by gender and age
(*in percent*)

Age	Registered as of the end of the year				Including those receiving ARV			
	2008		2009		2008		2009	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
0-14	54	88	68	117	18	46	30	78
15-17	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
18 and above	375	1 095	516	1 457	25	65	50	84

6.4. Malaria morbidity and mortality

There is virtually no mortality due to malaria in the republic, except for 1998, when two death cases from malaria were registered in Talas oblast.

Table: Malaria incidence rate
(per 100 thousand population)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic	0,2	4,4	6,2	1,8	0,3	0,1
Batken oblast	2,6	7,5	12,6	5,2	0,5	0,7
Jalal-Abat oblast	-	2,9	8,3	0,6	0,1	0,1
Issyk-Kul oblast	-	0,2	0,5	-	-	-
Naryn oblast	-	0,8	0,4	0,4	0,4	-
Osh oblast	0,1	0,9	-	-	-	-
Talas oblast	-	-	0,5	-	-	-
Chui oblast	0,1	4,1	6,4	3,2	0,5	-
Bishkek city	-	15,7	16,6	5,2	1,2	-
Osh city ¹	...	0,4	0,8	0,4	-	-

¹ Prior to 2003 Osh city was part of Osh oblast.

In 2009 epidemiological situation on malaria incidence among the population of the republic has somewhat stabilized. There were 4 registered cases of malaria, which is 4,5 times less than in 2008, including: in Batken oblast – 3 cases and Jalal-Abat oblast - 1 case.

6.5. Incidence of brucellosis

Table: Incidence of brucellosis
(per 100 000 of population)

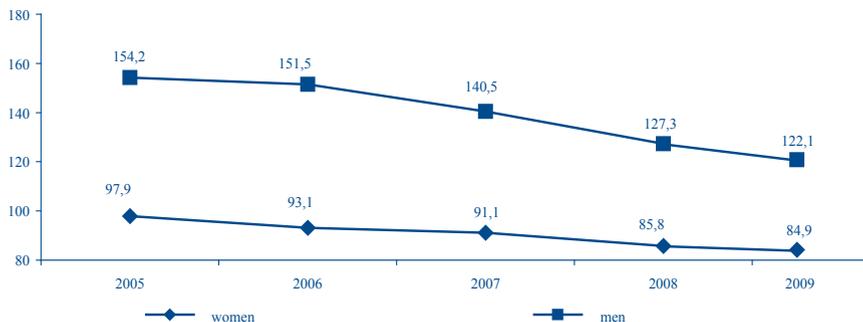
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic	24,9	55,9	77,4	77,5	73,0	67,4
Batken oblast	14,3	163,0	113,2	93,5	86,1	66,0
Jalal-Abat oblast	25,2	66,1	88,3	96,8	111,5	112,9
Issyk-Kul oblast	55,9	65,3	112,0	143,6	136,7	125,1
Naryn oblast	79,0	118,3	164,3	180,1	162,6	168,8
Osh oblast	7,4	21,9	62,2	64,4	43,1	40,7
Talas oblast	33,4	125,9	149,4	135,1	132,7	110,7
Chui oblast	32,3	48,9	67,7	57,9	52,2	45,8
Bishkek city	13,4	7,9	7,1	10,6	12,8	11,2
Osh city ¹	...	12,0	23,2	32,0	29,2	17,8

¹ Prior to 2003 Osh city was part of Osh oblast.

Due to a severe epizootic situation and lack of proper veterinary supervision over the private livestock sector, the incidence of brucellosis stabilized at high levels. The incidence of the disease is recorded throughout the whole year, without any distinct seasonality.

6.6. Incidence of tuberculosis

Figure: Incidence of active tuberculosis
(per 100 thousand population)



6.7. Tuberculosis mortality rate

Table: Tuberculosis mortality by gender
(number of deaths per 100 000 population of the corresponding gender)

Years	Both genders	Women	Men
2000	20,8	6,6	35,4
2005	15,6	6,0	25,4
2006	16,1	7,4	25,0
2007	13,5	5,8	21,5
2008	11,8	5,3	18,5
2009	11,0	5,0	17,1

Deaths from tuberculosis constitute over 60 percent of deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases. High level of tuberculosis mortality is due to a difficult socio-economic situation in the country. In order to identify the disease in time, treat the patients and reduce mortality, the Government of the country has approved the National Program “Tuberculosis” in 1995 (for the years 1996-2000), and then “Tuberculosis-2” (for 2001-2005), and in 1998 passed the Law “On protection of population from tuberculosis”, which define measures taken for people’s protection.

Control over the incidence of tuberculosis and prevention of respiratory diseases is one of the main priorities of the national program of health care reform “Manas Taalimi” in the Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2006-2010.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

Table: Number of drug addicts, registered in the narcological institutions, by territory

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	478	6738	516	7 837	578	8 156	621	8 884	683	9 734
Batken oblast	1	109	-	107	-	108	-	103	1	101
Jalal-Abat oblast	11	387	14	449	15	491	16	505	15	501
Issyk-Kul oblast	3	208	3	224	3	225	2	254	2	253
Naryn oblast	-	14	-	17	-	16	-	12	-	17
Osh oblast	6	377	7	424	8	442	10	473	10	494
Talas oblast	-	100	1	105	2	112	-	116	1	100
Chui oblast	114	1691	126	2 284	159	2 230	171	2 509	202	2 731
Bishkek city	269	2795	291	3 086	318	3 325	341	3 593	370	4 138
Osh city	74	1057	74	1 141	73	1 207	81	1 319	82	1 399

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Targets:

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of natural resources;

Halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water;

Achieve a significant improvement in the living conditions of population.

7.1. Ecological sustainability indicators

Table: Main indicators of ecological sustainability

(in percent)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Proportion of forest area to total area (entire territory) ¹	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,8
Proportion of land area covered by forest to total area ¹	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,2
Ratio of specially protected natural territories to total area ¹	1,7	2,2	2,7	2,7	2,7	3,5
Share of population with sustainable access to safe drinkable water	86,0	84,4	89,8	93,0	90,4	90,4
Share of population with access to sewage system	14,0	23,9	23,9	24,2	23,5	25,2

¹ On the basis of data of the State Registration Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

Targets:

Strengthen cooperation with the international community for the development of capacity of the country;
 Develop and implement strategies, allowing young people to find worthy and productive jobs;
 Take measures in cooperation with a private sector, so that everyone could use benefits of the new technologies, in particular information and communications technologies.

8.1. Youth unemployment rate

Table: Total unemployment rate in the age group 15-28¹

(based on data of the “Employment and Unemployment” module of the Integrated Household Survey, in percent)

	Total population	Women	Men
Kyrgyz Republic	14,1	16,3	12,7
Batken oblast	12,8	19,9	8,9
Jalal-Abat oblast	11,3	13,1	10,1
Issyk-Kul oblast	17,1	19,2	15,8
Naryn oblast	19,0	28,1	15,5
Osh oblast	10,7	14,4	8,6
Talas oblast	10,3	11,6	9,3
Chui oblast	16,3	18,3	15,0
Bishkek city	21,3	17,7	24,3

¹ On June 25, 2009 the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic passed the Law “On State Youth Policy”, according to which young citizens (youth) are the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and individuals without citizenship aged 14 to 28.

8.2. Number of population with land-line phones or having access to land-line phones

Table: Number of population with land-line phones or having access to land-line phones
(units per 1000 population)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic	79	86	89	92	95	93
Batken oblast ¹	33	35	36	37	37	34
Jalal-Abat oblast	40	40	42	44	44	41
Issyk-Kul oblast	89	94	97	100	101	98
Naryn oblast	46	40	41	42	43	46
Osh oblast	47	19	20	20	19	16
Talas oblast	42	41	42	43	45	44
Chui oblast	73	91	95	100	103	96
Bishkek city	217	250	258	269	280	283
Osh city ¹	...	165	171	178	184	181

¹Prior to 2003 Osh city was part of Osh oblast.

1. POPULATION

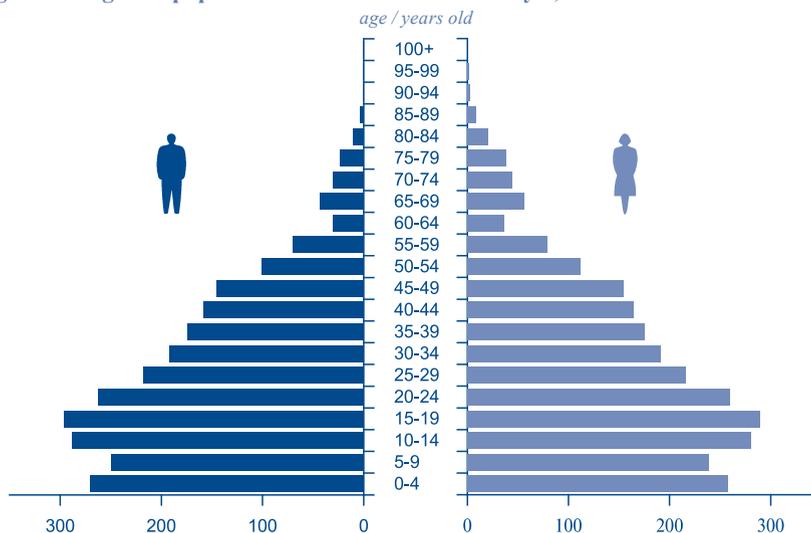
The chapter “Population” presents statistical data on the population and age structure of women and men, birth and mortality rate, marriage and divorce rates, mortality by gender and its main causes. There are also generalizable demographic indicators characterizing population reproduction processes 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 the last inter-censal period there were retrospective recalculations of population data, as well as of indicators, in the denominator of which the data is used.

As of January 1, 2010 resident population of the Kyrgyz Republic comprised of 5 mln. 418 thousand people, including 2 mln. 743 thousand women and 2 mln. 675 thousand men.

Distribution of population by gender throughout the republic is not homogeneous. In urban areas the share of women is higher than that of men totalling 52,7%, while in rural areas, where birth rate is higher, men on the contrary prevail insignificantly – 50,5%.

Figure 1.1 Age-sex population structure as of January 1, 2010



POPULATION

According to the figure of age-sex structure, the population of the Kyrgyz Republic has uneven composition. The increase in the lowest cohort (0-4 years old) in comparison with the subsequent cohort (5-9 years old) testifies to a birth rate growth in recent years.

Prevalence of female population starts after the age of 35, and in the age group of 65-69 there are already 1,3 times more women than men. This imbalance is caused mainly by differences in the age-specific mortality of male and female population.

Reduction in birth rates in the 90s of the last century has led to a reduction in the number of children, which, in turn, leads to demographic ageing. According to UN classification, population is considered elderly when the share of people older than 65 exceeds 7%. At the beginning of 2010, 4,5% of Kyrgyzstan's citizens belonged to the aforementioned age group.

Nevertheless, the age structure of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic remains positive compared to those of other developing countries (African countries, for example), where the number of people under working age prevails, as well as compared to developed countries where there is a higher proportion of people above working age.

Table 1.1: Resident population

(estimate as of the beginning of the year, thousand people)

Years	Total population	including	
		urban	rural
2000	4 874,7	1 688,7	3 186,0
2005	5 136,1	1 788,1	3 348,0
2006	5 189,2	1 796,5	3 392,7
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

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 1.2: Resident population by age groups
(estimate as of the beginning of the year, thousand people)

	2006			2010		
	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men
Total population	5 189 181	2 628 097	2 561 084	5 418 299	2 743 526	2 674 773
including that in the age group of:						
0-4	509 497	250 121	259 376	593 513	290 578	302 935
5-9	510 457	250 422	260 035	507 044	248 646	258 398
10-14	589 730	290 840	298 890	530 995	260 490	270 505
15	119 313	58 653	60 660	118 590	58 243	60 347
16-19	486 487	242 219	244 268	478 278	236 230	242 048
20-24	530 796	264 651	266 145	594 406	297 043	297 363
25-29	430 700	212 010	218 690	463 446	229 272	234 174
30-34	374 074	186 645	187 429	382 788	191 008	191 780
35-39	340 813	171 924	168 889	347 241	175 716	171 525
40-44	327 057	167 779	159 278	320 799	163 872	156 927
45-49	285 770	147 647	138 123	310 016	160 830	149 186
50-54	198 600	104 731	93 869	248 293	131 339	116 954
55-59	139 467	75 536	63 931	171 180	92 647	78 533
60-64	65 521	36 085	29 436	105 411	59 188	46 223
65-69	105 538	60 130	45 408	64 767	36 424	28 343
70-74	72 225	42 218	30 007	81 202	48 162	33 040
75-79	61 741	37 415	24 326	50 113	30 709	19 404
80-84	27 004	18 390	8 614	34 480	21 742	12 738
85-89	8 781	6 511	2 270	11 632	8 139	3 493
90-99	5 117	3 777	1 340	3 640	2 835	805
100 years old and over	493	393	100	465	413	52
From total population population in the age of/years old:						
under working age	1 728 997	850 036	878 961	1 750 142	857 957	892 185
working age ¹	3 038 228	1 497 606	1 540 622	3 223 800	1 585 310	1 638 490
above working age	421 956	280 455	141 501	444 357	300 259	144 098
Average age of the population	26,9	27,8	26,0	27,2	28,0	26,3

POPULATION

Table 1.2 continued

	2006			2010		
	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men
Urban population	1 796 445	945 883	850 562	1 846 773	974 095	872 678
including that in the age group of:						
0-4	145 842	71 916	73 926	182 062	89 506	92 556
5-9	139 400	68 351	71 049	145 380	71 744	73 636
10-14	171 763	85 440	86 323	149 883	73 735	76 148
15	36 255	18 069	18 186	34 330	17 052	17 278
16-19	170 009	88 577	81 432	160 182	81 679	78 503
20-24	209 057	110 564	98 493	233 424	123 676	109 748
25-29	174 250	88 181	86 069	165 038	85 070	79 968
30-34	135 139	71 277	63 862	136 528	71 133	65 395
35-39	128 505	67 949	60 556	125 710	68 013	57 697
40-44	120 392	64 508	55 884	117 418	63 152	54 266
45-49	106 512	57 353	49 159	111 870	60 602	51 268
50-54	75 383	41 491	33 892	90 344	50 107	40 237
55-59	56 902	32 182	24 720	63 824	36 322	27 502
60-64	25 313	15 054	10 259	42 714	25 353	17 361
65-69	40 622	24 313	16 309	24 123	14 686	9 437
70-74	24 656	15 515	9 141	30 451	19 179	11 272
75-79	21 476	14 341	7 135	16 351	10 816	5 535
80-84	9 928	7 185	2 743	11 873	8 286	3 587
85-89	3 245	2 356	889	4 050	3 017	1 033
90-99	1 683	1 196	487	1 146	904	242
100 years old and over	113	65	48	72	63	9
From total population						
population in the age						
of/years old:						
under working age	493 260	243 776	249 484	511 655	252 037	259 618
working age ¹	1 143 967	589 900	554 067	1 168 016	603 432	564 584
above working age	159 218	112 207	47 011	167 102	118 626	48 476
Average age of the population	28,6	29,7	27,3	28,5	29,8	27,2

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Table 1.2 continued

	2006			2010		
	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men
Rural population	3 392 736	1 682 214	1 710 522	3 571 526	1 769 431	1 802 095
including that in the age group of:						
0-4	363 655	178 205	185 450	411 451	201 072	210 379
5-9	371 057	182 071	188 986	361 664	176 902	184 762
10-14	417 967	205 400	212 567	381 112	186 755	194 357
15	83 058	40 584	42 474	84 260	41 191	43 069
16-19	316 478	153 642	162 836	318 096	154 551	163 545
20-24	321 739	154 087	167 652	360 982	173 367	187 615
25-29	256 450	123 829	132 621	298 408	144 202	154 206
30-34	238 935	115 368	123 567	246 260	119 875	126 385
35-39	212 308	103 975	108 333	221 531	107 703	113 828
40-44	206 665	103 271	103 394	203 381	100 720	102 661
45-49	179 258	90 294	88 964	198 146	100 228	97 918
50-54	123 217	63 240	59 977	157 949	81 232	76 717
55-59	82 565	43 354	39 211	107 356	56 325	51 031
60-64	40 208	21 031	19 177	62 697	33 835	28 862
65-69	64 916	35 817	29 099	40 644	21 738	18 906
70-74	47 569	26 703	20 866	50 751	28 983	21 768
75-79	40 265	23 074	17 191	33 762	19 893	13 869
80-84	17 076	11 205	5 871	22 607	13 456	9 151
85-89	5 536	4 155	1 381	7 582	5 122	2 460
90-99	3 434	2 581	853	2 494	1 931	563
100 years old and over	380	328	52	393	350	43
From total population population in the age of/years old:						
under working age	1 235 737	606 260	629 477	1 238 487	605 920	632 567
working age ¹	1 894 261	907 706	986 555	2 055 784	981 878	1 073 906
above working age	262 738	168 248	94 490	277 255	181 633	95 622
Average age of the population	26,0	26,7	25,4	26,5	27,1	25,8

¹ Working age population includes women between the ages of 16-54 and men between the ages of 16-59.

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Table 1.3: Ratio of women and men by age groups
(estimate as of the beginning of the year)

	Proportion of women in total population, in %		Men per 1000 women, people	
	2006	2010	2006	2010
Total population	50,6	50,6	975	975
including that in the age group of/ years old:				
0-4	49,1	49,0	1 037	1 043
5-9	49,1	49,0	1 038	1 039
10-14	49,3	49,1	1 028	1 038
15	49,2	49,1	1 034	1 036
16-19	49,8	49,4	1 008	1 025
20-24	49,9	50,0	1 006	1 001
25-29	49,2	49,5	1 032	1 021
30-34	49,9	49,9	1 004	1 004
35-39	50,4	50,6	982	976
40-44	51,3	51,1	949	958
45-49	51,7	51,9	935	928
50-54	52,7	52,9	896	890
55-59	54,2	54,1	846	848
60-64	55,1	56,1	816	781
65-69	57,0	56,2	755	778
70-74	58,5	59,3	711	686
75-79	60,6	61,3	650	632
80 years old and over	70,2	66,0	424	516
From total population				
population in the age of/years old:				
under working age	49,2	49,0	1 034	1 040
working age	49,3	49,2	1 029	1 034
above working age	66,5	67,6	505	480

At the beginning of 2010 the traditional for the republic prevalence of women over men in the population, constituting 68,7 thousand people (67,0 thousand people in 2006) remained. Certain increase in the difference between men and women has not changed their ratio: in 2010, just as in 2006, there were 975 men for every 1000 women.

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Table 1.4: Resident population by main age groups and territory in 2010
(estimate as of the beginning of the year, thousand people)

	Both sexes	Women	Men	Proportion, in %	
				women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	5 418 299	2 743 526	2 674 773	50,6	49,4
under working age	1 750 142	857 957	892 185	49,0	51,0
working age	3 223 800	1 585 310	1 638 490	49,2	50,8
above working age	444 357	300 259	144 098	67,6	32,4
Batken oblast	433 802	213 167	220 635	49,1	50,9
under working age	150 874	72 906	77 968	48,3	51,7
working age	252 450	121 132	131 318	48,0	52,0
above working age	30 478	19 129	11 349	62,8	37,2
Jalal-Abat oblast	1 023 132	511 032	512 100	49,9	50,1
under working age	361 117	177 199	183 918	49,1	50,9
working age	594 674	289 426	305 248	48,7	51,3
above working age	67 341	44 407	22 934	65,9	34,1
Issyk-Kul oblast	441 323	222 996	218 327	50,5	49,5
under working age	143 346	70 769	72 577	49,4	50,6
working age	256 181	123 768	132 413	48,3	51,7
above working age	41 796	28 459	13 337	68,1	31,9
Naryn oblast	259 378	128 067	131 311	49,4	50,6
under working age	94 122	46 494	47 628	49,4	50,6
working age	142 210	66 465	75 745	46,7	53,3
above working age	23 046	15 108	7 938	65,6	34,4
Osh oblast	1 117 851	554 438	563 413	49,6	50,4
under working age	404 306	197 970	206 336	49,0	51,0
working age	639 523	309 104	330 419	48,3	51,7
above working age	74 022	47 364	26 658	64,0	36,0
Talas oblast	228 995	114 237	114 758	49,9	50,1
under working age	83 633	41 134	42 499	49,2	50,8
working age	127 336	61 109	66 227	48,0	52,0
above working age	18 026	11 994	6 032	66,5	33,5
Chui oblast	808 245	411 190	397 055	50,9	49,1
under working age	227 733	110 834	116 899	48,7	51,3
working age	491 568	238 937	252 631	48,6	51,4
above working age	88 944	61 419	27 525	69,1	30,9
Bishkek city	846 467	453 798	392 669	53,6	46,4
under working age	208 655	103 192	105 463	49,5	50,5
working age	554 151	289 922	264 229	52,3	47,7
above working age	83 661	60 684	22 977	72,5	27,5
Osh city	259 106	134 601	124 505	51,9	48,1
under working age	76 356	37 459	38 897	49,1	50,9
working age	165 707	85 447	80 260	51,6	48,4
above working age	17 043	11 695	5 348	68,6	31,4

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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 above working age.

In demographic terms, the age structure of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic belongs in the young category: at the beginning of 2010, 32,3% were children and adolescents, 59,5% were people of working age and 8,2% were people above working age.

Annual decrease in the number of births observed until 2001 has caused a reduction in the number of children and adolescents (from 33,3% in 2006 to 32,3% in 2010).

The proportion of working age people continues to grow (from 58,6% in 2006 to 59,5% in 2010), because a significant number of adolescents born in the mid-80s and at the beginning of 90s of the past century during a recorded baby-boom in the country, enters the working age. In world practice this tendency is called a "demographic window of possibilities" for the youth.

The number of people in the third age group (people above working age) started to grow since 2007 (444,4 thousand people at the beginning of 2010 against 420,3 thousand at the beginning of 2006). This tendency is connected to the exit of a considerable cohort of people, born in the 50s of the past century when the birth rate increased in comparison to the war period, from the working-age group.

Life expectancy at birth, or the average number of years a newborn infant would be able to live, if the age-specific mortality rates stayed the same throughout his/her subsequent life.

Table 1.5: Life expectancy at birth
(years)

Year	Both sexes	Girls	Boys
2000	68,5	72,4	64,9
2005	67,9	71,9	64,2
2006	67,7	72,1	63,5
2007	67,9	72,3	63,7
2008	68,4	72,6	64,5
2009	69,1	73,2	65,2

A slight decrease in the indicator of 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 2004.

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In 2009 life expectancy at birth was 65,2 years for boys and 73,2 years for girls. At birth the difference in life expectancy for boys and girls equals 8 years. This difference decreases with time. Thus, for girls and boys at the age of 15, it is 8 years; for adult population of active working age (45 years old) – 6 years. When reaching retirement age, women today have the probability of living for another 23 years, while men – only for 15 years. The gap in the life expectancy is connected to the differences in mortality of sexes: male mortality is 1,5-1,6 times higher 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
2006	120 737	39 414	81 323	23,1	21,9	23,8
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

Starting from the 90s and until 2001, the birth rate had a clear declining trend. At that, the decrease of birth rates was observed in all oblasts of the republic. Small but sustainable growth of birth rates both in urban and rural areas has been observed since 2001.

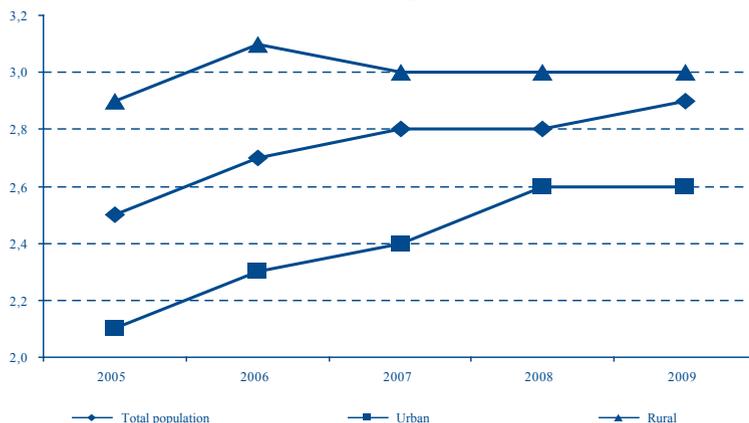
135,5 thousand children were born in 2009, which is 8,2 thousand children more than in 2008. Total birth rate (number of births per 1000 population) was 25,2 parts per million.

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

Table 1.7: Number of births by gender
(people)

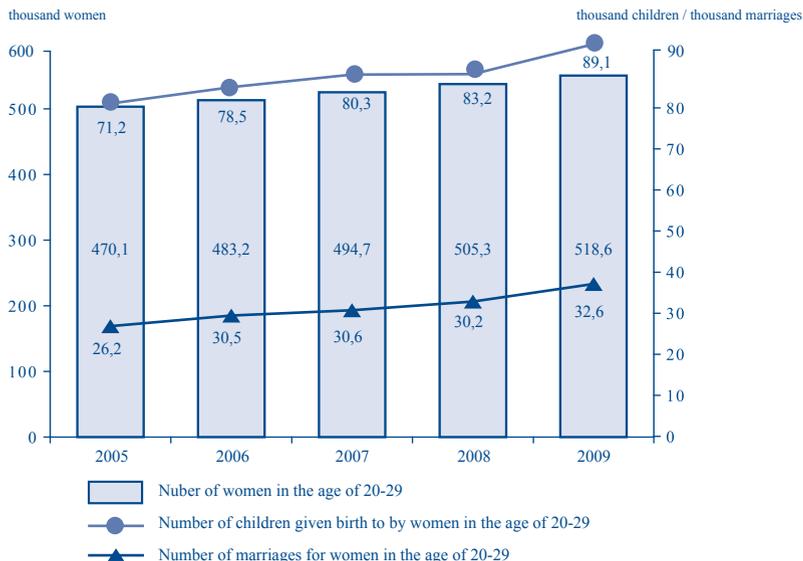
Year	Total births	including	
		Girls	Boys
2000	96 770	47 204	49 566
2005	109 839	53 305	56 534
2006	120 737	58 750	61 987
2007	123 251	59 892	63 359
2008	127 332	61 602	65 730
2009	135 494	65 671	69 823

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



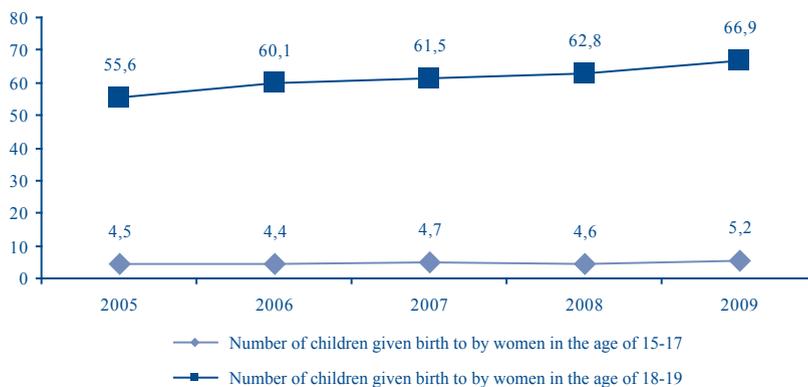
Total fertility rate or women's fertility coefficient (average number of children given birth to by one woman during her reproductive period) has grown from 2,5 in 2005 to 2,9 children in 2009.

Figure 1.3 Average annual number of women in the age of 20-29, number of marriages and number of births for women of this age group



Distinctive changes are also observed in the structure of births. With an increased number of women in the most favourable child bearing age (20-29 years old) in recent years, there was a small, but sustainable growth in birth rates in this age group. This age group accounts for almost 65% of births per year.

Figure 1.4 Number of births for women in the age of 15-19
(per 1000 women of the corresponding age)



The change of lifestyle among the young generation presupposed a decrease in the number of births by women in premarital ages (15-17 years old), which was observed in the republic until 2005. From 2005 a sustainable growth of birth rate is observed among women aged 15-17 years: from 4,5 children per 1000 women of this age in 2005 to 5,2 children in 2009. The highest indicator was noted in Chui oblast (10,4 children per 1000 women of this age, which is 2 times higher than the republican level). This was due to massive interregional migration inflow of poorly adjusted rural youth with insufficient knowledge about family planning and lack of adequate healthcare services among adolescents and youth. Birth rate among women aged 18-19 also increased from 55,6 in 2005 to 66,9 pro mil in 2009.

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

Years	Average age of mother at childbirth	Average age of mother at first childbirth
2000	27,4	22,7
2005	27,9	23,4
2006	28,0	23,6
2007	28,0	23,5
2008	28,0	23,4
2009	28,2	23,6

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Table 1.9: Live births by birth order
(*people*)

Year	Total number of births	including:		
		first	second	third and more (including non-specified)
2000	96 770	33 438	25 669	37 663
2005	109 839	41 671	29 116	39 052
2006	120 737	46 884	32 519	41 334
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

Analysis of births dynamics by birth order shows that the growth in birth rate is caused by an increased contribution of first-borns to the total number of newborns. Thus, if in 2000 the proportion of first-borns was 34,6%, in 2009 it was 39%. The births of a second to fourth child almost did not change, while the share of fifth- and consequently –born babies has dropped from 9,2% in 2000 to 5,8% in 2009.

The average age of mother at first childbirth is increasing (23,6 years old in 2009 as opposed to 22,7 years old in 2000).

The highlighted features can be explained by the transition from the big family type to the average family type and by having children at older age, as it has been happening in economically developed countries during the recent two or three decades.

Table 1.10: Number of births by marital status of mother

Year	Total number of births, people	Number of births in officially not married women	Proportion of children born by officially not married women in total number of births, in %
2000	96 770	31 052	32,1
2005	109 839	36 143	32,9
2006	120 737	39 091	32,4
2007	123 251	39 272	31,9
2008	127 332	38 636	30,3
2009	135 494	42 033	31,0

About one third of all newborns are children of mothers, who are officially not married (31% in 2009). Among the number of children born outside of legal marriage, around 60% are registered upon joint application of parents and 40% upon application of the mother only, and these children will probably be raised without a father. It should be noted that children born outside of marriage are mainly given birth to by mothers under 30 years of age (over 75% of all illegitimate births).

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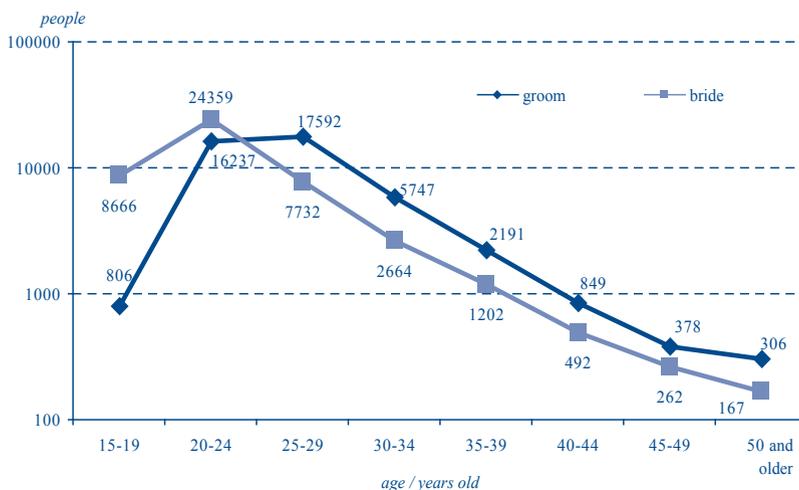
Table 1.11: Marriages and divorces

Year	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
2006	43 760	6 870	8,4	1,3	157
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

Starting from 2001 an increase in the number of registered marriages has been observed. The growth in birth rate is significantly caused by the increased number of registered marriages. This tendency, as was already mentioned, was caused by the increased number of young people born in the 80's. The biggest number of marriages is in the age group of 20-29 years, both among women and men (about 70% of the total number of registered marriages).

Not all marital unions are solid. Almost one in every six marriages falls apart: in rural areas there are 101 divorces per 1000 marriages, while in urban areas this number is almost 3 times bigger.

Figure 1.5 Number of people entering first marriage by age groups in 2009



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Table 1.12: Average age at marriage
(years old)

Year	Average age at			
	marriage		first marriage	
	women	men	women	men
2000	23,4	27,0	22,1	25,5
2005	23,9	27,6	23,2	26,6
2006	24,0	27,8	23,4	26,8
2007	24,1	27,8	23,4	26,8
2008	24,1	27,8	23,4	26,7
2009	24,0	27,9	23,4	26,8

In 2009, the average age at first marriage was 23,4 years old for women and 26,8 years old for men. Compared to the year 2000, the age at marriage has increased both among men and women by 1,3 years.

Table 1.13: Maternal mortality by territory
(number of women who died from complications during pregnancy, delivery and post partum period per 100 thousand live births)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic	45,5	60,1	55,5	51,9	55,0	63,5
Batken oblast	32,1	42,4	38,5	74,8	66,6	41,7
Jalal-Abat oblast	48,6	73,5	82,5	32,8	66,6	40,3
Issyk-Kul oblast	59,9	87,0	91,4	89,7	122,9	72,0
Naryn oblast	32,4	89,6	60,5	62,3	46,2	105,5
Osh oblast	31,0	66,0	64,6	26,0	54,4	93,2
Talas oblast	43,3	94,8	33,8	120,3	51,1	61,3
Chui oblast	64,0	47,5	42,7	78,3	34,4	61,1
Bishkek city	69,6	13,5	18,3	17,3	22,0	20,4
Osh city	24,3	44,8	21,5	100,6	38,6	168,4

Infant mortality rate is an indicator that shows mortality of children under 1 year of age per 1000 live births; it is measured in pro mil.

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Table 1.14: Infant mortality rate by main classes of death causes in 2009
(number of children, who died under the age of 1 year)

	People			Per 10 000 births		
	Both sexes	Girls	Boys	Both sexes	Girls	Boys
Total number of deaths	3 393	1 460	1 933	250,4	222,3	276,8
Thereof from:						
infectious and parasitic diseases	166	79	87	12,3	12,0	12,5
diseases of the nervous system	68	21	47	5,0	3,2	6,7
respiratory diseases	484	201	283	35,7	30,6	40,5
diseases of digestive organs	8	1	7	0,6	0,2	1,0
congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosome abnormalities	363	184	179	26,8	28,0	25,6
separate conditions emerging in prenatal period	2 203	936	1 267	162,6	142,5	181,5
traumas, poisoning and some other effects of external causes	82	32	50	6,1	4,9	7,2
other causes of death	19	6	13	1,3	0,9	1,8

The main causes of death in children under 1 year of age are diseases and conditions emerging in prenatal (postpartum) period (in 2009 – 64,9% of the total number of deaths in the age of under 1 year old), respiratory diseases (14,3%), congenital anomalies (malformations, 10,7%) and infectious and parasitic diseases (4,9%), including 70% - intestinal infections.

Child mortality rate is an indicator that shows mortality of children under 5 years of age (0-4 years old) per 1000 live births; it is measured in pro mil.

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Table 1.15: Child mortality by main classes of death causes in 2009
(number of children, deaths under 5 years old)

	People			Per 10 000 births		
	Both sexes	Girls	Boys	Both sexes	Girls	Boys
Total number of deaths	3 923	1 716	2 207	289,5	261,3	316,1
Thereof from:						
infectious and parasitic diseases	229	117	112	16,9	17,8	16,0
diseases of the nervous system	124	42	82	9,2	6,4	11,7
respiratory diseases	645	280	365	47,6	42,6	52,3
diseases of digestive organs	13	1	12	1,0	0,2	1,7
congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosome abnormalities	405	204	201	29,9	31,1	28,8
separate conditions emerging in prenatal period	2 203	936	1 267	162,6	142,5	181,5
traumas, poisoning and some other effects of external causes	240	105	135	17,7	16,0	19,3
other causes of death	64	31	33	4,7	4,7	4,7

The main causes of death in children under 5 years of age, as well as infants, are diseases and conditions emerging in prenatal (postpartum) period (in 2009 - 56,2 % of the total number of deaths in the age group 0-4 years old), followed by respiratory diseases (16,4%), congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosome abnormalities (10,3%), trauma, poisoning and other external causes (6,1%), as well as infectious and parasitic diseases (5,8%).

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Table 1.16: Deaths by main classes of death causes in 2009
(people)

	Total			Including working age ¹		Number of deaths per 100 000 people
	Both sexes	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Total number of deaths from all causes	35898	15773	20125	2899	8438	666,9
Thereof from:						
diseases of circulatory system	17578	8773	8805	698	2600	326,5
respiratory diseases	3005	1250	1755	117	392	55,8
neoplasms	3267	1511	1756	557	758	60,7
infectious and parasitic diseases	949	302	647	144	461	17,6
thereof from tuberculosis	591	137	454	107	392	11,0
diseases of digestive organs	2385	803	1582	343	1 140	44,3
traumas, poisonings and some other effects of external causes	3466	804	2662	487	2 190	64,4
Thereof from:						
transport traumas	945	206	739	133	636	17,6
accidental alcohol poisoning	282	63	219	47	193	5,2
accidental drowning	243	63	180	27	113	4,5
suicides	458	96	362	78	337	8,5
murders	332	87	245	67	220	6,2

¹ Women in the age of 16-54, men aged 16-59.

Just as in the majority of CIS countries, diseases of the circulatory system are the most frequent cause of mortality among population comprising around a half of annual number of deaths (49% of the total number of deaths in 2009). The overwhelming number of deaths from this cause falls on people above working age.

The second leading cause in the structure of causes of death are traumas, poisonings and some other effects of external causes (9,7% of the total number of deaths in 2009). This class comprises unnatural and violent causes of death, including murders and suicides.

The third leading cause of death are neoplasms (cancerous diseases – 9,1% of the total number of deaths in 2009).

Respiratory diseases follow next in the structure of causes of death (8,4% of the total number of deaths in 2009).

Male mortality rate is the highest in the working age groups, where it is almost 3 times higher than female mortality rate. The high rate of mortality among working age men is connected with a high level of traumatism, where transport traumas prevail, and considerable mortality from diseases of the circulatory system that depend on the lifestyle and the socio-economic situation in the country.

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Table 1.17: Tuberculosis mortality rate by territory
(number of deaths per 100 000 population of corresponding gender)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic						
both sexes	20,8	15,6	16,1	13,5	11,8	11,0
women	6,6	6,0	7,4	5,8	5,3	5,0
men	35,4	25,4	25,0	21,5	18,5	17,1
Batken oblast						
both sexes	12,3	8,3	8,1	9,5	7,8	5,6
women	8,8	6,4	7,8	4,3	6,2	6,1
men	15,8	10,1	8,5	14,5	9,3	5,0
Jalal-Abat oblast						
both sexes	12,9	8,7	7,2	6,3	6,4	6,2
women	6,9	4,0	4,1	3,4	3,2	3,7
men	19,0	13,3	10,2	9,1	9,6	8,7
Issyk-Kul oblast						
both sexes	13,7	9,1	15,5	8,5	8,0	11,4
women	6,2	3,7	6,4	2,7	2,3	7,6
men	21,3	14,7	24,9	14,5	13,9	15,2
Naryn oblast						
both sexes	8,0	15,2	13,6	10,1	9,7	9,7
women	0,8	11,0	7,1	7,8	6,3	3,1
men	15,0	19,3	20,0	12,3	13,1	16,1
Osh oblast						
both sexes	11,8	9,6	9,6	9,3	9,7	9,1
women	9,3	6,4	6,8	6,0	6,1	6,4
men	14,2	12,7	12,3	12,3	13,3	11,8
Talas oblast						
both sexes	15,7	18,1	9,1	15,2	11,1	7,9
women	7,8	8,3	2,7	9,0	5,3	2,6
men	23,7	28,0	15,5	20,7	16,9	13,2
Chui oblast						
both sexes	31,5	24,9	35,9	25,4	19,2	17,8
women	5,8	9,4	13,5	8,7	7,6	6,1
men	58,2	41,1	59,0	40,7	31,1	29,9
Bishkek city						
both sexes	44,4	31,3	23,9	23,5	18,6	15,8
women	4,2	4,1	7,2	7,1	5,4	3,1
men	88,4	62,1	42,9	43,4	33,9	30,6
Osh city						
both sexes	20,1	9,9	14,9	10,3	12,4	13,1
women	6,4	4,5	9,8	3,0	4,5	5,2
men	34,9	15,7	20,4	17,9	21,1	21,7

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Table 1.18: Standardized mortality rates
(per 1000 population)

Year	Both sexes	Women	Men
2000	12,8	10,1	16,2
2005	12,9	10,2	16,2
2006	13,1	10,3	16,5
2007	12,7	9,8	16,1
2008	12,3	9,7	15,5
2009	12,1	9,5	15,4

In 2009 total mortality rate equalled 6,7 deaths per 1000 people. In international practice standardized mortality rates are calculated in order to compare mortality in countries with different age structures (young, aged or very old). If we follow these calculations, mortality in Kyrgyzstan is approximately 1,4 times higher than the European average. I.e., if the age structure of the population in the Kyrgyz Republic was as aged as on average in Europe, the mortality rate in 2009 would have been 12,1 pro mil, not 6,7 pro mil.

Table 1.19: External migration of the population
(people)

	Number of immigrants			Number of emigrants		
	both sexes	women	men	both sexes	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
2006	3 420	1 835	1 585	34 423	17 493	16 930
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

In 2009 3,8 thousand people immigrated to the republic, while 33,4 thousand people emigrated - the migration outflow was 29,6 thousand people. Women prevail among both immigrants and emigrants.

Negative migration balance, as before, is observed for almost all countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, except Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

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

POPULATION

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

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total number of refugees	1419	1669	654	743	276	364	105	151	101	137
including:										
0-5 years old	51	72	17	21	12	6	8	6	8	7
6-15 years old	270	334	141	130	52	41	18	8	14	5
working age	1034	1217	448	576	195	308	76	131	77	118
above working age	64	46	48	16	17	9	3	6	2	7

2. HEALTH

This Section presents statistical data on morbidity of women and men from different types of diseases.

The International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, Tenth Revision (ICD-10), which ensures comparability of data on morbidity and mortality, is used for the statistical development of data on morbidity among population.

Morbidity of population is characterized by the number of patients with first time established diagnosis, identified (or registered) during a year upon referral to a health facility or preventive examination.

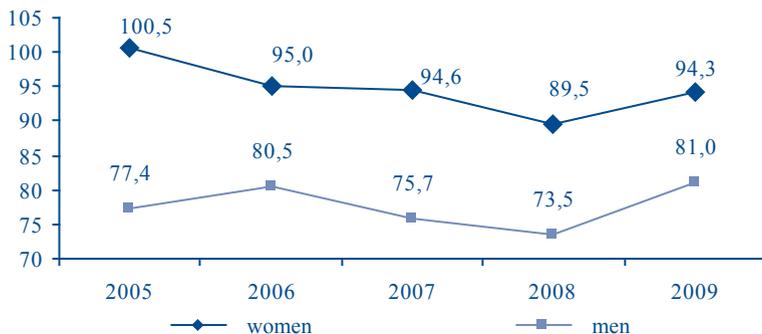
Morbidity rate is a ratio of the number of patients with first time established diagnosis to mid-year resident population.

Number of patients with first time established diagnosis is a number of cases registered for the first time in the reporting year.

Table 2.1: Morbidity from malignant neoplasms by age groups
(cases)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	4 461	4 556	4 536	4 437	4 283	4 752
Women	2 301	2 600	2 481	2 490	2 376	2 586
By age group:						
0-14	37	34	31	26	26	32
15-17		12	9	8	12	11
18-24	341	51	39	37	28	37
25-34	109	143	132	114	123	141
35-44	281	335	344	340	308	361
45-64	916	1 020	1 061	1 032	1 039	1194
65 and older	917	1 005	865	923	840	810
Men	2160	1 956	2 055	1 947	1 907	2 166
By age group:						
0-14	45	33	43	45	39	51
15-17		13	12	21	11	10
18-24	342	32	45	24	30	46
25-34	67	74	69	70	50	57
35-44	148	140	143	131	148	140
45-64	887	763	831	803	787	967
65 and older	971	901	912	853	842	895

Figure 2.1 Morbidity rate from malignant neoplasms
(per 100 000 population)



As compared to 2005, in 2009 morbidity rate from malignant neoplasms per 100 000 population decreased by 1,6 percent. In 2009 in the age group of 15-19 years 48,7% of patients were women and 51,3% - men. This ratio drastically changes in the age group of 20-39 years: 68,4% of patients in this age group are women. In older age groups (from 40 years and above) the difference between sexes levels out. At the same time morbidity rate from malignant neoplasms among women still remains higher than among men.

Table 2.2: Morbidity from malignant neoplasms by age groups in 2009

	In percentage of total		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Number of patients with first time established diagnosis:				
Cases	2 586	2 166		
Percentage	100	100	54,4	45,6
By age group:				
0-14	1,2	2,4	38,6	61,4
15-19	0,7	0,9	48,7	51,3
20-39	12,0	6,6	68,4	31,6
40-59	46,2	37,0	59,9	40,1
60 and older	39,8	53,1	47,2	52,8

In the morbidity pattern of (tumor) localization the most often encountered are stomach cancer (13,8 percent), breast cancer (11,2 percent), trachea, bronchi and lung cancer (10,5 percent), cervical cancer (15,7 percent), skin cancer (6,5 percent), liver and hepatic inner gull duct cancer (5,4 percent), esophageal cancer (3,3 percent), kidney cancer (2,3 percent), prostate (3,9 percent) and thyroid cancer (1,7 percent).

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Table 2.3: Active tuberculosis morbidity by age groups
(cases)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	7 375	6 430	6 297	6 013	5 583	5 595
Women	2 441	2 532	2 430	2 398	2 278	2 329
By age group:						
0-14	449	369	343	360	324	261
15-17	123	107	92	116	112	102
18-24	433	488	533	552	517	633
25-34	540	613	588	572	563	563
35-44	410	396	359	319	290	294
45-64	290	333	335	324	317	339
65 and elder	196	226	180	155	155	137
Men	4 934	3 898	3 867	3 615	3 305	3 266
By age group:						
0-14	549	413	356	319	306	280
15-17	181	142	130	132	145	149
18-24	924	769	780	796	759	775
25-34	1 374	938	971	853	756	705
35-44	1 054	717	696	594	527	540
45-64	624	682	686	701	645	647
65 and elder	228	237	248	220	167	170

In 2009, morbidity rate from tuberculosis was 1,4 times higher among men than among women, and composed 122 cases among men and 85 cases among women. per 100 000 population.

The highest morbidity rate from TB for both sexes with the first time established diagnosis is observed at the age of 18-24. In this age group there were 185 cases among men and 152 cases among women per 100 000 population.

Table 2.4: Active tuberculosis morbidity by age groups in 2009

	In percentage of total		Proportion, in percent	
	women	men	women	men
Number of patients with first time established diagnosis				
Cases	2 329	3 266		
Percentage	100	100	41,6	58,4
By age group:				
0-14	11,2	8,6	48,8	51,8
15-17	4,4	4,6	40,6	59,4
18-24	27,2	23,7	45,0	55,0
25-34	24,2	21,6	44,4	55,6
35-44	12,6	16,5	35,3	64,7
45-64	14,6	19,8	34,4	65,6
65 and elder	5,9	5,2	44,6	55,4

Figure 2.2 Morbidity rate from alcoholism
(per 100 000 population)

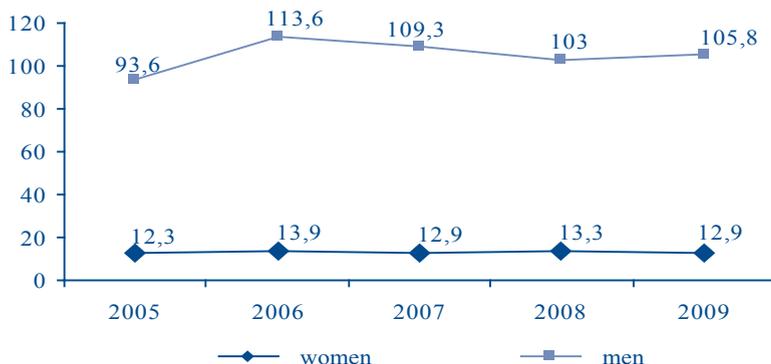


Table 2.5: Morbidity from narcological disorders in 2009

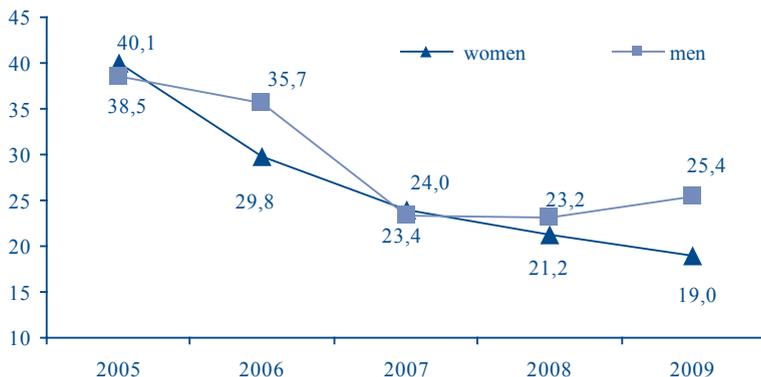
	In percentage of total		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Number of patients with first time established diagnosis				
Cases	353	2 811		
Percentage	100	100	11,2	88,8
By age group:				
0-14	-	-	-	-
15-17	-	0,1	-	100,0
18-24	3,4	6,8	5,9	94,1
25-34	15,0	24,0	7,3	92,7
35-44	32,9	39,4	9,5	90,5
45 and elder	48,7	29,6	17,1	82,9

As compared to 2005, in 2009 morbidity from the first time established diagnosis of alcohol addiction per 100 000 population increased by 12% throughout the country, (among women- by 4,9%, while among men – by 13%). Alcohol dependency is mainly a male problem – among men this is encountered 8 or more times more often than among women.

The highest level of alcohol addiction is observed among men and women at the age of 45 years and above and composes 175 men and 29 women per 100 000 population. In the age range of 35-39 morbidity rate is also high and comprises of 337 men and 34 women per 100 000 population.

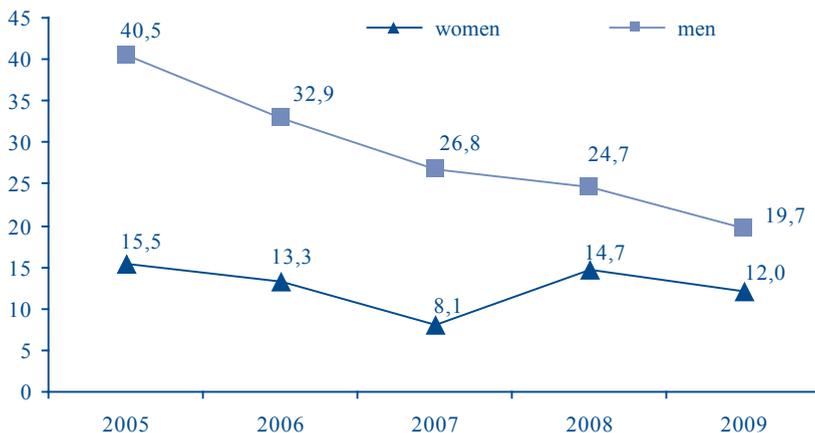
However, this tendency does not reflect the true situation, because identification of patients is registered only at the appeal for medical aid to the state narcological institutions.

Figure 2.3 Morbidity rate from syphilis
(per 100 000 population)



In 2009 morbidity from syphilis among women reached 19 cases and among men - 25 cases per 100 000 population.

Figure 2.4 Morbidity rate from gonorrhea
(100 000 population, cases)



In 2009 compared to 2005, morbidity rate from gonorrhea per 100 000 population reduced by 1,7 times across the country. The statistical data on registered cases of gonorrhea do not reflect the real situation with morbidity due to the low level of appealability and self-treatment of patients.

HEALTH

Table 2.6: Number of registered AIDS and HIV-infected cases
(as of the end of the year, people)

	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kyrgyz Republic	434	1 188	589	1 579
Batken oblast	12	21	13	26
Jalal-Abat oblast	66	128	85	147
Issyk-Kul oblast	5	12	8	19
Naryn oblast	-	2	1	3
Osh oblast	118	225	168	267
Talas oblast	2	5	4	11
Chui oblast	66	286	93	465
Bishkek city	93	156	113	219
Osh city	72	353	104	422

Table 2.7: Distribution of AIDS and HIV-infected cases by ways of transmission in 2009
(people)

	Total		ways of transmission					
			parenteral		sexual		from mother to child*	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	girls	boys
Total	589	1 579	138	1 415	436	130	15	34
0-14 years	68	117	53	83	-	-		
15-19 years	20	23	1	21	19	2		
20-29 years	298	499	43	452	255	47		
30-39 years	136	685	27	624	109	61		
40-49 years	53	223	9	205	44	18		
50 years and elder	14	32	5	30	9	2		

*7 children 6-18 months old; 39 children 18 months to 4 years old; 3 children 5 years to 14 years old.

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Table 2.8: Contraceptive use¹
(as percentage of the total number of women between the ages of 15-49)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic	39,1	38,6	40,4	35,9	33,1	31,2
Batken oblast	32,9	25,6	52,0	25,4	45,8	31,5
Jalal-Abat oblast	37,9	26,3	29,8	29,4	31,3	23,2
Issyk-Kul oblast	41,0	57,3	64,3	56,6	20,8	31,0
Naryn oblast	43,6	51,8	34,3	41,7	31,5	27,9
Osh oblast	29,3	38,8	39,3	37,3	32,1	34,8
Talas oblast	52,0	84,0	42,0	37,3	39,4	39,9
Chui oblast	32,4	36,6	34,9	30,2	24,1	22,7
Bishkek city	55,6	36,0	30,3	32,8	32,1	31,0
Osh city ²	...	41,1	75,8	55,9	58,9	63,6

¹ According to data of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

² Before the year 2003, Osh city was part of Osh oblast.

Table 2.9: Number of abortions by age groups¹

	2007		2008		2009	
	total, people	per 1000 women	total, people	per 1000 women	total, people	per 1000 women
Total	21 884	15,0²	20 800	14,2²	22 088	14,7
By age group:						
12-19	1 911	4,2	1 815	4,0	1 940	4,2
20-24	5 471	20,8	5 018	18,7	5 452	18,6
25-29	5 868	27,1	5 462	24,9	5 877	26,1
30-34	4 481	23,4	4 598	23,9	4 537	23,9
35 and elder	4 153	8,4	3 907	7,9	4 282	8,6

¹ Including mini-abortions.

² Per women aged 15-49 years.

Figure 2.5 Number of childbirths and abortions
(per 1000 women 15-49 years old)

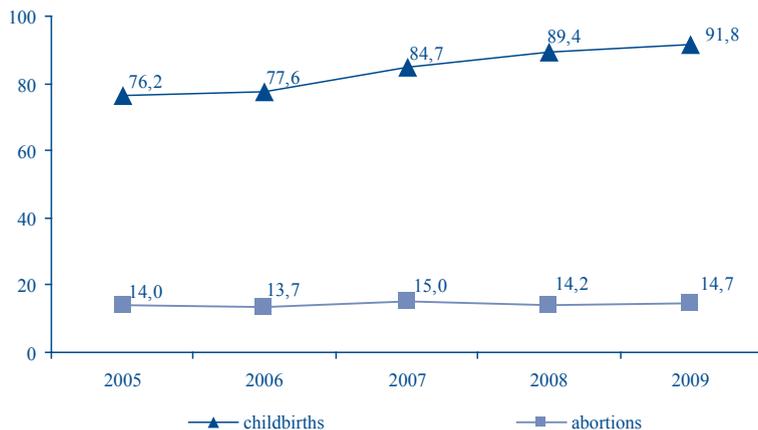
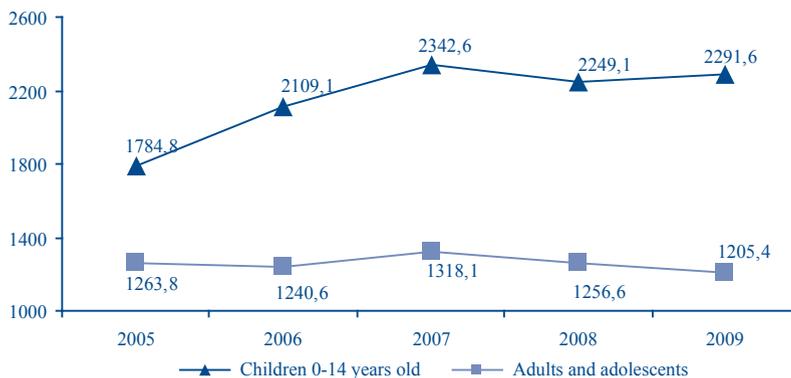


Figure 2.6 Morbidity from first time diagnosed anemia
(per 100 000 population of corresponding age)



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Table 2.10: Anemia morbidity
(per 100 000 population of corresponding age, cases)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Registered cases of anemia	2 951	3 039	2 895	2 998	2 755	2672
Including:						
Children 0- 14 years	3 399	3 385	3 548	3 681	3 401	3 440
Adults and adolescents (15 years and above)	2 771	2 834	2 647	2 729	2 508	2 405

Table 2.11: Number of medical personnel by specialization in 2009
(people)

	Women	Men
Number of doctors – total	8 464	4 671
Therapeutic profile	3 185	740
General practitioner	579	189
Surgical profile:	464	1 697
Oncologist	40	52
Surgeon	59	525
Obstetrician-gynecologist	955	58
Ophthalmologist	191	58
Otolaryngologist	136	103
Neuropathologist	299	112
Psychiatrist	205	114
Phthisiatrician	181	78
Skin and venereal diseases specialist	99	74
X-ray specialists and radiologist	129	79
Dentist	431	651
Pediatrician	606	89
Doctor in exercise therapy and sports medicine	16	3
Sanitary-epidemiological group doctor	426	228
Number of paramedical personnel – total	27 568	1 512
Midwife	2 099	4
Medical assistant	1 262	539
Nurse	21 000	327
Medical assistant - laboratorian	1 541	53
X-ray laboratory assistant and X-ray equipment technicians	277	61

HEALTH

Table 2.12: Number of persons recognized as disabled for the first time

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Total, persons</i>						
Number of persons recognized as handicapped for the first time (adult population) – total	9 033	12 193	12 196	11 459	10 223	11 623
including:						
women	3 770	5 591	5 505	5 118	4 651	5 269
men	5 263	6 602	6 691	6 341	5 572	6 354
Number of persons recognized as handicapped for the first time (children under 18 years) – total	...	3 117	3 055	2 747	2 796	3 116
including:						
girls	...	1 325	1 333	1 202	1 249	1 304
boys	...	1 792	1 722	1 545	1 547	1 812
<i>Per 10 000 population</i>						
Number of persons recognized as handicapped for the first time (adult population) – total	18	24	24	22	20	22
including:						
women	15	22	21	19	18	19
men	22	26	26	25	22	24

Table 2.13: Number of persons recognized as disabled due to causes of disability for the first time

	2007		2008		2009	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Number of persons recognized as handicapped for the first time (adult population) – total people	5 118	6 341	4 651	5 572	5 269	6 354
percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Including handicapped:						
Due to a common disease	92,5	88,4	92,8	90,7	93,7	91,6
Due to labor injury, professional disease, accident elimination on CNP	0,1	1,3	0,1	0,7	0,1	0,7
Since childhood	7,1	7,4	6,7	6,6	6,1	6,4
Among military servants	0,3	2,9	0,4	2,0	0,1	1,3

3. EDUCATION

This chapter contains statistical data on pre-school institutions, comprehensive schools, and establishments of primary, secondary and higher vocational education.

Table 3.1: Number of children in pre-school institutions in urban and rural areas
(*people*)

	Total	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
2006	59 156	21 286	21 654	8 320	7 896
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

Table 3.2: Number of pupils enrolled in first grade
(*as of the beginning of academic year, people*)

	Total	Including:		Proportion of the total number of pupils, in %	
		Girls	Boys	girls	boys
2000/2001	115 381	56 185	59 196	48,7	51,3
2005/2006	102 761	50 024	52 737	48,7	51,3
2006/2007	99 852	48 887	50 965	49,0	51,0
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

EDUCATION

Table 3.3: Number of girls in day-time comprehensive schools by territory
(as of the beginning of academic year, people)

	2000/ 2001	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Kyrgyz Republic	552 541	553 939	543 903	535 308	522 615	511 848
Batken oblast	49 583	49 895	49 197	48 540	47 580	46 284
Jalal-Abat oblast	112 716	116 275	113 692	112 810	109 226	107 278
Issyk-Kul oblast	47 043	47 809	46 197	45 474	44 682	43 250
Naryn oblast	33 743	32 293	31 320	30 552	29 456	28 632
Osh oblast	152 477	123 558	121 251	118 471	114 572	112 198
Talas oblast	25 861	25 722	25 367	24 660	24 506	23 250
Chui oblast	78 403	74 915	73 614	72 190	70 211	68 920
Bishkek city	52 715	55 944	56 288	55 715	56 401	56 726
Osh city	...	27 528	26 977	26 896	25 981	25 310

Table 3.4: Number of boys in day-time comprehensive schools by territory
(as of the beginning of academic year, people)

	2000/ 2001	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Kyrgyz Republic	564 471	562 774	551 339	544 753	531 053	524 986
Batken oblast	53 103	51 499	51 198	50 153	49 511	48 142
Jalal-Abat oblast	113 566	118 461	114 879	115 189	111 366	110 097
Issyk-Kul oblast	51 738	48 947	46 969	46 634	45 641	43 551
Naryn oblast	33 480	33 316	32 160	31 382	29 917	29 682
Osh oblast	154 486	126 429	124 351	121 777	117 549	115 414
Talas oblast	25 767	25 643	25 405	25 115	24 999	24 208
Chui oblast	79 632	76 149	74 310	73 165	71 314	71 187
Bishkek city	52 699	54 039	54 890	54 545	54 796	56 489
Osh city ¹	...	28 291	27 177	26 793	25 960	26 216

¹ Prior to 2003 Osh city was part of Osh oblast.

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Table 3.5: Number of pupils in day-time comprehensive schools by grade
(as of the beginning of academic year 2009/2010, people)

	Total pupils	Including		
		1-4 grades	5-9 grades	10-11 grades
Total	1 036 834	395 143	516 157	125 534
girls	511 848	192 710	252 610	66 528
boys	524 986	202 433	263 547	59 006
Share in the total number of pupils, in %				
girls	49,4	48,8	48,9	53,0
boys	50,6	51,2	51,1	47,0

There is a declining trend in the number of children covered by secondary school education, particularly among boys (46,8%). Girls more often obtain education within the framework of senior secondary school (53,2%).

Table 3.6: Number of pupils and students
(as of the beginning of academic year, people)

	2000/ 2001	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Number of students in vocational lyceums (PTU) (vocational schools) including:						
girls	9 535	10 107	9 565	9 141	9 659	9 415
boys	17 006	18 516	19 754	19 694	20 334	21 595
Number of students in specialized secondary educational institutions including:						
girls	17 252	22 270	25 273	26 811	29 106	34 306
boys	9 163	13 310	14 981	16 602	19 885	25 249
Number of students in higher educational institutions ¹ including:						
women	95 734	128 449	132 822	141 071	135 370	128 428
men	93 086	102 646	104 107	109 389	107 658	105 177

¹ Including branches of higher educational institutions of CIS countries.

EDUCATION

**Table 3.7: Number of teachers in day-time comprehensive schools
(without combined positions)
(as of the beginning of academic year, people)**

	Total	Including:		Proportion of the 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
2006/2007	73 620	59 224	14 396	80,4	19,6
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

**Table 3.8: Number of teachers in educational institutions
(as of the beginning of academic year, people)**

	2000/ 2001	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Number of teachers in vocational lyceums (vocational schools/colleges) ¹ including:						
women	2 959	3 228	3 281	3 305	3 516	3 165
men	1 260	1 370	1 440	1 396	1 607	1 404
Number of teachers in specialized secondary educational institutions including:						
women	1 699	1 858	1 841	1 909	1 909	1 761
men	2 171	3 273	3 680	3 410	4 070	4 807
Number of teachers in higher educational institutions including:						
women	1 475	2 184	2 562	2 384	2 799	3 366
men	696	1 089	1 118	1 026	1 271	1 441
Number of teachers in higher educational institutions including:						
women	9 960	13 492	13 468	14 400	13 025	12 678
men	3 673	7 528	7 553	8 019	7 256	7 268
men	6 287	5 964	5 915	6 381	5 769	5 410

¹ Including administrative and engineering-pedagogical workers.

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Table 3.9: Graduation of pupils and students

	Total	Including:		Proportion of the total number of students, in %	
		girls	boys	girls	boys
2000					
Basic school (9 grades)	35 270	18 215	17 055	51,6	48,4
Secondary school (11 grades)	69 973	38 028	31 945	54,3	45,7
Institutions of secondary vocational education	7 628	4 787	2 841	62,8	37,2
Higher education institutions	17 896	9 452	8 444	52,8	47,2
2005					
Basic school (9 grades)	102 248	50 934	51 314	49,8	50,2
Secondary school (11 grades)	74 291	39 572	34 719	53,3	46,7
Institutions of secondary vocational education	8 343	5 397	2 946	64,7	35,3
Higher education institutions	32 854	18 628	14 226	56,7	43,3
2006					
Basic school (9 grades)	101 218	49 642	51 576	49,0	51,0
Secondary school (11 grades)	69 668	37 138	32 530	53,3	46,7
Institutions of secondary vocational education	7 745	5 018	2 727	64,8	35,2
Higher education institutions	30 756	17 153	13 603	55,8	44,2
2007					
Basic school (9 grades)	101 199	50 500	50 699	49,9	50,1
Secondary school (11 grades)	69 639	37 231	32 408	53,5	46,5
Institutions of secondary vocational education	8 647	6 015	2 632	69,6	30,4
Higher education institutions	26 395	15 330	11 065	58,1	41,9
2008					
Basic school (9 grades)	97 945	48 941	49 004	50,0	50,0
Secondary school (11 grades)	66 547	35 675	30 872	53,6	46,4
Institutions of secondary vocational education	10 143	6 757	3 386	66,6	33,4
Higher education 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
Institutions of secondary vocational education	11 570	7 488	4 082	64,7	35,3
Higher education institutions	38 106	22 148	15 958	58,1	41,9

EDUCATION

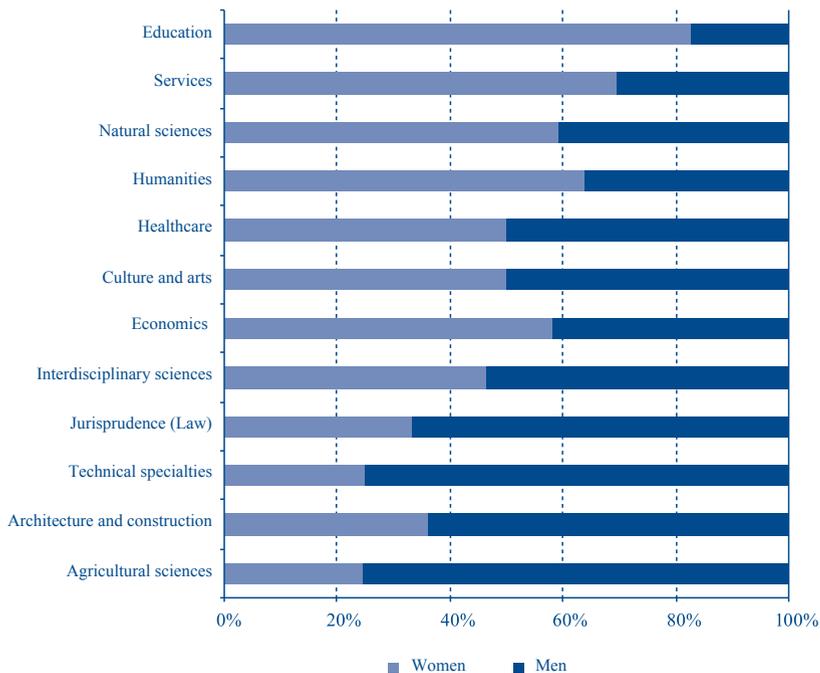
Table 3.10: Distribution of students in institutions of secondary vocational education by categories of majors
(as of the beginning of 2009/2010 academic year)

	In % of total		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Total	100,0	100,0	59,4	40,6
Natural sciences	0,1	0,7	16,4	83,6
Humanities and social sciences	6,1	15,4	35,1	64,9
Education	13,3	2,9	86,2	13,8
Healthcare	34,0	6,4	87,9	12,1
Culture and arts	3,1	2,6	61,5	38,5
Economics and management	28,4	24,5	61,1	38,9
Chemical technology	-	0,1	-	100,0
Geology and mineral prospecting	-	0,0	-	100,0
Mining of minerals	0,0	2,5	2,0	98,0
Power engineering	0,7	4,8	15,8	84,2
Tool-engineering	0,0	0,1	23,3	76,7
Machine-building and metal working	0,0	1,5	4,3	95,7
Technological machines and equipment	0,2	6,8	3,5	96,5
Electrical engineering	0,0	1,6	2,2	97,8
Electronic engineering, semiconductor devices	1,2	3,3	32,7	67,3
Informatics and computer engineering	2,9	5,6	41,4	58,6
Services	1,9	1,7	59,5	40,5
Transport operation	0,7	5,5	14,3	85,7
Reproduction and processing of forest resources	0,0	0,4	10,9	89,1
Food products technology	1,4	1,4	58,2	41,8
Consumer goods technology	3,9	0,3	95,3	4,7
Construction and architecture	0,5	4,8	12,3	87,7
Geodesy and mapping	0,2	1,8	13,3	86,7
Agriculture and fishery	1,1	4,0	27,3	72,7
Environment and life sustenance	0,2	1,2	20,3	79,7
Metrology, standardization and quality control	0,0	0,1	44,1	55,9

**Table 3.11: Distribution of students in higher education institutions
by categories of majors**
(as of the beginning of 2009/2010 academic year)

	In % of total		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Total	100,0	100,0	55,7	44,3
Humanities	7,6	3,0	75,6	24,4
Education	29,3	5,9	85,8	14,2
Arts	0,8	0,7	59,5	40,5
Agricultural sciences	0,4	1,0	30,0	70,0
Social and behavioural sciences	11,2	9,7	58,3	41,7
Journalism and information	1,6	0,6	78,1	21,9
Business and management	23,8	19,6	59,7	40,3
Law	5,3	12,8	33,3	66,7
Life sciences	0,4	0,1	90,1	9,9
Physical sciences	0,6	0,3	74,8	25,2
Mathematics and statistics	0,3	0,2	67,2	32,8
Computers	3,6	5,8	43,1	56,9
Engineering	5,8	14,0	33,6	66,4
Production and processing industries	0,5	1,2	33,3	66,7
Architecture and construction	1,0	3,9	24,1	75,9
Veterinary medicine	0,2	0,6	24,6	75,4
Healthcare	3,7	4,5	50,3	49,7
Services	0,8	0,5	67,3	32,7
Transportation	0,5	8,4	6,7	93,3
Environmental protection	1,1	2,5	35,6	64,4
Security service	1,5	4,7	27,7	72,3

Figure 3.1 Distribution of students in higher educational institutions by fields
(as of the beginning of academic year 2009/2010, in %)



As of the beginning of academic year 2009/2010, women accounted for 55,0% of all students in higher educational establishments. The share of studying women is traditionally high in the following majors: education – 85,8%, natural sciences – 63,4%, services – 67,3%, humanities – 61,5%, economics – 59,7% and culture and arts – 59,5, while the share of agricultural specialties comprised 28,1 %, and the share of architecture and construction was 24,1%.

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Table 3.12: Distribution of post-graduate students by scientific disciplines in 2009

	In % of total		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Total				
people	1381	820		
in %	100,0	100,0	62,7	37,3
including by fields of sciences:				
physico-mathematical	3,5	7,7	43,8	56,2
chemical	0,8	0,6	68,8	31,2
biological	2,8	1,8	72,2	27,8
technical	8,0	15,6	46,2	53,8
agricultural	0,5	1,5	36,8	63,2
historical	5,1	4,4	66,0	34,0
economic	16,7	13,2	68,1	31,9
philosophical	3,5	5,0	53,9	46,1
philological	21,0	8,5	80,6	19,4
geographic	0,4	-	100,0	-
juridical	5,9	11,8	45,8	54,2
pedagogical	8,0	6,0	69,4	30,6
medical	7,1	8,5	58,3	41,7
veterinarian	2,3	1,7	69,6	30,4
arts	0,1	0,4	40,0	60,0
architecture	0,8	0,5	73,3	26,7
psychological	2,6	0,6	87,2	12,8
sociological	1,5	0,9	75,0	25,0
political	5,1	5,2	62,3	37,7
cultural studies	0,1	-	100,0	-
earth sciences	4,1	5,7	54,8	45,2
other sciences	0,1	0,4	25,0	75,0

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Table 3.13: Distribution of doctoral students by scientific disciplines in 2009

	In % of total		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Total				
people	45	32		
in %	100,0	100,0	58,4	41,6
including by fields of sciences:				
physico-mathematical				
chemical	4,4	12,5	33,3	66,7
technical	4,4	-	100,0	-
agricultural	2,3	-	100,0	-
historical	4,4	15,6	28,6	71,4
economic	8,9	12,5	50,0	50,0
philosophical	17,8	18,8	57,1	42,9
philological	6,7	3,1	75,0	25,0
juridical	6,7	-	100,0	-
pedagogical	6,7	3,1	75,0	25,0
medical	8,9	9,4	57,1	42,9
veterinarian	4,4	12,5	33,3	66,7
psychological	6,7	-	100,0	-
sociological	4,4	12,5	33,3	66,7
political	13,3	-	100,0	-

4. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

This chapter presents data characterizing gender distribution of economically active population, employed and unemployed persons and differences in labor remuneration of men and women. Data on the size and composition of economically active population, both employed and unemployed, were prepared using the materials of the Integrated Household Surveys 2005-2009. The indicators related to the number and structure of officially registered unemployed persons were prepared on the basis of data from the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic (2005-2009). Data on the number of workers in small enterprises, wages and number of workers are based on official statistical reports (2005, 2009).

Economically active population – a part of the population, serving as a labor supply for production of goods and services during the examined period of time. Economically active population represents a total of all people engaged in economic activities and the unemployed.

Employed population – individuals performing work for hire, as well as individuals working for profit or family gain or working without payment for a family enterprise.

Unemployed – individuals within the age group taken for calculation of economic activity, who did not have a job (income generating occupation) during the time period in question, were looking for a job with the help of employment agencies or independently, and were ready to start working in the nearest future. There is a distinction between total unemployment, i.e. the number of unemployed, which includes all unemployed people looking for a job with the help of employment agencies or independently, and official unemployment—unemployed people, officially registered in employment agencies according to the enacted Law “On assistance to the employment of the population” of the Kyrgyz Republic. The level of total and official unemployment is calculated correspondingly.

Economically inactive population – individuals, who are not considered employed or unemployed during the time period in question.

Labor force participation rate – the ratio of economically active population of a specific age group to the total population within that age group.

Employment rate – the ratio of employed population of a specific age group to the total population within that age group.

Unemployment rate is calculated as the ratio of unemployed to the number of economically active population.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 4.1: Distribution of economically active population, employed and unemployed¹
(on the basis of data of "Employment and Unemployment" module of the Integrated Household Survey, thousand people)²

	Total population		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2008						
Economically active population – total	1 023,2	1 356,7	383,4	471,1	639,9	885,6
Including:						
Employed	927,3	1 257,0	343,1	427,7	584,2	829,3
Unemployed	96,0	99,7	40,3	43,3	55,7	56,3
Economically inactive population – total	843,1	417,4	333,7	157,5	509,5	259,8
Including:						
Students, pupils	258,6	209,1	97,9	79,8	160,7	129,2
Pensioners	260,1	137,4	102,5	51,2	157,6	86,2
Housekeepers	283,5	38,7	119,2	13,7	164,3	25,0
Others	41,0	32,2	14,0	12,8	26,9	19,4
Labor force participation rate, in %	54,8	76,5	53,5	74,9	55,7	77,3
Employment rate, %	49,7	70,9	47,8	68,0	50,8	72,4
Unemployment rate, in %	9,4	7,3	10,5	9,2	8,7	6,4
2009						
Economically active population - total	1024,4	1395,7	387,1	468,4	637,3	927,3
Including:						
Employed	924,2	1292,2	344,7	421,6	579,5	870,6
Unemployed	100,2	103,5	42,4	46,8	57,8	56,7
Economically inactive population – total	904,8	432,6	358,2	169,0	546,6	263,5
Including:						
Students, pupils	264,4	212,6	118,5	94,8	145,9	117,8
Pensioners	262,0	128,5	101,4	46,8	160,6	81,7
Housekeepers	311,0	21,6	114,4	7,0	196,6	14,6
Others	67,3	69,9	23,9	20,4	43,4	49,5
Labor force participation rate, in %	53,1	76,3	51,9	73,5	53,8	77,9
Employment rate, %	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

¹ In this and subsequent tables, data of the Integrated Household Survey for 2008-2009 are given for population aged 15 and above.

² In this and subsequent tables and diagrams, containing data of the Integrated Household Survey for 2008-2009, there are insignificant discrepancies between the total and the sum of terms due to rounding.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 4.2: Labor force participation rate, employment and unemployment rates by territory in 2009

(on the basis of data of "Employment and Unemployment" module of the Integrated Household Survey, in percentage points)

	Labor force participation rate		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kyrgyz Republic	53,1	76,3	47,9	70,7	9,8	7,4
Batken oblast	50,8	75,4	43,3	70,0	14,8	7,2
Jalal-Abat oblast	54,3	75,4	49,7	71,0	8,5	5,9
Issyk-Kul oblast	50,7	76,6	45,1	70,3	11,1	8,2
Naryn oblast	38,1	74,3	32,5	68,7	14,7	7,6
Osh oblast	52,6	80,9	48,4	76,3	8,1	5,7
Talas oblast	61,8	80,4	58,3	77,0	5,7	4,2
Chui oblast	53,7	72,9	47,6	66,0	11,3	9,6
Bishkek city	55,7	73,5	50,3	65,7	9,6	10,7

Table 4.3: Share of women in economically active population

(on the basis of data of "Employment and Unemployment" module of the Integrated Household Survey, in percent)

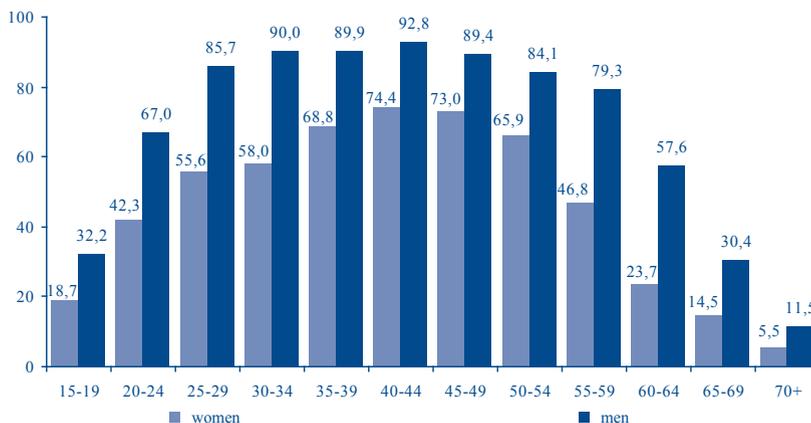
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic	42,9	42,4	42,2	43,0	42,3
Batken oblast	42,4	42,2	43,2	41,6	39,8
Jalal-Abat oblast	44,3	43,7	43,7	44,7	42,2
Issyk-Kul oblast	42,4	43,5	41,2	41,1	40,9
Naryn oblast	34,9	34,1	34,3	34,6	33,4
Osh oblast	42,6	41,9	41,1	42,4	39,9
Talas oblast	41,9	42,7	43,2	43,8	43,8
Chui oblast	42,9	42,0	42,6	42,5	44,1
Bishkek city	44,2	43,6	43,7	45,8	47,9

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 4.4: Share of men and women in total employed population by territory
(on the basis of data of "Employment and Unemployment" module of the Integrated Household Survey; in percentage points)

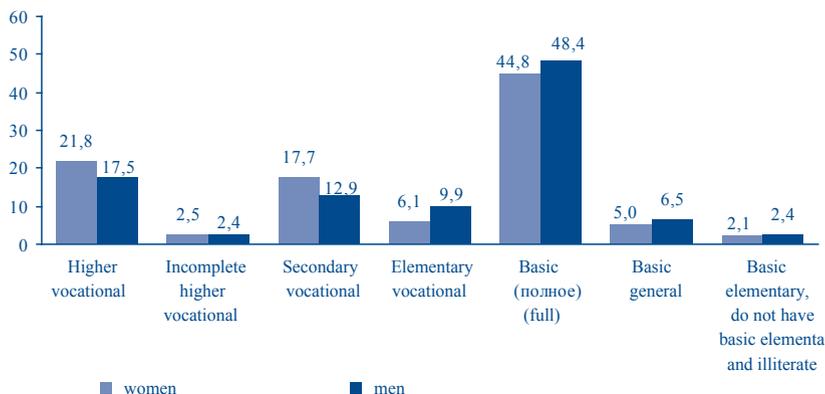
	Total population		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2008						
Kyrgyz Republic	42,5	57,5	44,5	55,5	41,3	58,7
Batken oblast	40,0	60,0	42,5	57,5	39,1	60,9
Jalal-Abat oblast	44,2	55,8	43,8	56,2	44,3	55,7
Issyk-Kul oblast	40,8	59,2	42,1	57,9	40,4	59,6
Naryn oblast	33,1	66,9	47,9	52,1	30,2	69,8
Osh oblast	41,9	58,1	41,0	59,0	42,2	57,8
Talas oblast	43,1	56,9	47,9	52,1	42,1	57,9
Chui oblast	41,7	58,3	45,6	54,4	40,8	59,2
Bishkek city	45,8	54,2	45,8	54,2	...	...
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-Abat 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	39,3	60,7	38,8	61,2	39,5	60,5
Talas 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	...	...

Figure 4.1 Population employment rate by age groups in 2009
(on the basis of data of “Employment and Unemployment” module of the Integrated Household Survey; in percentage points)



In all age groups the employment rate of men is higher than the employment rate of women, but the biggest gap is observed in the age groups of 30-34, 55-59 and 60-64 years. At these ages women most frequently quit their job due to birth of a child and taking care of grandchildren. However in the age group of 40-49, there is a convergence of employment rates for men and women. As a rule, women at this age already have grown-up children and go back to work.

Figure 4.2 Distribution of employed population by the level of education in 2009
(on the basis of data of “Employment and Unemployment” module of the Integrated Household Survey; in percentage points)



EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

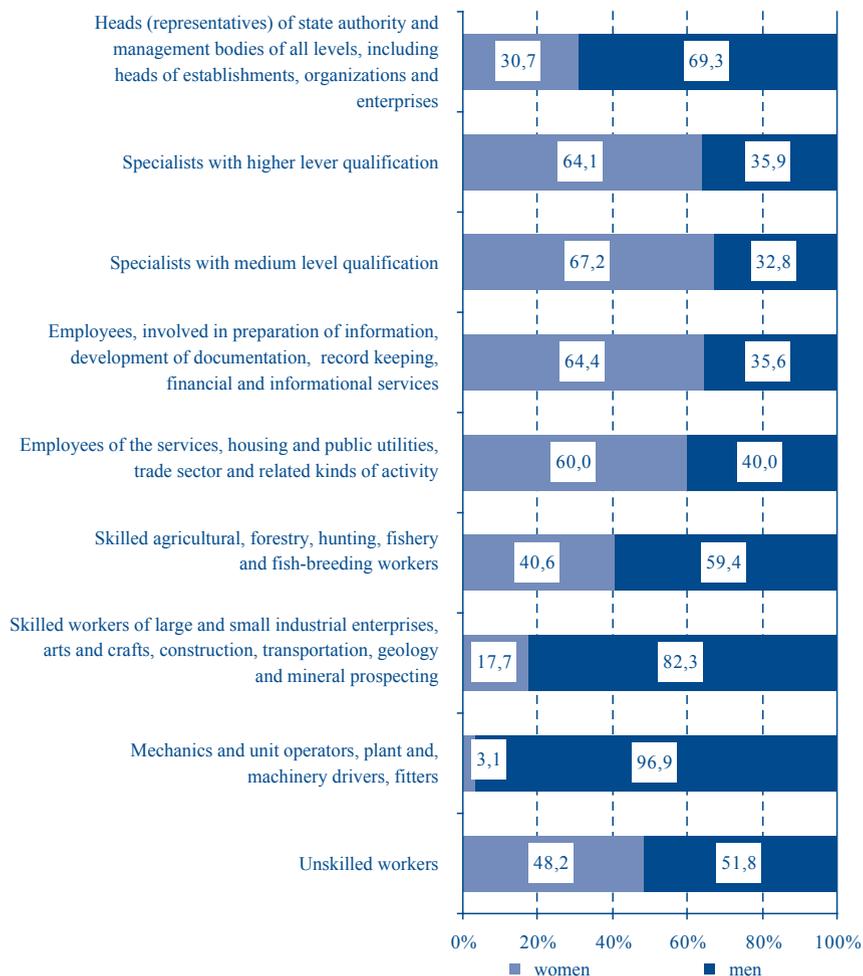
Distribution of men and women by types and groups of activities formed at the outset predetermined a higher level of education among employed women. In 2009 the share of women with higher vocational education in the total number of employed comprised 22 percent, share of men – 18 percent, while the share those with secondary vocational education comprised 18 and 13 percent respectively. At the same time the share of individuals, who obtained elementary vocational education, composed 10% among employed men and only 6% – among women.

Table 4.5: Distribution of employed population by actual hours worked per week at a main job
(on the basis of data of “Employment and Unemployment” module of the Integrated Household Survey; in percentage to total)

	Total population		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2008						
Employed – total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Including hours worked per week:						
1-20	28,2	20,7	5,9	4,0	41,3	29,3
21-30	10,2	7,4	5,5	3,3	13,0	9,5
31-40	36,3	37,8	50,4	46,9	28,0	33,1
41-50	18,5	25,4	28,0	33,8	13,0	21,0
51 and more hours	4,4	7,6	8,0	11,1	2,4	5,8
Temporarily absent	2,3	1,1	2,2	0,8	2,4	1,3
Hours worked per week on average per employee	31,3	35,3	40,6	43,0	25,9	31,3
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 and more hours	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 on average per employee	32,3	36,2	40,7	43,2	27,4	32,8

The average working time of men per week is 4 hours longer than that of women. Women are dominant in those kinds of activity, in which a shorter working week is stipulated by the legislation (healthcare, education).

Figure 4.3 Distribution of employed population by vocational groups and gender in 2009
(on the basis of data of "Employment and Unemployment" module of the Integrated Household Survey; in percentage to total)



Distribution of employed population by vocational groups was conducted on the basis of the General Classifier of Occupations (GCO), developed on the basis of International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), under which all employed population is subdivided into 9 main groups of occupations.

The group «Heads (representatives) of state authority and management bodies of all levels, including heads of establishments, organizations and enterprises» includes occupations, where execution of main tasks includes development and taking of managerial decisions, regulation and control over their implementation within functional responsibilities. This aggregatory group includes employees, who develop policies of republican, regional (local) and sectoral governance bodies, public associations, and determine ways of their implementation; develop statutory regulations, approve directive documents, cancel decisions; represent executive branch of the state (government); undertake consultative work by spheres of activity; direct, regulate and coordinate activity of institutions, organizations and enterprises or their structural subdivisions; and as a rule guide other employees.

The group of specialists with higher level qualification includes occupations, where fulfillment of main tasks requires a high level of professional knowledge and experience in the area of natural, social sciences and liberal arts. The majority of occupations from this group require qualification of the fourth level – higher education.

The group of specialists with medium level qualification includes occupations within the framework of which execution of main tasks requires technical knowledge and experience in one or more areas of natural, social sciences or liberal arts. The main tasks consist of performing technical work with application of notions and methods from the occupation areas mentioned above, as well as training at certain levels of education. The majority of occupations in this group require qualification corresponding to the third level – special secondary education.

The group of employees, involved in preparation of information, development of documentation, record keeping, financial and informational servicing includes occupations requiring knowledge and experience, needed for organizing, storing, recording and processing of information. The majority of occupations in this main group requires qualification of the second level – elementary vocational education.

The group of employees of the services, housing and public utilities, trade sector and related kinds of activity includes occupations requiring knowledge and experience, necessary for providing personal services, related to managing a household, catering, personal care, traveling, body and property guarding, enforcement of law and order, sale of goods in shops and markets. The majority of occupations in this main group require qualification of the second level – elementary vocational education.

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Table 4.6: Share of women in total employed population by types of economic activity
(on the basis of data of "Employment and Unemployment" module of the Integrated Household Survey; in percent)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	42,4	42,1	41,9	42,5	41,7
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	41,2	41,0	41,9	42,7	40,5
Mining industry	8,5	5,0	6,2	9,4	13,2
Processing industry	44,8	45,4	44,4	45,0	46,9
Production and distribution of electric energy, gas and water	22,2	17,6	18,8	19,2	18,1
Construction	5,4	3,9	4,7	4,8	4,4
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances and items of personal use	48,9	49,2	48,9	51,4	50,6
Hotel and restaurant services	65,1	69,5	61,3	64,7	68,7
Transport and communications	16,6	16,3	16,1	14,2	11,7
Financial activities	55,1	56,1	63,7	56,3	51,1
Real estate transactions, lease and provision of services to consumers	45,4	45,8	45,0	41,2	43,2
State administration	34,2	36,3	36,9	36,7	40,5
Education	72,5	73,8	75,5	76,0	76,6
Healthcare and social services	76,2	77,2	79,5	78,5	79,6
Provision of municipal, social and personal services	47,3	49,3	49,9	55,3	58,2
Housekeeping services	44,3	41,2	34,2	39,2	46,4

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 4.7: Distribution of employed population by employment status, types of economic activities and gender in 2009
(on the basis of data of "Employment and Unemployment" module of the Integrated Household Survey)

	Employed population		Including those employed			
			for hire		not for hire	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Thousand people					
Total	924,2	1 292,2	529,8	699,8	394,5	592,3
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	291,3	427,2	11,2	34,0	280,1	393,2
Fishing, fish-breeding	0,1	...	0,1	...	...	...
Mining industry	1,9	12,8	1,9	12,4	0,0	0,3
Processing industry	80,9	91,7	71,1	80,4	9,8	11,2
Production and distribution of electric energy, gas and water	7,0	31,7	7,0	31,5	...	0,2
Construction	10,8	233,3	10,1	212,7	0,7	20,6
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances and items of personal use	160,0	156,0	65,8	71,6	94,2	84,5
Hotels and restaurants	56,4	25,7	53,0	23,1	3,4	2,7
Transport and communications	16,9	128,0	16,4	55,0	0,5	73,0
Financial activities	8,1	7,7	8,1	7,6	...	0,2
Real estate transactions, lease and provision of services to consumers	23,9	31,5	23,3	28,7	0,6	2,7
State administration	42,0	61,6	42,0	61,6	...	...
Education	125,8	38,5	125,6	38,4	0,2	0,1
Healthcare and social services	63,3	16,2	62,8	15,6	0,4	0,6
Provision of municipal, social and personal services	25,5	18,3	20,9	15,3	4,7	3,1
Housekeeping services	10,2	11,8	10,2	11,8	...	...
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	...	...

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

table 4.7 continued

	Employed population		Including those employed			
			for hire		not for hire	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	As percentage of total					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	31,5	33,1	2,1	4,9	71,0	66,4
Fishing, fish-breeding	0,0	...	0,0	...	...	...
Mining industry	0,2	1,0	0,4	1,8	0,0	0,1
Processing industry	8,8	7,1	13,4	11,5	2,5	1,9
Production and distribution of electric energy, gas and water	0,8	2,5	1,3	4,5	...	0,0
Construction	1,2	18,1	1,9	30,4	0,2	3,5
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances and items of personal use	17,3	12,1	12,4	10,2	23,9	14,3
Hotels and restaurants	6,1	2,0	10,0	3,3	0,9	0,4
Transport and communications	1,8	9,9	3,1	7,9	0,1	12,3
Financial activities	0,9	0,6	1,5	1,1	...	0,0
Real estate transactions, lease and provision of services to consumers	2,6	2,4	4,4	4,1	0,1	0,5
State administration	4,5	4,8	7,9	8,8	...	...
Education	13,6	3,0	23,7	5,5	0,0	0,0
Healthcare and social services	6,8	1,3	11,9	2,2	0,1	0,1
Provision of municipal, social and personal services	2,8	1,4	3,9	2,2	1,2	0,5
Housekeeping services	1,1	0,9	1,9	1,7	...	...
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	...	...

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

table 4.7 continued

	Employed population		Including those employed			
			for hire		not for hire	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Proportion in percentage points					
Total	41,7	58,3	43,1	56,9	40,0	60,0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	40,5	59,5	24,8	75,2	41,6	58,4
Fishing, fish-breeding	100	...	100	...	...	...
Mining industry	13,2	86,8	13,2	86,8	11,7	88,3
Processing industry	46,9	53,1	46,9	53,1	46,4	53,6
Production and distribution of electric energy, gas and water	18,1	81,9	18,2	81,8	...	100,0
Construction	4,4	95,6	4,5	95,5	3,1	96,9
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances and items of personal use	50,6	49,4	47,9	52,1	52,7	47,3
Hotels and restaurants	68,7	31,3	69,7	30,3	56,1	43,9
Transport and communications	11,7	88,3	22,9	77,1	0,7	99,3
Financial activities	51,1	48,9	51,7	48,3	...	100,0
Real estate transactions, lease and provision of services to consumers	43,2	56,8	44,8	55,2	17,8	82,2
State administration	40,5	59,5	40,5	59,5	...	...
Education	76,6	23,4	76,6	23,4	72,1	27,9
Healthcare and social services	79,6	20,4	80,1	19,9	43,4	56,6
Provision of municipal, social and personal services	58,2	41,8	57,8	42,2	60,2	39,8
Housekeeping services	46,4	53,6	46,4	53,6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	76,3	23,7	76,3	23,7

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Work for hire is work for which a citizen makes explicit (written or oral) or implicit labor agreement, guaranteeing him or her basic remuneration (money or in kind) not directly related to the revenue of a unit, in which an individual works. .

Work not made for hire is work on one's own enterprise (own business), where remuneration is directly related to revenue obtained from producing goods and services. Individual makes production decisions related to enterprise's (own business') activity independently, or delegates this authority, while assuming responsibility for enterprise's (own business') welfare.

Table 4.8: Distribution of workers of small enterprises by territory

	Thousand people				Proportion, in percentage points			
	2005		2009		2005		2009	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	13,2	26,1	6,4	45,4	33,6	66,4	12,3	87,7
Batken oblast	0,2	0,9	0,1	1,4	0,5	2,2	8,0	92,0
Jalal-Abat oblast	0,7	2,0	0,5	2,6	1,6	5,0	14,6	85,4
Issyk-Kul oblast	0,7	1,7	0,5	2,0	1,7	4,2	19,0	81,0
Naryn oblast	0,3	0,9	0,2	1,4	0,7	2,3	10,6	89,4
Osh oblast	0,3	1,5	0,2	2,4	0,7	3,8	9,1	90,9
Talas oblast	0,2	0,7	0,2	0,8	0,4	1,7	18,7	81,3
Chui oblast	2,0	3,8	1,2	7,2	5,1	9,5	14,8	85,2
Bishkek city	8,1	12,7	3,2	24,0	20,6	32,1	11,6	88,4
Osh city	0,9	2,2	0,3	3,5	2,4	5,5	8,6	91,4

The number of workers employed in small businesses in 2009 by 31,8 percent increased in comparison with 2005 and composed 41,8 thousand people.

The number of women employed in small businesses in 2009 equaled 6,4 thousand people and decreased by 48,5 % in comparison with the year 2005, their proportion in the total number of employees in small businesses decreased from 33,6 percent in 2005 to 12,3 percent in 2009.

The analysis of the structure of employees in small businesses revealed that the majority of jobs are occupied by men, which may prove the preference of men over women occurring during recruitment conducted by heads of small enterprises, which are mainly private owned.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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

	Thousand people				Proportion, in percentage points			
	2005		2009		2005		2009	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	13,2	26,1	6,4	45,4	33,6	66,4	12,3	87,7
including:								
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	0,5	1,9	0,4	2,2	20,6	79,4	16,4	83,6
Fishing, fish-breeding	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	22,0	78,0	8,1	91,9
Mining industry	0,1	0,5	0,1	1,1	12,7	87,3	6,5	93,5
Processing industry	4,7	7,9	2,2	11,5	37,1	62,9	15,9	84,1
Production and distribution of electric energy, gas and water	0,1	0,3	0,1	1,4	25,9	74,1	8,4	91,6
Construction	1,2	5,8	1,0	8,8	17,5	82,5	10,3	89,7
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances and items of personal use	3,0	4,6	0,9	8,2	39,3	60,7	10,1	89,9
Hotels and restaurants	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,6	55,7	44,3	23,9	76,1
Transport and communications	0,8	1,4	0,2	2,6	36,9	63,1	8,4	91,6
Financial activities	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	43,9	56,1	8,9	91,6
Real estate transactions, lease and provision of services to consumers	1,8	2,6	0,9	6,7	40,6	59,4	11,4	88,6
Education	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	56,5	43,5	11,7	88,3
Healthcare and social services	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,7	51,2	48,8	11,3	88,7
Provision of municipal, social and personal services	0,3	0,5	0,1	0,7	41,1	58,9	17,1	82,9

Decrease in the share of women employed in small enterprises in 2009 as compared to 2005 was noted for all types of economic activity.

A significant share of men employed in small enterprises in 2009 fell on the mining industry – 93,5 percent, transport and communication – 91,6 percent and construction – 89,7 percent.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 4.10: Distribution of workers of enterprises by sectors of economy in 2009

Sectors of economy and types of enterprises	Number of employees, thousand people			Proportion of women, in %
	Total	including		
		women	men	
Total	197,0	54,7	142,3	27,8
small	51,8	6,4	45,4	12,4
medium	41,1	12,4	28,7	30,2
large	104,1	35,9	68,2	34,5
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	9,8	2,2	7,7	22,4
small	2,6	0,4	2,2	15,4
medium	2,8	0,5	2,3	17,9
large	4,4	1,3	3,2	29,5
Fishing, fish-breeding	0,1	0,0	0,1	100,0
small	0,1	0,0	0,1	100,0
medium	-	-	-	-
large	-	-	-	-
Industry and construction	102,0	25,3	76,7	24,8
small	26,3	3,4	22,9	12,9
medium	22,2	5,9	16,3	26,6
large	53,5	16,0	37,5	29,9
Services	85,0	27,2	57,8	32,0
small	22,8	2,6	20,2	11,4
medium	16,1	6,0	10,1	37,3
large	46,1	18,6	27,5	40,3

Small and medium enterprises are legal entities and commercial enterprises regardless of the form of business ownership with a number of workers in accordance with the Regulation of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic №78 from February 17, 1998:

- in agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing and fish-breeding, mining and processing industries; production of electricity, gas and water; construction – 50 persons (small) and from 51 to 200 persons (medium).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 4.11: Distribution of workers by types of enterprises and territory

	Thousand people				Proportion, in %			
	2005		2009		2005		2009	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	61,8	132,0	54,7	142,9	31,9	68,1	27,8	72,2
small	13,2	26,1	6,4	45,4	33,6	66,4	12,3	87,7
medium	13,3	31,5	12,4	28,7	29,7	70,3	30,3	69,7
large *	35,3	74,4	35,9	68,2	32,2	67,8	34,5	65,5
Batken oblast	1,2	5,8	1,1	6,0	17,3	82,7	15,3	84,7
small	0,2	0,9	0,1	1,4	16,9	83,1	8,0	92,0
medium	0,2	1,1	0,3	1,1	17,4	82,6	19,9	80,1
large	0,8	3,8	0,7	3,5	17,4	82,6	16,6	83,4
Jalal-Abat oblast	6,6	16,0	4,9	16,5	29,3	70,7	22,8	77,2
small	0,6	2,0	0,5	2,6	23,9	76,1	14,6	85,4
medium	1,1	4,0	0,9	3,0	21,8	78,2	22,6	77,4
large	4,9	10,1	3,5	10,8	32,8	67,2	24,7	75,3
Issyk-Kul oblast	3,1	9,3	2,6	9,1	25,1	74,9	22,3	77,7
small	0,7	1,7	0,5	2,0	28,2	71,8	19,0	81,0
medium	0,9	1,9	0,8	1,7	30,6	69,4	32,4	67,6
large	1,6	5,7	1,3	5,4	22,0	78,0	19,6	80,4
Naryn oblast	0,7	2,2	0,6	2,4	23,2	76,8	19,0	81,0
small	0,3	0,9	0,2	1,4	22,7	77,3	10,6	89,4
medium	0,2	0,6	0,3	0,7	22,7	77,3	31,8	68,2
large	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,2	24,2	75,8	18,9	81,1
Osh oblast	2,0	8,9	1,4	6,0	18,6	81,4	18,3	81,7
small	0,3	1,5	0,2	2,4	15,2	84,8	9,1	90,9
medium	0,3	1,7	0,5	1,8	13,8	86,2	21,5	78,5
large	1,4	5,7	0,6	1,8	20,7	79,3	25,3	74,7
Talas oblast	0,4	1,7	0,5	1,7	20,2	79,8	22,5	77,5
small	0,2	0,7	0,2	0,8	20,2	79,8	18,7	81,3
medium	0,1	0,9	0,2	0,5	17,9	82,1	29,0	71,0
large	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	33,7	66,3	21,2	78,8
Chui oblast	13,9	27,3	9,8	23,5	33,8	66,2	29,4	70,6
small	2,0	3,8	1,2	7,2	34,8	65,2	14,8	85,2
medium	3,5	7,6	2,6	6,9	31,8	68,2	27,0	73,0
large	8,4	15,9	5,9	9,4	34,4	65,6	38,9	61,1
Bishkek city	28,9	47,0	24,5	58,9	38,1	61,9	29,3	70,7
small	8,1	12,7	3,2	24,0	39,0	61,0	11,6	88,4
medium	6,4	11,1	6,4	11,8	36,7	63,3	35,0	65,0
large	14,3	23,2	14,9	23,2	38,2	61,8	39,2	60,8
Osh city	4,5	10,9	3,4	9,6	29,5	70,5	26,3	73,7
small	0,9	2,2	0,3	3,5	30,0	70,0	8,6	91,4
medium	0,4	2,1	0,5	1,1	15,5	84,5	31,4	68,6
large	3,2	6,6	2,6	4,9	33,1	66,9	34,2	65,8

*Including enterprises without regional division.

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Table 4.12: Number of heads of active business entities¹ by types of economic activity as of 01.01.2010

	Total, people		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Total	85 103	312 562	21,4	78,6
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	49 579	249 647	16,6	83,4
Fishing, fish-breeding	9	63	12,5	87,5
Mining industry	20	164	10,9	89,1
Processing industry	2 425	6 113	28,4	71,6
Production and distribution of electric energy, gas and water	15	250	5,7	94,3
Construction	202	1 806	10,1	89,9
Trade; repair of cars, home appliances and items of personal use	22 100	20 697	51,6	48,4
Hotels and restaurants	2 248	2 509	47,3	52,7
Transport and communications	587	16 121	3,5	96,5
Financial activities	782	1 394	35,9	64,1
Real estate deals, rental services and other services rendered to consumers	2 248	3 725	37,6	62,4
State administration	188	1 883	9,1	90,9
Education	1 363	1 164	53,9	46,1
Healthcare and social services	787	1 510	34,3	65,7
Provision of municipal, social and personal services	2 542	5 488	31,7	68,3
Housekeeping services	7	1	87,5	12,5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	1	27	3,6	96,4

¹ Registered in USRSU (United State Register of Statistical Units).

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Table 4.13: Number of heads of active business entities¹ by type of ownership as of 01.01.2010

	State ownership				Municipal ownership			
	Total, people		Proportion, in %		Total, people		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	546	2 507	17,9	82,1	1 311	3 161	29,3	70,7
Batken oblast	28	219	11,3	88,7	29	303	8,7	91,3
Jalal-Abat oblast	40	271	12,9	87,1	355	880	28,7	71,3
Issyk-Kul oblast	72	286	20,1	79,9	167	317	34,5	65,5
Naryn oblast	44	203	17,8	82,2	86	258	25,0	75,0
Osh oblast	32	239	11,8	88,2	55	586	8,6	91,4
Talas oblast	60	200	23,1	76,9	85	222	27,7	72,3
Chui oblast	114	315	26,6	73,4	316	405	43,8	56,2
Bishkek city	125	588	17,5	82,5	204	126	61,8	38,2
Osh city	31	186	14,3	85,7	14	64	17,9	82,1

¹ Registered in USRSU.

Table 4.14: Number of heads of active business entities¹ with private ownership as of 01.01.2010

	Total, people		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	83 239	306 858	21,3	78,7
Batken oblast	2 620	28 603	8,4	91,6
Jalal-Abat oblast	15 275	71 868	17,5	82,5
Issyk-Kul oblast	7 920	25 001	24,1	75,9
Naryn oblast	8 062	31 272	20,5	79,5
Osh oblast	13 697	67 041	17,0	83,0
Talas oblast	4 045	17 171	19,1	80,9
Chui oblast	24 181	51 060	32,1	67,9
Bishkek city	5 436	8 651	38,6	61,4
Osh city	2 003	6 191	24,4	75,6

¹ Registered in USRSU.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 4.15: Number of heads of active enterprises¹ by territory
(people; as of 01.01.2010)

	Small		Medium		Large	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	4633	14 006	903	2 374	394	1 192
Batken oblast	79	656	14	151	8	54
Jalal-Abat oblast	411	1 536	171	466	63	176
Issyk-Kul oblast	287	881	128	298	48	105
Naryn oblast	144	562	47	157	22	64
Osh oblast	161	1 228	23	202	7	49
Talas oblast	130	638	78	137	21	39
Chui oblast	593	1 697	174	328	78	149
Bishkek city	2 623	6 008	252	537	129	463
Osh city	205	800	16	98	18	93

¹ Registered in USRSU.

Table 4.16: Number of heads of active individual entrepreneurs¹ by territory as of 01.01.2010

	Total, people		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	41 867	85 798	32,8	67,2
Batken oblast	1 462	4 161	26,0	74,0
Jalal-Abat oblast	5 504	12 520	30,5	69,5
Issyk-Kul oblast	5 357	11 174	32,4	67,6
Naryn oblast	3 677	6 794	35,1	64,9
Osh oblast	5 700	21 109	21,3	78,7
Talas oblast	2 297	4 785	32,4	67,6
Chui oblast	13 978	19 407	41,9	58,1
Bishkek city	2 693	2 165	55,4	44,6
Osh city	1 199	3 683	24,6	75,4

¹ Registered in USRSU.

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**Table 4.17: Number of heads of active peasant (farming) enterprises¹
by territory as of 01.01.2010**

	Total, people		Proportion, in %	
	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	37 073	208 495	15,1	84,9
Batken oblast	1 104	24 061	4,4	95,6
Jalal-Abat oblast	9 495	58 231	14,0	86,0
Issyk-Kul oblast	2 316	13 063	15,1	84,9
Naryn oblast	4 292	24 126	15,1	84,9
Osh oblast	7 881	45 222	14,8	85,2
Talas oblast	1 642	11 949	12,1	87,9
Chui oblast	9 754	30 145	24,4	75,6
Bishkek city	1	4	20,0	80,0
Osh city	588	1 694	25,8	74,2

¹ Registered in USRSU.

**Table 4.18: Number of officially registered unemployed persons by territory
(as of the end of the year)**

	Thousand people				Proportion, in %			
	2005		2009		2005		2009	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	35,8	32,2	31,3	30,1	52,7	47,3	51,0	49,0
Batken oblast	1,8	4,1	1,9	3,9	30,8	69,2	32,8	67,2
Jalal-Abat oblast	8,4	7,3	8,0	6,7	53,7	46,3	54,3	45,7
Issyk-Kul oblast	3,0	2,0	2,5	2,1	59,4	40,6	55,0	45,0
Naryn oblast	3,6	4,2	3,1	3,5	46,5	53,5	47,2	52,8
Osh oblast	5,2	7,9	5,2	7,9	39,7	60,3	39,4	60,6
Talas oblast	1,2	0,7	1,5	0,7	64,0	36,0	69,2	30,8
Chui oblast	6,1	2,5	4,4	2,2	70,6	29,4	66,7	33,3
Bishkek city	5,9	2,7	4,4	2,1	68,9	31,1	67,7	32,3
Osh city	0,5	0,7	0,3	1,1	40,6	59,4	23,0	77,0

In 2009 the share of women among registered unemployed persons equaled 5,1 percent (31,3 thsd. people) and in comparison to 2005 decreased by 12,6 percent. The highest number of unemployed women is in Bishkek city (67,7 %) and in Chui oblast (66,7 %).

Figure 4.4 Number of officially registered unemployed persons

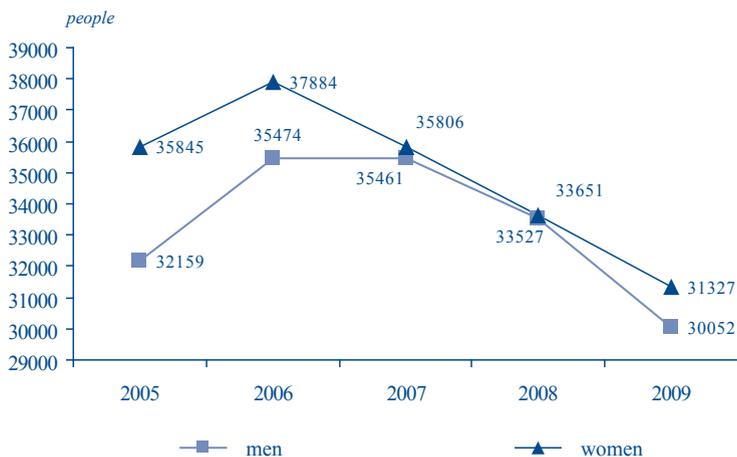


Table 4.19: Distribution of unemployed persons officially registered in state employment services by level of education (as of the end of the year)

	2005		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
	<i>Proportion, in %</i>			
Unemployed – total	52,7	47,3	31,3	30,1
including those with:				
Higher education	55,8	44,2	3,8	2,8
Secondary special education	53,3	46,7	7,1	5,8
Secondary general education	52,3	47,7	16,8	18,1
Without complete secondary education	50,6	49,4	3,6	3,4
	<i>As a percentage of total</i>			
Unemployed – total	100	100	100	100
including those with:				
Higher education	11,7	10,4	12,2	9,3
Secondary special education	22,6	22,1	22,7	19,3
Secondary general education	54,7	55,6	53,6	60,1
Without complete secondary education	16,6	11,9	11,5	11,3

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 4.20: Distribution of unemployed persons officially registered in state employment services by reason of unemployment
(as of the end of the year)

	2005		2009	
	women	men	women	men
<i>Proportion, in %</i>				
Unemployed – total	52,7	47,3	51,0	49,0
including:				
Fired due to dismissals	55,1	44,9	50,5	49,5
Voluntary quitters	55,8	44,2	49,8	50,2
Citizen, released from penitentiaries	18,2	81,8	84,4	15,6
Unemployed after completion of:				
Comprehensive schools	47,9	52,1	44,5	55,5
Specialized secondary educational institutions	35,0	65,0	48,3	51,7
Higher educational establishments	49,7	50,3	47,9	52,1
Vocational-technical educational institutions	52,6	47,4	49,8	50,2
For other reasons	53,6	46,4	59,7	40,3
<i>As a percentage of total</i>				
Unemployed – total	100	100	100	100
including:				
Fired due to dismissals	13,5	12,3	9,6	9,9
Voluntary quitters	47,7	42,0	43,0	45,1
Citizen, released from penitentiaries	0,0	0,2	0,8	0,2
Unemployed after completion of:				
Comprehensive schools	8,1	9,8	10,2	13,2
Specialized secondary educational institutions	4,2	8,7	5,3	5,9
Higher educational establishments	3,0	3,4	3,9	4,5
Vocational-technical educational institutions	6,8	6,9	5,8	6,2
For other reasons	16,6	16,8	21,4	15,1

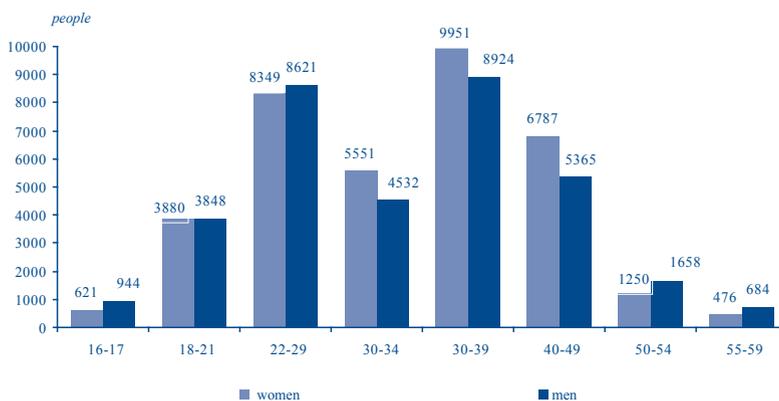
In 2009 unemployed, who were dismissed of their own volition comprised 43,0 percent among women and 45,1 percent among men, while those fired from enterprises and organizations due to personnel release or redundancy composed 9,6 percent of unemployed women and 9,9 percent of unemployed men.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 4.21: Distribution of unemployed persons officially registered in state employment services by length of unemployment
(as of the end of the year)

	Proportion, in %				As a percentage of total			
	2005		2009		2005		2009	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Unemployed - total	52,7	47,3	51,0	49,0	100	100	100	100
Including by length of unemployment:								
Up to 1 month	46,2	53,8	53,2	46,8	5,8	7,6	9,9	9,1
From 1 to 3 months	52,4	47,6	52,4	47,6	12,9	13,1	15,7	14,9
From 3 to 6 months	52,0	48,0	49,4	50,6	16,7	17,2	25,2	25,9
From 6 to 12 months	52,8	47,2	51,8	48,2	26,4	26,4	19,5	19,5
Over 1 year	54,3	45,7	50,6	49,4	38,1	35,8	38,1	30,6

Figure 4.5 Distribution of unemployed persons officially registered in state employment services by age groups in 2009



EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In 2009, a change in the ratio of officially registered unemployed men and women by age category was observed. Thus, men prevail in age groups of 16-17, 22-29 and 50-54 years and older, while women prevail in all other age groups; notably the age group of 40-49 years has the largest difference.

Table 4.22: Number of citizens placed in jobs by state employment services
(thousand people)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kyrgyz Republic	36,7	37,6	39,3	40,0	43,9
women	19,1	19,5	20,4	20,1	23,0
men	17,6	18,1	18,9	19,9	20,9
Batken oblast	2,7	2,8	2,9	3,1	3,3
women	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,2
men	1,7	1,7	1,9	2,1	1,1
Jalal-Abat oblast	4,9	5,0	5,0	4,1	4,2
women	2,4	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,4
men	2,5	2,5	2,6	1,8	1,8
Issyk-Kul oblast	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,6
women	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,4
men	1,1	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2
Naryn oblast	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8
women	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4
men	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4
Osh oblast	5,4	5,7	6,0	6,1	6,8
women	2,2	2,4	3,0	2,7	2,6
men	3,2	3,3	3,0	3,4	4,2
Talas oblast	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,9	2,2
women	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,2
men	0,7	0,8	0,8	1,1	1,0
Chui oblast	6,8	6,7	6,8	6,9	7,8
women	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,1	4,6
men	2,8	2,7	2,8	2,9	3,2
Bishkek city	8,9	9,4	9,5	9,6	10,5
women	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,4	5,9
men	3,6	4,1	4,2	4,2	4,6
Osh city	0,9	0,9	1,5	2,0	2,3
women	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,6	1,2
men	0,4	0,3	0,8	1,4	1,1
Youth placement service	2,5	2,4	2,8	3,2	3,3
women	1,3	1,3	1,5	1,7	2,0
men	1,2	1,1	1,3	1,5	1,3

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

5. BODIES OF STATE AUTHORITY AND STATE ADMINISTRATION

Table 5.1: Composition of the deputy corps of the Jogorku Kenesh
(as of the end of 2009)

	People		Proportion, in percentage	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total number of deputies	23	67	25,6	74,4

Table 5.2: Number of people employed in state positions of state administration bodies as of January 1, 2010
(people)

	Total		Number of state employees		Including			
					Number of people employed in political and special positions		Number of people employed in administrative positions	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	<i>People</i>							
Kyrgyz Republic	10773	14623	6967	10862	233	616	6734	10246
Batken oblast	410	783	236	582	8	27	228	555
Jalal-Abat oblast	1219	1853	706	1296	17	58	689	1238
Issyk-Kul oblast	898	1052	557	726	14	40	543	686
Naryn oblast	596	876	378	549	10	31	368	518
Osh oblast	658	1217	412	907	15	63	397	844
Talas oblast	460	666	271	441	14	21	257	420
Chui oblast	1493	1413	944	1067	16	58	928	1009
Bishkek city	4612	5960	3202	4654	138	315	3064	4339
Osh city	427	803	261	640	1	3	260	637
	<i>As percentage</i>							
Kyrgyz Republic	42,4	57,6	39,1	60,9	27,4	72,6	39,7	60,3
Batken oblast	34,4	65,6	28,9	71,1	22,9	77,1	29,1	70,9
Jalal-Abat oblast	39,7	60,3	35,3	64,7	22,7	77,3	35,8	64,2
Issyk-Kul oblast	46,1	53,9	43,4	56,6	25,9	74,1	44,2	55,8
Naryn oblast	40,5	59,5	40,8	59,2	24,4	75,6	41,5	58,5
Osh oblast	35,1	64,9	31,2	68,8	19,2	80,8	32,0	68,0
Talas oblast	40,9	59,1	38,1	61,9	40,0	60,0	38,0	62,0
Chui oblast	51,4	48,6	46,9	53,1	21,6	78,4	47,9	52,1
Bishkek city	43,6	56,4	40,8	59,2	30,5	69,5	41,4	58,6
Osh city	34,7	65,3	29,0	71,0	25,0	75,0	29,0	71,0

BODIES OF STATE AUTHORITY AND STATE ADMINISTRATION

Table 5.3: Number of workers employed in local self-government bodies as of January 1, 2010

	Total		Incl. number of municipal workers		Including			
					Number of people employed in political municipal positions		Number of people employed in administrative municipal positions	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	<i>People</i>							
Kyrgyz Republic	3 665	6 488	2 913	5 618	20	485	2893	5133
Batken oblast	242	694	171	603	2	34	169	569
Jalal-Abat oblast	523	1565	381	1368	3	81	378	1287
Issyk-Kul oblast	504	598	433	503	1	62	432	441
Naryn oblast	395	617	310	536	4	64	306	472
Osh oblast	558	1680	417	1526	1	90	416	1436
Talas oblast	232	363	197	314	-	38	197	276
Chui oblast	1 184	953	980	751	9	113	971	638
Bishkek city	21	10	19	9	-	2	19	7
Osh city	6	8	5	8	-	1	5	7
	<i>As percentage</i>							
Kyrgyz Republic	36,1	63,9	34,1	65,9	4,0	96,0	36,0	64,0
Batken oblast	25,9	74,1	22,1	77,9	5,6	94,4	22,9	77,1
Jalal-Abat oblast	25,0	75,0	21,8	78,2	3,6	96,4	22,7	77,3
Issyk-Kul oblast	45,7	54,3	46,3	53,7	1,6	98,4	49,5	50,5
Naryn oblast	39,0	61,0	36,6	63,4	5,9	94,1	39,3	60,7
Osh oblast	24,9	75,1	21,5	78,5	1,1	98,9	22,5	77,5
Talas oblast	39,0	61,0	38,6	61,4	-	100,0	41,6	58,4
Chui oblast	55,4	44,6	56,6	43,4	7,4	92,6	60,3	39,7
Bishkek city	67,7	32,3	67,9	32,1	-	100,0	73,1	26,9
Osh city	42,9	57,1	38,5	61,5	-	100,0	41,7	58,3

Table 5.4: Distribution of state employees, occupied in state authority and management bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic, by occupied positions as of January 1, 2010*
(in percentage)

Ministry/Agency Title	Total													
	women		men		Political and special		Top positions		Chief positions		Senior positions		Junior positions	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	39,1	60,9	27,4	72,6	25,0	75,0	31,6	68,4	40,3	59,7	40,9	59,1		
Jogorku Kenesh	43,0	57,0	28,1	71,9	39,1	60,9	44,4	55,6	77,1	22,9	-	-		
The Prime-Minister's Office	55,6	44,4	-	100,0	50,0	50,0	40,0	60,0	62,4	37,6	-	-		
Ministry of Finance	54,9	45,1	-	100,0	100,0	-	33,3	66,7	48,9	51,1	60,7	39,3		
Ministry of Economic Development and Trade	53,6	46,4	-	100,0	-	100,0	30,0	70,0	55,1	44,9	56,9	43,1		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	37,1	62,9	17,2	82,8	-	100,0	26,7	73,3	39,2	60,8	51,4	48,6		
Ministry of Justice	51,1	48,9	33,3	66,7	100,0	-	24,1	75,9	52,3	47,7	61,7	38,3		
Ministry of Education and Science	58,8	41,2	33,3	66,7	-	100,0	41,7	58,3	42,5	57,5	64,3	35,7		
Ministry of Health	64,4	35,6	-	100,0	-	100,0	50,0	50,0	67,6	32,4	74,1	25,9		
Ministry of Labor and Social Development	69,5	30,5	66,7	33,3	-	100,0	53,8	46,2	52,0	48,0	75,5	24,5		
Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	23,9	76,1	-	100,0	-	100,0	-	100,0	16,7	83,3	35,1	64,9		
Ministry of Industry, Energy and Fuel Resources	53,2	46,8	33,3	66,7	-	100,0	30,8	69,2	54,8	45,2	60,9	39,1		
Ministry of Transport and Communication	41,3	58,7	-	100,0	-	100,0	-	100,0	46,9	53,1	53,3	46,7		
Ministry of Emergency Situations	32,2	67,8	-	100,0	-	100,0	12,5	87,5	42,6	57,4	31,3	68,7		
Ministry of Culture and Information	66,4	33,6	-	100,0	-	100,0	27,3	72,7	50,7	49,3	78,2	21,8		

BODIES OF STATE AUTHORITY AND STATE ADMINISTRATION

Table 5.4 continued

Ministry/Agency Title	Among them by positions											
	Total		Political and special		Top positions		Chief positions		Senior positions		Junior positions	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
National Statistical Committee	76,7	23,3	-	100,0	-	-	63,4	36,6	79,9	20,1	82,5	17,5
State Committee on State Property Management	47,7	52,3	-	100,0	-	100,0	31,3	68,8	50,0	50,0	56,8	43,2
State Agency for Physical Culture and Sports, Youth and Child Protection	31,7	68,3	-	100,0	100,0	-	60,0	40,0	3,8	96,2	42,5	57,5
National Attestation Commission	73,3	26,7	-	100,0	-	-	66,7	33,3	90,0	10,0	-	-
Central Commission for Elections and Referendums Holding	44,2	55,8	-	100,0	20,0	80,0	55,6	44,4	40,0	60,0	-	-
State Bureau of Material Reserves	-	100,0	-	100,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service on Supervision and Regulation of Financial Market	49,4	50,6	40,0	60,0	-	100,0	29,4	70,6	56,3	43,8	-	-
State Agency on Antimonopoly Policy and Competition Development	33,7	66,3	50,0	50,0	-	100,0	30,8	69,2	35,3	64,7	33,9	66,1
State Agency for Religion	27,8	72,2	-	100,0	-	100,0	-	-	-	100,0	41,7	58,3
State Agency for Architecture and Construction	54,5	45,5	-	100,0	-	100,0	28,6	71,4	-	-	69,6	30,4
State Committee for Migration and Employment	63,4	36,6	50,0	50,0	-	100,0	42,9	57,1	52,0	48,0	69,5	30,5

Table 5.4 continued

Ministry/Agency Title	Total		Among them by positions									
	women	men	Political and special		Top positions		Chief positions		Senior positions		Junior positions	
			women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
State Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources	41,5	58,5	-	100,0	-	100,0	20,0	80,0	20,0	80,0	53,6	46,4
State Committee for Taxes and Revenues	32,4	67,6	-	100,0	-	100,0	19,5	80,5	34,3	65,7	30,7	69,3
State Customs Committee	14,2	85,8	-	100,0	-	-	13,6	86,4	15,4	84,6	13,9	86,1
State Agency for Registration of Rights to Real Estate	85,5	14,5	-	100,0	-	100,0	33,3	66,7	94,8	5,2	85,7	14,3
Chamber of Accounts	21,4	78,6	25,0	75,0	25,0	75,0	22,0	78,0	17,6	82,4	-	-
Supreme Court	48,9	51,1	34,3	65,7	50,0	50,0	46,7	53,3	59,6	40,4	44,4	55,6
Constitutional Court	59,5	40,5	33,3	66,7	-	100,0	55,6	44,4	77,8	22,2	-	-
Office of Prosecutor General	20,7	79,3	-	100,0	13,6	86,4	7,6	92,4	15,7	84,3	27,6	72,4
Ombudsman's Office	40,0	60,0	-	100,0	-	100,0	38,9	61,1	60,0	40,0	-	100,0
State Personnel Service	51,4	48,6	33,3	66,7	-	100,0	64,3	35,7	50,0	50,0	-	-

*Data are provided by the State Personnel Service.

6. LIVING STANDARD OF THE POPULATION

This chapter is dedicated to indices and indicators characterizing population's standard of living. The typical data sources for reviewed poverty indices and indicators are the results of sample household surveys. The method of calculating household consumer expenditures is used as the official method of measuring poverty in the republic. While using the methodology of measuring human welfare based on consumer expenditures, the following data are taken into account:

- Expenditures on food products – population's expenditures on acquired food products and food products consumed outside the home. These expenditures also include the cost of home-made products and products received as presents.
- Acquired food products – cost of consumed food products, bought during the reporting period or earlier.
- Food products consumed outside the home – expenditures on food products acquired and consumed outside the home during the examined period of time.
- Home-made products – evaluation of the cost of food products, produced by households for own consumption.
- Non-food products and services – expenditures on clothes; shoes; linens; fabrics; detergents and personal care items; small wares; household items; items for leisure, studies, and hobbies; construction materials and bathroom fixtures; house repair; services of laundromats, public baths and saunas, hairdressing salons; transportation; healthcare services; education and utilities.
- Durable goods – taking into account the arbitrary value of using these goods (amortization).

Poverty line from the previous year adjusted for the average annual consumer price index was used as a threshold value for evaluating poverty level. The value of the general poverty line in 2009 comprised 19417,19 som per capita per year, while the value of the extreme poverty line was 11838,91 som.

Poverty level in urban settlements decreased by 0,7 percentage points, while in rural areas it, on the contrary, increased by 0,3 percentage points.

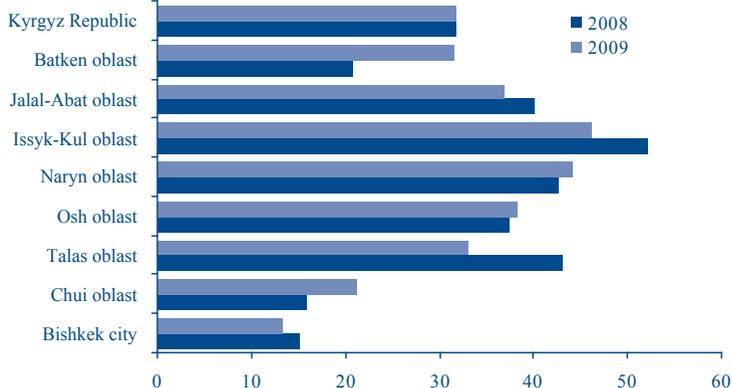
In 2009 1 mln 718,2 thousand people lived below the poverty line, out of them 75,6 percent lived in rural areas.

Poverty is unequally spread across the country's oblasts. Decrease in poverty level in 2009 has not occurred in all oblasts of the republic. The most positive changes in improvement of population's welfare were observed in Talas oblast, where poverty level decreased by 10,0 percentage points, in Issyk-Kul oblast - by 6,2, in Jalal-Abat oblast – by 3,2 and in Bishkek city – by 2,0 percentage points.

Along with that increase in poverty level was observed in Batken oblast - by 10,7 percentage points, in Chui oblast - by 5,5, Naryn oblast - by 1,4 and Osh oblast - by 0,8 percentage points.

Main indicators of population's standard of living

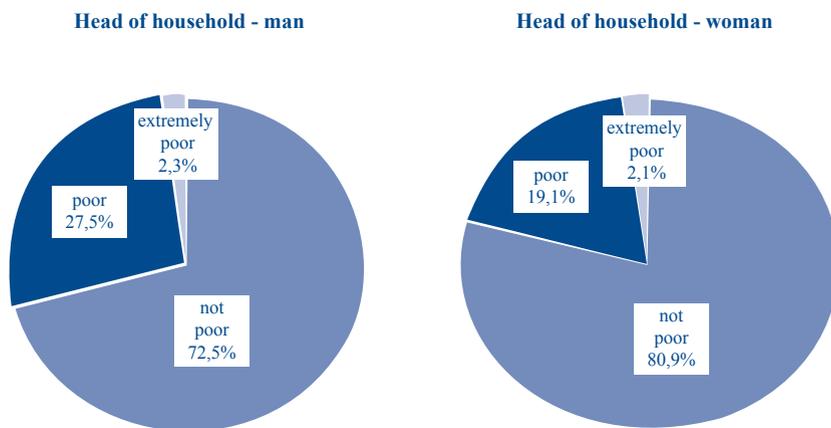
Figure 6.1 Change in poverty level by territory
(in percentage points)



In 2009 around 27,5 percent of male-headed households and over 19,1 percent of female-headed households belonged to the poor category.

In female-headed households level of general and extreme poverty is lower than in male-headed households, which is also confirmed by poverty gap and poverty severity indices.

Figure 6.2 Poverty level by sex of the head of household in 2009



LIVING STANDARD OF THE POPULATION

In male-headed households, the poverty severity index comprised 5,1 percent, while in female-headed households this indicator comprised 3,7 percent.

On the whole, poverty level among men and women across the country is not conspicuously disproportional and corresponds to the demographic structure of population by sex.

Table 6.1: Poverty level of population by sex
(in percentage points)

	2008			2009		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Kyrgyz Republic	31,7	22,6	36,8	31,7	21,9	37,1
women	31,4	22,0	36,9	30,7	21,2	36,1
men	32,1	23,4	36,7	32,9	22,7	38,2
Batken oblast	20,7	28,4	18,2	31,5	35,2	30,3
women	22,4	28,6	20,3	31,3	35,6	29,9
men	18,8	28,1	15,7	31,7	34,7	30,8
Jalal-Abat oblast	40,1	28,3	44,6	36,9	22,4	42,3
women	37,9	27,6	41,9	33,5	22,3	37,7
men	42,4	29,0	47,5	40,5	22,5	47,3
Issyk-Kul oblast	52,2	37,6	58,1	46,1	37,8	49,4
women	52,3	37,9	58,0	44,5	38,6	46,9
men	52,2	37,3	58,1	47,9	36,9	52,3
Naryn oblast	42,7	45,5	42,1	44,1	34,9	45,8
women	42,8	44,5	42,4	43,5	34,0	45,1
men	42,7	46,8	41,8	44,8	35,8	46,5
Osh oblast	37,5	24,6	41,7	38,3	27,3	41,9
women	37,9	23,9	42,8	38,3	27,0	42,2
men	36,9	25,5	40,5	38,2	27,6	41,6
Talas oblast	43,0	38,0	43,9	33,0	24,9	34,4
women	45,4	36,5	47,0	35,7	25,3	37,4
men	40,0	39,6	40,1	29,8	24,5	30,7
Chui oblast	15,8	21,3	14,4	21,2	30,5	19,2
women	14,9	21,6	13,2	20,6	26,5	19,3
men	16,7	21,0	15,6	21,9	35,4	19,2
Bishkek city	15,2	15,2	-	13,2	13,2	-
women	14,6	14,6	-	12,7	12,7	-
men	16,0	16,0	-	14,0	14,0	-

Subsistence Minimum is a cost estimate of a minimal set of material goods and services (equal in value to the minimum consumer basket) necessary for maintaining a person's life and preserving his/her health, as well as the sum of obligatory payments and taxes (fees).

The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic carries out quarterly evaluation of the cost value of the subsistence minimum in compliance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On approval of the structure of the subsistence minimum for main socio-demographic population groups of the Kyrgyz Republic" No.694 from November 6, 2009.

In the structure of the subsistence minimum the share of food products comprised 65%, of non-food products – 16%, services – 17% and taxes - 2%. Energetic value of the minimum consumer basket comprised 2101 kcal and its chemical composition contains 73 grams of protein and 71 grams of fat.

Table 6.2: Subsistence minimum
(average per capita, in soms per month)

	2000	2005	2006 ¹	2007	2008	2009 ²
Per capita	1 205,31	1 836,63	2 377,24	2 795,88	3 570,95	3263,22
Working age population	1 434,09	2 127,84	2 619,77	3 082,85	3 930,49	3624,87
including:						
men	-	-	2 674,69	3 144,96	4 013,33	3708,93
women	-	-	2 564,28	3 020,04	3 846,75	3604,64
Retirement age population	1 014,45	1 492,94	2 084,52	2 435,62	3 122,19	2926,82
Children	1 018,85	1 624,22	2 039,21	2 399,15	3 070,80	2802,17
including by age groups:						
1-3 years	679,22	1 090,59	1 646,34	1 961,51	2 552,51	-
4-6 years	923,57	1 484,37	1 637,11	1 924,18	2 453,34	-
0-7 years	-	-	-	-	-	2503,25
7-14 years	1 106,64	1 756,06	2 089,22	2 454,19	3 136,44	2904,61
14-17 years	1 268,49	2 002,45	2 441,45	2 865,37	3 656,87	3149,00

¹ Re-calculated in compliance with a methodology, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No.333 from August 15th, 2007.

² Before 2009 – minimum consumption budget.

Table 6.3: Energetic value of food products in households by poverty level and sex in 2009

	Total	Including	
		men	women
Energetic value of food, kcal			
Total	2 358	2 449	2 279
not poor	2 581	2 693	2 486
poor	1 879	1 951	1 811
out of them very poor	1 852	1 877	1 835
Proteins, grams			
Total	61,9	64,4	59,7
not poor	68,4	71,5	65,8
poor	47,9	49,9	46,1
out of them very poor	47,2	47,7	46,8
Fat, grams			
Total	63,3	65,2	61,7
not poor	71,2	73,6	69,2
poor	46,2	48,0	44,5
out of them very poor	44,2	45,5	43,2

Energetic value of food of men and women in extremely poor households is 1,3 times lower than on average across the republic and 1,4 times lower than in non-poor households.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 6.4: Body mass index (BMI) of adult population by age in 2009
(in percentage points)

	Underweight (BMI<18,5)	Normal weight (18,5<= BMI<25)	Overweight (25<=BMI<30)	Obesity (BMI>=30)
Both sexes	3,3	59,5	27,5	9,7
including by age, in years:				
18-29	6,4	82,6	9,4	1,6
30-39	2,2	63,2	28,6	6,0
40-49	2,3	47,9	38,1	11,8
Pre-retirement age	0,8	40,7	39,1	19,5
Retiree	2,8	47,5	32,3	17,4
Women	3,6	58,9	25,9	11,7
including by age, in years:				
18-29	8,1	81,5	8,8	1,6
30-39	2,7	63,3	25,6	8,4
40-49	1,6	51,9	33,7	12,8
Pre-retirement age	0,7	36,6	36,6	26,1
Retiree	2,5	45,7	33,6	18,2
Men	2,9	60,4	29,5	7,3
including by age, in years:				
18-29	4,6	83,8	10,0	1,5
30-39	1,6	63,0	32,4	3,0
40-49	3,1	42,4	44,0	10,4
Pre-retirement age	0,8	44,3	41,3	13,6
Retiree	3,5	51,7	29,3	15,5

Among adult population obesity is a more serious problem than malnutrition. In 2009 excess weight was observed in 29,5% of men and 25,9% of women. 11,7% of women and over 7 % of men had large excess weight. Considerable differences in population shares with excess weight are observed between different age groups. Excess weight is mainly observed in population over 50 years of age.

In 2009 normal weight was observed in around 60,4% of men and in over 58,9% of women.

LIVING STANDARD OF THE POPULATION

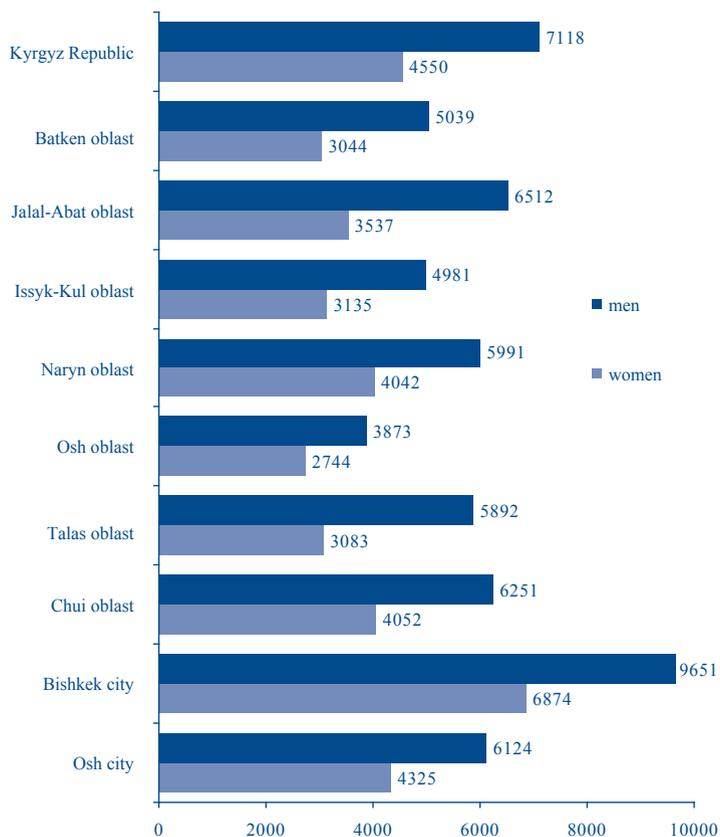
Table 6.5: Average monthly salary of women and men by types of economic activity
(Based on the data of a non-recurrent survey of enterprises and establishments in November of 2006 and 2009)

	Average salary, soms				Ratio of salary of women to salary of men, in percentage points	
	2006		2009			
	women	men	women	men	2006	2009
Total	2 322	3 528	4 550	7 118	65,8	63,9
including by types of activity:						
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1 336	1 329	3 386	3 343	100,6	101,3
Fishing, fish-breeding	1 950	1 977	3 937	4 454	98,6	88,4
Mining industry	2 945	3 977	5 850	6 391	74,1	91,5
Processing industry	3 306	4 768	6 125	8 172	69,3	75,0
Production and distribution of electric power, gas and water	4 697	5 337	7 784	8 522	88,0	91,3
Construction	2 572	3 368	5 674	8 283	76,4	68,5
Trade; repairs of cars, home appliances and items of personal use	2 460	4 355	7 134	9 096	56,5	78,4
Hotels and restaurants	3 580	4 790	5 753	7 649	74,7	75,2
Transport and communication	3 837	5 087	7 912	10 967	75,4	72,1
Financial activities	8 588	10 713	13 833	20 787	80,2	66,5
Real estate transactions, lease and provision of services to consumers	3 186	3 841	6 310	8 232	82,9	76,7
State administration	2 574	3 293	6 026	7 357	78,2	81,9
Education	1 853	2 360	3 385	4 049	78,5	83,6
Healthcare and provision of social services	1 749	1 962	3 676	4 207	89,2	87,4
Provision of municipal, social and personal services	2 115	2 462	4 230	5 323	85,9	79,5

In 2009 the average salary of men was 1,6 times higher than the average salary of women and comprised 7118 soms as opposed to 4550 soms. Compared to 2006 it increased by 2 times among men and by 1,4 times among women accordingly.

The highest salary was marked at 13833 soms among women, employed in the financial sector, which is 3 times higher than the average salary of women across the republic as a whole.

Figure 6.3 Average monthly salary of women and men by territory
(based on the data of a non-recurrent survey of enterprises and establishments in November of 2009)



The salary of men in Jalal-Abat oblast is 1,8 times higher than the salary of women. The smallest wage gap was observed in Bishkek city - by 40% and in Osh oblast – by 41%. The salary of women above the republican average was observed in Bishkek and comprised 6874 soms, while the lowest salary of 2744 soms was in Osh oblast (60% of the average republican level).

Social protection of elderly and disabled populations

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

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of pension beneficiaries, <i>thousand people</i>	529	536	524	529	559	552
including:						
women	332	347	312	347	368	361
men	197	189	212	182	190	191
Average amount of assigned pension, <i>in soms</i>	462,0	729,0	833,0	1 047,0	1 351,0	2 035,7
including:						
women	434,7	677,0	784,0	986,0	1 266,0	1 932,3
men	507,8	823,0	920,0	1 163,0	1 516,0	2 233,2

By the end of 2009 the number of pension beneficiaries registered in pension bodies of the Social Fund equaled 552 thousand people and over the period of five years it increased by 3%. The increase in the number of retirement pensioners in 2008 was caused by the reduction of the retirement age to 60 years for men (with pensionable service of 25 years) and to 55 years for women (with pensionable service of 20 years).

The share of pensioners in the total population of the Kyrgyz Republic has comprised around 10% for the past five years. Among pensioners over 65% are women and 35% are men.

Table 6.7: Number of pension beneficiaries and average amount of assigned pension
by territory in 2009
(as of the end of the year, based on data of the Social Fund)

	Number of pension beneficiaries, people		Average amount of assigned pension, soms	
	women	men	women	men
Batken oblast	25 499	15 955	1 633	2 053
Jalal-Abat oblast	55 312	31 795	1 627	2 017
Issyk-Kul oblast	31 674	18 182	1 750	2 062
Naryn oblast	27 472	14 718	1 884	2 446
Osh oblast	63 880	35 154	1 666	2 051
Talas oblast	14 047	7 154	2 154	1 159
Chui oblast	60 084	27 663	1 970	2 438
Bishkek city	53 240	21 232	2 783	3 011
Osh city	11 934	7 897	1 754	1 388

Table 6.8: Number of recipients of monthly state benefits by territory in 2009
(as of the end of the year, based on the data of the State Agency for Social Welfare)

	Number of recipients of social benefits, people		Number of recipient of single monthly benefits, people	
	women	men	women	men
Batken oblast	2 387	2 342	30 232	24 582
Jalal-Abat oblast	6 364	6 521	60 034	53 525
Issyk-Kul oblast	3 898	3 769	6 392	5 932
Naryn oblast	2 282	2 608	13 123	12 275
Osh oblast	5 840	5 737	71 670	68 225
Talas oblast	1 506	1 338	10 988	7 633
Chui oblast	5 403	5 073	1 718	1 476
Bishkek city	2 270	2 161	1 043	854
Osh city	1 770	1 800	663	473

Figure 6.4 Ratio of the subsistence minimum and average pension amount of the pensioners
(in soms)



By the end of 2009 the average amount of assigned monthly pensions (including compensatory payments) comprised 2120 soms or 72% of the subsistence minimum for a pensioner. Over the last several years the gap between the average amount of the assigned monthly pension of women and men decreased by 4,2 percentage points. In 2005 the average amount of assigned monthly salary of women comprised 82,3% of the average amount of assigned monthly salary of men, while in 2009 it was 86,5%.

Figure 6.5 State budget expenditures on social insurance and social provision
(in % to GDP)



Table 6.9: Institutions for social protection of population
(as of January 1st, 2010)

	Number of nursing homes	Number of places	Number of residents, people	Including	
				women	men
Nursing homes– total	14	2 550	2 085	1 034	1 051
including:					
Retirement homes for the elderly and handicaps (adults)	11	2 082	1 701	862	839
Orphanages – boarding schools for retarded children and children with physical disabilities	3	468	384	172	212

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Micro crediting of the population

Table 6.10: Number of micro crediting beneficiaries by territory
(people)

	2005		2006		2007	
	total	among them women	total	among them women	total	among them women
Kyrgyz Republic	146 633	114 246	172 702	135 265	188 166	146 231
Batken oblast	14 977	12 561	18 542	13 626	15 456	11 441
Jalal-Abat oblast	16 667	11 298	20 310	14 927	21 919	15 846
Issyk-Kul oblast	22 408	19 411	27 800	24 253	38 763	33 747
Naryn oblast	10 799	8 298	11 468	9 061	16 579	13 458
Osh oblast	16 855	10 876	23 402	16 354	26 807	19 552
Talas oblast	11 424	9 016	18 780	15 382	18 693	15 389
Chui oblast	11 431	7 772	14 989	11 966	15 769	12 428
Bishkek city	25 473	21 244	27 391	21 799	25 046	18 170
Osh city	16 599	13 770	10 020	7 897	9 134	6 200

	2008		2009	
	total	among them women	total	among them women
Kyrgyz Republic	311 126	229 441	412 302	300 702
Batken oblast	24 347	17 001	28 209	18 816
Jalal-Abat oblast	42 687	32 323	69 087	53 202
Issyk-Kul oblast	60 564	50 558	74 143	60 768
Naryn oblast	25 992	20 411	31 770	24 756
Osh oblast	46 096	27 701	67 232	44 575
Talas oblast	24 926	19 573	30 257	22 349
Chui oblast	29 693	23 549	51 752	38 082
Bishkek city	41 090	27 943	42 806	26 425
Osh city	15 731	10 382	17 046	11 729

7. TIME BUDGET

This chapter is dedicated to indicators characterizing statistics of daily time bank usage by individuals aged 12 and over and is drawn up on the basis of materials from a sample survey, conducted by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2010.

A study of a time budget is carried out periodically (once in 5 years) and gives an insight into how people distribute their time, what is the share of work time, how much time is used for commuting to a workplace, for preparing the workplace and for household activities, and what is the ratio of time spent on paid and unpaid work. Of particular interest is the study of people's leisure time, of how much time is spent on sports and interaction, and how youth spend their free time.

Implementation of such a survey allows for analyzing gender differences in activities of men and women on the territory of the republic.

Data were collected from 4929 households, in which studies of living standards are conducted on a regular basis. Information, required by the survey program was collected by interviewers who interviewed household members. Interviews in each household were scheduled in such a way that all days of a week would be proportionally represented.

The total number of respondents comprised 14249 people, who were divided by gender as follows: 45,5% - men and 54,5% - women.

Use of daily time bank by men and women

A study of a time budget allows for determining the significance of various types of activities in human life, which cannot be examined by value and physical indicators of standard of living. A comparative analysis of the daily time bank use by men and women in 2010 shows differences in shares of time expenditures on different types of activities and fulfillment of physiological needs (Table 7.1).

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 7.1: Structure of the daily time bank use by people aged 12 years and above by gender and place of urban/rural residence in 2010

	Men			Women		
	Total	including:		Total	including:	
		urban	rural		urban	rural
Daily time bank, in %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working time/hours	13,4	15,5	10,7	8,7	10,6	5,9
Non-working time/hours related to a job	2,2	2,7	1,6	1,5	1,8	0,9
Household work	5,7	5,2	6,3	17,4	16,5	18,7
Studies, skills improvement	5,3	5,5	5,1	4,8	4,7	5,0
Work on smallholdings, summer cottage, garden	2,9	1,0	5,3	1,2	0,3	2,5
Child-rearing	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
Fulfillment of physiological needs	44,8	44,5	45,3	44,7	44,4	45,0
Helping relatives and friends	0,6	0,5	0,8	0,3	0,3	0,4
Other time expenditures not mentioned above	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1

Almost a half of the daily time bank (45%) is spent on *fulfilling physiological needs*: sleep and personal care. These time expenditures are approximately the same for both men and women irrespective of their residence and on average account for about 10 hours 44 minutes per day.

Whereas men spend more time *on a principal job* (work time of men on average equals 3 hours 13 minutes as opposed to women's 2 hours 5 minutes), women spend more time on household work and child-rearing.

Domestic labor in Kyrgyzstan is to a considerable extent female dominated, since women on average allocate 4,2 hours per day for household work, thus spending 17,4% of their time. Men do not spend more than 5,7% of their time on it. As a result, women spend 3 times more time on domestic work and 2 times more on child-rearing as compared to men.

Leisure time of men accounts for almost a quarter of the day, which is 1,2 times longer than that of women.

TIME BUDGET

Table 7.2: Distribution of the daily time bank of employed people by urban/rural residence in 2010

	Men			Women		
	Total	including:		Total	including:	
		urban	rural		urban	rural
Daily time bank, in %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working time/hours	25,8	29,0	21,1	22,1	26,1	15,5
Non-working time/hours related to a job	4,4	5,1	3,3	3,8	4,5	2,3
Household work	4,8	4,1	5,7	15,6	13,1	19,6
Studies, skills improvement	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3
Work on a homestead land, summer cottage, garden	2,1	0,5	4,5	1,1	0,1	2,6
Child-rearing	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
Fulfillment of physiological needs	43,2	42,7	43,9	42,4	42,2	42,8
Helping relatives and friends	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,2	0,2	0,2
Other time expenditures not mentioned above	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1

Work time of employed men is almost 1,2 times longer than work time of employed women and on average comprises 6 hours 12 minutes per day.

It is necessary to note that the work time of employed men in urban areas comprises 29% and in rural areas - 21%, while among women it is 26% and 16%, respectively.

On average employed men spend little more than 1 hour per day on *household activities*, while employed women spend 3 hours 44 minutes on them. In comparison to urban residents, in rural areas both men and women spend more time on household activities. Thus, in rural areas on average employed women spend 4 hours 43 minutes per weekday, while in urban areas it is about 3 hours. Among employed men difference in time spent for this kind of activity is not as big and on average comprises 1 hour 22 minutes per weekday in rural areas and 59 minutes in cities.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 7.3: Distribution of employed people's time on household work by types of time expenditure and urban/rural residence, 2010

	Men			Women		
	Total	including:		Total	including:	
		urban	rural		urban	rural
Household work, in %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Purchase of goods and services	27,5	31,0	23,5	12,0	14,9	8,4
purchase of grocery/food products	15,9	19,0	13,1	7,5	9,9	4,9
purchase of non-food products	8,7	9,1	8,4	3,6	4,4	2,6
receiving domestic and utility services	2,9	2,9	2,0	0,9	0,6	0,9
Domestic 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 footwear 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
repair of domestic appliances, furniture, house						
cleaning the territory around the house, heating	44,9	34,3	55,8	4,0	2,0	6,7
caring for children and grandchildren	7,2	9,1	4,9	8,8	9,0	8,7
caring for the family members in need	1,4	1,1	1,1	0,4	0,5	0,6
other types of unaccounted domestic labor	5,8	5,2	6,8	0,9	0,7	1,5

It is also necessary to note that the structure of time expenditures on household work performed by employed women and men is not the same.

Men are more willing to repair domestic appliances, furniture and house (45% of time for household work) and purchase food products (16%). 7% of their time bank is spent on taking care of children and grandchildren. The structure of household work by women is more diverse and depends on (urban/rural) residence, family composition and employment status. An employed woman in an urban area spends 15% of her domestic labor time on purchasing goods; on Sundays this time expenditure increases to up to 20%. The remaining time (85%) is spent on cooking (32%), dish-washing (10%), doing the laundry and ironing (13%), house cleaning (12%), caring for children and grandchildren (9%). In rural areas, purchase of goods takes women 1,8 times less time than in urban areas. At the same time, time expenditures on cooking, dish-washing, laundry and ironing, cleaning the territory around the house and heating the house increase.

TIME BUDGET

Table 7.4: Distribution of leisure time of household members aged 12 and above by types of time expenditure and urban/rural residence, 2010
(based on data of a non-recurrent survey on time budget use in 2010)

	Men			Women		
	Total	including:		Total	including:	
		urban	rural		urban	rural
Leisure time, minutes per day	348	351	345	288	290	284
Visiting theatres, museums, concerts, discothèques	5	5	5	2	2	2
Watching TV	168	170	165	141	142	140
Listening to the radio	6	6	7	4	4	5
Reading newspapers, magazines and literature	17	19	14	13	15	11
Hobbies, games, computers	11	12	9	3	3	3
Sports and walking	23	27	18	14	18	10
Interaction	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 gatherings	6	6	7	6	6	6

Men have more leisure time than women. For instance, the leisure time of men is about 5 hours 48 minutes per day, while the leisure time of women is about 4 hours and 48 minutes. These values are approximately the same and regardless of the place of residence both among men and women. This situation is explained as follows: as it was mentioned before, as compared to men women spend much more time on household work. Therefore, the only time reserve that women can use in order to spend more time on domestic work is by reducing their free time.

The main way of spending leisure time throughout the republic is watching TV, which takes about half of leisure time of both men and women. On average men watch TV for 2 hours and 48 minutes per day, while women spend 2 hours 21 minutes. Women and men spend more than 1 hour daily on interacting with other people.

Active leisure (sports, walking) occupies around 3 hours a week of men's time, and notably, in urban areas this time is almost 1,5 times longer than in rural areas. Men spend 1,6 more time on sports and walking than women.

Men spend about 2 hours a week on reading newspapers, magazines or fiction. This time use of men is 1,3 times more than that of women.

Table 7.5: Distribution of time expenditures on fulfilling physiological needs by people aged 12 and over by types of time expenditure and urban/rural residence, 2010
(based on data of a non-recurrent survey on time budget use in 2010)

	Men			Women		
	Total	including:		Total	including:	
		urban	rural		urban	rural
Fulfillment of 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 at home and out	83	77	90	83	77	92
Visiting public baths, hairdressing salons, medical centres	12	12	12	11	11	11
Other needs	22	24	21	23	24	20

The indicators for which no gender differences were noted between the groups are the length of sleep and eating at home and out. Thus, the duration of sleep for both men and women is little more than 8 hours. This time is approximately the same throughout the territory of the republic. Time spent by men and women on eating is 1 hour 23 minutes a day.

8. CRIME RATE

This chapter presents data on separate crimes committed by women and men in 2009, as well as on individuals who committed crimes and were convicted for them, including minors¹.

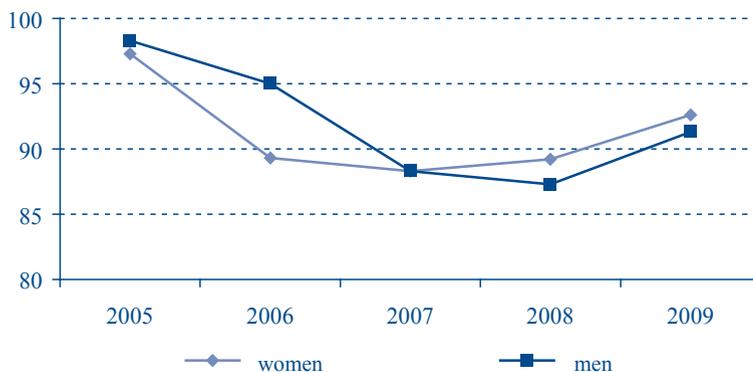
The data of the Ministry of Interior Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Judicial Department of the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic were used in this chapter.

Table 8.1: Number of individuals, who committed a crime
(people)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	23 359	17 036	16 357	15 325	15 184	15 873
including minors	1 713	1 266	1 151	1 296	1 280	1 190
women	2 396	2 020	1 854	1 834	1 853	1 926
including minors	137	118	70	120	105	113
men	20 963	15 016	14 503	13 491	13 331	13 947
including minors	1 576	1 148	1 081	1 176	1 175	1 077

¹ Minors are individuals, who by the time of committing a crime have turned 14 years of age but haven't yet reached the age of 18. In the Kyrgyz Republic, the age for criminal responsibility is 16. For a number of grave crimes minors can be held criminally responsible from 14 years of age.

Figure 8.1 Dynamics of change in the number of individuals, who committed a crime
(2004=100)



WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Table 8.2: Number of individuals by types of committed crimes in 2009

	In % of total			Proportion, in %	
	total	women	men	women	men
Total					
people	15873	1926	13947		
in %	100	100	100	12,1	87,9
including:					
homicide	2,5	1,6	2,7	7,5	92,5
willful infliction of severe harm to health	1,6	1,0	1,6	7,6	92,4
rape	2,0	0,05	2,2	0,3	99,7
theft	19,7	15,4	20,3	9,5	90,5
robbery	7,5	2,8	8,2	4,5	95,5
brigandage	2,9	1,0	3,2	4,1	95,9
fraud	5,5	12,9	4,5	28,4	71,6
cattle theft	2,9	0,3	3,2	1,1	98,9
appropriation or embezzlement of entrusted property	2,5	5,1	2,2	24,8	75,2
hooliganism	12,8	17,2	12,2	16,3	83,7
crimes associated with illegal drugs trafficking	8,1	5,3	8,4	8,1	91,9
other	32,0	37,3	31,3	14,1	85,9

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

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of adolescents, who committed a crime	1 713	1 266	1 151	1 296	1 280	1 190
including:						
boys	1 576	1 148	1 081	1 176	1 175	1 077
girls	137	118	70	120	105	113
among them, by type of activity:						
pupils	513	480	420	506	474	447
students of PTU (vocational educational institutions)	32	23	7	16	27	17
students of secondary and higher educational institutions	10	15	23	41	31	22
non-working and non-enrolled for studies	950	659	620	670	643	597

¹ According to data of the Ministry of Interior Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

CRIME RATE

In 2009, 29,7 thousand crimes were registered in the Kyrgyz Republic; among them the share of grave and extremely grave crimes was 17,5%¹. 419 murders, 2,7 thousand robberies and brigandage assaults, 303 cases of rape and 1,9 thousand drugs-related crimes were registered

Out of the total number of identified persons who committed crimes 48,3% were people under 30 years of age, including 7,5% of minors.

Among those who committed crimes 6,2% had higher education and 93,8 % had complete or incomplete secondary education.

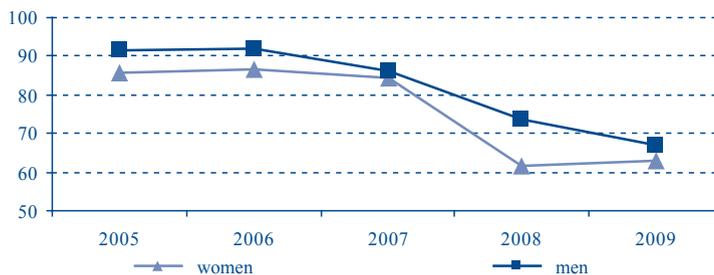
The number of girls and female minors subjected to criminal responsibility has grown in 2009 as well, and constituted 113 people, as opposed to 105 in 2008. Share of girls in the total number of minors who committed crimes comprised 9,5%.

Table 8.4: Number of convicts
(people)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	20 168	13 385	13 480	12 663	10 666	9 797
women	2 084	1 531	1 540	1 501	1 099	1 119
men	18 084	11 854	11 940	11 162	9 567	8 678

An individual convicted for committing a crime is considered to be **convicted** from the day of court's verdict taking legal effect until the moment of cancellation or removal of conviction.

Figure 8.2 Dynamics of the change in the number of convicts
(2004=100)



¹ Reduction is connected to humanization of criminal legislation in the Kyrgyz Republic.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Crimes against women and children, domestic violence

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

	Total		Including						
			against women		against adolescents				
	2005	2008	2009	2005	2008	2009	2005	2008	2009
Number of registered crimes¹ - total	33277	29519	29715	4135	4500	5581	505	868	898
including: grave and extremely grave crimes	22090	4918	5028	2233	733	786	302	161	138
out of the total number:									
Crimes against person - total	2571	2196	2394	927	761	792	107	150	149
including:									
homicides	491	417	419	106	87	91	7	17	6
willful infliction									
of severe harm to health	296	269	269	47	35	37	4	10	8
beating	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
torture	13	10	6	11	6	3	1	-	1
rape	261	241	248	261	241	248	55	54	61
violent actions									
of sexual nature	24	25	39	7	8	5	6	11	16
willful infliction									
of light harm to health	584	464	415	300	250	234	19	12	11
kidnapping of people	34	33	31	10	3	4	1	6	9
coercion to marriage	27	12	12	18	4	6	3	5	1
Crimes against property	20211	18288	18648	1919	2662	3797	251	543	596
including:									
theft	12335	11257	10990	850	1252	2169	10	96	149
robbery	2718	2488	2347	918	715	560	184	315	332
Crimes									
against public security and order	3350	3008	2840	827	811	762	82	106	94
including: hooliganism	3180	2821	2591	824	808	758	82	106	93
Crimes against public's health									
and morality	2517	1859	1846	7	31	12	2	7	3
including									
crimes associated with drugs	2565	1905	1815	3	31	12	1	4	3

¹ According to chapters of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.

CRIME RATE

Table 8.6: Number of referrals to crisis centers, courts of aksakals (the elders) and other specialized institutions
(*people*)

	Total	Including		including those, who referred due to family (domestic) violence problems		
		women	men	total	women	men
Number of referrals in 2005	11 269	9 146	2 123	4 651	4 134	517
Including to:						
courts of the elders (aksakals)	2 154	1 454	700	760	539	221
crisis centers (associations)	8 719	7 496	1 223	3 891	3 595	296
charitable and public foundations	396	196	200	-	-	-
Number of referrals in 2006	9 594	7 515	2 079	6 398	5 510	888
Including to:						
courts of the elders (aksakals)	1 721	845	876	256	153	103
crisis centers (associations)	6 961	5 990	971	6 142	5 357	785
charitable and public foundations	801	606	195	-	-	-
other	111	74	37	-	-	-
Number of referrals in 2007	10 545	8 549	1 996	5 469	4 734	735
including to:						
courts of the elders (aksakals)	950	560	390	755	451	304
crisis centers (associations)	8 642	7 274	1 368	4 129	3 731	398
charitable and public foundations	860	655	205	492	492	-
other	93	60	33	93	60	33
Number of referrals in 2008	15 000	9 533	5 467	6 458	5 226	1 232
Including to:						
courts of the elders (aksakals)	937	525	412	672	399	273
crisis centers (associations)	13 543	8 734	4 809	5 660	4 751	909
charitable and public foundations	446	250	196	52	52	-
other	74	24	50	74	24	50
Number of referrals in 2009	20 688	11 097	9 591	10 673	7 365	3 308
including to:						
courts of the elders (aksakals)	4 854	2 539	2 315	1 170	631	539
crisis centers (associations)	15 117	8 097	7 020	9 346	6 620	2 726
charitable and public foundations	632	419	213	72	72	-
other	85	42	43	85	42	43