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## **2008-2012**

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Represents data on the number and structure of the population, life expectancy rate, morbidity rate, education, occupation by types of economic activity, representation in governance bodies, by gender; circulation: 100 copies.

### **“Tourism in Kyrgyzstan: 2008-2012”**

Represents data on employment in tourism area, flow of tourists, leisure activities, network of tourist institutions in the country; circulation: 90 copies.

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<b>Chapter 1.</b>	<b>Population</b>
	<b>Number and density of population</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The population of the Kyrgyz Republic as of the beginning of 2013 is estimated at 5,663 million (Table 1.1).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average population density is 28 people per square kilometer (Table 1.2).</li> </ul>
	<b>Population by sex and age</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the beginning of 2013 about one third of the population consisted of young children and teenagers and 61 percent consisted of those of employable age. Approximately 7 per cent of the population consists of persons older than employable age (Figure 1.1).</li> </ul>
	<b>The ethnic structure of the population</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Given 6 percent growth of the population during the post-Census period of the population and housing fund in 2009 till beginning of 2013 the number of Kyrgyz has increased by 8 per cent (Page 22). Alongside with this, migration processes taking place in the country led to decrease of the number of some other ethnic groups. Despite of this, representatives of all ethnic groups historically living in the country have been preserved.</li> </ul>
	<b>Birth rate</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since beginning of 2000 the slight growth of birth rate has been noted: first of all, due to the increase of number of women aged 20-29 for last years. It is women of this age group gave birth to almost 65 per cent of children born during the year (Figure 1.3).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost one third of infants are born to mothers who are not officially registered as married (Table 1.6).</li> </ul>
	<b>Mortality and life expectancy</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2012 expected life expectancy at birth was 70 years for both genders. For females life expectancy was 74 years and for males - 66 years (Table 1.7).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cardiovascular diseases are the major cause of deaths of the population causing almost half of all deaths (Table 1.9).</li> </ul>
	<b>Infant mortality</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2012 3091 infants or 20 per 1000 born, died in their first year. Main causes of death include perinatal conditions and respiratory illnesses. Infant mortality of boys is higher than girls due to biological reasons (Table 1.11).</li> </ul>
	<b>Maternal mortality</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High infant mortality rate is mainly the cause of unsatisfactory health of mothers. Despite some decrease maternal mortality remains to be high, <i>i.e.</i> 49 dead women per 100 000 born alive in 2012 (Table 1.12).</li> </ul>
	<b>Migration</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International migration statistics shows that the number of emigrants is higher than the number of migrants (Figure 1.7).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The main flows of internal migration have been to Bishkek City and Chui oblast. Only these regions have a positive migration balance (Table 1.13).</li> </ul>

## Number and density of population

The population of the Kyrgyz Republic at the beginning of 2013 is estimated at 5.663 million. The population has increased by 6 per cent since the beginning of 2009 (Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1: Resident population of the Kyrgyz Republic by region**

(estimated at the beginning of the year, per ,1000 persons)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>5348,3</b>	<b>5418,3</b>	<b>5477,6</b>	<b>5551,9</b>	<b>5663,1</b>
Batken oblast	427,1	433,8	441,1	448,9	458,9
Jalal-Abad oblast	1006,8	1023,2	1036,7	1054,3	1076,7
Issyk-Kul oblast	437,7	441,3	444,5	448,0	453,4
Naryn oblast	257,2	259,3	262,1	264,9	268,0
Osh oblast	1101,2	1117,9	1130,9	1147,7	1173,2
Talas oblast	226,3	229,0	231,8	235,3	239,5
Chui oblast	801,5	808,2	814,9	822,6	838,4
Bishkek City	832,5	846,5	859,8	874,4	894,6
Osh City	258,0	259,1	255,8	255,8	260,4

Average population density of the Kyrgyz Republic is 28 people per square kilometer (Table 1.2).

**Table 1.2: Regional and administrative units of the Kyrgyz Republic as of January 1, 2013**

	Territory <sup>1</sup> , thousand sq.km	Number of inhabitants on 1 sq.km	Number of administrative – territorial units and settlements				
			Rayons (without rayons in cities)	Cities	Settlements of city type	Villages	Aiyl aimaks
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>199,9<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>28</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>453</b>
Batken oblast	17,0	27	3	6	1	-	31
Jalal-Abad oblast	33,7	32	8	8	4	3	68
Issyk-Kul oblast	43,1	11	5	3	2	-	61
Naryn oblast	45,2	6	5	1	-	-	63
Osh oblast	29,0	40	7	3	-	-	88
Talas oblast	11,4	21	4	1	-	-	37
Chui oblast	20,2	42	8	7	1	-	105
Bishkek City	...	...	-	1	1	-	-
Osh City	...	...	-	1	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> According to the data of the State Registration Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

<sup>2</sup> Including the territory of Bishkek and Osh cities.

The urban population of the country lives in 31 cities and 9 settlements of city type, *i.e.* in 40 urban settlements. Increased number of cities and reduced number of settlements of city types associated with the fact that 6 settlements of city types were referred to the category of cities and 13 settlements of city types were referred to the category of villages in 2012. As a result of these transformations the proportion of urban population in Kyrgyzstan has decreased from 33.9 percent at the beginning of 2012 to 33.6 percent at the beginning of 2013. Share of rural population on the contrary, has increased from 66.1 percent at the beginning of 2012 to 66.4 percent at the beginning of 2013. Rural population lives in 453 aiyl aimaks (local communities), including 1884 villages.

## Population by sex and age

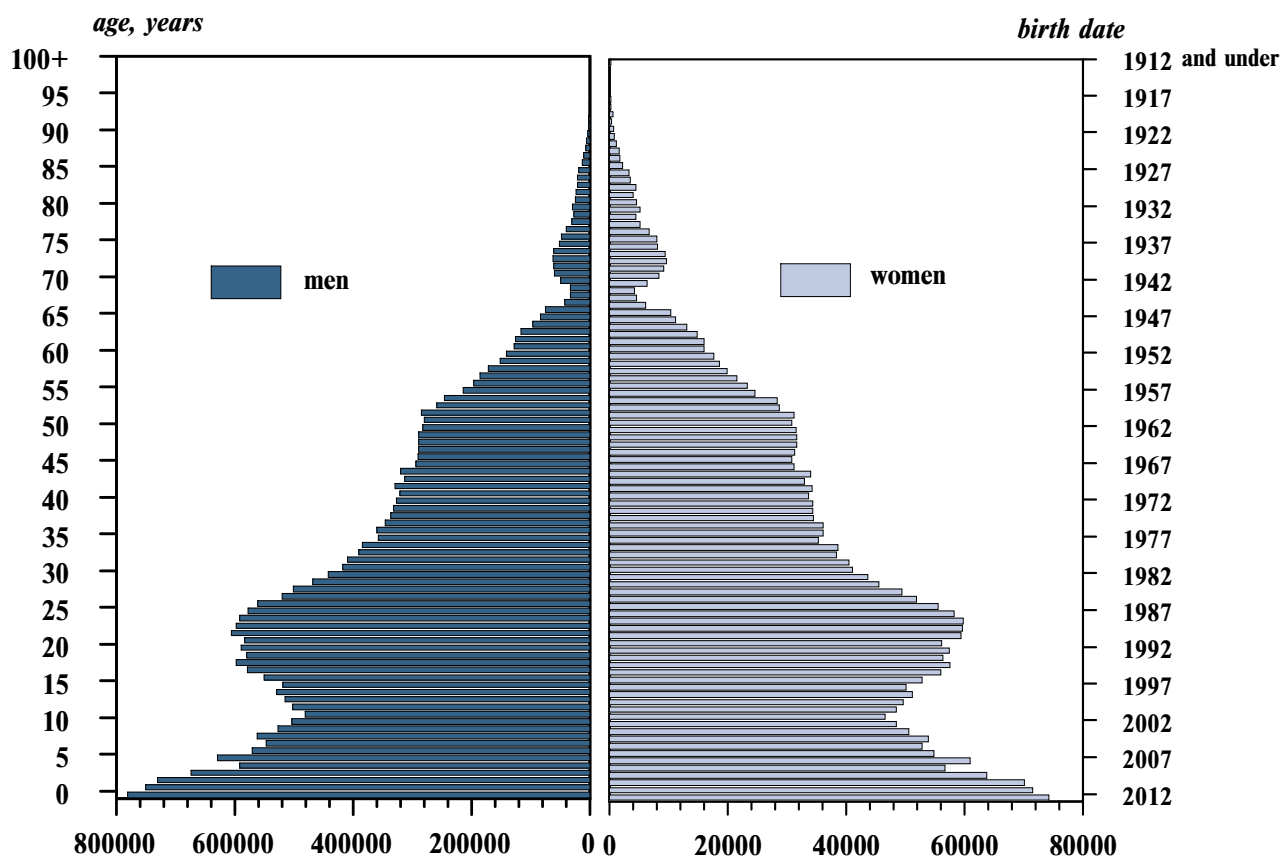
Important demographic feature is the ratio of age groups: under employable population, employable population and the population older than employable age. The population of the Kyrgyz Republic has a young age structure. As of beginning of 2013 32 per cent of total population consisted of young children and teenagers; 61.0 percent consisted of persons of employable age and about 7 per cent consisted of persons older than employable (Figure 1.1).

The age structure of the population by urban and rural area also varies. More “elderly” people live in cities rather than in rural area. The average age of the population in urban and rural areas is 29 and 27 years, respectively.

There is a tendency to decrease in the dynamics of the population of working age<sup>1</sup> since the beginning of 2012, partly due to the entry of 16-year-olds to the working-age who were born in mid-1990s when the country had a decline in fertility. At the beginning of 2008 the share of working age population to the total population was 59.2 percent, and increased at the beginning of 2011 to 61.1 percent, but at the beginning of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 on the contrary, decreased from 61.0 percent to 60.7 percent, respectively.

The highest proportion of working age group observed in Bishkek (66 percent), due to the influx of internal migrants to the capital city.

**Figure 1.1: Distribution of men and women by age group as of the beginning of 2012**  
(persons)



<sup>1</sup> According to the explanation of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2011, to the population of working age group is referred men aged 16-62 years and women 16-57 years (up to 2011 border of working age for men used to be 16-59 years and for women 16-54 years).

Reduction in the share of working age population since the beginning of 2012 led to an increase of a number of dependents in the total population. At the beginning of 2012 the number of dependents was 39.0 percent, at the beginning of 2013, it reached 39.3 percent. There are 6 dependents per 10 persons of employable age; and of these 5 were children and teenagers and 1 is elderly person. The number of third age group has been declined (persons above working age<sup>1</sup>) from 433 thousands at the beginning of 2008, up to 378 thousands at the beginning of 2013. Major part of the inhabitants of above working age is women, because they live longer than men. Besides, retirement age of women begins 5 years earlier. Share of the people above working age group, among the men amounted to 4, and among the women to 9, as of the beginning of 2013. The female population of this age group exceeded the male population at 146 thousand persons, i.e. women are more 2 times than men.

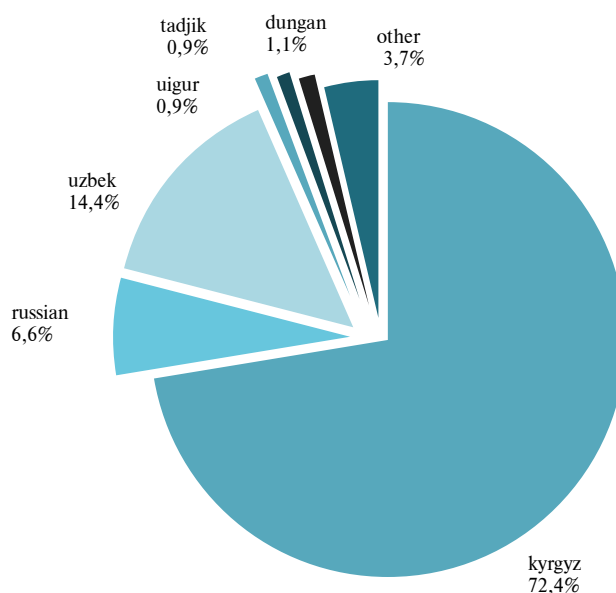
## The ethnic structure of the population

The Kyrgyz Republic is a multi-ethnic country with more than 100 ethnic groups.

According to the Figure 1.2 the main share of population belongs to Kyrgyz, then Uzbek and Russian, which totally has made up more than 90 per cent of population.

The population growth has been nearly 6 per cent over the period following the 2009 National Census and until the beginning of 2013; the number of Kyrgyz ethnic population has increased by 8 per cent. As a result, the proportion of Kyrgyz in total population has increased from 71.0 per cent in 2009 to 72.4 per cent in 2013. The number of Azerbaijani and Dzungars has increased by 7 and 8 percent; the number of Uzbeks, Uigurs, and Tajiks by 6 per cent and the number of Turkmen and Turks by 2 and 3 percent.

**Figure 1.2: Share of separate ethnic groups in the population at the beginning of 2013**  
(percent)



<sup>1</sup> According to the explanation of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2011, to the population of above working age group referred men aged 63 years and older, and women aged 58 years and older (up to 2011, men 60 years and older, and the women 55 years and older, respectively).

The effects of emigration have led to a reduction of some ethnic groups in the population structure (Table 1.3). According to the results of the 2009 National population census the share of the Russians was 7.8 per cent and it fell to 6.6 per cent at the beginning of 2013. Over the same period the Ukrainian ethnic group decreased from 0.4 per cent to 0.3 per cent. Yet despite intensification of the emigration processes representatives of all ethnic groups historically living in the country have been preserved.

**Table 1.3: Number of population by ethnic group**  
(estimates as of the beginning of the year)

	1000, persons		In % against the total	
	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2013	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>5362,8</b>	<b>5663,1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of which:				
Russians	419,6	375,4	7,8	6,6
Ukrainians	21,9	15,5	0,4	0,3
Germans	9,5	8,6	0,2	0,2
Jews	1,4	1,1	0,0	0,0
Byelorussians	0,6	0,5	0,0	0,0

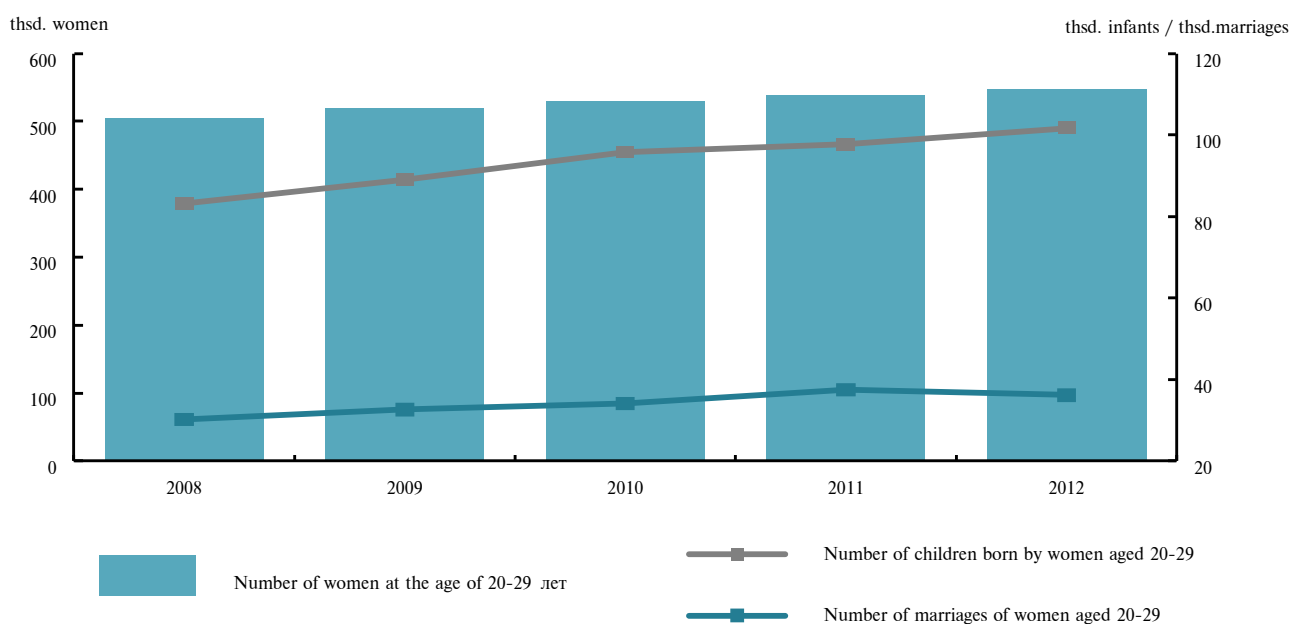
<sup>1</sup> Data based on the 2009 National Census of the population and housing fund

## Birth rate

The slight growth of birth rate has been noted since 2000s: first of all, due to the increase of number of women aged 20-29 year for last years. It is nearly 65 per cent of children born during the year (Figure 1.3).

In 2012, birth numbered 155 thousand which was 6 thousand children more than in 2011. The overall birth rate (if the number of newly born per 1000) was 28 against 27 in 2011.

**Figure 1.3: Average annual number of women aged 20-29, number of marriages and number of children they have birth**



The average age of mothers giving birth their first child match the average age of first marriage 23-24 years (Table 1.4).

**Table 1.4: Average age of mothers giving birth**  
(years)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Average age of women marriage	24,1	24,0	24,1	24,0	24,1
Average age of women first marriage	23,4	23,4	23,5	23,4	23,5
Average age of mothers having children	28,2	28,2	28,2	28,0	28,0
Average age of mothers having their first baby	23,6	23,6	23,6	23,4	23,4

The analysis of births by sequence of birth shows that high shares of first and second birth remain high, 66-67 percent to the total birth rate, while there is a reduction in the share of subsequent births up to 33-34 percent (Table 1.5).

Thus, during the last five years the share of births to the total birth rate amounted to 38-39 percent. There is a trend toward increasing of the share of second babies (since 27 percent in 2008 to 28 percent in 2012), and also third babies (since 18.0 percent in 2008 to 18.3 percent in 2012).

**Table 1.5: Live born children by sequence of births**

Years	Total live born children, persons	of which, number				Share of children who were born by sequence of births to the total birth rate, per cent			
		first	second	third	fourth and over	first	second	third	fourth and over
2008	127332	49252	34568	22864	20648	38,7	27,1	18,0	16,2
2009	135494	52776	37307	24164	21247	39,0	27,5	17,8	15,7
2010	146123	55785	40641	26295	23402	38,2	27,8	18,0	16,0
2011	149612	58789	41350	26428	23045	39,3	27,6	17,7	15,4
2012	154918	58379	43769	28319	24451	37,7	28,2	18,3	15,8

Slight reduction of the number of first-born in 2012 associated with a slight reduction of the number of 20-24 years old mothers, which accounts for the birth of their first child. Birth of fourth and subsequent children in families continues to decrease (from 16.2 percent in 2008 to 15.8 percent in 2012). In an international practice is applied, so called fertility rate for the measuring of birth rate. In Kyrgyzstan, this indicator has a trend toward to increase since the beginning of 2000-s, reaching 3.15 children per women (to provide a simple reproduction of the population this value should not be less than 2.1). Thus, unlike many of the CIS countries, where birth rate has decreased to the level of simple reproduction, birth rate in Kyrgyzstan shows the expanded reproduction of the population.

## Extramarital birth

Over the last five years, the number of extramarital birth has shown a slight decrease and their share to the total number of birth has decreased within 28-31 per cent, *i.e.* about one third of newborns are children of mothers in non-registered marriages (Table 1.6).

**Table 1.6: The number of births by marital status of mother**

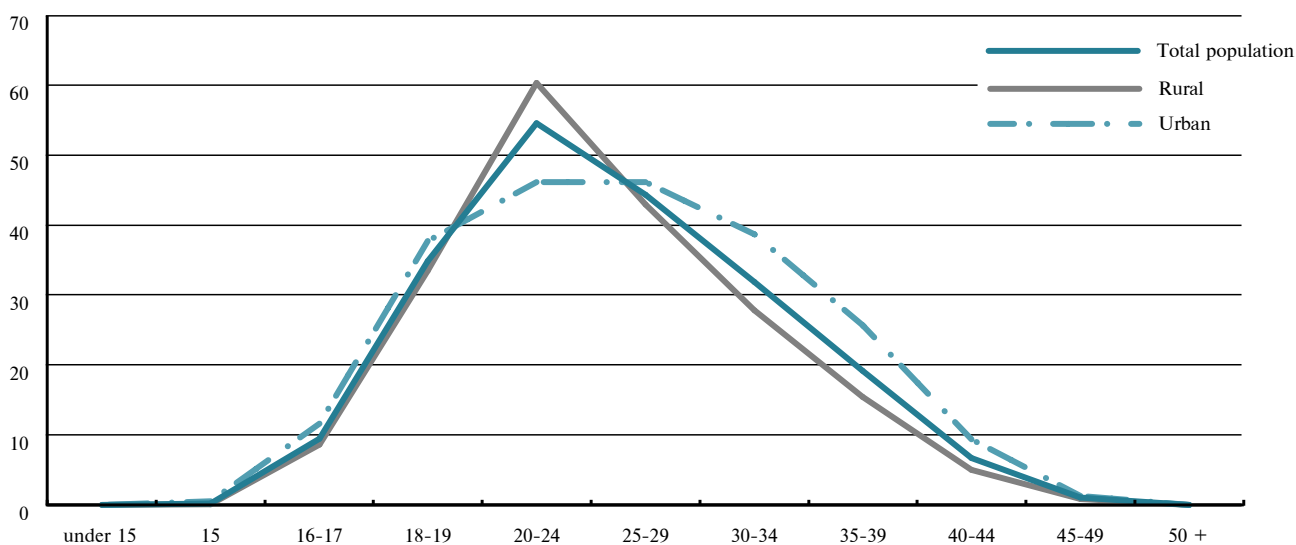
Years	Total live born, persons	Share of children born by unmarried women to total number of newborns	
		persons	percent
2008	127332	38636	30,3
2009	135494	42033	31,0
2010	146123	45169	30,9
2008	149612	44740	29,9
2012	154918	43485	28,1

Of total number of children born out of registered marriage about 60 per cent were jointly registered by both parents and 40 per cent were registered by mothers only.

Most children born out of registered marriages are from mothers under the age of 30 (75 per cent of extramarital births). During the recent years the growth of extramarital birth has mainly been a result of birth by young women. In 2008 15.0 extramarital births were noted per 1000 women aged 15-19, whereas in 2012 this has reached to 19.0 extramarital births. The major number of extramarital births (about 40 per cent) is by women aged 20-24 (Figure 1.4).

**Figure 1.4: Birth rate of women who were not married in 2014**

*(per 1000 women of corresponding age group)*





## Life expectancy and death rate

### Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is a basic health indicator applied for evaluation of health status as it demonstrates the mortality rate of the population.

Like in other countries, life expectancy of women in Kyrgyzstan is higher than of men. In 2012 the life expectancy of males at birth was 66 years, and for females it was 74 years (Table 1.7).

**Table 1.7: Life expectancy at birth, by gender**  
(years)

Years	Both genders	Boys	Girls
2008	68,4	64,5	72,6
2009	69,1	65,2	73,2
2010	69,3	65,3	73,5
2011	69,6	65,7	73,7
2012	70,0	66,1	74,1

The difference in life expectancy between male and female children is 8 years at birth. This difference reduces over time. For example, at 15 years of age, the different is 8 years; while for adults aged 45 years it is 6 years. At retirement, women of 58 years of the age have a life expectancy of 21 years, while a 63 years old man has a life expectancy of only about 14 years. The difference in the life expectancy is due to the difference in the death rate of men and women: the death rate of males exceeds death rate of women by 1.5-1.6 times (Table 1.8).

**Table 1.8: Standardized coefficients of death rate of the population, by gender**  
(per 1000 people)

Years	Both genders	Men	Women
2008	12,3	15,5	9,7
2009	12,1	15,4	9,5
2010	11,9	15,0	9,3
2011	11,7	14,8	9,2
2012	11,5	14,6	9,1

<sup>1</sup>Based on age structure of the population of Europe adopted as a standard.

Indicators in Table 1.8 were calculated by the method of standardization used in the world practice for calculation of comparability in death rate of the population with different age structure. This is due to the fact that the number of older women substantially exceeds the number of men of the same age (Figure 1.1). On the basis of these calculations, the mortality rate in Kyrgyzstan is about 1.5 times higher than the European average level and the life expectancy is 10 years lower on average.

### Death rate

In 2012, 36 thousand people died (Table 1.9). Over the last five years, the death rate has decreased by 8 per cent (from 7.1 in 2008 to 6.5 in 2012 per 1000 population).

On a regional basis, the highest mortality rate was registered in Naryn oblast, Issyk-Kul oblast, and Chui oblast (8-9 death per 1000 persons), where the proportion of the population above employable age is the highest.

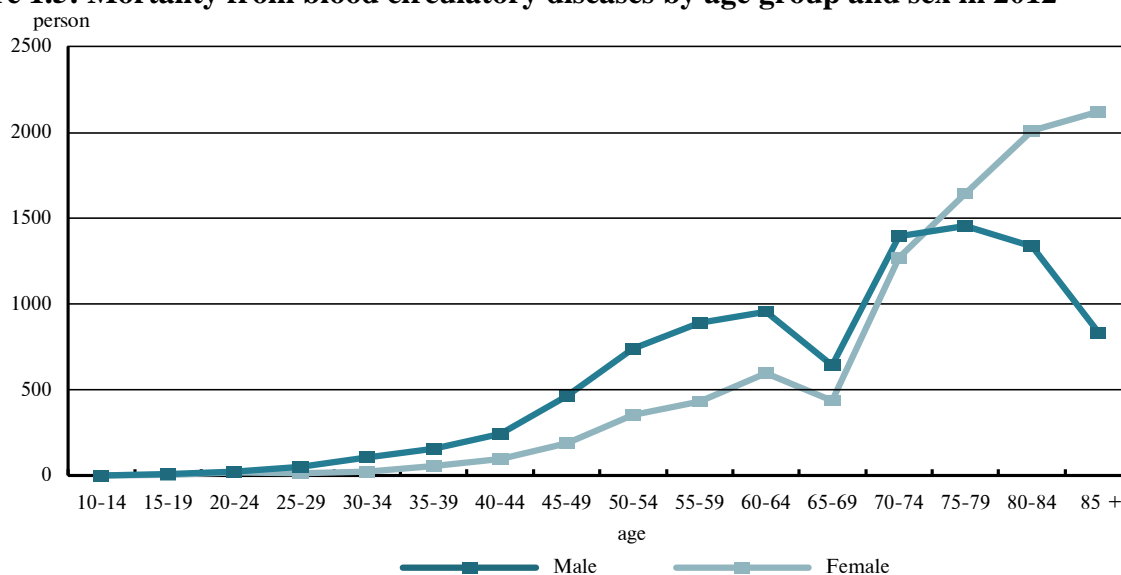
**Table 1.9: Deaths by basic classes of death causes in 2012**  
(people)

	Total deaths			Including working age <sup>1</sup>			Per 100 000 people both sexes
	both sexes	men	women	both sexes	men	women	
<b>Total deaths by all causes</b>	<b>36186</b>	<b>20270</b>	<b>15916</b>	<b>12980</b>	<b>9561</b>	<b>3419</b>	<b>645,3</b>
Of them:							
Blood circulatory system illnesses	18570	9302	9268	4258	3266	992	331,2
Traumas, poisonings and other consequences of the external impact	3470	2660	810	2740	2225	515	61,9
Of them:							
Car accident traumas	926	704	222	773	617	156	16,5
Suicides	524	402	122	454	357	97	9,3
Murders	248	189	59	217	174	43	4,4
Accidental alcoholic poisonings	296	242	54	258	220	38	5,3
Cancer	3330	1752	1578	1625	937	688	59,4
Respiratory illnesses	2536	1486	1050	496	364	132	45,2
Digestive apparatus illnesses	2448	1621	827	1692	1275	417	43,7
Infectious and parasitic diseases	977	684	293	658	501	157	17,4

<sup>1</sup> According to the explanation of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2011, to the population of working age group is referred men aged 16-62 years and women - 16-57 years (up to 2011 border of working age for men used to be 16-59 years and for women 16-54 years).

Like other countries blood circulation system illnesses cause almost half of all deaths in the country. The overwhelming majority of those who died due to this cause were older employable age (Figure 1.5).

**Figure 1.5: Mortality from blood circulatory diseases by age group and sex in 2012**



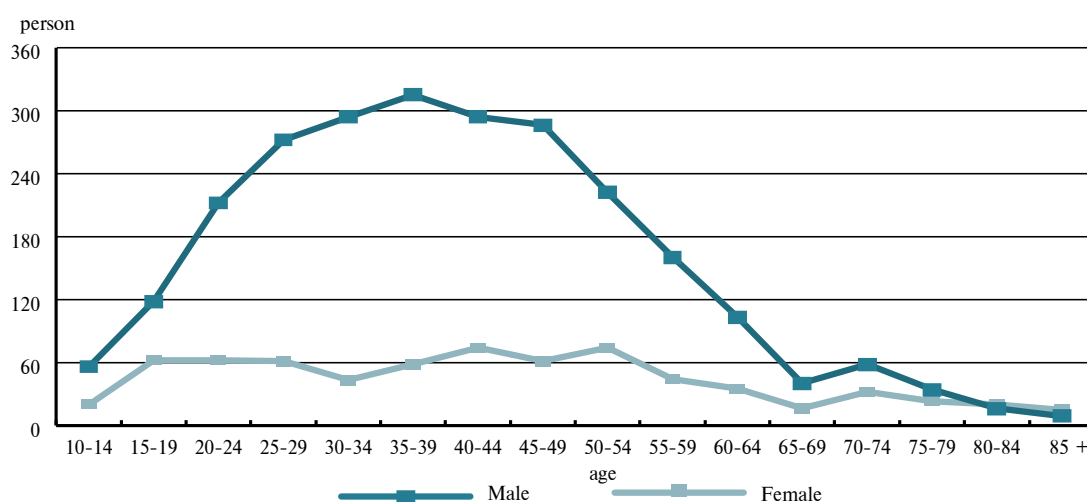
Traumas, poisoning and other consequences of external impact is the second death cause by majority (10% of all deaths in 2012). This group combines unnatural and violent causes of death, including murders and suicides. People of employable age are predominantly within this group. People of working age constitute the majority in this group and death rate of men is 3-4 times higher than that of women (Figure 1.6).

High death rate among working age men is caused by high level of traumas where transport traumas prevail, as well as substantial death caused by blood circulation system that depend on the life style and social and economic situation in the country.

The third death cause is tumors (oncological diseases comprising 9 percent of total number of died in 2012) remaining at high level as well as in most of the CIS countries over many years.

**Figure 1.6: Mortality from trauma, poisoning and some other external reasons**

by sex and age  
groups in 2012



Respiratory illnesses (7 per cent of total number of died in 2012) and infectious and parasitic diseases (3 per cent) follow the above within the death cause structure. The prevailing majority of those died from infectious and parasitic diseases (62 percent) were diagnosed with tuberculosis. Of every 100 died from TB almost 75 percent were men, over 90 percent of which were of working age.

## Infant mortality

Infant mortality is the main characteristic of population health. In 2008-2012 more than 3000 children at the age under one year died annually from different diseases, poisonings and traumas, or 21-27 children, who died at the age under one year per 1000 born (Table 1.10).

**Table 1.10: Infant mortality**

(number of children, who died at the age under 1 year)

Year	Dead children (people)			Dead children per 1000 born		
	total	urban population	rural population	total	urban population	rural population
2008	3453	1852	1601	27,1	42,1	19,2
2009	3393	1893	1500	25,0	40,3	16,9
2010	3337	1888	1449	22,8	37,8	15,1
2011	3150	1767	1383	21,1	36,1	13,7
2012	3091	1807	1284	21,0	33,6	12,7

Indicator of infant mortality in cities is higher than in villages, which is related to the established order of registration of children death. The death of children happened in maternity homes (perinatal death, which constitute 70 percent of all infant mortality) is registered directly by medical staff (but not relatives) and by location of these medical and prophylactic establishments. More technically equipped maternity homes are located in urban settlements and child death is registered more often in these settlements.

Main death causes of children at the age under 1 year are certain diseases and conditions formed during the perinatal (postnatal) period (63 percent of dead newborns), respiratory illnesses and

congenital malformation (14 per cent each), infectious and parasitic diseases (5 percent), of which more than 70 percent of intestinal infections (Table 1.11).

**Table 1.11: Infant mortality rate by sex and main death causes in 2012**

(number of children, who died at the age under 1 year)

	Infant deaths (people)			Per 10 000 newborns		
	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>3091</b>	<b>1743</b>	<b>1348</b>	<b>199,5</b>	<b>219,0</b>	<b>178,9</b>
of them due to:						
certain conditions formed during perinatal period	1959	1113	846	126,4	139,9	112,3
respiratory illnesses	425	249	176	27,4	31,3	23,4
congenital anomalies (malformation), deformation and chromosomal diseases	420	222	198	27,1	27,9	26,3
infectious and parasitic diseases	145	78	67	9,4	9,8	8,9
traumas, poisonings and some other externally caused diseases	76	40	36	4,9	5,0	4,8
nervous system illnesses	32	18	14	2,1	2,2	1,8
other illnesses	34	23	11	2,2	2,9	1,4

## Maternal mortality rate

High infant mortality rate in many cases can be related to poor general health condition of mother. The maternal death rate despite it's slight decrease remains to be high, *i.e.* 59 deaths per 10 000 live born in 2012. Nevertheless, it is one of the lowest rates over the last 10 years. Almost 80 percent of maternal death cases are registered in rural settlements (Table 1.12).

**Table 1.12: Maternal mortality rate**

(number of women, who died of pregnancy complications due to abnormal pregnancy, during delivery and postnatal period)

Year	People			Per 100 000 live born infants		
	Total	urban population	Rural population	Total	urban population	Rural population
<b>2008</b>	70	19	51	55,0	43,2	61,2
<b>2009</b>	86	20	66	63,5	42,6	74,5
<b>2010</b>	75	16	59	51,3	32,1	61,3
<b>2011</b>	82	22	60	54,8	45,0	59,6
<b>2012</b>	76	19	57	49,1	35,3	56,4

## Migration of the population

### International (external) migration

There has been significant new outward migration over the last five years, with emigration significantly exceeding immigration. During this period, the negative balance (*i.e.* emigration) was 165 000 persons, or an average of approximately 33 000 persons per year. The peak of migration was observed in 2010, when April and June events happened in the country. In succeeding years significant decrease took place in migration. In 2012 6 thousand people arrived into the country and 13 thousand people left the country. Migration outflow numbered -7 thousand (Figure 1.7). Thus,

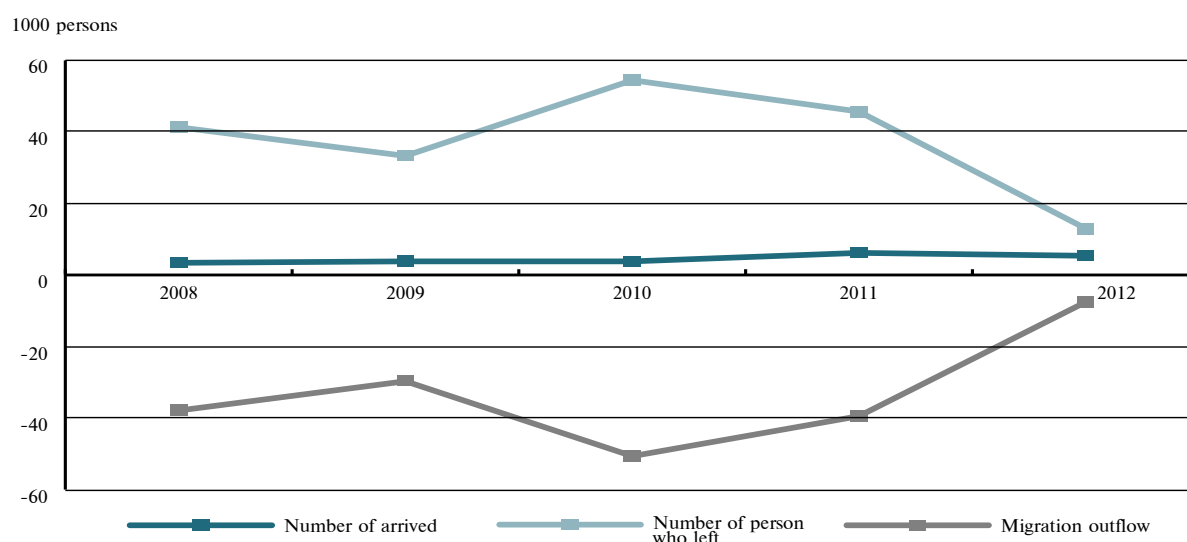
the migration outflow rate (migration balance per 1000 habitants) reduced from -9 persons in 2010 to -7 persons in 2011, and -1 person in 2012.

Magnitude and destination of international migration are mainly formed due to nature of the population exchange between Russian and Kazakhstan.

Despite observed decline in the share of emigrants of Kyrgyz people during the past five years, their proportion continues to remain high, reaching one third to the total number of emigrants in 2012.

Comparing with preceding year in 2012, a number of emigrants of specific nationalities substantially decreased: Uzbeks (8 times), Tajiks (7 times), Kyrgyz (4 times), Azerbaijanians, Koreans, Tatars, Uigurs and Ukrainians (3 times), Dungans, Kazakh, Germans, Russians and Turks (2 times), as well as emigrants of other nationalities.

**Figure 1.7: International migration of the population**  
(thousand people)



### Inter-regional (internal) migration

Over the past five years, there has been a continuation of the trend of migration from the rural areas to the urban areas. The main flows have been to Chui oblast and to Bishkek given broader possibilities of employment (Table 1.13). In addition the main flows have been affected by high level of outward migration and the need to replace urban jobs vacated by persons migrating overseas, in part, has influenced on it.

**Table 1.13: Migration balance of interregional migration of population**  
(people)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Kyrgyz Republic <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>-489</b>	<b>-391</b>	<b>-1984</b>	<b>-1737</b>	<b>-2405</b>
Batken oblast	-770	-718	-719	-905	-1075
Jalal-Abad oblast	-1415	-1355	-1731	-1721	-1806
Issyk-Kul oblast	-1735	-1526	-1763	-1785	-1767
Naryn oblast	-2366	-2098	-2034	-1933	-1968
Osh oblast	-1037	-1092	-1899	-2600	-2200
Talass oblast	-1193	-893	-1054	-1214	-1144
Chui oblast	4677	3593	2809	3220	3298
Bishkek city	4834	4860	5424	5785	4648
Osh city	-1484	-1162	-1017	-584	-391

<sup>1</sup> The migration balance does not equal to zero due to untimely registration of the new place of residence by migrants.



## Chapter 2. Households and families

### Households

- According to the data of 2009 Population and Housing Census there are 1 million 145,7 thousand private households, of them 41 per cent in urban areas and 59 per cent in rural areas, (Page 32).
- Average household size has increased from 3,5 persons in 1959 to 4,7 persons in 2009 (Page 32).
- In 2009 average size of households was 5,2 persons in rural areas and 3,8 persons in urban area (Figure 2.1).
- The most common household size is a 4 or 5-person household. In rural areas, 77 percent of households have 4 and over members; in urban areas 67 percent of households have less than 4 members (Figure 2.2).
- About 56 percent of households are nuclear, *i.e.* mainly represented as a couple with children (Table 2.1).
- During the last ten years (1999-2009) a number of single parent households were decreased: about 70 per cent of them live in urban area (Table 2.2).

### Families

- Average family size has increased from 4,2 persons in 1959 to 5,0 percent in 2009 (Figure 2.3).
- 45 per cent of the total numbers of families consist of parents and children (Page 35).
- 79 percent of the total numbers of families have children under 18 years (Table 2.4).

### Marriages and divorces

- The major proportion of the adult population is married; celibacy is not widely spread in the country (Figure 2.4).
- In 2012, marriage rate in comparison with 2008, increased by 18 per cent and constituted 9,8 marriages per 1000 persons (Figure 2.5).
- In 2012, average age of first marriage was 23.5 years for women, and 26,8 for men. In comparison with 2008, age of first marriage has increased by 0,1 years for both males and females (Table 2.5).
- In 2012, 1 out of 6 marriages broke up (Table 2.5).



## Households

According to the results of the 2009 National Census, there were 1 145 700 households in the country, of which 41 percent were in urban areas and 59 percent were in rural areas.

The majority of the population - 5 334 500 persons or over 99 percent live in households, and less than 1 percent live in specialized institutions for collective stay such as homes for disabled, old peoples home, children's homes and others. As private households comprise the highest average share within the total number of households, this type of households will be presented in this Chapter.

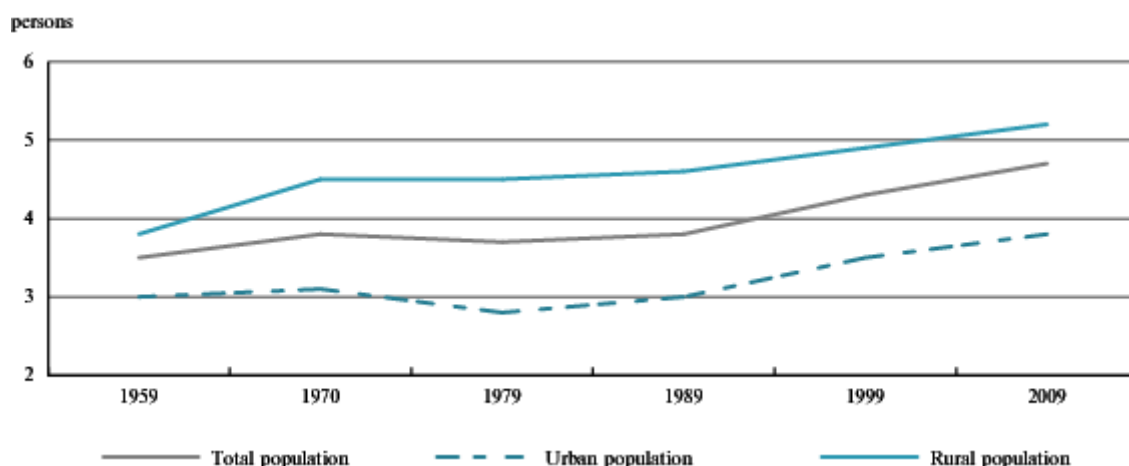
According to the 2009 National Census during the ten-year period (1999-2009) the number of households increased only by 3 percent, whereas the number of the population increased by 11 percent. This, in turn, led to the increase of the average size of households. Factors influencing on the increase of the average size of households include decrease of a number of people living alone and, on the contrary, increase of a number of expanded households.

Overall in the country the average size of households has increased from 3,5 people in 1959 up to 4,7 people in 2009. In urban areas, household size has increased from 3,0 to 3,8, and in rural areas, where population growth is higher, household size has increased much higher, from 3,8 to 5,2 people (Figure 2.1).

Increase of the average size of households in urban areas was observed mainly after 1989, when due to collapse of the Soviet Union numerous emigrants – citizens of European ethnicity were replaced by newcomers - villagers of Asian nationalities with higher composition of households. Representatives of several generations have been traditionally living in rural households where the birth rate has always been higher than in urban areas.

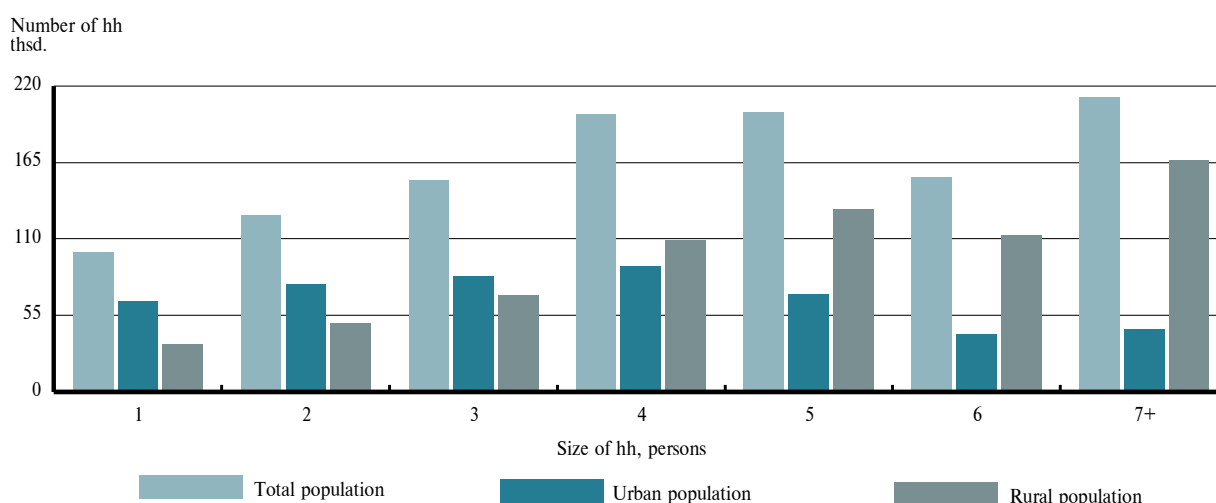
### Figure 2.1: Average size of households

*(according to the National Census, data for 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989 – computed)*



Households consisting of four-five persons are most common. In rural areas households of four and over persons comprise 77 percent. In urban area, on the contrary, the share of households of one-four persons is 67 percent (Figure 2.2). This difference can be explained by the difference in family life between urban and rural residents. In urban areas, the birth rate is lower and more people live on their own rather than in a family with parents or other relatives.

**Figure 2.2: Households by size**  
(according to 2009 National Census data)



### Structure of households

By its structure households can be categorized as single person households, nuclear households, expanded, and composite households (Table 2.1). Nuclear households prevail in Kyrgyzstan; these are households, which are composed of a married couple with children and comprising about 56 percent of households. The share of expanded households that are composed of two and over nuclear families is 34% of all households. Single person households comprise 9 percent and composite households that have non-relatives are about 2 percent of all households.

**Table 2.1: Households by type and number of their members**  
(according to 2009 National Census)

	Number of households, 1000			Number of members of households, 1000, persons			In % of total number of households			Average size of households, persons		
	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural
<b>Total, households</b>	<b>1145,7</b>	<b>473,1</b>	<b>672,6</b>	<b>5334,5</b>	<b>1812,0</b>	<b>3522,5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>5,2</b>
including:												
single person	98,9	64,8	34,1	98,9	64,8	34,1	8,6	13,7	5,1	1,0	1,0	1,0
nuclear	639,6	252,4	387,2	2672,7	921,0	1751,7	55,8	53,3	57,6	4,2	3,6	4,5
expanded	387,0	138,6	248,4	2455,8	742,0	1713,8	33,8	29,3	36,9	6,4	5,4	6,9
composite	20,2	17,3	2,9	106,9	84,0	22,9	1,8	3,7	0,4	5,3	4,8	8,1
other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,1	5,8	1,0

### Single person households

According to 2009 National census about 99 000 households or 9% of total number (11 percent in 1999) were composed of one person. Decrease of the number of single person households may relate to the impact of the economic crises that has made people living together.

About 70 percent of such households were recorded in urban area and over 30 percent were recorded in rural area.

The majority of single person households are pensioner households. In 2009 those aged 60 and over numbered 33 500 or 34 percent. Female households prevail among the single person households due to longer life of women in comparison with men.

Besides, in urban areas with higher and secondary special educational institutions over 20 percent of single person households are young people of 18-29 years of age (Table 2.2).

**Table 2.2: Single person households aged 12 and over by age group and sex**  
(according to 2009 National Census, persons)

	Total			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sex	male	female	both sex	male	female	both sex	male	female
<b>Total</b>	98934	41298	57636	64849	23397	41452	34085	17901	16184
including in the age of:									
12-17	1094	573	521	846	391	455	248	182	66
18-19	3668	1551	2117	3256	1227	2029	412	324	88
20-29	15155	8750	6405	11321	5741	5580	3834	3009	825
30-39	12918	7294	5624	8394	3907	4487	4524	3387	1137
40-49	15343	7895	7448	9459	3981	5478	5884	3914	1970
50-59	17258	6898	10360	10954	3649	7305	6304	3249	3055
60-69	13370	3921	9449	8684	2189	6495	4686	1732	2954
70-79	14150	3270	10880	8472	1741	6731	5678	1529	4149
80 and over	5978	1146	4832	3463	571	2892	2515	575	1940

## Families

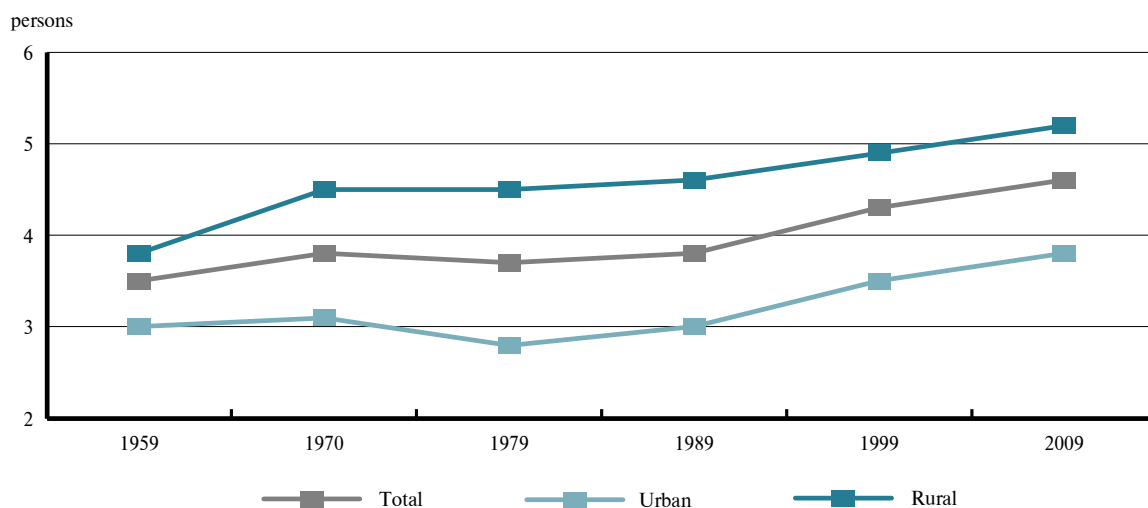
Despite transfer of statistics to household-based approach since 1999, results of the national census have traditionally presented data about families. The majority part of the population of Kyrgyzstan lives in families. According to the 2009 National Census 1 031 000 families live in the country, the average size of which is 5,0 persons (4.7 persons in 1999).

Difference between the average size of a family and the one of a household are insignificant due to small number of single person households and a rather small part of household members, who are not relatives.

In general, in the country during the fifty-year term (1959-2009) the average size of a family has changed insignificantly: from 4.2 persons in 1959 to 5,0 in 2009.

In urban areas the average size of families for the above period has increased by 8 percent, whereas in rural areas, where the birth rate is higher, has increased by one fourth. (Figure 2.3).

**Figure 2.3: Average family size**  
(according to national censuses)



In 2009 comparing with 1989, the last year of the Soviet power, the share of families, which are composed of two to four persons, has decreased in both urban and rural areas, whereas the share of families that are composed of five and over persons has increased. As is mentioned above during this period numerous emigrants - citizens of European nationalities were replaced with newcomers - rural citizens of Asian nationalities with higher composition of families. In rural areas the birth rater has always been higher compared with cities (Table 2.3).

**Table 2.3: Change in family size**  
(according to national censuses, in percentage to total number of families)

	Total, families	Of which families consisting of, persons					
		2	3	4	5	6	7 and over
<b>1989</b>							
<b>Total population</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,1</b>	<b>17,3</b>	<b>20,8</b>	<b>15,3</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>18,6</b>
urban	100	23,6	22,7	24,6	13,6	7,2	8,3
rural	100	12,0	13,3	17,9	16,5	13,8	26,5
<b>1999</b>							
<b>Total population</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,5</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>20,0</b>	<b>18,2</b>	<b>13,9</b>	<b>17,5</b>
urban	100	22,3	21,9	22,6	15,9	9,1	8,2
rural	100	9,5	12,1	18,3	19,6	17,0	23,5
<b>2009</b>							
<b>Total population</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>14,5</b>	<b>19,1</b>	<b>19,4</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>20,1</b>
urban	100	19,0	20,3	22,3	17,4	10,3	10,7
rural	100	7,7	10,9	17,2	20,5	17,7	26,0

According to 2009 National Census the most common type of family both in urban and rural areas is a married couple with children. This group accounts for 45 percent of all families. Of them, 811 300 couples or 79 percent had children younger 18 years of age. 29 percent of families had one child, 30 percent had two children, 23 percent had three children, 12 percent had four children and 6 percent of families had five children and over younger 18 years of age (Table 2.4).

**Table 2.4: Families with children under 18 years of age, by size of family**  
(according to 2009 National Census)

	Number of families, 1000	Number of members of families, 1000, persons	Families composed of (persons), 1000						7 and over		Average size of family, persons
			2	3	4	5	6	Number of families	Number of members of families, 1000, persons		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1030,5</b>	<b>5143,4</b>	<b>124,0</b>	<b>149,3</b>	<b>196,9</b>	<b>199,6</b>	<b>153,2</b>	<b>207,5</b>	<b>1742,8</b>	<b>5,0</b>	
Families with children under 18 years	811,3	4477,7	24,3	93,1	161,2	182,6	146,4	203,7	1713,9	5,5	
of which:											
1 child	236,3	956,3	24,3	78,7	54,8	41,6	21,9	14,9	112,6	4,0	
2 children	245,5	1242,8	-	14,4	100,4	53,0	39,5	38,2	296,4	5,1	
3 children	182,2	1102,3	-	-	6,0	86,0	37,5	52,8	423,6	6,0	
4 children	95,6	683,8	-	-	-	2,0	47,0	46,6	392,0	7,2	
5 and over children	51,7	492,5	-	-	-	-	0,5	51,2	489,2	9,5	

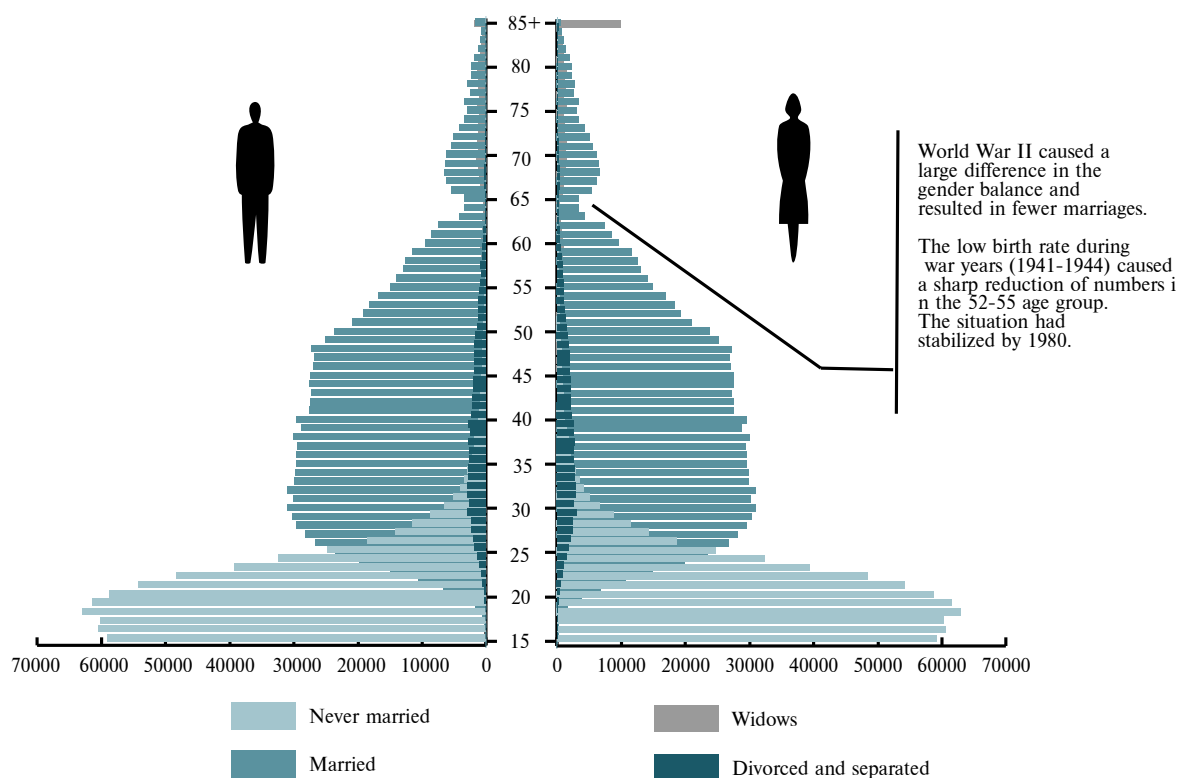
Incomplete families, families composed of only a mother (father) with children under 18 years, are of special interest as they need targeted assistance from the state. According to 2009 National Census a number of such families is somewhat over 120,000 or 13% of all families with children under 18 years. The proportion of such families in urban and rural areas was 19 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

Of the total number of incomplete families with children under 18, 61 percent were living as separate households and 39 percent were living jointly with parents or other relatives. The number of incomplete families composed of a mother with children and with one of the mother's (father's) parents has increased several times, thus evidencing uniting of relatives in difficult economic situation. Major reasons for incomplete families include extramarital births, divorce, very high mortality rate among men of working age, long absence due to labor migration of one of the parents.

## Marriages and divorces

In the Kyrgyz Republic, the level of marriages among the population has been traditionally high. According to 2009 National Census the marital status of the majority of the population aged 15 and over was as follows: 57 percent of men and 55 percent of women were married. Other important feature of the marriage structure is spread of single state among older age groups. Being unmarried is not a common phenomenon: only 1.2 percent of men and 1.5 percent of women aged over 50 years have never been married (Figure 2.4). During the last ten-year period this indicator has increased several times due to reaching this age by many people born in 1959-ies comparing with the war times.

**Figure 2.4: Distribution of people at 15 and over by age, sex and marital status**  
(according to 2009 National Census, persons)



### Unmarried persons and the average age of first marriage

In 2012 the average age for marrying for the first time for women was 23.5 and for men – 26.8 years. Comparing with 2008 the marital age of men and women has increased by 0.1 per cent (Table 2.5).

**Table 2.5: Average age of marriage**  
(years)

Year	Marriage		First marriage	
	men	women	men	women
2008	27,8	24,1	26,7	23,4
2009	27,9	24,0	26,8	23,4
2010	27,9	24,1	26,9	23,5
2011	27,8	24,0	26,8	23,4
2012	27,9	24,1	26,8	23,5

Also the proportion of never married persons in the age group 20-29 has risen: for males from 49 percent in 1999 to 60 percent in 2009 and for female from 24 percent in 1999 to 35 percent in 2009. Thus, the important factor for increasing marriage age is postponing the creation of family until the completion of education, getting qualification, finding the job and income adequate for supporting a family and a housing. Unregistered matrimonial relationships are more common among young people.

The share of never married persons in the age group 20-24 has increased among the majority of ethnic groups of Kyrgyzstan (Table 2.6).

**Table 2.6: Share of never married people aged 20-24 by the most numerous nationalities of Kyrgyzstan**

*(according to national censuses data, in per capita to population of nationalities and gender aged 20-24)*

	Men		Women	
	1999	2009	1999	2009
<b>Total population</b>	<b>71,6</b>	<b>79,8</b>	<b>34,1</b>	<b>48,5</b>
Kyrgyz	73,3	81,2	34,5	49,7
Uzbek	66,0	74,3	20,9	35,7
Russian	70,6	80,4	45,4	60,9
Ukrainian	67,9	80,6	41,4	63,7
Tatars	79,0	82,7	52,3	65,2
German	63,7	71,5	37,9	50,2
Tajik	66,1	77,1	23,1	41,3
Kazakh	79,0	83,4	47,8	61,4
Dungan	53,9	55,9	22,5	28,5
Uigur	70,3	73,9	41,2	50,7

### Widows, divorced and separated persons

In 2012 the indicator of divorce has increased by 14 percent (from 1.4 per 1000 persons in 2008 up to 1.6 in 2012) comparing with 2008. Therefore, not all marriages are stable (Table 2.7). One in six marriages breaks up.

**Table 2.7: Marriages and divorces**

Year	Total		Per 1000 persons		Divorces per 1000 marriages
	marriages	divorces	marriages	divorces	
<b>2008</b>	44258	7419	8,3	1,4	168
<b>2009</b>	47567	<b>7381</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>2010</b>	50362	8155	9,2	1,5	162
<b>2011</b>	56509	8705	10,2	1,6	154
<b>2012</b>	55176	8698	9,8	1,6	158

In rural areas 106 of 1000 marriages end in divorce, while in urban areas their number is 2.6 times more (277 of 1000 marriages end in divorce).

A specific point about the composition of the married population of Kyrgyzstan is the prevalence of widows and divorced (separated)<sup>1</sup> for females compared to males (Table 2.8). Important factors explaining this is the impact of the World War II, the lower life expectancy of males and fewer opportunities for divorced females and widows to get re-married.

<sup>1</sup> Separated persons are persons who used to be married but currently do not keep joint household, whereas divorce of the registered marriage has not been registered by the civil registry authorities, as well as persons who used to be in non-registered marriage, but are currently separated.

**Table 2.8: Number of widows, divorced and separated**  
(in percent to total population of relevant sex aged at 15 and over)

Year of census	Widows				Divorced and separated	
	total		aged at 70 and over		males	females
	males	females	males	females		
1989	2,0	13,4	20,9	78,8	2,9	5,7
1999	2,2	11,9	23,5	73,6	3,9	7,9
2009	2,2	10,8	28,5	72,2	4,1	8,5

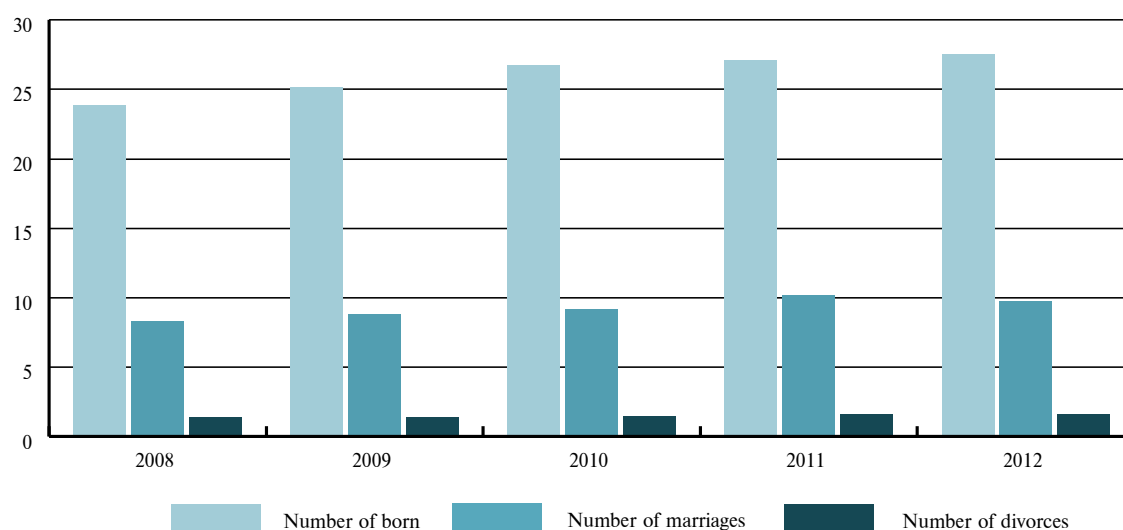
As the census data show, a major reason for elderly females becoming unmarried was becoming a widow. Nevertheless, the number of widows has tended to decrease, while the number of widowers has tended to increase. A factor explaining this may be a lower growth in the number of elderly females compared to elderly males.

### Married persons

During 2008-2012 the number of registered marriages has been remained high (Figure 2.5). In 2012, 73 percent of all registered marriages for males and 66 percent of marriages for females have taken place in the 20-29 years old age group. One of the reasons for such tendency was the overall increase in the number of people aged 20-30. Between the 1999 and 2009 censuses, the number of people of this age group increased by one fourth and it has increased by 11 percent during the last five years.

In 2012, the marriage rate increased by 18 percent and comprised 9,8 marriages per 1000 persons comparing with 2008. The number of married women (aged 20-24) increased by 18 percent, and men (25-59) increased by one fourth. The marriage rate growth is due to those married for the first time (by 22 percent among men and by 24 percent among women).

**Figure 2.5: Number of marriages, divorces and born**  
(per 1000 persons)





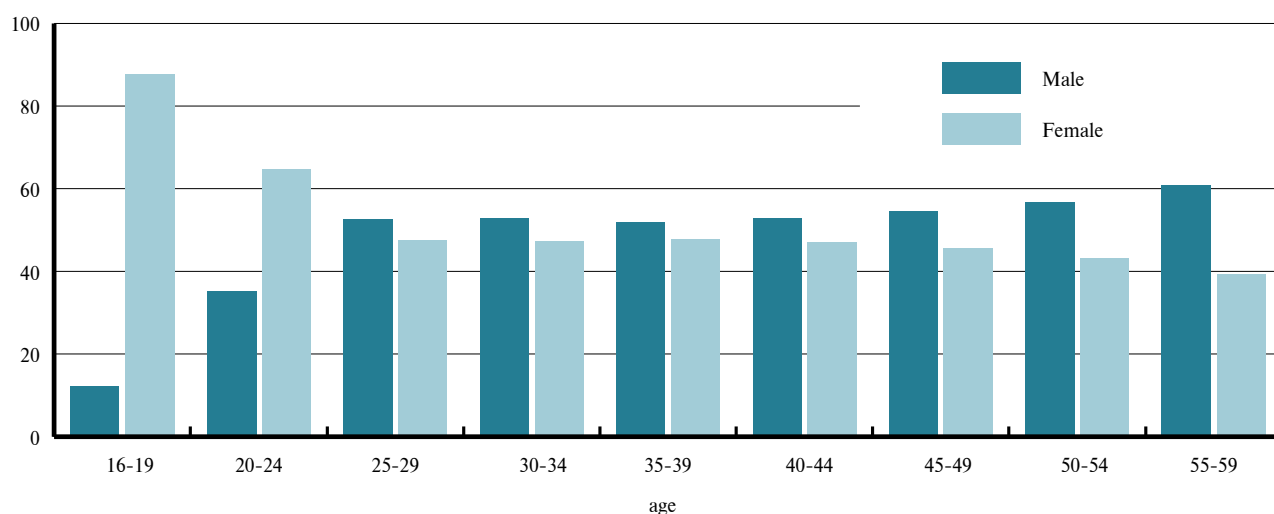
## Unregistered marriages

The 2009 National Census (and 1999 census) provided data on non-registered (consensual) marriages in Kyrgyzstan. According to the census 4,8 percent of female (5,2 percent in 1999) and 4,2 percent of male (4,8 percent in 1999) aged between 15 and 49 declared that their marriage was not registered. Among people aged 50 and over 1.6 percent of females and 3,3 percent of males did not register their marriages.

More often males aged 25-29 and females aged 20-24 do not register their marriages (Figure 2.6).

**Figure 2.6: Population in unregistered marriage, by sex and age**

*(According to 2009 National Census, in percentage to the population of the given age group)*



Unregistered marriages were highly popular in the age of 16-19, reaching 32 percent of all marriages among males and 27 percent of all marriages among females. However, in general the level of marriages in the above ages in 2009 was insignificant. In the age group 20-24 14 percent of marriages of females and 18 percent of marriages of males were not registered. The share of unregistered marriages within all marriages was higher in urban areas comparing with rural areas.

Among the main ethnic groups in the country, those who often do not register marriages are Russians, Germans, Tatars and Ukrainians (14-16 percent of all marriages in the age of 15-49). Following the results of the 2009 National Census the smallest number of consensual marriages was among the Uzbeks, Dungans, Kyrgyz and Tajiks (7-8 percent of all marriages in the age of 15-49).

The level of prevalence of non-registered marriages in Kyrgyzstan can be compared based on results of the national censuses in other countries. There are no doubts that the rate of unregistered marriages in Kyrgyzstan is much lower comparing with countries of North America and Latin America. According to the results of All-Russian National Census 2002 it may be assumed that non-registered marriages among men in Kyrgyzstan less 1,2-1,4 times, and among women 1,4-1,6 times less than in Russia.

## Chapter 3. Education and training

### Pre-school education

- The total number of children in pre-school education has increased 1.7 times comparing with 2008 and made about 116 000 (Table 3.1).
- The share of children attending pre-school education institution remains to be low and is on average 16.1 percent throughout the country (Page 42).

### School education

- The number of school students in day secondary schools has dropped as compared to 2008 despite the increase of a number of such institutions (Figure 3.2).
- There were 114 gymnasiums and 72 lyceums in the country in 2012/2013 academic year, in addition to ordinary schools (Page 44).

### Elementary and secondary professional education

- For the last five years the number of students in the institutions of elementary professional education has increased by 3.5 percent and made up more than 31 000 students in 2012 (Table 3.4).
- The number of institutions of secondary professional education has increased 1.5 times for the last five years, including 2.6 times increase of the total number of private technical institutions, whereas the number of students of private technical institutions reached 154 per 10 000 individuals in 2012 comparing with 92 students in 2008 (Page 45).

### Higher professional education

- In 2012 the number of students of 9 joint higher educational institutions and branches of foreign academic establishments was 3 500 and decreased 1.2 times comparing with 2008 (Page 47).

### Level of education of the population

- According to the 2009 National Census the level of education of the population of Kyrgyzstan is sufficiently high. In 1999 the literacy level of the population was 98.7 percent, whereas in 2009 it increased up to 99.2 percent (Table 3.6).

### Science

- The number of post-graduate students has increased insignificantly comparing with 2008 and made 2 400 students in 2012 (Table 3.7).

### Educational resources

- The number of pedagogy specialists at general education institutions has increased almost by 7 percent in 2012 comparing with 2008 (Page 49).

### Expenses for education

- For the last five years the share of expenditure on education within the state budget expenditures has been quite high reaching on average from 19 to 25 percent (Page 50).

## Pre-school education

As a result of measures aimed at infrastructure development of pre-school education institutions and introduction of innovation pre-school education development, the number of such institutions has been continuously increasing. The number of children at pre-school education institutions of the country has increased 1.7 times comparing with 2008 and made about 116 000 in 2012 (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Pre-school education institutions**

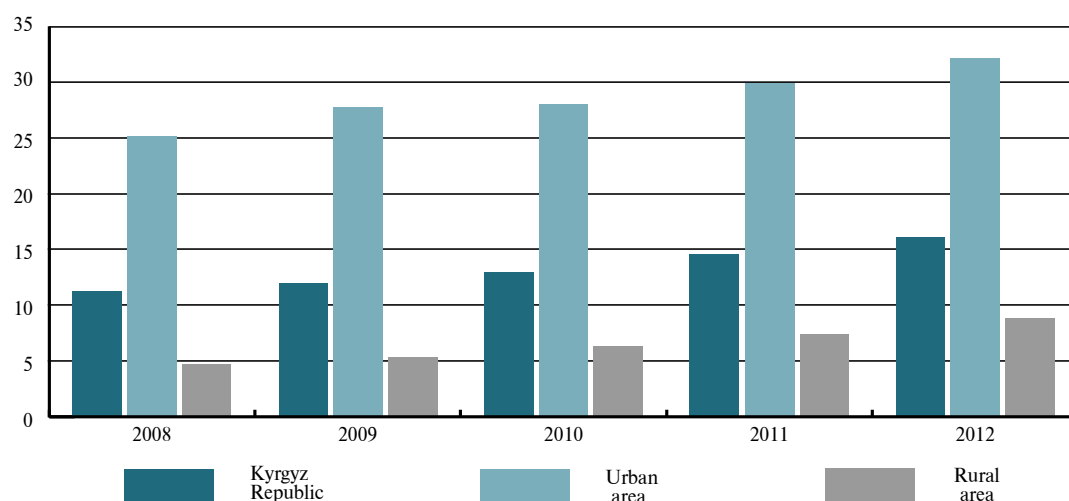
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Pre-school education institutions - total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>819</b>
urban	273	282	301	308	307
rural	230	312	390	433	512
including by types:					
day-nursery	-	11	16	18	36
nursery-school	294	306	354	329	347
kindergarten	208	276	315	387	428
pre-school nursery	1	1	6	7	8
<b>Number of children in pre-school education institutions - total, 1000 persons</b>	<b>68,0</b>	<b>76,0</b>	<b>85,2</b>	<b>98,7</b>	<b>115,8</b>
urban	48,7	52,1	56,5	63,8	72,2
rural	19,3	23,9	28,7	34,9	43,6
including by types:					
day-nursery	-	0,8	1,1	1,3	2,4
nursery-school	46,2	49,9	53,8	58,8	67,8
kindergarten	21,5	25,0	29,2	37,1	43,5
pre-school nursery	0,3	0,3	1,1	1,5	2,0

During the last years the number of pre-school education institution has increased due to opening of community-based kindergartens, formed by local self-government authorities in some regions of the country, as well as due to re-construction of premises for pre-school education institution funded by Aga Khan Foundation and other international organizations.

Alongside with this and despite the stable increase of the number of children in the age of 7 years attending pre-school education institutions, their share remains to be low and is on average 16.1percent throughout the country (Figure 1.3). The share of children covered by pre-school education is 4 times higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

**Figure 3.1: Children coverage with pre-school education institutions**

(percent in corresponding age group of 1-6 years)



During the last years a need in pre-school education institutions exceeds the normative number of places in pre-school education institutions, thus ultimately affecting the quality of services provided by such institutions (Table 3.2).

**Table 3.2: Number of children attending pre-school education institutions per 100 places**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>115</b>
urban area	108	109	110	116	119
rural area	96	100	98	105	108

In 2012 there were on average 119 children per 100 seats throughout the country at pre-school education institutions located in urban areas, in urban settlements of Talas oblast there were 210 children per 100 seats, Osh City – 168 children, Issyk-Kul oblast – 161, Naryn oblast – 155, Osh oblast – 133 and Chui oblast – 128 children per 100 seats.

Overpopulation of pre-school education institutions is one of the major reasons for the morbidity rate of students of such institutions. In 2012, the number of registered cases of illnesses increased 1.3 times comparing with 2008; more than half of these cases were registered in Bishkek City.

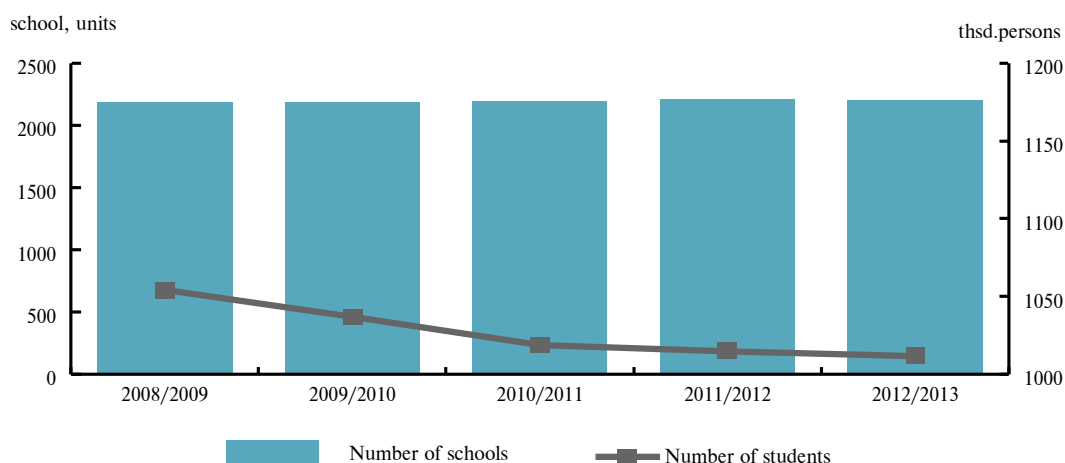
## School education

School education provides a basic education system in three stages: elementary general, general and secondary (completed) general.

During the last years, the multi-type structure of school education has been rapidly developing in terms of types and forms of ownership. As of the beginning of 2012/2013 academic year, there were 2 200 day secondary schools, the number of which increased by 13 percent comparing with 2008.

At the same time as is shown on Figure 3.2 there is still a tendency of decrease of the number of students of secondary schools that has been recorded since the end of 1990-ies. Such a decrease can be caused by low birth rate in the majority regions of the country in the beginning of 1990-ies and increase of the population's migration.

**Figure 3.2: Number of day secondary schools and number of students in these schools**



Alongside ordinary schools, other schools with in-depth study of various subjects such as gymnasiums, lyceums and etc., operate in the country. There are 328 such institutions at present time (against 324 in 2008/2009 academic year) with total number of students about 232 000. Over 102 000 children attend 114 gymnasiums and about 33 000 children attend 72 lyceums.

Activities on construction of new schools have not had substantial impact on increase in the number of seats or to overall education conditions. Lessons provided by public schools are still carried out in several shifts, with the two-shift (2-session) schools being the most usual. In 2012 the number of school students studying in the morning (first shift) was 63 percent of total number of school students and those studying in the afternoon (second shift) made 34 percent.

Over the last five years the number of students who drop-out during an academic year and summer break has not changed. The majority of students (over 75 percent), who drop-out, leave to attend other general schools. Other reasons for dropping-out include matriculating to technical professional schools (elementary and basic) and leaving the country, (Table 3.3).

**Table 3.3: Number of students dropping-out during the academic year and summer period**

	Persons		Percent to total	
	2008	2012	2008	2012
<b>Drop-outs in total</b>	<b>89650</b>	<b>89760</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
of which:				
for other day general education institutions	69980	67584	78,1	75,3
for day elementary technical schools	2131	2397	2,4	2,7
for day sessions of secondary technical schools	4532	6794	5,1	7,6
for various courses	735	790	0,8	0,9
leave for work	3584	1517	4,0	1,7
depart outside the country	6223	4738	6,9	5,3
neither work or study	879	968	1,0	1,1

The indicator of drop-out among students of 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grades relates to the increase of a number of teenagers and young people, who have to enter the labor market early due to material status thereof. For students of elementary technical education (professional lyceums, vocational schools and etc.) the state grants such social benefits as scholarships, accommodation in a dormitory and meals. Individuals with and without basic and secondary education are enrolled into such programs.

Mid-level specialists are trained and re-trained in trade schools (vocational schools, colleges, and etc.). Only individuals having basic or secondary general education are admitted in secondary trade schools. Graduates of such schools are conferred upon various qualifications in such areas as scientific, humanitarian, social and technical sciences, education, health care, economy and management, services, agriculture and fishery and etc.

A part of dropped-out students matriculates in short-term courses leading for speeded enter into the labor market.

In 2012, the number of students who dropped out the school for work on family business or private labor activities has decreased by 2.4 percent comparing with 2008.

## Elementary and secondary professional education

In 2012, there were 110 active trade schools and 31 000 students were educated (Table 3.4). Every year 13 000 students receive secondary school education certificate. Graduates of trade schools are conferred qualifications, which are mainly, electricians, construction electricians, vehicle mechanics, electric and gas welders, tailors, drivers, mechanics, carpenters, chefs, accountants, craftsmen and etc. the demand in which has increased during the recent years. In general in 2012 the number of qualified workers who graduated from professional lyceums (vocational schools) has increased by 6.2 percent comparing with 2008.

The number of secondary professional training schools over the last five years has increased 1.5 times, including the number of private schools that has increased 2.6 times and the number of students of such private schools has reached 154 per 10 000 persons in 2012 comparing with 92 students 2008. As of the beginning of 2012/2013 academic year the number of students who do not pay for study (budget funding) was over 19 percent of the total number of students in education in these institutions.

Increasing number of students (by 1.7 times) and an increased network of professional training schools can be explained by the opening of public and private educational establishments both in the regions and in the capital of the country. The most popular specialties in 2012/2013 academic year were public health, which accounted for about 27 percent of the total admitted, economy and management, which accounted for 22 percent of admissions, education, which accounted for 16 percent, and electronics and semi-conductor devices, which accounted for 9 percent of admissions.

**Table 3.4: Elementary and secondary professional training schools**

*(as of the beginning of academic year)*

	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013
<b>Number of educational establishments, units</b>					
professional technical schools	110	109	109	109	110
secondary technical schools	90	111	122	126	132
of which private	14	20	23	31	36
<b>Number of students in educational establishments, 1000 persons</b>					
in professional technical schools	30,0	31,0	31,2	31,0	31,0
in secondary technical schools	49,0	60,0	64,3	72,3	83,3
of which private	4,3	5,8	6,7	9,1	11,0

## Higher professional education

The higher professional education system of the country that ensures training of specialists of various qualifications, as well as scientific and pedagogy specialists in such educational establishments as universities, academies, institutes and colleges has not been subject to substantial changes over the last five years.

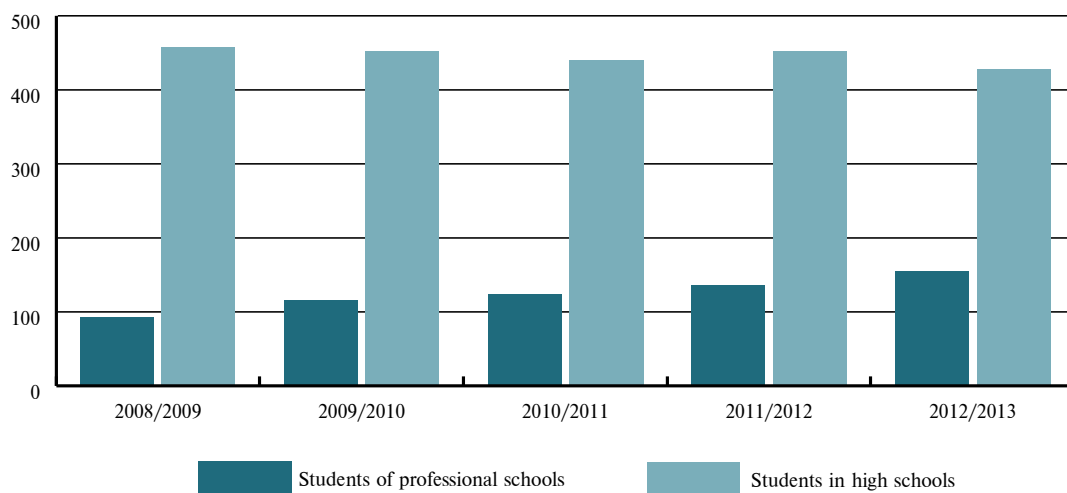
Within the total number of higher education institutions the private education facilities made 39 percent in 2012/2013 academic year and the share of students was about 12 percent (Table 3.5).

**Table 3.5: Higher educational establishments**  
(as of the beginning of academic year)

	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013
Number of higher educational establishments, units	50	54	56	54	54
including private	19	22	23	21	21
Number of students in higher educational establishments, 000 persons	243,0	233,6	230,4	239,2	231,6
including private	25,6	26,3	27,8	29,8	27,5

The number of students in higher education establishments per 10 000 of the population has changed insignificantly during the five-year period (Figure 3.3). As of beginning of 2012/2013 academic year the number of students on budget funding was over 14 percent.

**Figure 3.3: Number of students in secondary and higher educational establishments**  
(as of the beginning of academic year; per 10 000 population)



Expansion of the network of educational establishments was occurring due to opening governmental and private educational establishments in all regions as well as due to multiple branches and subdivisions of higher educational establishments, where 26 percent of total number studies. At the same time in 2012/2013 academic year the number of students applying for admission to higher educational establishments decreased by virtually 1.4 times comparing with 2008/2008 academic year. In terms of subject studied over 19 percent of students were interested in Technical education, in Education 15 percent, in Economy 14 percent and over 8 percent in Law.

Such joint educational establishments as Kyrgyz-Turkish Lyceum, Kyrgyz-Turkish University, Kyrgyz-Uzbek High-Technology College, Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, Kyrgyz International University train specialists. In the Kyrgyz National University Kyrgyz-American faculty, Kyrgyz-European faculty, Eastern Languages faculty for learning Japanese and oriental languages were launched. In 1998, on the basis of Kyrgyz-American faculty the American University of Central Asia was established.

In 2012 the number of students all 9 joint educational institutions and branches of foreign educational institutions was 3500 persons having decreased 1.2 times compared to 2008.

## The level of education of the population

According to 2009 National Census the level of education of the population of Kyrgyzstan is rather high. In 1999 the literacy level of the population was 98.7 percent, whereas in 2009 it increased up to 99.2 percent (Table 3.6).

**Table 3.6: Change in the level of education of the population aged 15 and over**  
(in percent to the total number of the population)

Years	Total population aged 15 and over						Having no elementary general education	of them illiterate
	Higher education	Incomplete higher education	Secondary professional education	Secondary general <sup>1</sup>	Basic general (incomplete secondary)	Elementary general		
	<b>Total population</b>							
<b>1999</b>	10.5	1.5	10.8	50.0	18.3	6.3	2.6	1.3
<b>2009</b>	12.4	3.6	7.1	58.0	11.9	5.4	1.7	0.8
	<b>Urban population</b>							
<b>1999</b>	16.6	2.7	13.7	45.8	15.4	4.4	1.3	0.6
<b>2009</b>	19.9	6.1	9.1	49.7	10.1	4.2	1.0	0.3
	<b>Rural population</b>							
<b>1999</b>	6.6	0.8	8.9	52.6	20.1	7.5	3.4	1.7
<b>2009</b>	8.1	2.1	5.9	62.7	12.9	6.2	2.1	1.0

<sup>1</sup> Including elementary professional education

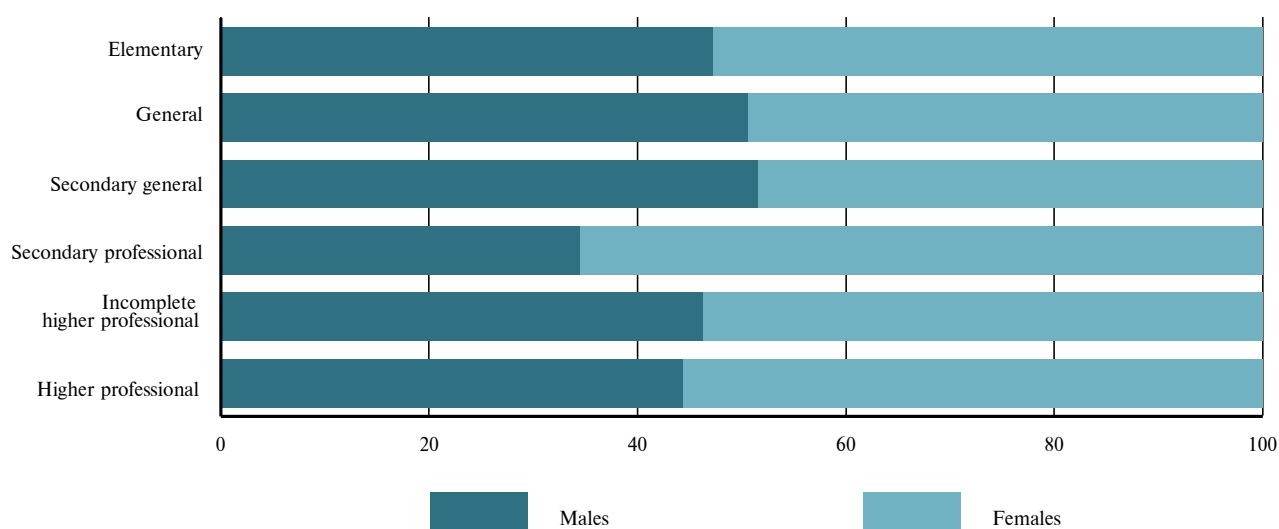
Of the population aged 15 and over 16 percent had higher and incomplete higher education; 7.1 percent had secondary professional education, 58.0 percent had completed general secondary education and 11.9 percent had general elementary education (eight – nine years). Only 5.4 percent of the population within its total number had elementary education and 1.7 percent had no education, of them illiterate were 28,400 persons or 0.8 percent of the adult population in the country.

Comparing with 1999 National Census the share of persons with higher education has increased from 10.5 percent up to 12.4 percent; the share of those with general secondary education has increased from 50.0 percent up to 58.0 percent. Alongside with this, the share of persons with secondary professional education has decreased from 10.8 percent down to 7.1 percent.

The 2009 National Census revealed substantial difference in the level of education of men and women. The share of women having higher and incomplete higher education was 17.2 percent, whereas the share of men was 14.7 percent. The number of women having secondary professional education has increased the same indicator among men 1.9 times (Figure 3.4).



**Figure 3.4: Ration of women/men aged 15 and over by level of education**  
( percent to total)



There are 134 women having higher education background per 1000 of the population, which exceeds the same indicator among men (113). The share of women having secondary professional education is also higher comprising 90 women per 1000 people (there are 50 men with the same educational background per 1000 people). At the same time the share of women having general secondary education (546 women per 1000 people) is lower than the share of men having the same educational background (615 men per 1000 people). On the contrary, the share of persons having no general elementary education among women (22 women per 1000 people) is higher than among men (12 men per 1000 people).

The number of illiterate among the adult population (aged 15 and over) was 28,400 persons or 0.8 percent (1.3 percent following the 1999 National Census), including 0.3 percent among the urban population and 0.9 percent among rural population. The share of illiterate women is twice as high the one among men. Almost 70 percent of illiterate persons are over 55 years of age. According to the 1999 National Census the share of such people was 82 percent.

## Science

Post-graduate and doctorate studies are the major form of educating scientific and pedagogy specialists in the education area leading to a higher professional qualification and thus providing a possibility to increase the level of education, scientific and teaching qualification of specialists with higher education background.

The number of postgraduate students has increased by 2.7 percent compared to 2008 and made 2400 persons in 2012; the number of doctorate students is 100 persons (Table 3.7). The share of women among post-graduate students was 61 percent and among doctorate students – 48 percent.

**Table 3.7: Postgraduates studies**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Postgraduate students</b>					
Number of institutions with post-graduate program, units	42	44	46	48	57
of which at:					
scientific and research institutions	16	16	17	17	19
higher education institutions	26	28	29	31	38

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total number of postgraduate students (by the end of the year), persons	2330	2201	2299	2428	2394
including:					
part-time	1036	981	1010	1017	967
full-time	1294	1220	1289	1411	1427
Total graduated post-graduate students per year, persons	585	559	592	499	556
including:					
part-time	306	304	263	241	298
full-time	279	255	329	258	258
Students with passed dissertation, persons	33	30	42	25	28
<b>Doctorate</b>					
Number of doctorates, persons	71	77	75	115	100
Admission in Doctorate, persons	24	27	33	49	50
Graduates in Doctorate, persons	15	16	21	11	34
Including defended Doctor degree thesis	5	2	6	1	-

## Educational resources

Teaching specialists play a special role in implementing reforms and activities aimed at improved efficiency of the system of education in the country and outcomes of such education (Table 3.8).

**Table 3.8: Number of teaching staff by types of educational establishments and ownership**  
(persons)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Public</b>					
Pre-schooling education institutions	3807	4206	4605	5269	5877
General education institutions	69565	69871	67774	74021	74053
Elementary technical institutions	3516	3165	3608	3983	3920
Secondary technical institutions	3738	4311	4437	4759	5380
Higher educational institutions	11423	10942	10245	11204	10990
<b>Private</b>					
Pre-schooling education institutions	83	247	279	296	384
General education institutions	1420	1284	1288	1484	1603
Secondary technical institutions	223	332	574	831	963
Higher educational institutions	1475	1602	1812	1626	1643

During the recent years a tendency of increase of the number of educational specialists in pre-schooling institutions has been observed. The number of educational specialists reached 4000 (1.5 times compared to 2008)). At the end of 2012 there were over 6000 educational specialists in pre-schooling institutions (1.6 times increase compared to 2008), including directors, methodologists, musicologists, speech therapists and etc. Of them 59 percent had higher education and 29 percent had secondary education.

The number of teachers in public educational establishments has increased by virtually 7 percent compared to 2008. At the beginning of 2012/2013 academic year there were about 76 000 teachers

in the country, over 85 percent, of whom had higher education, 9 percent had secondary education, and about 5 percent had incomplete higher education. The “student/teacher” ration in public educational establishments was 13 students per one teacher, whereas in private educational institutions the ratio was 9 students per one teacher (Table 3.9).

**Table 3.9: Number of students per teacher in day general education schools**

*(as of the beginning of academic year, persons)*

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Public day general education schools	15	15	15	14	13
Private day general education schools	9	9	8	9	9

There are 4 000 administrative and training-engineer specialists, including teachers of manufacturing, teachers and educators in elementary professional education institutions. Over 60 percent of these had higher education. In 2012 the student/teacher ratio in elementary professional education institutions was on average 8 students per teacher.

Over the last five years the number of teachers in secondary professional education institutions has increased 1.6 times and was over 6000 persons of whom 96 percent had higher education. The student/teacher ratio in the secondary professional education institutions was on average 13 students per teacher.

At present about 13 000 people are working in the system of higher education. The qualification level of the faculty affects the quality of education. In 2012 out of total teaching staff over 6 percent had degree of a Doctor of Science, 27 percent had a degree of candidate of science (post-graduate degree), about 5 percent had academic status and 18 percent had senior lecturer status. The student/teacher ratio in public higher education institutions was 19 students and in private higher education institutions – 17 students per teacher.

## Expenses for education

Expenditure for education has accounted between 19 and 25 percent of total public expenditure over the last five years. Thus, if during 2009-2010 was noted a decline, in 2011-2012 the proportion of such expenditure increased again (Table 3.10).

**Table 3.10: State budget expenditures for education**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Expenditure for education<sup>1</sup>:</b>					
mln. Soms	11116,3	12541,6	12822,9	19420,4	22925,9
Percent to GDP	5,9	6,2	5,8	6,8	7,4
percent to total expenditures	24,7	21,4	18,6	21,2	21,4

<sup>1</sup> According to the IMF Guidelines on public finance statistics, 2001, including expenditures for acquisition of non-financial assets.

The largest share of funds allocated for education (over 55 percent) was directed to general education (elementary, basic and secondary (complete) education).

## Chapter 4. Labor market and unemployment

### Economic activity of the population

- In 2012, the economically active population aged 15 and over numbered 2 496 800 persons, of whom 2 286 400 were employed and 210 400 were unemployed (Page 52).
- Men are more active in the labor market; their level of economic activity is 77 percent; for females it is 52 percent (Page 52).
- In 2012, the level of economic activity of working population at the same age was 71 percent, whereas the level of economic activity of disabled was 34 percent (Page 53).

### Labor market

- Economic and social changes have impacted on the labor market over the last five years (Page 53).
- In 2012, employment level of population aged 15 and over was 59 percent. In urban areas, it is lower than in rural areas (56 percent against 61 percent) (Page 53).
- For all age groups, male employment is higher than female employment. For the age groups 25-34 years and 60-64 years the difference is the largest (Figure 4.2).
- In 2012, employed females having higher educational level comprised almost 23 percent, whereas employed males constituted 16 percent (Page 54).
- In urban areas, about 25 percent of the total employed population are involved in the trade and service sector; in rural areas, about 43 percent of all employed are qualified workers in the agriculture (Table 4.3).

### Unemployment

- In 2012, the number of unemployed persons was over 210 000, of which 53 percent were men and 47 percent were women (Table 4.5).
- The overall employment level in 2012 was 8.4 percent. For females it was 9.5 percent and for males it was 7.7 percent (Page 60).
- The age structure of the unemployed is young: over 58 percent of the unemployed are below 30 years old (Figure 4.7).

## Economic activity of the population

A part of the population providing the supply of labor for the production of goods and services during the period under consideration is economically active. The number of the economically active population is composed of those over the age of 15 years either in employment or unemployed. The economically inactive part of the population includes students, retired and those not seeking work and those looking after the family or home.

Based on the labor force and households budget module of the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) the number of economically active population aged 15 years and over was 2 496 800 in 2012, of whom 2 286 400 were in employment and 210 400 were unemployed.

For the economically active population as a whole, males comprised 59 percent (1 463 500 persons) and females – 41 percent (1 033 300 persons). Average share of urban population within the economically active population was 34 percent (854 500 persons) and average share of rural population was 66 percent (1 642 300 persons).

The level of economic activity (the ratio of the economically active population of a certain age group to the total population in this age group) of the population in the 15 years old age group and older comprised 64 percent. The results of the labor force survey show that men are more active in labor market. The level of economic activity of the men equals to 77 percent, while women's economic activity equals to 52 percent.

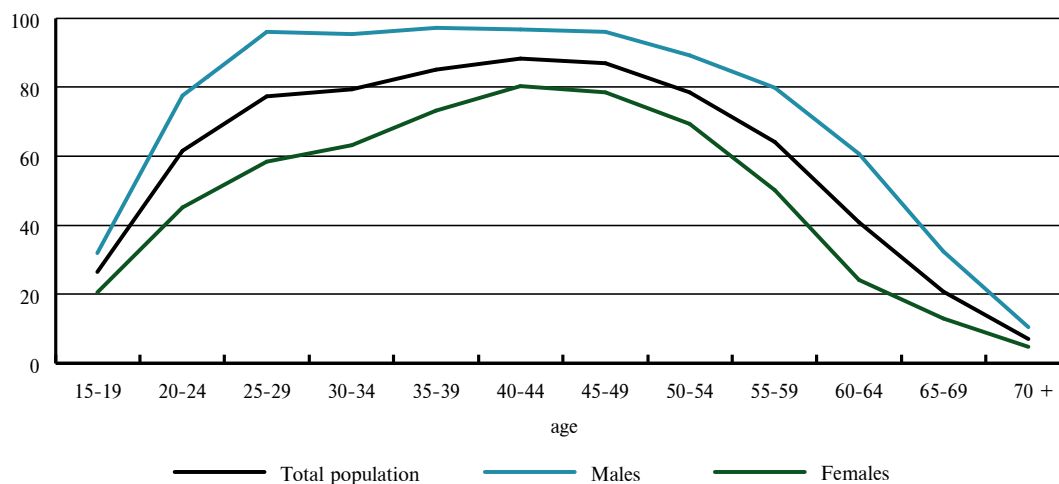
The level of economic activity in urban area is lower the one in rural area.

Economic activity varies by age with lower levels of economic activity rates in the youngest group (15-19 years of age) and older age group (65 years of age and over). The significant part of the youngest group is composed of school students and students, whereas the older age group consists of pensioners. The highest level of economic activity (88 percent) is observed in the 40-44 years old age group.

As shown in Figure 4.1, the curve showing economic activity rates of males as a function of age is higher than that for females. The highest activity rate is achieved by males and females in the age of 40-44 years old (97 and 80 percent, accordingly). The minimum of both curves is at age 70 years and over; it value for males is 11 percent and for females 5 percent.

**Figure 4.1: Economic activity by sex and age**

*(based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012, percent)*



The level of economic activity of the population also depends on the ability to work.

The level of economic activity of the population of working age is 71 percent, whereas the level of activity of the disabled in the working age is 34 percent. For disabled females the level of economic activity was 27 percent, while for males it was 39 percent. Most disabled persons (66 percent) are regarded as not economically active (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1: Status of economic activity among able-bodied population and disabled at able-bodied age<sup>1</sup>**  
(percent to total)

	Total population of able- bodied age	of them disabled	Males of able-bodied age	of them disabled	Females of able-bodied age	of them disabled
<b>Overall population</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Economically active	71	34	83	39	59	27
Employed	65	33	76	38	53	26
Unemployed	6	4	6	4	6	3
Economically non-active	29	66	17	61	41	73
With work experience	8	30	4	31	13	30
Without work experience	21	36	13	30	28	43

<sup>1</sup> Based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012.

## Labor market

The situation in the labor market in the Kyrgyz Republic over the last five years has been determined by economic and social changes. Despite the increase of the number of people of working age within the period, the employment level of the population for this period has decreased from 67.2 percent in 2008 down to 64.8 percent in 2012.

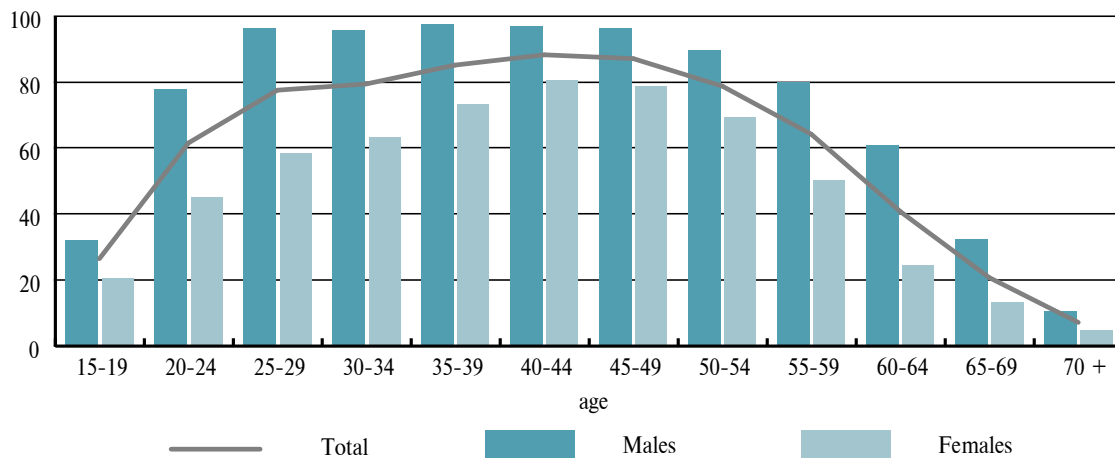
According to survey data in 2012 the employment at age of 15 and over was 59 percent. In urban areas the employment rate was slightly lower than in rural areas (56 percent against 61 percent), which is explained by specific employment features in rural areas. In rural areas, enterprises are mostly run on a family basis, where, as a rule all able-bodied family members participate in the business.

The rate of employment for males is by 24 percent higher than the one for females (71 percent against 47 percent).

As shown on Figure 4.2, for all age groups, male employment rate is higher than female employment rate (Figure 4.2). For the age groups of 25-34 years the difference is largest as a result of females leaving their work mostly due to having children. But in the age group of 45-49 years, the level of employment among males is significantly lower than the one among females. Women of this age, as a rule, have already grown-up children and are able to return to work.

**Figure 4.2: Employment by sex and age**

*(based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012, percent)*

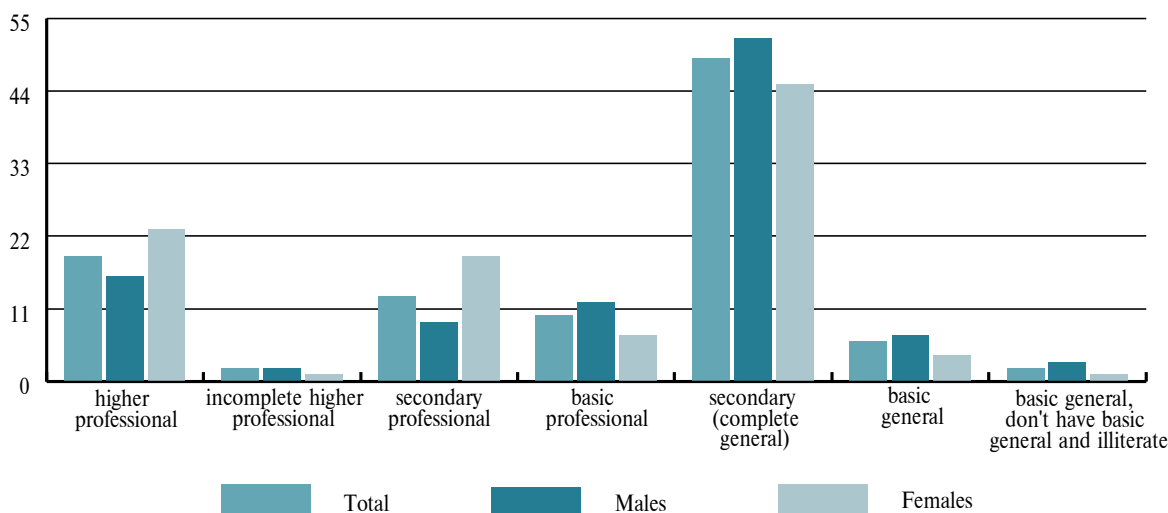


The employed tend to have good education levels due to the existing system of education: nearly every fifth person employed had high or incomplete higher education; and every eighth has secondary technical education.

Higher educational level of the employed females has predetermined the existing distribution of women and men by occupation types and groups. In 2012, of the overall number of employed, the share of females with higher professional education amounted to almost 23 percent and the share for males was 16 percent. Those with secondary technical education were 19 and 9 percent, respectively (Figure 4.3). After obtaining general secondary education girls tend to continue their education as opportunities for work with no special training are limited. Opportunities for male employment dominate in those occupations where it is sufficient to have secondary or incomplete secondary education, but professional training is essential.

**Figure 4.3: Composition of employed population by education level**

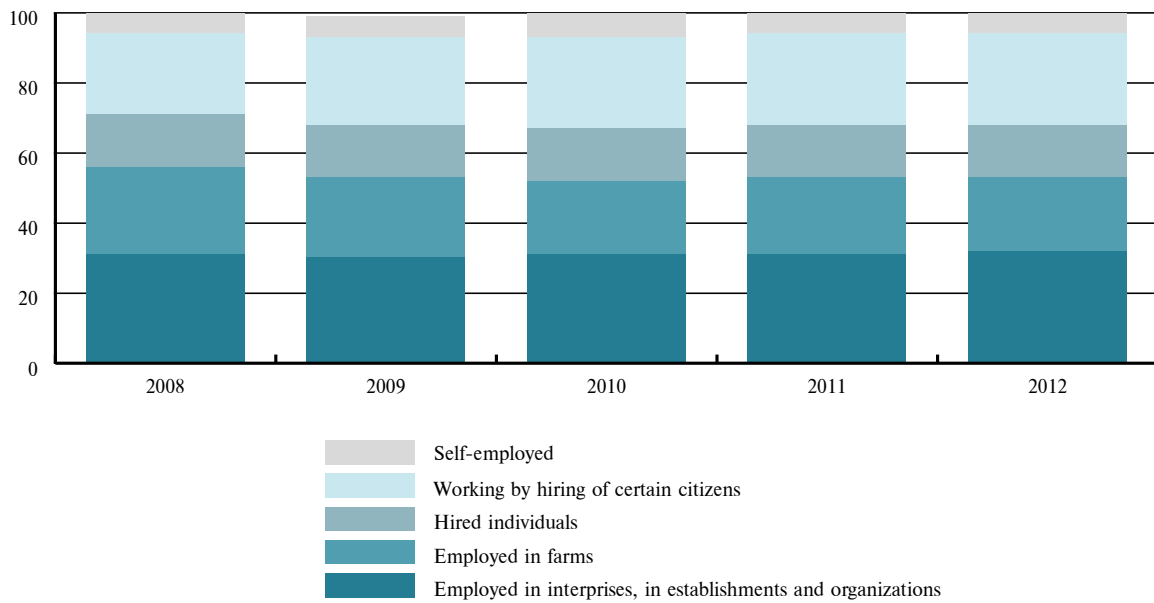
*(based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012, percent)*



Over the last five years employment by enterprises, institutions and organizations has not changed, comprising about 32 percent of all employed (Figure 4.4). On the contrary, the prevailing number of jobs was created in individual employment (self-employed), also the number of employed working as contractors has also increased (1.3 times).

#### Figure 4.4: Distribution of employed people by place of main work

(based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012, percent)



According to the results of the survey in 2012 the share of engaged in farming entities in overall number of employed was over 21 percent and the share of engaged in farming entities in total number of engaged in agriculture was about 71 percent.

The other significant group among the employed is composed of those engaged in self-employment. Their number for the last five years somewhat increased (by 4.1 percent), having comprised about 15 percent of total number of employed in 2012. Self-employment became wide spread in trade, car and home appliances repairs, transport, construction, services, clothing and food products area.

Changes in the distribution of employed population by three main economic sectors for the last five years is characterized with a reduction of the share of employment in agriculture (from 34 percent in 2008 to 31 percent in 2012) and with growth of employment in the services area (from 45 percent up to 48 percent).

One of the factors contributing to such changes is current processes in labor migration area, when labor migrants change their engagement from agricultural activating to the area of services or construction at the place of their stay (Figure 4.5).



**Figure 4.5: Distribution of employed by economy sector**

*(based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012, percent)*



The biggest increase in the number of employed was observed in financial area (1.9 times), hotels and restaurant services (1.3 times) and construction (1.2 times).

As Table 4.2 shows, there are significant differences in the distribution of male and female employment by types of economic activities. These are based on the different physiological opportunities and traditions established. The share of females among employed is highest in services sector, and particularly in such occupation fields as healthcare and social services (86 percent), education (77 percent), hotels and restaurants (70 percent). Employment of females in textile and clothing sectors remains dominant having comprised over 89 percent.

A high proportion of male employment is recorded in industrial sector: construction (95 percent), mining (94 percent), transport (92), production and distribution of electrical power, gas and water, agriculture, and public administration.

Following the survey's data 7.7 percent of the employed, including 1.5 percent in urban area and 10.8 percent in rural area, have second jobs or supplementary work. For all people who have supplementary work, both for rural (61 percent) and urban (20 percent) area, the supplementary work was mostly employment in personal subsidiary farming. People who had supplementary employment in trade, construction, processing industry and transport worked either individually or as contractors working for individual citizens and for those employed in education, it was combining work in organizations or institutions.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of employed by types of economic activities and sex<sup>1</sup>**

	Total, 1000 persons	Of total number of employed, in percent	
		males	females
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 286,4</b>	<b>59,1</b>	<b>40,9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	688,0	59,8	40,2
Mining and quarrying	13,0	93,8	5,4
Manufacturing	173,6	51,5	48,4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	34,3	86,0	14,3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16,4	76,8	23,2
Construction	259,0	95,0	5,0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	346,3	52,6	47,4
Transportation and storage	137,6	92,0	8,0
Accommodation and food service activities	84,3	30,0	70,0
Information and communication	26,9	55,8	43,9
Financial and insurance activities	23,1	61,5	39,0
Real estate activities	5,6	48,2	51,8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	18,7	67,9	32,1
Administrative and support service activities	19,5	65,6	34,4
Public administration	109,3	62,9	37,1
Education	180,4	23,4	76,6
Human health and social work activities	84,1	14,1	85,9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	18,9	59,3	40,7
Other service activities	37,6	51,3	48,7
Activities of households as employers	8,7	49,4	51,7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1,0	80,0	20,0

<sup>1</sup> Based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012.

The standard classification of occupations adopted by the National Statistical Committee is used for the analysis of the composition of employment by skill and professions. This classification of occupations is based on the international classification of occupations and categorizes occupations into 9 main groups according to occupation type and qualification. The classification mainly reflects distribution of the population by types of economic activity.

In the occupation composition the biggest share is on groups of qualified workers of agriculture and services delivery and trade (Table 4.3), which correspond to prevalence of employment in agriculture and trade.

In urban areas, the most numerous were groups of employed from service delivery and trade (over 28 percent of overall number of employed) and specialists of high (9 percent) and medium (7 percent) qualification. In rural areas, about 42 percent of all workers were qualified workers in agriculture, 12 percent in service delivery and trade and, over 5 and 6 percent were specialists with high and medium level qualifications, respectively.

**Table 4.3: Distribution of employed by occupation group<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Urban population</b>	<b>Rural population</b>
<b>Total</b> , thousands of persons	<b>2286,4</b>	<b>773,3</b>	<b>1513,1</b>
Including by occupations, in % to total:	100	100	100
Heads of administration and governance organizations at all levels, including Servants engaged heads of institutions, enterprises and organizations	1,5	2,6	0,8
Skilled workers	9,2	15,0	6,2
Semi-skilled workers	6,9	11,5	4,6
in information work, documentation, accounting and information service delivery	1,8	2,9	1,3
Workers in service delivery, housing and communal service, trade and related activities	17,0	26,6	12,1
Qualified workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery	28,2	2,2	41,5
Qualified workers of small and large industry enterprises, constructions, handicrafts, transport, communication, geology and mining	17,2	20,0	15,8
Operators and equipment engineers, fitters	7,7	10,5	6,2
Unskilled workers	10,5	8,7	11,5

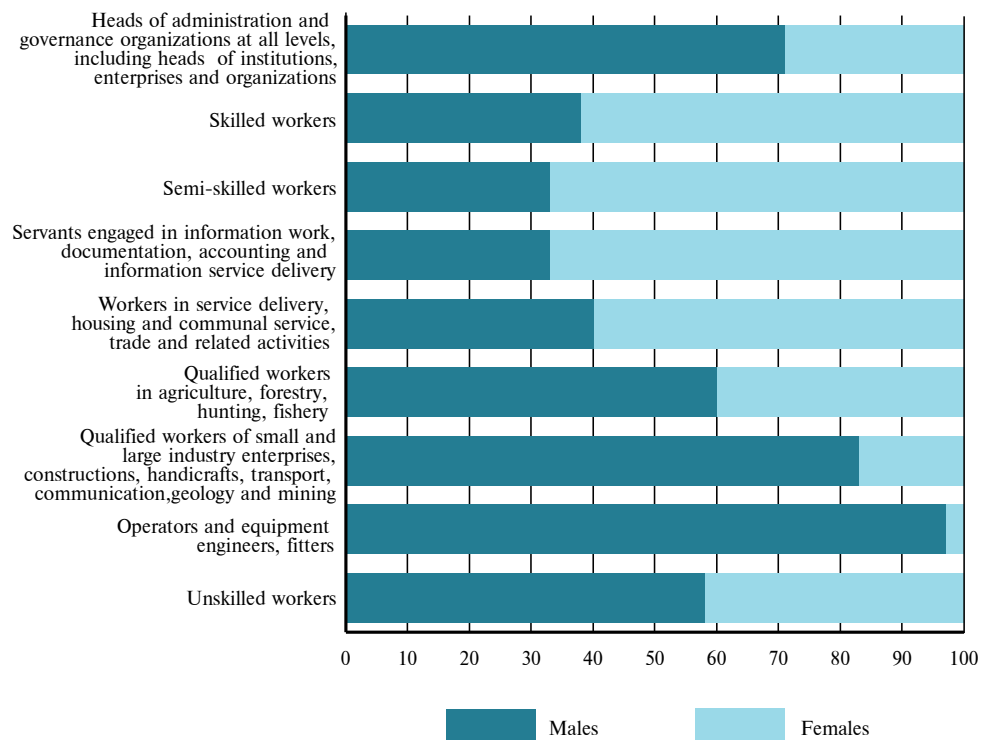
<sup>1</sup> Based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012.

According to the 2012 survey data both vertical and horizontal segregation is noted in the employment of the population (Figure 4.6).

The women prevail in the group of servants engaged in information work, documentation, accounting and information service (59 percent), skilled (61 percent) and semi-skilled (69 percent) specialists. The highest average share of men is observed among administrators of all levels (68 percent), groups of operators and equipment engineers, fitters (96 percent), qualified workers of industry enterprises, construction, transport and communication (82 percent).

The share of women in those positions that demand high and medium special education is quite high. However, their weight in administrative positions is not as high. For example, the overall employment of women in this group is 41 percent, but their share among administrators at all levels is 32 percent. The highest share of female administrators is engaged in education (50 percent of total number of administrators in education), wholesale and retail trade (over 40 percent).

**Figure 4.6: Distribution of employed by groups of employment and sex**  
*(based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012, percent of total)*



The highest level of education was observed in the group of highly-qualified specialists (93 percent of employed had high education) and among administrators of all levels (77 percent). It can be noted that only 61 percent of all employed with high education were engaged in qualified non-manual work (groups 1-3), 15 percent were employed in service delivery and trade, and 21 percent were engaged in occupations that relate to workers groups (groups 6-9).

### Hours worked

The average actual hours worked per week for all employed in the economy for the week surveyed was 34.5 hours. This is 1.8 hours less than the normal (usual) working week of 36.3 hours.

The distribution of the employed population by the working week reveals significant variations of this indicator among various population groups (Table 4.4). For males the share of persons who within the week surveyed actually worked 30 hours and less was 25 percent, for females that was 36 percent. This is explained by the sector composition of employment of females and males. Female employment prevails in those occupations where legislation envisages a reduced duration of the working week (health care education). Accordingly, the average time of work per week for males (36 hours) is higher than for females (33 hours).

**Table 4.4: Employment population by duration of hours worked at main place of work<sup>1</sup>**  
(percent to total)

	Total	Males	Females	Urban area	Rural area
<b>Employed - total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Including hours worked during a week, hours:					
30 and less	30,0	25,5	36,5	7,1	41,7
31-40	49,2	52,1	45,0	59,9	43,7
41 an over	19,8	21,7	17,2	32,6	13,3
Temporarily were absent	1,0	0,7	1,3	0,4	1,3
Average time worked per week, hours	34,5	35,8	32,6	41,7	30,7

<sup>1</sup> Based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012.

Amongst the urban population, about 7 percent were those not working a full day (30 hours and less per week), while among the rural population, thus number was 42 percent. This is a result of both seasonal related agricultural work and part-time employment of rural population resulting from an excess of labor in rural area.

## Unemployment

In 2012, following the labor force surveys the number of unemployed that was 210 400 persons, of them 53 percent were males and 47 percent were females (Table 4.5).

**Table 4.5: Distribution of unemployed by residence location and sex<sup>1</sup>**

	Total, thousand persons	Of total number of unemployed, in percent		Level of unemployment, in percent		
		males	females	both genders	males	females
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,4</b>	<b>53,5</b>	<b>46,5</b>	<b>8,4</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>9,5</b>
Urban area	81,2	53,0	47,0	9,5	9,0	10,2
Rural area	129,2	53,8	46,2	7,9	7,1	9,1

<sup>1</sup> Based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012.

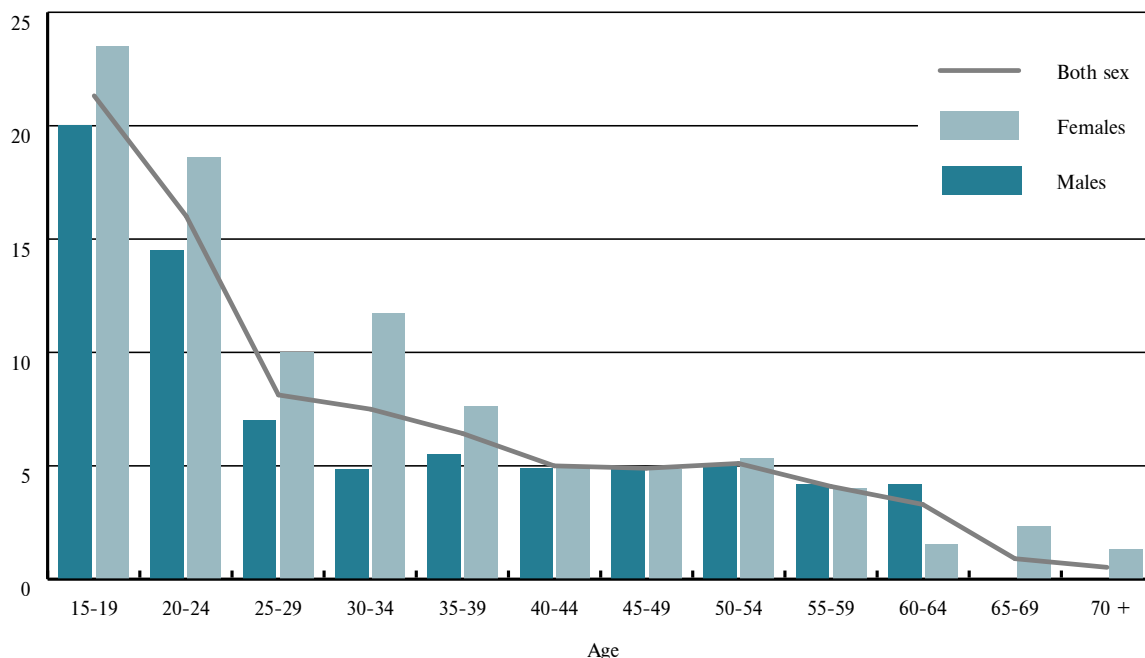
The overall level of unemployment was 8.4 percent. Its rate among females was higher (9.5 percent) than the one of men (7.7 percent).

Tenser situation in the labor market is noted in urban areas, where the level of unemployment was estimated at 9.5 percent, whilst in rural areas it was 7.9 percent only. In farming entities practically all able-bodied family members participate in agriculture work.

The distribution of the unemployed by age group is characterized by its young composition, with over a half being under the 30 years (Figure 4.7). The average age of the unemployed was 30 years (37 years for employed), including 30 years in urban area (38 years old for the employed) and 30 years in rural area (36 years old for the employed).

**Figure 4.7: Unemployment level by age and sex**

*(based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012, percent)*

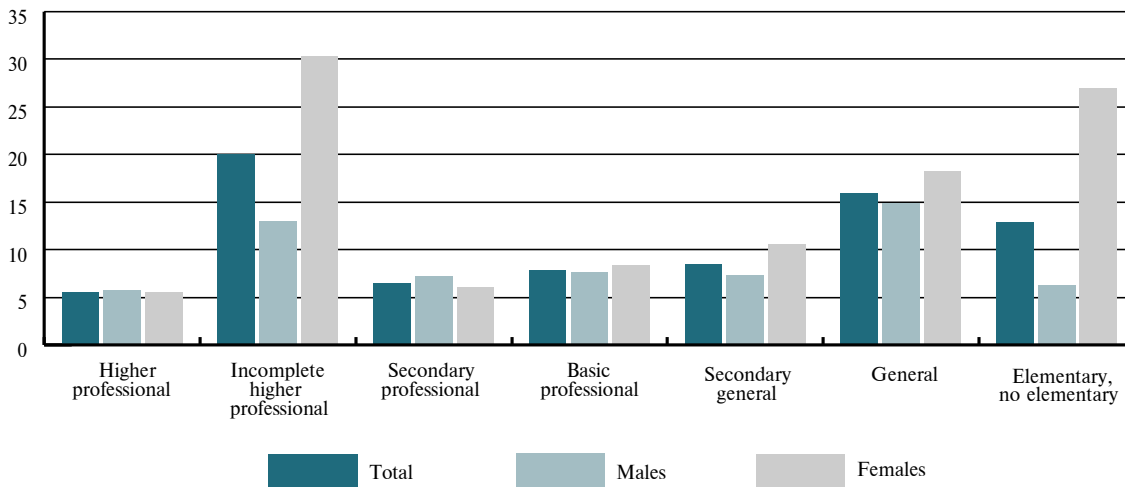


The highest values of unemployment are observed among youths in the age of 15-19 years and comprise 18.9 percent. But in the age of 40-44 years it is decreasing down to 5.0 percent. At the initial stages of working activity there is an intensive search for a job. As young persons join the labor market for the first time, and also compared to people at older age, changes work more often as it is at stage of search for more acceptable options. Many students and school students along with education are engaged in search for job.

The labor force survey showed that the lowest level of unemployment is observed for those with high education level (5.6 percent) and with secondary technical education level (6.5 percent) i.e. the more investments in human capital, the less is the risk of getting into the “labor pool” (Figure 4.8). Higher levels of unemployment are recorded among those with incomplete high professional education and which is slightly higher than average level for the country. This is linked to the specific behavior profiles of high schools students (the category is composed mostly of them) who are interested in obtaining work that could be combined with the education process. Low unemployment in the group with complete secondary and elementary general education (9 grades) can be explained by its age composition. In this group the prevailing people aged 15-19 years, they have not graduated yet the general, and have not managed yet to receive elementary education, and most do not search for job.

### Figure 4.8: Unemployment by sex and education

(based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012, percent)



Out of the total unemployed only 57 percent have previous work experience. For these the main reasons for losing their job are ending of temporary, seasonal work, work on contract basis (43 percent), leave on their own family will (14 percent), dismissal upon their own will (11 percent) and dismissal, staff reduction or enterprise liquidation (14 percent).

91 000 of unemployed or 43 percent of the overall unemployed has not had any work experience. This group of unemployed is mainly composed of the young (40 percent of youths aged 20-24 and 29 percent of youths under 20 years).

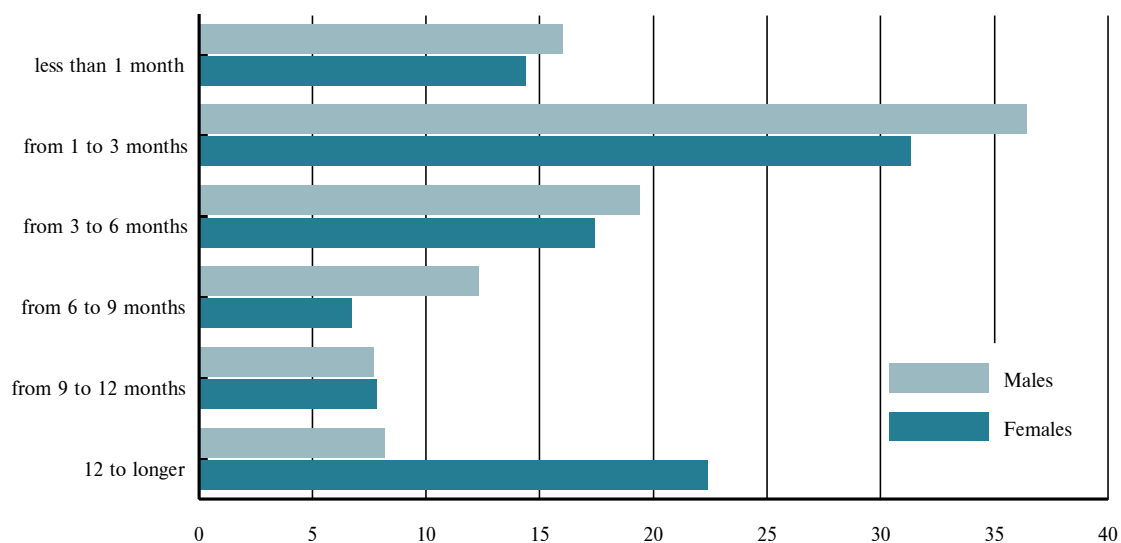
### Long-term unemployment

In 2012, 18 percent of persons were seeking work for more than 12 months, including 15 percent for males and 22 percent for females (Figure 4.9).

In 2012, the average time taken seeking work by unemployed males was 5 months and for females, it was 6 months.

### Figure 4.9. Composition of unemployed by duration of search for a job

(based on data of labor force and households budgets of the IHS in 2012, percent)



The average time seeking work by the unemployed is on average 5 months and shows significant differences between age groups. Young people under 20 years were seeking work for less than 5 months and unemployed aged 40-49 - for six months. Over 64 percent of unemployed under 20 years of age were seeking work for no more than 3 months.

The share of those seeking work for over a year is minimal for the age group 55-59 (4 percent) and maximal for the age group 20-24 (over 22 percent).

### Registered unemployment

According to the data of the Ministry of Youth, Labor and Employment of the Kyrgyz Republic by the end of 2012 the number of unemployed registered and holding official status was 60 400 persons, which is by 1.2 percent less than that by the end of the previous year and by 10.1 percent less compared with the end of 2008 (Figure 4.10).

**Figure 4.10: Number of officially registered unemployed**  
(thousand persons)



The share of women in the overall number of official registered unemployed increased from 50 percent in 2008 up to 51 percent in 2012.

In 2012, the government employment services placed 39 600 persons in jobs, which is by 1 percent less than in 2008. The number placed in jobs for those registered for work has increased from 39 percent to 42 percent for the same period. Of the overall unemployed, 7.4 percent were placed in newly created jobs, which were established by micro-crediting program. Majority of citizens found jobs in the sector of communal and personal services (17.6 percent), agriculture (17.1 percent), trade, vehicle repairs, repairs of communal and house use commodities (12 percent) and construction (8.8 percent).

The number of vacancies notified by enterprises in 2012 was 7 100. This is by 15.8 percent higher than that of 2008. 93.7 percent of the total number of notifications was from the non-public sector (75.1 percent in 2008).

In 2012, 7 000 persons out of those who applied searching for job underwent professional training, 73.7 percent out of them were without professional training before, 26.3 percent underwent retraining and professional upgrading. Approximately 87 percent of those who underwent retraining found the job.



## Chapter 5. Living standard of population

### Poverty

- Significant political and economic reforms have affected not only the national economy but also, importantly, the living standard of population. Many people have found themselves in the category of the poor (Page 66).
- Following results of the integrated household budget sample survey the poverty level by expenditure increased from 31.7 percent in 2008 up to 38.0 percent in 2012 (Page 66).
- In 2012, every twenty third citizen lived under conditions of extreme poverty in the country. Poverty still continues to be predominant in rural area – about three fourth of the poor population lives in rural areas (Figure 5.1).
- The level of inequality in the distribution of cash income between the richest and the poorest quintile groups of the population was 9.1 times in 2012 (Table 5.1).

### Micro-credits

- There are 3 large micro-credit organizations, 188 credit unions and 387 micro-credit companies and agencies that provide micro-credits for the general population (Page 72).
- Women comprise the prevailing part of micro-credit recipients over the last five years, on average over 73 percent (Page 73).
- Over the last five years significant part of borrowers used the received funds mainly for business development in trading and public catering, as well as in agriculture (Page 73).

### Salaries

- In 2012, actual salaries increased 1.4 times comparing with 2008 at 2 times growth of average nominal salary per month (Figure 5.11).
- In 2012, average monthly salary of employees of enterprises and institutions amounted to 10 726 Som (288.2 US Dollars), which is by 2.2 times higher than the minimal consumer budget for the able-bodied population (Page 74).
- In 2012, salaries of females by all types of economic activity were over three fourth of salaries of males (Table 5.4).

### Prices and tariffs

- In 2012, overall prices and tariffs for consumer goods and services increased by 7.5 percent comparing with December, 2011 (Page 77).
- Over the five years overall consumer prices (tariffs) increased 1.7 times; the highest increase was observed for non-food products (the price of which increased by 1.8 times) and services for the population (the price of which increased twice) (Figure 5.14).

## Poverty

Transition to market economy resulted substantial changes in social and economic areas. Significant political and economic reforms have affected not only the national economy but also, importantly, the living standard of population. People forced out of the labor market and the state economy had been losing their guaranteed jobs and sustainable source of income. Many people have found themselves in the category of the poor. Therefore one of the priorities of the modern social policy of the state is improvement of the living standard of population and poverty overcoming.

### Poverty Level and Extreme Poverty

The main poverty indicator is the share of poor population (poverty level in the country) defined as the share of the population; whose per capita consumption is less than the poverty line. Similarly, the extreme poverty level is defined as the share of the population, whose per capita consumption is less than the extreme poverty level.

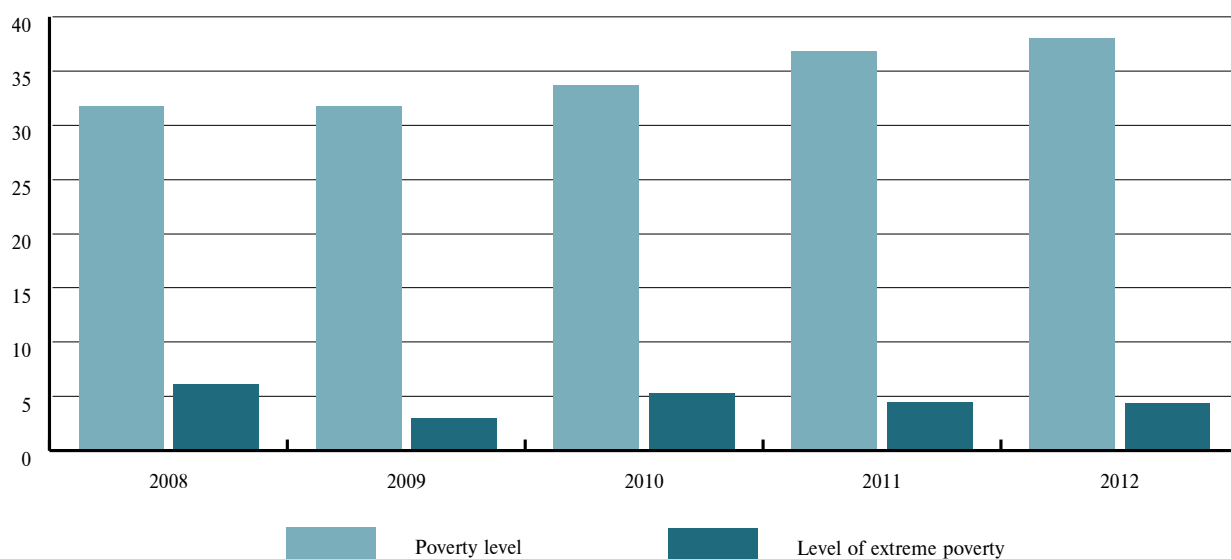
The data obtained through the household sample surveys serves as a basic source of data for these indicators.

To assess the poverty level calculated pursuant to the results of the integrated household budget and labor force sample survey for 2012 was applied as the poverty line. The poverty line was calculated pursuant to the Methodology for determination of the poverty line approved by Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated March 25, 2011, No. 115.

The cost value of the overall poverty line in 2012 was 26 182.00 Som per capita, whereas the value of the overall extreme poverty amounted to 15 434.00 Som.

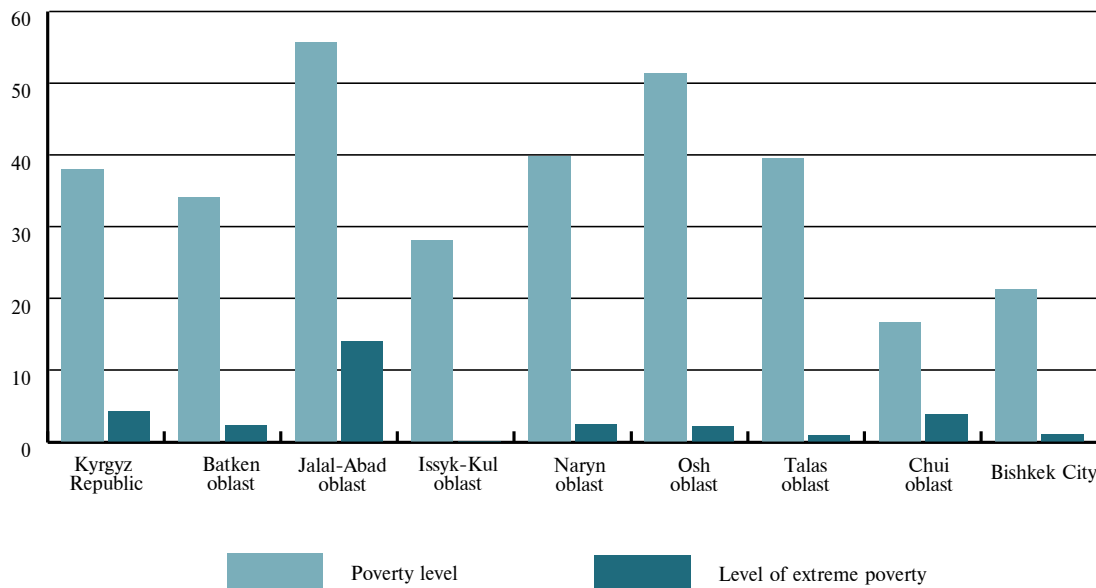
According to the results of the integrated household budget sample survey the poverty level by expenditure increased from 31.7 percent in 2008 up to 38.0 percent in 2012. In 2008 almost every sixteenth citizen of the republic came under the category of the “extremely poor”, whereas in 2012 it was every twenty third evidencing the reduction of the level of extreme poverty (Figure 5.1).

**Figure 5.1: Changes in poverty rates**  
(percent to the total population)



Poverty in the republic still remains a rural phenomenon with over three fourth of the total poor population living in the rural area (Figure 5.2).

**Figure 5.2: Poverty and extreme poverty level by regions as of 2012**  
(percent)



The figure clearly demonstrates that, in 2012, the poverty level and extreme poverty indicators by regions show significant differences. The highest concentrations of the poor live in Jalal-Abad (55.7 percent) and Osh (51.4 percent) oblasts. The wealthiest population lives in the capital city of the republic – in the city of Bishkek and adjacent Chui oblast.

In Jalal-Abad oblast 14.1 percent of the population is in the extreme poor category, which is higher than the average national indicator by 9.7 percentage points. The lowest share of the population in the category of “extremely poor” population (0.1 percent) lives in Issyk-Kul oblast.

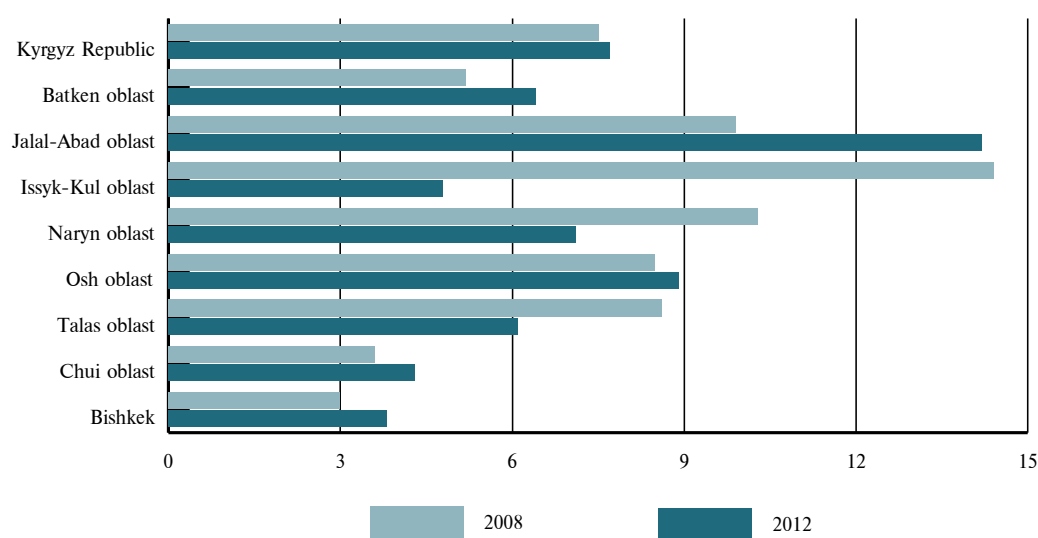
### Depth of Poverty

The poverty depth index shows the ratio of the average consumption deficit of the poor to the poverty line.

Estimation of the poverty depth index permits the identification of differences in the standard of well-being. During 2008-2012 the poverty depth index increased from 7.5 percent up to 7.7 percent. In terms of regions the highest poverty depth indicator in 2012 was observed in Jalal-Abad (14.2 percent), Osh (8.9 percent), and Naryn (7.1 percent) oblasts; the lowest value of the index was for Chui oblast at 4.3 percent and for Bishkek City (3.8 percent) (Figure 5.3).

**Figure 5.3: Poverty depth index by regions**

(percent)



The growth of poverty level in 2012 in many regions of the country comparing with the previous year evidences worsening of the status of the poor and increase of the deficit of funds that ensures the value of consumption at the level of poverty line for the poor.

### Distribution of Cash Income and Gini Coefficient

Distribution of the general amount of cash income by quintile group has been skewed towards the 20 percent of groups with biggest income, which have accounted for approximately half of the total cash income.

As shown in Table 5.1 during 2008-2012 the ratio of cash income between the most and least wealthy groups of the population decreased from 6.2 percent in 2008 to 9.1 percent in 2012.

The Gini coefficient also shows the tendency to non-uniform distribution of incomes. It shows the distribution of the total income of the population between its separate groups and can vary in the range 0 to 1. The smaller the value of this coefficient, the more evenly incomes are distributed.

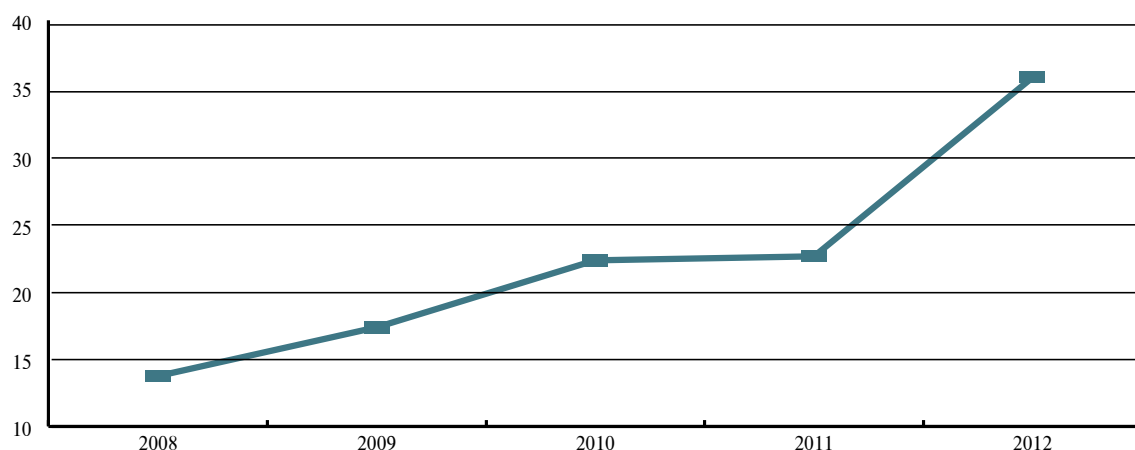
The dynamics of the Gini coefficient shows that non-uniform income distribution has increased in Kyrgyzstan over the last five years. In 2008 this coefficient was at the 0.363 level and in 2012 it reached to 0.420.

**Table 5.1: Income inequality indicators**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Income ratio of the least and the most wealthy groups of the population, times	6,2	6,9	6,9	7,3	9,1
Gini coefficient by incomes	0,363	0,371	0,371	0,382	0,420

Over the last five years the ratio between average monthly single-time benefit and the extreme poverty line has increased by 2.2 times having amounted to 36 percent in 2012 (Figure 5.4).

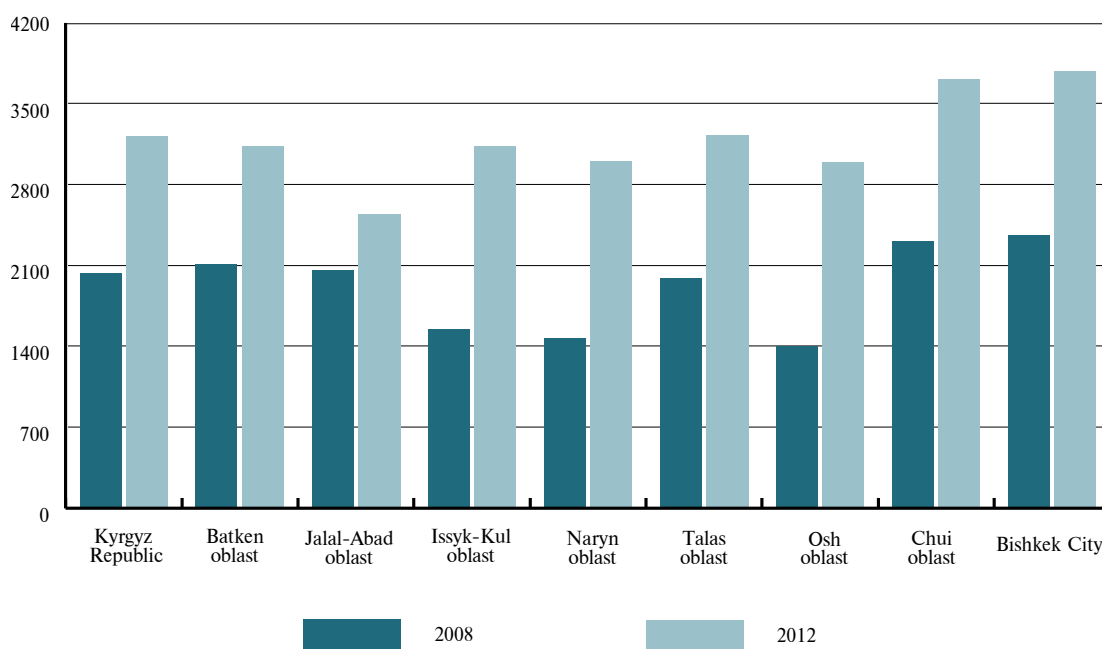
**Figure 5.4: Ratio of average monthly benefit and extreme poverty line**  
(percent)



### Cash Income of the Population

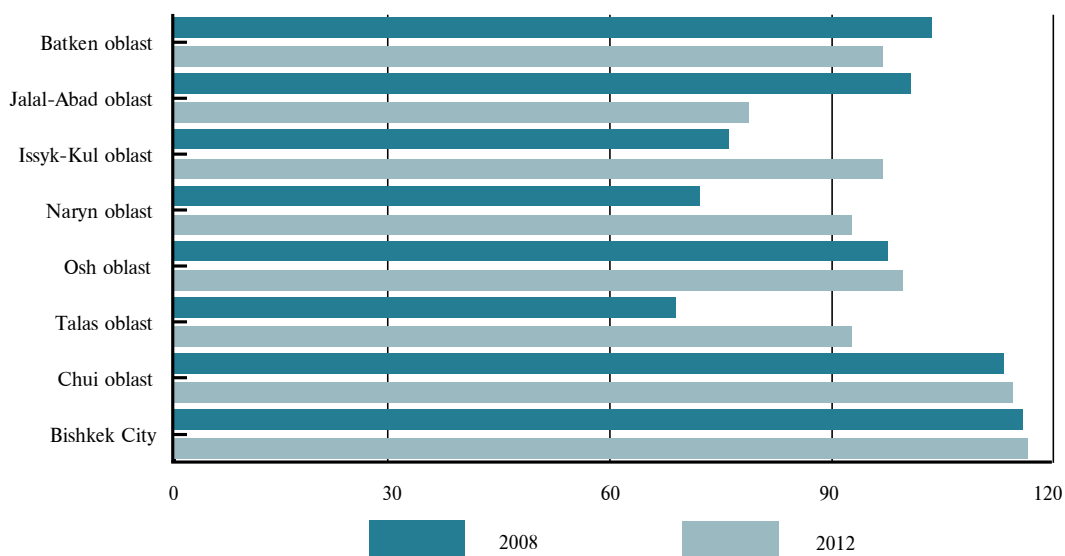
Over the last five years, the nominal cash income of the population has increased 1.6 times. According to the Household Budget Sample Survey data nominal per capita cash incomes in 2012 was 3216 Som per month and this increased by 9.5 percent compared to the previous year. In the urban areas, the cash income of the population exceeded the income of the rural population, on average 1.1 times. Cash incomes also differ significantly by region (Figure 5.5). Thus, the lowest values of the per capita cash income indicator in 2012 was observed in Jalal-Abad oblast (2543 Som), Talas oblast (2992 Som) and Naryn oblast (2994 Som), while the highest values of the indicator was for Issyk-Kul oblast (3130 Som), Batken oblast (3131), Chui oblast (3708 Som per month) and Bishkek City (3772 Som). Over the last five years, the cash incomes per capita increased most in Issyk-Kul oblast, Naryn oblast and Talas oblast (2 times).

**Figure 5.5: Per capita cash income by regions**  
(Soms per month)



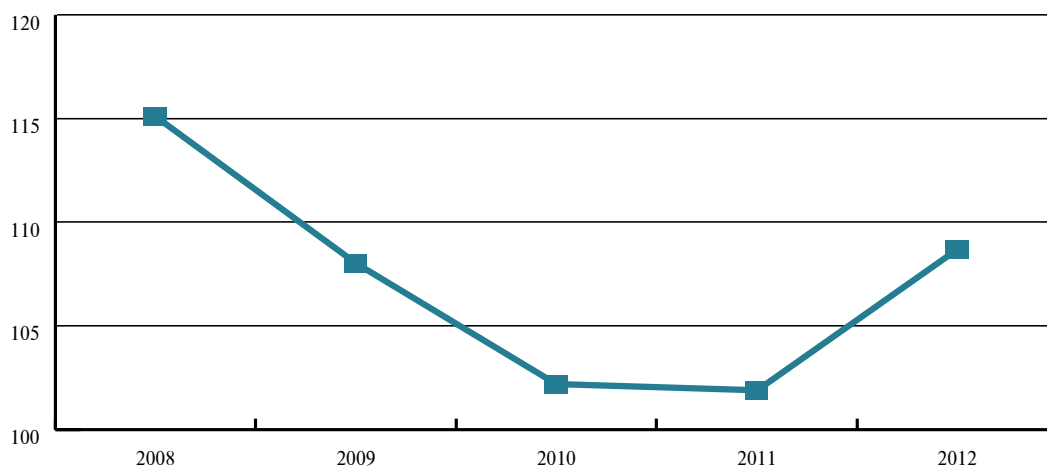
As Figure 5.6 indicates, the changes of incomes per capita by region in relation to the average national level are uneven for the five years. In Bishkek City, incomes the per capita of the population exceeded the national level 17 percent, while in Jalal-Abad oblast this indicator was lower than the national level by 21 percent.

**Figure 5.6: Per capita income by region**  
(percent to average national level)



One of the basic indicators of poverty reduction is the growth of real cash income of the population (taking into account the index of consumer prices). Over the last five years the lowest growth of the real cash income in real terms (about 2 percent) was observed in 2011 compared to the previous year (Figure 5.7). In 2012, real cash income has increased almost by 9 percent.

**Figure 5.7: Real cash income**  
(percent to the previous year)



### Minimal Consumption Budget

Minimal consumption budget is estimated by the estimation of the value of minimal set of food and services equal to the value of the cost of the minimal consumption basket, necessary for human health and vital functions, as well as sums of mandatory payments (taxes).

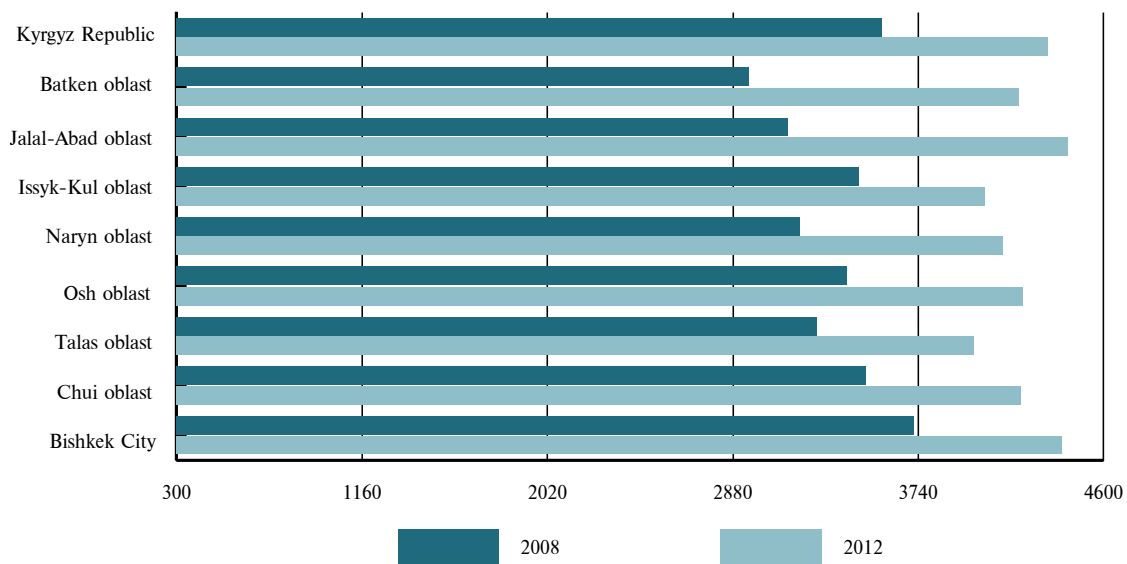
According to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On guaranteed minimal social standards” and Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic “On approval of the structure of minimal

consumption budget for the major social and demographic groups of the population” dated November 6, 2009, No. 694 the National Statistical Committee has estimated the value of the minimal consumption budget. The minimal consumption budget is composed of the value of minimal set of good increased by the fixed share of expenditures for at minimum necessary non-food goods, services and mandatory payments and fees pursuant to the approved structure. The share of food was 65 percent, non-food – 16 percent, services – 17 percent and taxes – 2 percent within the structure of the minimal consumption budget. Calorific value of food basket was 2101 kilocalories, while its chemical composition contains 73 grams of protein and 71 grams of fats.

Average annual value of the minimal consumption budget in 2012 was 4 341.15 Soms per month and decreased by 1.1 percent compared to 2011.

The cost or value of the minimal consumption budget increased elsewhere in the country (Figure 5.8). The highest value of the minimal consumption budget in 2012 was in Jalal-Abad oblast (4433 Soms), which exceeded the average national indicator by 2.1 percent; the lower value (3999 Soms) was observed in Talas oblast and was lower than the average national indicator by 7.9 percent.

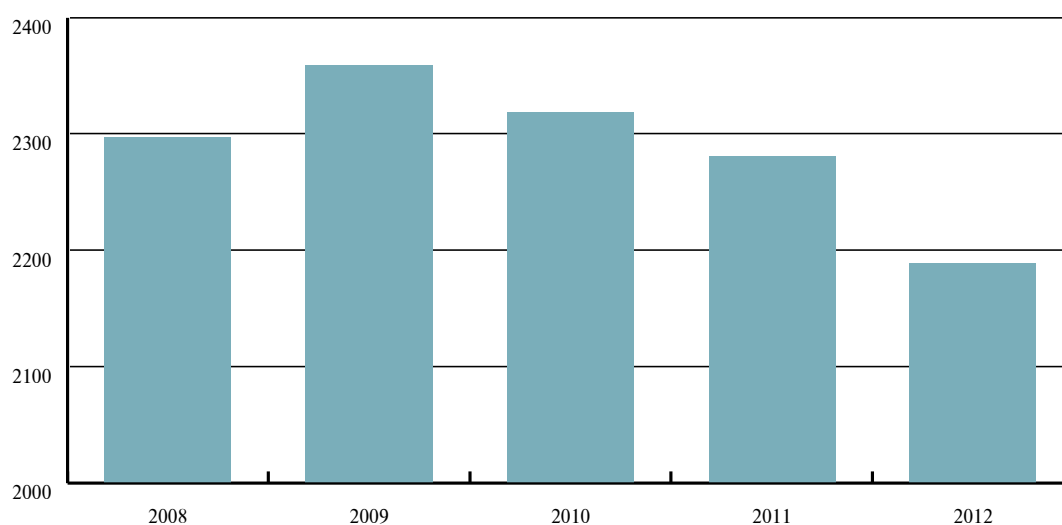
**Figure 5.8: Minimal consumer budget**  
(average per capita, soms per month)



### Calorie Value of Food

In 2012, the population’s average calorific value of food in the republic was 2189 kilocalories, which is by 4 percent higher than the norm recommended by the World Health Organization (2100 kilocalories per day) for countries in transition period and norms approved by Jogorku Kenesh (2101 kilocalories per day). Over the last five-year term the average calorific content of food decreased by 4.7 percent and compared to 2011, reduced by 4 percent (Figure 5.9).

**Figure 5.9: Calorie value of food**  
(average per capita, kilocalories per day)



## Micro-credits

During the last five years micro-credit organizations have been playing a significant role in granting credits to individuals of the country. In 2012 3 large micro-credit organizations, 188 credit unions and 387 micro-credit companies and agencies provided micro-credits to the population.

Funding for micro-credit activity comes from two principal sources: the owned funds of enterprises, the share of which within the total volume of micro-credits in 2012 amounted to 38 percent and borrowed funds amounted to 62 percent.

During the last five years the tendency toward increase of the volume of micro-credits to the population and the number of borrowers have been noted. In 2012 the volume of granted micro-credits reached 23357 mln. Som having increased 2.3 times comparing with 2008. The number of individuals that have been provided with micro-credits during the same period has increased 1.7 times and amounted to 528 700 people (Table 5.2).

**Table 5.2: Micro-crediting of the population**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Recipients of micro-credits:					
1000, people	311,1	412,3	484,9	579,7	528,7
in percent against the previous year	165,3	132,5	117,6	119,5	91,2
Micro-credits provided:					
mln. Som	10206,5	11821,3	15430,6	22755,4	23357,0
in percent against the previous year	165,5	115,8	130,5	147,5	102,6

The major share (65 percent) of the total volume of micro-credits provided in 2012 constituted short-term loans provided for a term up to one year.

The majority of recipients (43 percent of total number thereof) received loans in the amount exceeding 50 000 Som.



Women comprised the prevailing part of micro-credits' recipients during five years. Their share was on average over 73 percent of total number of borrowers.

### Distribution of micro-credits by purpose

In 2012, similar to the previous five years the significant part of the borrowers used the funds received mainly for developing business, in the retail trade and services sector or in agriculture.

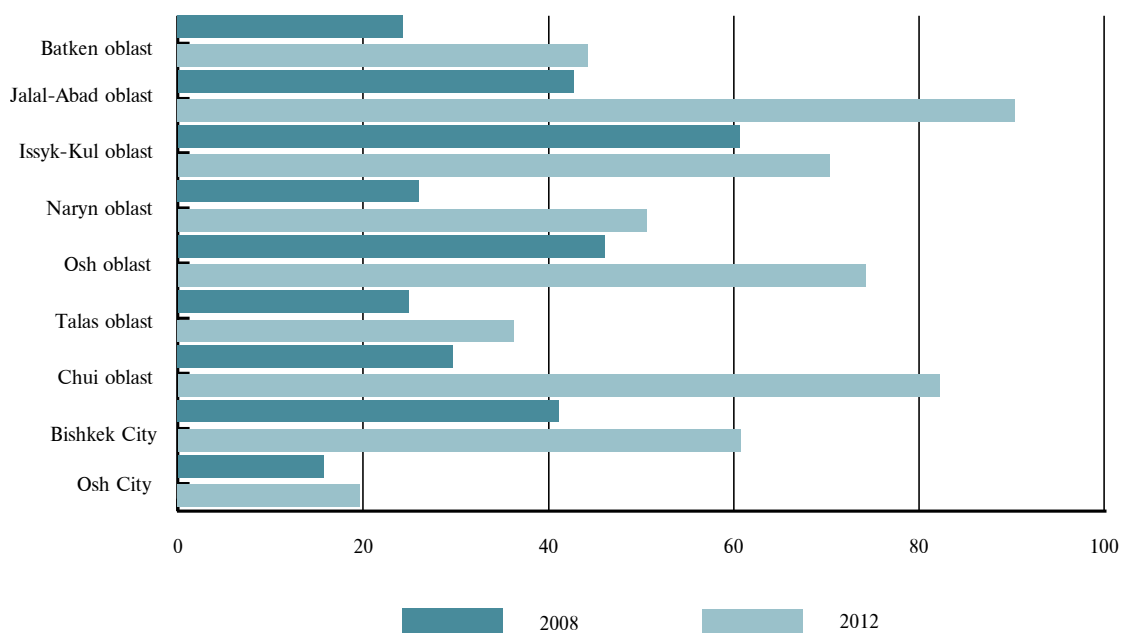
At the same time substantial decrease of the share of funds granted for the development of businesses in trading and public catering from 44 percent in 2008 down to 24 percent in 2012 is observed, whereas for the development of activities in agriculture the share of granted funds increased from 38 percent up to 57 percent for the same period.

The share of micro-credits provided for consumer needs substantially increased, from 7 percent in 2008 up to 12 percent in 2012.

### Distribution of micro-credits by territory

Micro-credit organizations carry out activities throughout the territory of the country. However, the prevailing number of recipients is noted in Jalal-Abad oblast (90 400 persons), Chui oblast (82 200 persons), Osh oblast (74 200 persons), Issyk-Kul oblast (70 300 persons), and in Bishkek City (60 700 persons) (Figure 5.10).

**Figure 5.10: Number of recipients of micro-credits by territory**  
(thousand people)



The level of coverage of the population by micro-crediting has increased for the five-year period from 58 up to 94 people per 1000.

The biggest number of micro-credits' recipients per 1000 people in 2012 was observed in Naryn oblast, Issyk-Kul oblast and Talas oblast.

**Table 5.3: Micro-crediting coverage of the population by territory***(per 1000 people of oblast)*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>58,5</b>	<b>76,6</b>	<b>89,0</b>	<b>105,1</b>	<b>94,3</b>
Batken oblast	57,3	65,5	76,4	96,7	97,7
Jalal-Abad oblast	42,7	68,1	87,2	110,6	84,8
Issyk-Kul oblast	138,8	168,7	186,9	193,5	156,0
Naryn oblast	101,1	123,0	149,9	199,2	190,0
Osh oblast	42,2	60,6	60,1	56,4	63,9
Talas oblast	110,8	132,9	164,5	190,0	153,0
Chui oblast	37,2	64,3	81,3	105,8	99,0
Bishkek City	49,7	51,0	62,1	67,2	68,7
Osh City	61,1	65,9	60,1	111,9	75,9

Alongside the increase of the number of borrowers, the average share of crediting within the total volume of provided micro-credits in the country also increased. For instance, in Naryn oblast it increased from 6.6 percent in 2008 up to 8 percent in 2012; in Batken oblast – from 8.1 up to 9.2 percent, in Chui oblast – from 8.9 percent up to 14.8 percent, respectively.

In 2012, the largest amount of credit per one recipient was observed in Bishkek City (66 400 Som) and in Osh City (48 000 Som), as well as in Batken oblast (48 200 Som). This indicator throughout the country was on average 44 200 Som.

Debts under the micro-credits provided as of January 1, 2013 was 14615.4 mln. Som with major outstanding debts in Bishkek City (18.4 percent), Jalal-Abad oblast (15.4 percent) and Osh oblast.

The level repayment of micro-credits in 2012 amounted to almost 95 percent which is by 1.6 percent lower than in 2008.

## **Wages and salaries**

Wages and salaries are an important indicator of the labor market and living standards of the population. Since 1995, the proportion of wages and salaries has not been the main source of household earnings. This is firstly linked with reduction of the number of employed in the formal sector, *i.e.* receiving the wage. For 71 percent of the population employed in agriculture the main source of funds is income from work at peasant farm and entrepreneurial activity. Moreover, such income item as remittances from foreign countries due to growth of labor migration of the population tends to play a bigger role.

In 2012, wages and salaries have risen in real terms 1.4 times comparing with 2008, while the average monthly nominal wage increased 2 times. The highest growth of average monthly wage was observed in 2008: then it had increased by over than one third comparing with the previous year. In 2012, as a result of deceleration of growth rate of the average monthly nominal wages of employees, it increased only by 15.3 percent comparing with the previous year (Figure 5.11).

In 2012, the average monthly wage was 10 726 Som, or according to the official exchange rate established by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, was 228.2 US Dollars (it was 147.1 US Dollars in 2008).

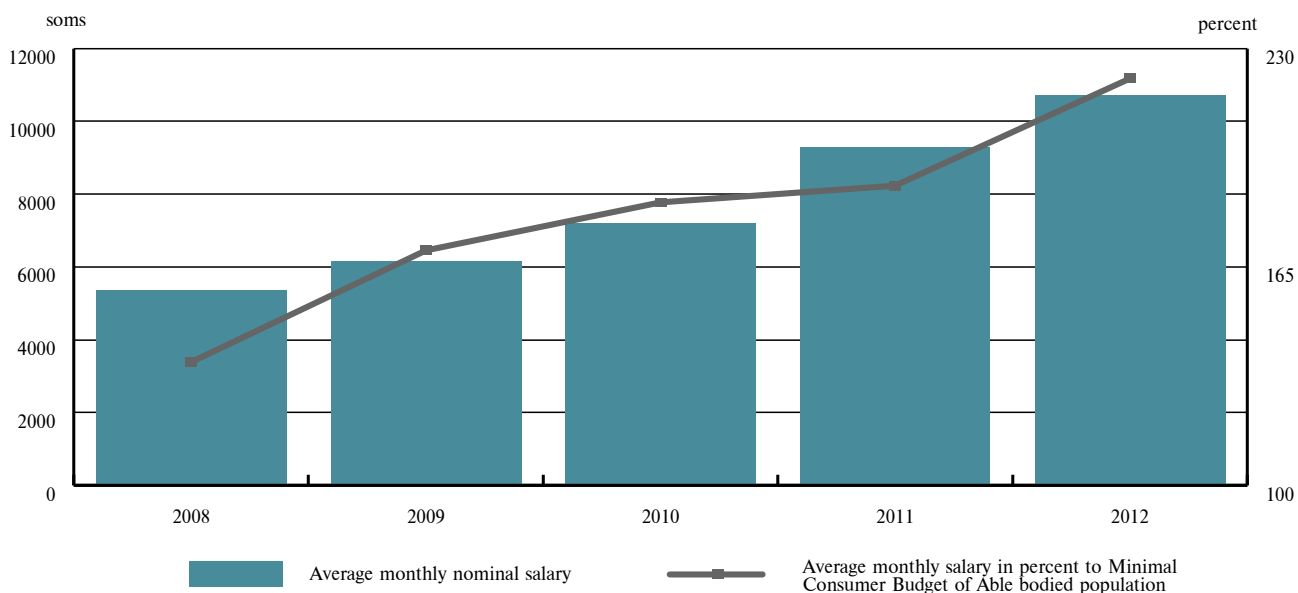
The largest increase in nominal wages and salaries for the last five years was recorded in health care and social services (2.7 times), public service, social and personal service (2.5 times), education (2.3 times), trade, vehicle repairs, domestic and household goods repairs (2.2 times), real estate, lease and service delivery to consumers (1.7 times).

**Figure 5.11: Trends in nominal and real salaries**  
(percent of the previous year)



During the last years increase of wage and salaries against the values of the minimum consumption budget of the working population has been observed. In 2008, this excess amounted to about 37 percent, whereas in 2012 the excess was 2.2 times more (Figure 5.12).

**Figure 5.12: The average monthly salary and minimal consumption budget of the able-bodied population**

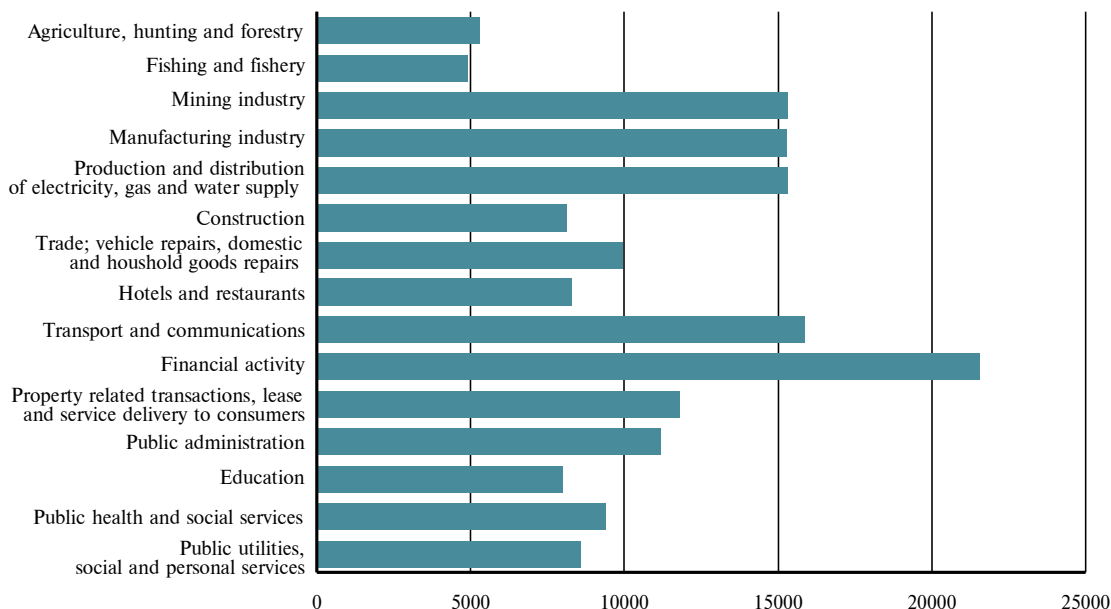


Different economic activities have differently sized wages and salaries (Figure 5.13). In 2012 the financial sector commanded the highest salaries (21 558 Soms). Other activities with higher than average salary levels include transport and communication (15 844 Soms), production and distribution of electrical power, gas and water (15 317 Soms), mining 15 309, manufacturing (15 291 Soms) real estate and service delivery to consumers (11 778 Soms) and public administration (11187 Soms). Despite the increase of the level of wages and salaries in education and public health sector in 2011, the size of wages and salaries are still lower than that in other types of economic activity. This can be explained by the fact that wages and salaries of employees of institutions of

social sector are linked to the capacity of the state budget, since the major part of social sector is funded by it.

In 2012, the lowest level of wages and salaries is noted in the health sector (9402 Soms) and education (7999 Soms) similar to the previous years.

**Figure 5.13: Salaries of staff of enterprises, companies and agencies by economic activities of 2012 (Soms)**



Enterprises and companies submit annual accounts that show the distribution of employees by wages paid, based on a full month of work. According to this data the number of employees with wages of up to 10 minimum wages has fallen, whereas the number of employees with a salary over 10 minimum wages has increased.

During the last five years, the proportion of the wages and salaries of females was over than that of males. In 2008, this proportion was 67.3 and in 2012 it was 74.3 (Table 5.4). This is explained by sectoral composition of the labor force by gender. 74 percent of women work in educational institutions, 81 percent of women work in health sectors, where salaries are low. However, in all sectors, the share of males in administrating positions with high salaries is bigger and number of females is greater among junior positions with low wages or salaries.

**Table 5.4: The average monthly salaries of males and females by economic activities**  
*(based on data of single-time account at enterprises and institutions in November, 2012)*

	Average monthly salary, Soms		Ratio of female to male salaries, %
	female	male	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8700</b>	<b>11716</b>	<b>74,3</b>
of which, by activity:			
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	4727	4880	96,9
Mining industry	13648	17111	79,8
Manufacturing industry	9585	11537	83,1
Electricity, gas and water production & distribution	16817	16950	99,2
Construction	8558	10006	85,5
Trade; vehicle repairs, domestic and household goods repairs	10897	14934	73,0
Hotels and restaurants	10013	10772	92,9
Transport and communications	12781	18279	69,9
Financial activities	19804	25192	78,6
Property related transactions, lease and service delivery to consumers	10650	12759	83,5
Public administration	8196	10650	77,0
Education	7318	8140	89,9
Public health and social services	8888	9853	90,2
Public utilities, social and personal services	7554	8364	90,3

## Prices and tariffs

The level of inflation in 2012 amounted to 7.5 percent, which is by 1.8 percentage points higher than in 2011.

In 2012, prices for food products (excluding alcoholic drinks and tobacco articles) rose by 4.5 percent (by 3.5 percent in 2011). A deterrent factor for increase of prices during the past year was increase of prices for flour by 16.3 percent, bread – 18.4 percent, fruit and vegetables – by 8.6 percent. Prices for fresh meat decreased by 3.1 percent (in 2011, on the contrary, increase was by 27.2 percent).

Prices of non-food products increased in general by 9.8 percent. Similar situation was observed in 2011, but the growth amounted to 9.2 percent. Prices for electrical (household) appliances has increased significantly (by 21.5 percent), shoes (by 18.7 percent), outer clothing (14.6), newspapers and periodical publications (by 13.6 percent), compared to prices of December of previous year.

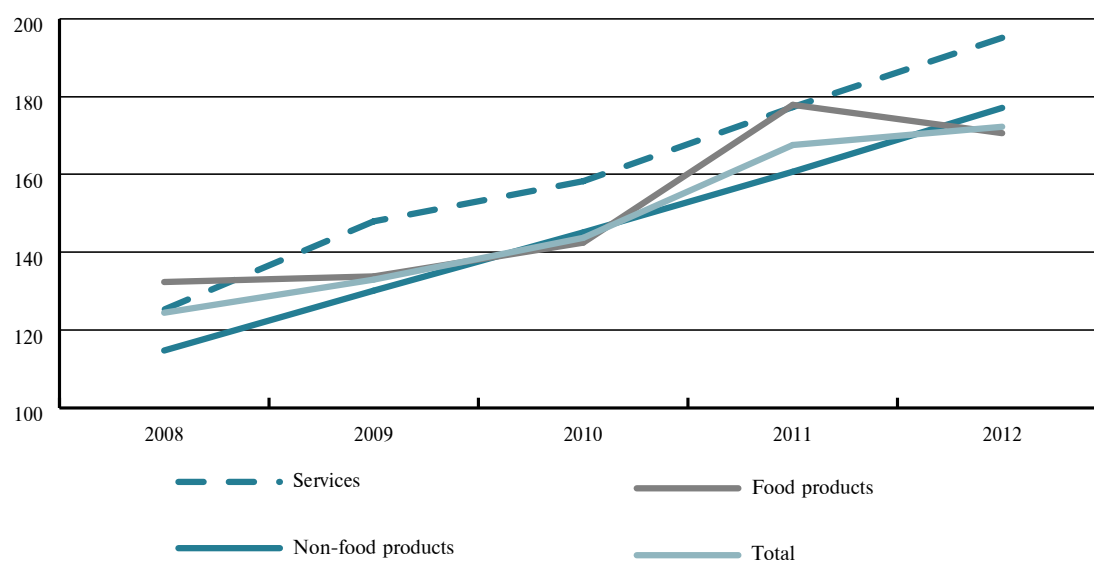
Prices and tariffs for services provided to the population increased by 9.8 percent in 2012 comparing with December, 2011. The highest growth of prices was observed for services of maintenance of living quarters (increase by 26.9 percent), postal services (by 24 percent), shoe repair (by 23.8 percent) and ambulatory services (by 18 percent).

**Table 5.5: Indexes of consumer prices and tariffs**  
(percent)

Years	All goods and services	Including			
		Food products	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco goods	Non-food products	Services
<i>Comparing with December of the past year</i>					
2008	120,0	120,9	113,0	116,0	134,4
2009	100,0	92,6	105,2	110,4	104,4
2010	119,2	127,0	112,9	114,2	111,9
2011	105,7	103,5	109,8	109,2	111,1
2012	107,5	104,5	110,2	109,8	109,8
<i>Comparing with the past year</i>					
2008	124,5	132,3	114,9	114,8	125,2
2009	106,8	101,1	107,6	113,4	118,1
2010	108,0	106,5	107,8	111,4	107,2
2011	116,6	125,0	111,4	110,7	111,6
2012	102,8	95,9	109,5	110,1	110,2

During the last five years overall consumer prices and tariffs increased 1.7 times; the highest increase was observed in service delivery to consumers: the prices almost doubled. At the same time, alcoholic beverages and tobacco goods increased by 1.6 times, food products by 1.7 times and non-food products by 1.8 times (Figure 5.14).

**Figure 5.14: Changes in consumer prices and tariffs**  
(2007=100)



### Prices of selected food products

As is shown at the Table 5.6 that reflects the dynamics of average prices for specific food products, consistent growth of these prices have been observed during five years, except for flour and bread. In 2009, prices for flour and bread decreased comparing with 2008, in 2010 for butter and potato, and in 2012 for butter, flour, potato and granulated sugar.

**Table 5.6: Average prices for selected food products**  
(Soms per kilogram)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Boiled sausage	173,03	192,92	199,51	228,66	243,12
Cheese, hard	295,72	305,60	309,63	340,86	353,46
Margarine	73,29	86,03	87,34	101,86	113,46
Butter	275,36	285,28	284,48	312,80	298,82
Eggs, ten	54,82	57,84	59,67	66,02	68,15
Black tea, 100 gr.	25,43	31,44	35,34	40,59	42,17
1 <sup>st</sup> grade flour	27,86	21,06	21,41	30,47	26,68
Granulated sugar	32,31	39,50	52,16	62,17	51,35
1 <sup>st</sup> grade bread	31,46	30,05	30,36	37,51	38,17
Potato	16,32	17,89	16,24	21,48	17,01
Fresh milk <sup>1</sup> , l	30,58	30,29	29,82	26,95	29,69

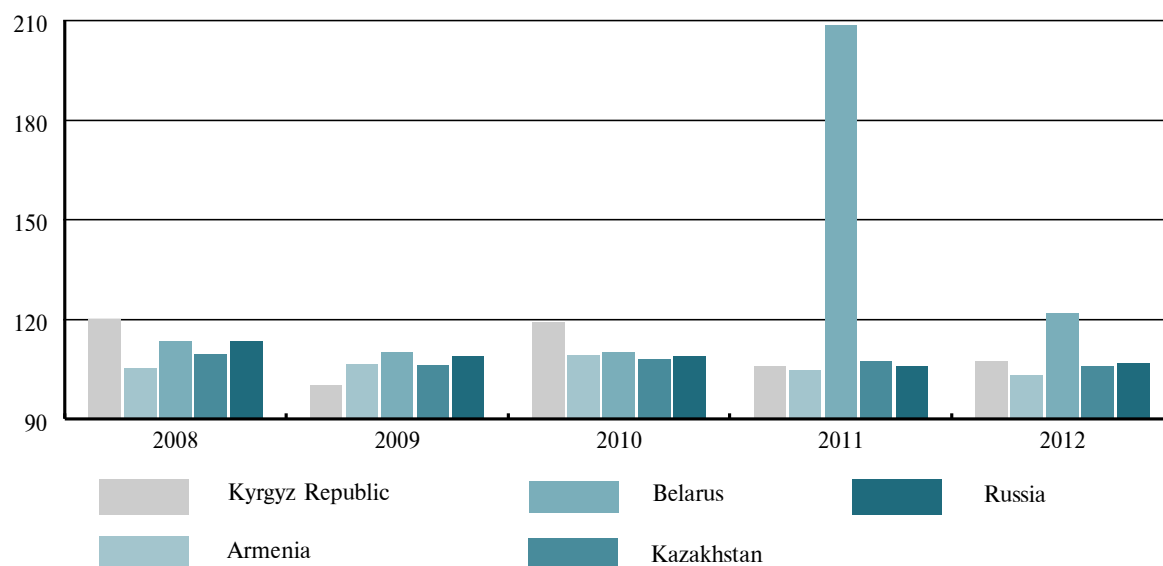
<sup>1</sup> Starting from 2011 non-pasteurized loose milk

### Price changes in the Kyrgyz Republic and selected CIS countries

No clear trends show in the growth rates of prices at consumer markets for all goods and services in all CIS countries within the last five years (Figure 5.15). The highest growth of prices per year was observed in the Kyrgyz Republic (20.0 percent), Kazakhstan (9.5 percent) and Russia (13.5 percent) in 2008, whereas in Armenia the growth of prices comprised 9.4 percent in 2010, and in Belarus in 2011 comprised 108.7 percent.

In 2012, the highest growth of consumer prices and tariffs among CIS countries was observed in Belarus (21.8 percent) and the least in Armenia (3.2 percent).

**Figure 5.15: Index of consumer prices in selected CIS countries**  
(percent as of December of the previous year)



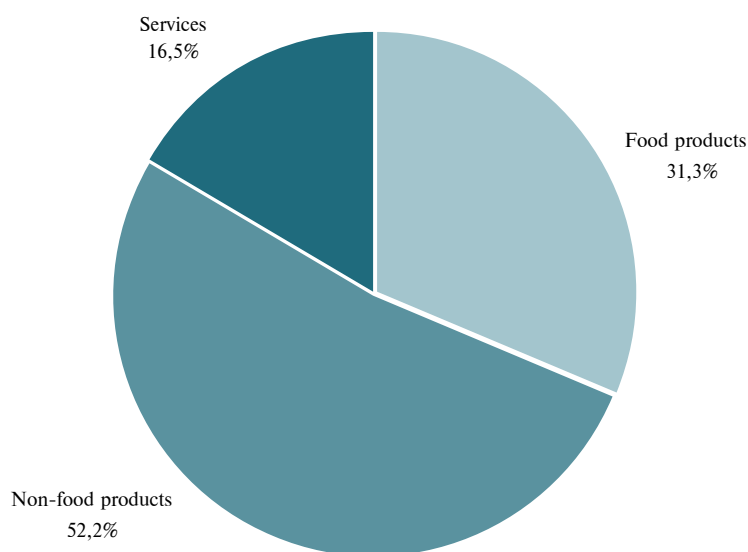
The index of consumer prices is one of the most important indicators that describe the level of inflation in consumer sector. It measures the ratio of the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services in current prices and its cost in prices of the previous (basic) period. The level and dynamics of prices of specific types of goods and services are being observed. Data about prices are collected on a weekly basis (on a monthly basis with respect to the durable goods and services provided to the population at a strictly fixed price). Not less than 45 000 of price quotations are collected during a

month. The actual selling price of goods freely sold (without consideration of goods sold under preferential terms or at discount) and paid in cash is recorded. The price includes VAT, excise tax and other indirect taxes.

The system of calculating the index of consumer prices in the Kyrgyz Republic is based on international standards with consideration of specifics of the economy development.

For calculating the index of consumer prices in 2012 a consumer basket of 370 goods and services was used. There were 116 food products (with consideration of alcoholic drinks and tobacco goods), 193 non-food products and 61 categories of services (Figure 5.16).

**Figure 5.16: Consumption set of goods and services for calculation of ICP**



Purchasing prices are registered in 7 oblast administrative centers and capital city of the country. The scope of reported items is defined randomly, and the sizes of samples are over 1 400 trade and service delivery enterprises. Out of overall set of goods only mostly purchased ones are selected. Change of their prices must be representative for the set of similar goods (services), and the prices and tariffs of selected types must be accessible for surveying. When developing the ICP for aggregation (integration) the system of weights is used, which is calculated based on data of actual expenditures of all household categories for the past year.

The index is calculated using the Laspreyres formula and the aggregation is carried out with the use of Classification of individual consumption by purpose (CICP).



## Chapter 6. Gross Domestic Product and the State Budget

### Gross Domestic Product

- The Gross Domestic Product in 2012 was 310.5 bln. Soms; per capita it was 58 000 Soms (Page 82).
- The average annual growth rate at constant prices (2008-2012) was 3.3 percent (Page 82).
- The share of services in composition of GDP has been increasing (Figure 6.2).

### State Budget

- In 2012, state budget revenues totaled 87007.1 mln. Soms, having increased 1.9 times compared to 2008 (Page 84). The share of state budget revenues in GDP increased by 3.2 percent points and comprised 28 percent compared to 2008.
- The main source of budget revenues are tax revenues: their share in overall revenues in 2012 was 73.5 percent (Figure 6.4).
- State budget expenditures in 2012 was 107240.4 mln. Som, having increased the 2008 level 2.4 times. The share of budget expenditure against GDP increased from 24.0 percent in 2008 up to 34.5 percent in 2012 (Page 86).
- On average 55 percent of budget funds has been allocated for funding of social and cultural sectors during the past five years (Page 86).
- Civil servants salaries during the five-year period have comprised 35-39 percent of the budget expenditure (Table 6.3).
- The state budget deficit in 2012 was 20232.3 mln. Som (Table 6.2).

### External debt

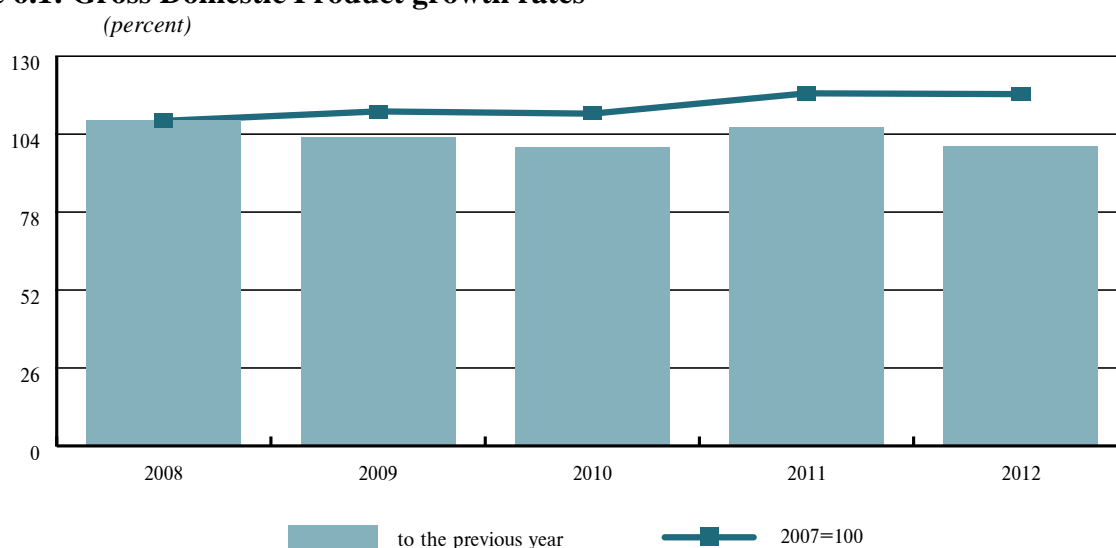
- The external debt of the country as of the end of 2012 was 3031.8 mln. US Dollars and its share in GDP comprised 46.3 percent (Table 6.4).

## Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the most important indicator describing the outcome of activities of economic residents. It represents the value of goods and services produced in the economy for consumption, savings, investments and exports. In 2012, GDP at current market prices was 310.5 bln. Som compared to 118.0 bln. Som in 2008, GDP per capita was 58 000 and 37 000 Som, accordingly.

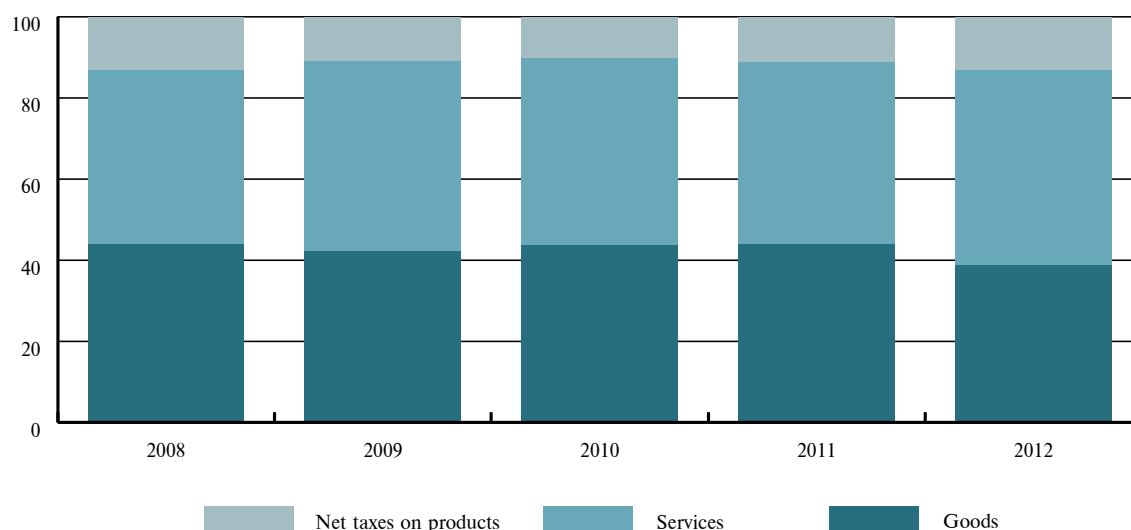
Over the five year period GDP at current market prices showed 17.5 percent, having been increased by 3.3 percent per year on average (Figure 6.1). Per capita GDP growth was 11.0 percent over the five years or annual average increase by 2.1 percent.

**Figure 6.1: Gross Domestic Product growth rates**



There have been some interesting changes to the composition of GDP over this period. Thus, the share of services in GDP compared to 2008 increased by 5.0 percent and totaled 48.0 percent (Figure 6.2). The main increase was observed in education by 1.8 percent (in 2008-2010, its share was stable, comprising 4.2-4.4 percent on average, but in 2012 reached 6.0 percent), in health care by 1.4 percent (2.1-2.6 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively). At the same time, the share of trade, repair of automobiles, articles of personal use slightly decreased (by 0.4 percent). The share of production good declined by 5 percent, comprising 38.9 percent to GDP composition. The gross added value of agriculture, which in 2012 was 16.7 percent of GDP, fell by 6.8 percent compared to 2008, whereas the share of manufacturing sector increased from 15.1 percent in 2008 up to 22.5 percent in 2011 (by 7.4 percent), and declined to 15.7 percent.

**Figure 6.2: Composition of GDP produced**  
(percent to GDP)



The income based estimates of the Gross Domestic Product comprises the sum of household and public expenditures for consumption, gross accumulation of capital assets, changing reserves of material turnover funds and net (except for imports) exports of goods and services.

As for the composition of GDP based on incomes, there was an increase from 91.2 to 94.6 in the share of expenditures of households for final consumption during the period from 2008 till 2012, respectively. Along with it, the share of export of goods and services during this period has decreased by 9.1 percent (Table 6.1).

**Table 6.1: Composition of GDP by type of expenditure in current prices**  
(percent)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Final consumption	110,1	96,7	102,7	101,6	115,9
Individual consumption	101,5	87,0	93,0	93,6	107,0
Collective consumption	8,6	9,7	9,7	8,0	8,9
Gross capital formation	29,0	27,3	27,4	25,5	35,0
Net exports of goods and services	-39,1	-24,0	-30,1	-27,1	-50,9
Exports	53,5	54,7	51,6	54,5	44,4
Imports	-92,6	-78,7	-81,7	-81,6	-95,3

In 2012, the share of final consumption was 115.9 percent of GDP. In the composition of actual consumption of households<sup>1</sup> the share of non-marketed services such as education, healthcare, social security and etc., delivered by public and non-commercial organizations that serve households (in-kind social transfers) rose by 1.5 percent compared to 2008, and amounted to 11.6 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Including consumption goods and services, purchased by households using current expenditures and received free of charge from government and non-commercial organizations that serve households.

## State budget

The main objective of the budget policy of the Kyrgyz Republic has been to secure full and timely collection of tax and non-tax incomes as public revenues, and to secure prioritized funding of social expenditures (education, health care and social protection) and “secured” budget items from the public budget. These “secured” budget items cover public sector salaries, payments to the Social Fund and expenses for procuring goods and services such as medicines, food products, social benefits and privileges to poor families and mothers with children under 18 months old, ad hoc benefit at child birth, pensions to military servants and women with more than 4 children, extra benefits to disabled for special deserves, compensations to pensioners for electric power and other privileges.

### Public revenues

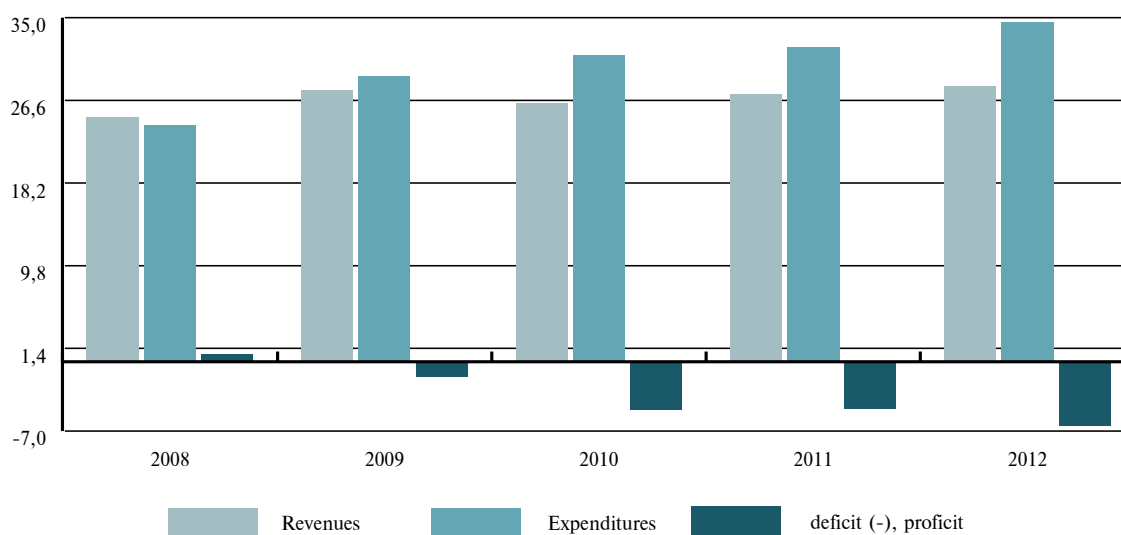
According to data from the Central Treasury of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic, the total state budget revenues collected in 2012 was 87007.1 mln. Som (Table 6.2). Revenues increased 1.9 times compared to 2008.

**Table 6.2: State budget<sup>1</sup>**  
(million Soms)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Revenues	46597,6	55669,4	58013,2	77880,4	87008,1
Expenditures	45032,0	58628,2	68781,2	91544,1	107240,4
Deficit (-), surplus	1565,6	-2958,8	-10768,0	-13663,7	-20232,3

The share of public revenues within the GDP increased by 3.2 percent points and totaled 28 percent compared to 2008 (Figure 6.3).

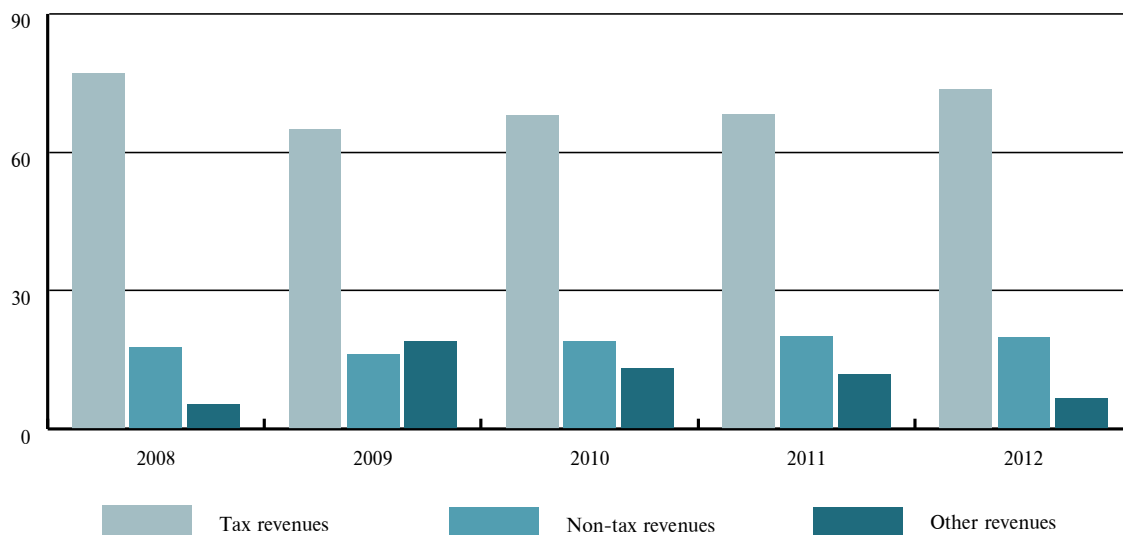
**Figure 6.3: State budget**  
(percent to GDP)



<sup>1</sup>According to IMF Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2001, including incomes from sale and expenditure for purchase of non-financial assets.

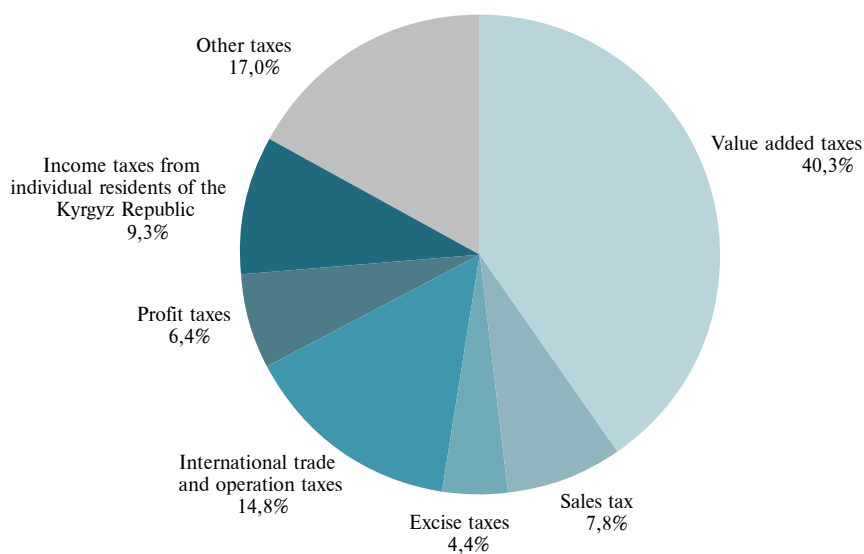
The main source of state budget revenues is tax collection. In 2012, this amounted to 63911.4 mln. Som, which increased by 1.8 times in compared to 2008. However, in the composition of revenues collected in 2012 the share of taxation decreased by 5.4 percent and amounted to 73.5 percent compared to 2008 (Figure 6.4).

**Figure 6.4: State budget revenue**  
(percent to total)



In 2012, similar to the previous years the amount of tax revenues (84% of all taxes) was formed from Value Added Tax, excise tax, sales tax, income and profit taxes, and taxes on international trade and transactions (Figure 6.5).

**Figure 6.5: Composition of tax revenues in 2012**  
(percent to total revenues)



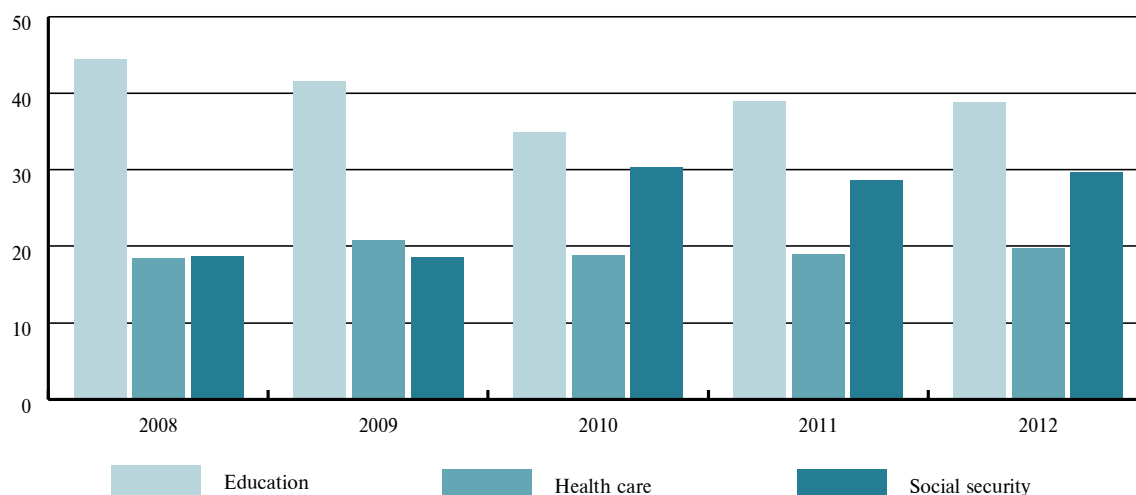
In 2012, non-tax revenues increased 2.1 times compared to 2008 and amounted to 17252.4 mln. Som. The share of non-tax revenues within the general revenues in 2011 was 20.1 percent, and in 2012 it decreased till 19.8 percent (Figure 6.4). The major amount of such payments was collected due to payments for the natural resources' use, provision of paid services (for instance, payments for visits to doctor), dividends from joint-stock companies, interest payments on public loans.

### Public expenditures

In 2012, the expenditure of the state budget was 107240.4 mln. Som, having exceeded the 2008 level 2.4 times (Table 6.2). The share of state budget expenditures against GDP increased from 24,0 percent in 2008 up to 34.5 percent in 2012 (Figure 6.3).

The composition of public expenditures demonstrates the social orientation of state budget policy with expenditures on the social and culture fields. Thus, over the last five year on average 55 percent of expenditures has been addressed to social and cultural fields (education, health care, social protection, housing and communal service, recreation, culture and religion activities). In 2012, funding of social and culture fields reached 58987.8 mln. Som, thus, having been exceeded the 2008 level 2.4 times. Over the five year period, expenditure on the education sector has been the highest component within overall social sector expenditure (Figure 6.6).

**Figure 6.6: State budget expenditure for education, public health and social security**  
(percent to total expenditure in social and culture fields)



In 2012, the share of expenditure for general public services, defense and public safety exceeded the level of 2008 by 1.6 times and comprised 22 642.7 mln. Som. However, during the last four years there was a trend toward decrease of proportion of expenditure on these aims. In 2008, it amounted to 30.9 percent of the overall state budget, whereas in 2012 it was 21.1 percent.

The main part of the public budget is allocated to cover salaries of civil servants (Table 6.3). Over the last five years, these expenditures have increased 2.3 times, however the share thereof within the expenditure has not been the same. In 2008 the share of expenditures for salaries increased up to 38.5 percent, whereas next two subsequent years it decreased down to 34.8 percent. In 2011, the share of such expenditures has increased up to 37.1 percent and in 2012 it was 37.4 percent.

In 2012 the amount of social benefits increased 3.7 times compared to 2008. The highest amount was recorded in 2010, when the share of expenditures for social benefits within the total

expenditures increased by 15.6 percent compared to the previous year. The lowest amount was in 2009, when the share of such expenditures decreased down to 9.2 percent compared to 2008.

Expenditures for non-financial assets in 2012 decreased by 10.6 percent compared to 2008, and the share of the expenditure within the total expenditure was about 6.7 percent. Over the last five years the share of such expenditure decreased from 17.9 percent in 2008 down to 6.7 percent in 2012.

**Table 6.3: State budget by main expenditure item**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Mln. Som</i>					
<b>Expenditures, total</b>	<b>45032,0</b>	<b>58628,2</b>	<b>68781,2</b>	<b>91544,1</b>	<b>107240,4</b>
Salaries	17348,7	21390,6	23941,4	33990,1	40132,8
Social benefits	4470,5	5388,9	10761,5	13890,7	16622,2
Expenditures for utility services, transport	2651,2	3161,5	3549,1	3668,7	4105,7
Subsidies	1477,2	1686,5	1904,7	2392,0	2403,6
Non-financial assets purchase	8069,1	8518,4	7197,8	8944,2	7217,3
<i>As percent of total</i>					
<b>Expenditures, total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Salaries	38,5	36,5	34,8	37,1	37,4
Social benefit	9,9	9,2	15,6	15,2	15,5
Expenditures for utility services, transport	5,9	5,4	5,2	4,0	3,8
Subsidies	3,3	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,2
Non-financial assets purchase	17,9	14,5	10,5	9,8	6,7

### Deficit (-), surplus of state budget funds

Over the last five years execution of the state budget has been characterized by surplus and deficit of funds. The highest budget surplus (1566 mln. Som) was recorded in 2008. The next four subsequent years the state budget executed with a deficit of funds, and it has been growing steadily. In 2009, it was 29 589 mln. Som, whereas by the end of 2012 it increased by 6.8 times and amounted to 202 323 mln. Som (Table 6.2).

### External debt

According to data provided by the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic the external debt outstanding the end of 2012 was 3031.8 mln. USD (Table 6.4). During the last five years the proportion of the external debt to GDP was not the same. In 2008 and 2010 it amounted to 55.9 percent, whereas in 2011 decreased to 45.6 percent. However in 2012, the proportion increased again up to 46.3 percent.

43.2 percent of total external debt was due to banks outside CIS countries; 40.7 percent were debts to international organizations and 16.1 percent were debts to CIS countries. Of total loans granted preferential loans comprised 92.4 percent and non-preferential loans comprised 7.6%

**Table 6.4: External debt**

*(as of the end of the year)*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>External debt:</b>					
Mln. US Dollars	2127,9	2475,5	2615,7	2802,6	3031,8
Percent of GDP	44,6	54,2	55,9	45,6	46,3





## Chapter 7. The health of the population

### Infectious and parasitic diseases

- Immunization programs carried out over the past five years and the implementation of an effective screening system for Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria allowed Kyrgyzstan to obtain certification as a “country free from Poliomyelitis” (Table 7.1).

### Bronchial asthma morbidity

- There were 15 cases per 100 000 of Bronchial Asthma diagnosed for the first time in 2012. This is by 7.1 percent more compared to 2008 (Table 7.2).

### Diabetes morbidity

- There were over 40 000 patients registered in the country with diabetes in 2012, of them 242 were children under 14. New diagnoses numbered 5458 cases and 63 of these were children under 14 (Table 7.5).

### Sexual health

- Decrease of sexually transmitted infections incidence is primarily caused by low percent of visits of the population to the medical institutions, who instead engage in self-treatment or receive anonymous medical treatment (Table 7.6).
- As of the end of 2012 3 641 HIV-infected individuals were registered in the AIDs Republic Center, of them 281 had AIDs (Page 93).

### Health service

- The establishment of a family medicine network in the country has allowed a re-orientation from delivery of costly in-patient health services towards primary care in health institutions that ensure health care with minimum costs (Page 94).
- One fourth of patients receiving treatment in in-patient departments are children under 14 years of age (Table 7.8).

### Health resources

- In 2012, there were 24 doctors and 57 nurses per 10 000 of the population (Table 7.10).
- The implementation of the health reforms on the rational use of health resources has resulted in the number of beds being reduced by over 7 percent over the five years (Table 7.11).

### Health expenditures

- Over the last five years on average 10-11 percent of the state budget expenditure has been allocated to the health sector (Table 7.12).

## Infectious and parasitic diseases

Immunization programs carried out over the past five years and the implementation of an effective screening system for Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria allowed Kyrgyzstan to obtain certification as a “country free from Poliomyelitis” (Table 7.1). Due to the vaccination program for children under 1 year old, the incidence of Viral Hepatitis B per 100 000 decreased by 5.6 percent compared to 2008. In 2012, within the respiratory infections group the meningococcal infection incidence per 100 000 decreased 6 times comparing with 2008, epidemic parotitis decreased by 20.2 percent and flue by 14.8 per cent.

**Table 7.1: Morbidity: number of cases of infectious and parasitic diseases**  
(cases)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Enteric infections</b>					
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid	199	157	110	114	50
Salmonella related infections	554	483	247	260	273
Acute intestine infections	17960	16387	17437	18550	21665
Gastro enteric and colitis disorders caused by determined agents	6854	6913	7927	8602	10444
Bacterial dysentery	2889	1445	1387	1354	1673
<b>Viral Hepatitis</b>					
Viral Hepatitis (including serum)	13213	14189	11153	13252	22226
Hepatitis B	563	585	499	549	565
Hepatitis C	127	125	123	111	127
<b>Respiratory infections</b>					
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping cough	45	291	115	77	63
Measles	17	1	-	226	-
Epidemic parotitis	439	160	395	300	377
Meningococcal infection	33	24	19	20	8
Flue	2282	1906	245	583	2071
Acute respiratory infections	148299	240765	137788	162106	191725
<b>Focal and zoo-anthroponosis infections</b>					
Brucellosis	3834	3629	3977	4412	2296
Pediculosis	321	230	293	137	131
Anthrax	46	11	28	12	6
Malaria	18	4	2	44	3
<b>Parasitic diseases</b>					
Ascariasis	8491	9339	9304	10483	11302
Enterobiasis	17472	17150	15477	11403	11844
Echnicoccosis	812	813	785	926	930

## Bronchial asthma morbidity

There were 15 cases per 100 000 of firstly diagnosed Bronchial Asthma in 2012, which is by 7.1 percent more than that in 2008 (Table 7.2).

Firstly diagnosed Bronchial Asthma means the disease has not been registered before and diagnosed for the first time in the reporting year.

In Batken and Osh oblasts the incidence of Bronchial Asthma was 1.7 times less than that of the national average rates; in Jalal-Abad oblast it was 26.7 percent lower, in Naryn oblast it was 20.0 percent lower, in Issyk-Kul oblast it was 13.3 percent lower and in Osh City it was 6.7 percent lower than the average national rates. This indicator was higher than the average national rate in Bishkek City and Chui oblast it was 1.5 and 1.6 times higher, respectively.

**Table 7.2: Bronchial Asthma morbidity by region**  
(per 100 000 population)

	Patients registered - total					Including with diagnosis made for the first time in life				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>
Batken oblast	177	166	188	141	104	7	13	10	10	9
Jalal-Abad oblast	127	95	107	109	113	7	8	13	9	11
Issyk-Kul oblast	163	158	148	148	161	9	6	9	11	13
Naryn oblast	145	140	161	150	153	12	15	17	11	12
Osh oblast	81	92	71	71	74	11	7	6	6	9
Talas oblast	80	95	101	92	94	8	7	5	6	15
Chui oblast	195	184	182	172	190	25	17	14	13	24
Bishkek City	300	260	261	263	275	23	21	20	22	23
Osh City	116	105	98	113	121	8	12	9	24	14

On average for age group 0-14 7 children per 100 000 suffer from firstly diagnosed Bronchial Asthma. In Bishkek City the incidence of Bronchial Asthma among children of the same age group substantially exceeds the national average rates, where there are 23 children suffering from Bronchial Asthma per 100 000. In Chui and Issyk-Kul oblasts it was 11 children per each oblast. Whereas there are on average 7 teenagers in the country of 15-17 years of age suffering from Bronchial Asthma per 100 000, in Bishkek City this indicator is 41 teenagers. Among the adults of 18 years and older on average 12 people suffer from the Bronchial Asthma in the country, whereas in Chui oblast there were 20 people registered as suffering from Bronchial Asthma in 2012, in Bishkek City and Talas oblast 16 and 13 people were registered as such.

**Table 7.3: Bronchial Asthma morbidity by age groups**  
(persons)

	Patients registered - total					Including those with firstly made diagnosis				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>8463</b>	<b>7996</b>	<b>8053</b>	<b>7899</b>	<b>8318</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>834</b>
Including by ages, y.o.:										
0-14	456	431	384	358	436	100	87	70	77	124
15-17	223	193	226	170	180	38	23	40	31	24
18 and over	7784	7372	7443	7371	7702	572	530	549	554	686

## Diabetes morbidity

Table 7.4 illustrates that the number of patients registered annually with Diabetes per 100 000 has been increasing, while the number of firstly diagnosed patients has increased 1.6 times in 2012 compared to 2008.

Areas where the number of registered patients with a first diagnosis was lower compared to the average national rates were Batken and Osh oblasts – 1.5 times, Issyk-Kul – by 22.7 percent, Talas oblast – by 16.5 percent and Jalal-Abad oblast – by 10.3 percent. Regions, where this indicator was higher were Osh City – 1.8 times, Chui oblast – 1.5 times, Naryn oblast – by 16.5 percent and Bishkek City – by 10.3 percent.

**Table 7.4: Morbidity cases of diabetes by region**  
(per 100 000 population)

	Patients registered - total					Including those with firstly made diagnosis				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>97</b>
Batken oblast	395	519	485	437	467	42	50	51	66	63
Jalal-Abad oblast	387	397	454	498	556	45	51	67	73	87
Issyk-Kul oblast	568	589	619	700	682	69	70	74	72	75
Naryn oblast	340	389	438	498	578	40	61	74	84	113
Osh oblast	303	325	371	436	477	43	45	69	76	69
Talass oblast	376	390	444	485	556	50	68	79	91	81
Chui oblast	682	692	710	762	835	73	82	99	110	142
Bishkek City	1133	1100	1156	1172	1201	87	83	111	102	107
Osh City	760	762	879	1432	1292	76	76	54	179	175

In 2012, in the country over 40 000 patients were registered with Diabetes, of these 242 are children in the under 14 age group. Firstly diagnosed Diabetes was identified in 5 458 cases (186 Insulin dependents) of which 63 were children (62 Insulin dependents) under 14 years of age (Table 7.5). Of total number of registered patients with Diabetes 2 503 persons were Insulin dependents, including 235 children under 14 years of age.

**Table 7.5: Diabetes morbidity by age group**  
(persons)

	Patients registered - total					Including those with firstly made diagnosis				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>29588</b>	<b>31499</b>	<b>34124</b>	<b>38150</b>	<b>40979</b>	<b>3079</b>	<b>3400</b>	<b>4328</b>	<b>4936</b>	<b>5458</b>
Including by ages, y.o.:										
0-14	199	214	209	213	242	48	38	44	46	63
15-17	125	91	89	109	141	15	10	15	9	16
18 and over	29264	31194	33826	37828	40596	3016	3352	4269	4881	5379

## Sexual health

As a result of implementation of the National program that ensured multi-dimensional approach to addressing Sexually Transmitted Infections and to the application of up-to-date treatment methods, there has been a sustainable tendency of general reduction in the number of cases in this group of diseases (Table 7.6). For instance, the morbidity of Syphilis was 14 cases per 100 000 in 2012, which is 1.6 times less than in 2008. Gonorrhea cases have also fallen by 13.3 percent per 100 000. However, because of the self-treatment and treatment in private medical institutions the incidence of Gonorrhea may be underestimated.

**Table 7.6: Number of cases of sexually transmitted diseases**  
(per 100 000 population)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Syphilis	22,2	22,3	16,5	17,0	14,0
Gonorrhea	19,6	15,9	19,0	16,6	17,0
Chlamidiosis	41,3	62,8	58,2	28,1	49,7
Gardnerellosis	192,2	303,8	203,4	95,7	221,4
Trychomoniasis	90,2	122,4	97,5	64,0	74,4

By the end of 2012 3 641 HIV-infected patients were registered at AIDS Republican Center, of whom 281 are AIDS patient. The major channels of HIV-infection remain to be parenteral (injective) channel, the share of which of total number of registered patients as of the end of 2012 was about 65 percent (Table 7.7). The highest concentration of such patients is observed in Chui oblast (21.8 percent of total registered patients), Osh City (12.7 percent), Osh oblast (11.1 percent), Bishkek City (10.7 percent) and Jalal-Abad oblast (5.5 percent). HIV infection is spread mainly among males aged 30-34 (over 23 percent of total registered patients). Among women young women aged 25-29 comprise the highest share within the total registered patients, which was about 24 percent as of the end of 2012.

In 2012, 704 HIV-infected persons were identified, of them 95 had AIDS. There were 204 HIV-infected in Chui oblast, 199 in Osh oblast, 97 in Jalal-Abad oblast, 78 in Bishkek City and 66 in Osh City.

**Table 7.7: Number of HIV-infected and AIDS patients by channels of infection**  
(by the end of the year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Persons</i>					
<b>Number of registered persons, total</b>	<b>1622</b>	<b>2168</b>	<b>2627</b>	<b>3111</b>	<b>3641</b>
Including by ways of infecting:					
Parenteral	1171	1553	1830	2137	2360
Sexual	415	566	728	888	1150
from mother to a child	36	49	69	86	119
<i>In percent of total</i>					
<b>Number of registered persons, total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Including by ways of infecting:					
Parenteral	72,2	71,6	69,7	68,7	64,8
Sexual	25,6	26,1	27,7	28,5	31,6
from mother to a child	2,2	2,3	2,6	2,8	3,3

HIV-infection is spread mainly among persons of reproductive age, where HIV-infection mostly occurs in persons of 25-49 years of age and comprises 65 percent of total number of registered cases.

## Health services

Ongoing health reforms under the framework of Public Guarantees Program have allowed a reduction in the financial burden on the population and an improving accessibility to health services for the socially vulnerable.

The establishment of a family medicine network in the country has also allowed re-orienting from delivery of costly in-patient health service towards primary care by institutions that provide health care with minimum costs.

A co-payment system (*i.e.* contributory system) has been introduced, where the funds of people cashed in for medicines, food and certain health services delivered by health facilities over the level envisaged in the Public Guarantees Program, contributed not only to a reduction in health expenditures funded from the Government, but provides predictability for people as well.

Additionally, in order to maximize access of the socially vulnerably groups to good quality health services starting from 2001 the Fund for Obligatory Health Insurance began the distribution of free-of-charge insurance policies among insured citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic who had no certifying documents.

Table 7.8 illustrates that in 2012 there has been a trend towards increase in the number of patients treated in in-patient departments, notably by 9.6 percent compared to 2008. One fourth of patients are children under 14. Average in-patient stay is 10 days.

**Table 7.8: Hospital care (in-patient care)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of patients obtained treatment in hospital within a year, thous. persons	827,9	866,9	886,6	904,1	907,6
including children aged 0-14	206,9	222,6	228,2	229,0	241,0
Number of discharged patients, thous. Persons	820,5	859,6	879,2	896,4	899,8
Bed-days spent by patients in hospital, mln. bed-days	8,4	8,5	8,6	8,8	8,7
Number of deaths, thous. Persons	7,4	7,3	7,4	7,6	7,8
including children aged 0-14	3,7	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,4
Average length of stay in hospital, days	10	10	10	10	10

The most effective method for prevention of manageable infectious diseases is immune prophylactics, which allows significant decrease in both morbidity and mortality rates for Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Measles. Starting from 1999 the planned country-wide immunization program targeting children under 1 year of age against Viral Hepatitis B, which in future will provide immunity from the most serious forms of Hepatitis (Table 7.9).

**Table 7.9: Number of children obtained preventive vaccination**  
(percent)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Diphtheria (before 1 y.o.)	95,5	95,7	96,5	95,1	96,2
Diphtheria (at 2 y.o.)	98,3	96,4	98,1	97,0	96,3
Whooping cough (before 1 y.o.)	95,3	95,4	96,3	95,0	96,2
Whooping cough (at 2 y.o.)	98,1	92,8	97,9	98,6	95,9
Poliomyelitis (before 1 y.o.)	95,3	95,8	88,4	92,0	94,6
Measles (at 1 y.o.)	99,1	98,9	98,3	97,2	97,7
Epidemic parotitis (at 1 y.o.)	99,1	98,9	98,3	88,7	97,7
Tuberculosis (before 1 y.o.)	98,8	97,9	96,5	97,8	97,7
Viral Hepatitis B	96,5	95,8	96,8	95,1	96,3

## Health sector resources

In 2012, the network of health institutions was represented by 66 family medical centers that employed 587 family group practitioners (FGP), of which 17 FGPs were independent legal entities. During the recent years there is a trend towards reduction of number of FGPs, which aiming at rationale use of financial and human resources were integrated and enlarged. Territorial hospitals and family medicine centers were transformed into the Centers for General Medical Practice.

Alongside with decrease of the number of doctors per 10 000 from 25 doctors in 2008 down to 24 doctors in 2012, the number of nurses for the same period increased from 55 up to 57 (Table 7.10).

**Table 7.10: Number of doctors and nursing personnel**  
(per 10 000 population)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Number of doctors</i>					
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
Batken oblast	14	15	15	15	16
Jalal-Abad oblast	14	14	14	14	14
Issyk-Kul oblast	17	16	15	16	16
Naryn oblast	16	16	15	15	14
Osh oblast	15	15	16	16	16
Talass oblast	16	14	14	14	14
Chui oblast	18	16	16	16	16
Bishkek City	33	32	32	32	31
Osh City	28	27	27	28	29
<i>Number of nursing personnel</i>					
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>
Batken oblast	65	67	68	71	73
Jalal-Abad oblast	52	51	51	53	54
Issyk-Kul oblast	45	44	44	46	46
Naryn oblast	57	60	59	60	59
Osh oblast	57	56	56	58	59
Talass oblast	53	50	49	51	51
Chui oblast	38	37	36	39	38
Bishkek City	38	38	38	40	40
Osh City	54	53	51	56	56

There are 177 medical institutions and hospitals, which has been providing medical treatment to the population and those consist 27 700 beds. The current health reform on the rational use of health sector resources has resulted in a reduction of bed stock by over 7 percent for the last five years (Table 7.11).

**Table 7.11: Number of hospital beds by specialization**  
(per 10 000 population)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>
Of which:					
Therapeutical	8	9	9	9	9
Pediatric <sup>1</sup>	14	14	14	13	13
Surgical	9	9	9	9	9
Oncological	1	1	1	1	1
Gynecological <sup>2</sup>	4	4	3	3	3
With Tuberculosis	8	7	7	7	7
With Infections	4	4	3	3	3
Ophthalmological	1	1	1	1	1
Otorhynolaryngological	1	1	1	1	1
Dermato-venerological	1	1	1	1	1
Psychiatric	4	4	3	3	3
Narcological	1	1	1	1	1
Neurological	2	2	2	2	2
For pregnant and birth deliveries <sup>3</sup>	19	18	18	18	18

<sup>1</sup> Pediatric (somatic) beds have been separated from therapeutical and other beds and encountered for 10,000 children at 014

<sup>2</sup> Beds for gynecological patients have been encountered for 10,000 women

<sup>3</sup> Beds for pregnant and deliverers have been encountered for 10,000 women at 15-49

## Expenditures for health sector

Over the last five years the share of expenditure on the Health sector from the state budget has been between 10-11 percent (Table 7.12). However, on a per capita basis, expenditure on the Health sector has increased during the period under consideration. Funds from the national budget directed towards the Health sector in 2012 were 2076.7 Som per person, while this amount was 2.4 times less in 2008.

**Table 7.12: Expenditures for Health sector**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Expenditures for Health sector<sup>1</sup>:</b>					
1 000 000, Som	4642,5	6289,4	6910,8	9458,9	11645,2
Percent of GDP	2,5	3,1	3,1	3,3	3,8
Percent to total expenditures	10,3	10,7	10,0	10,3	10,9

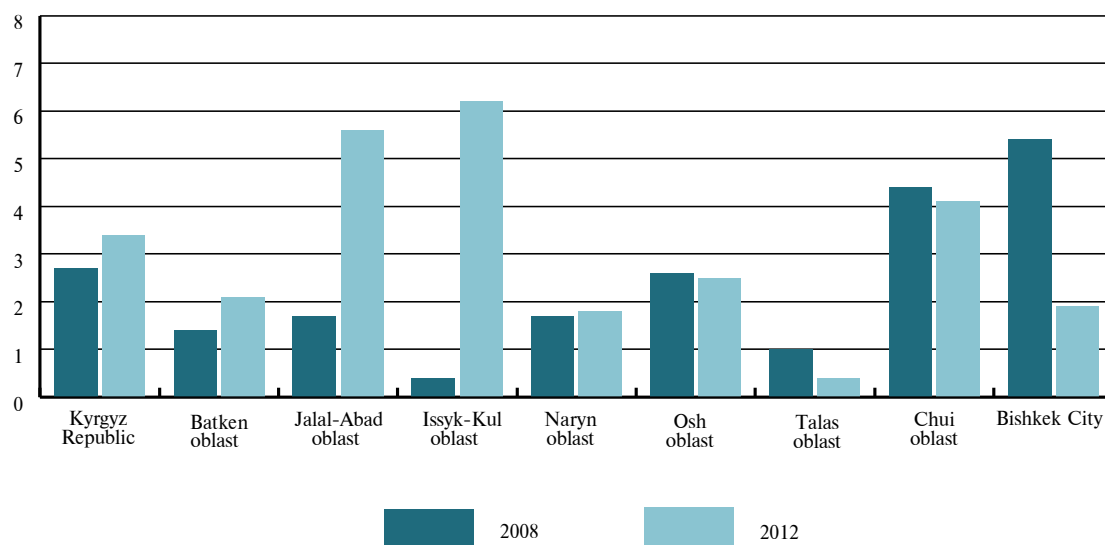
<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to the IMF Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001, including expenditures for acquisition of non-financial assets.



## Access to health services, clean drinking water and sanitation-epidemiological service

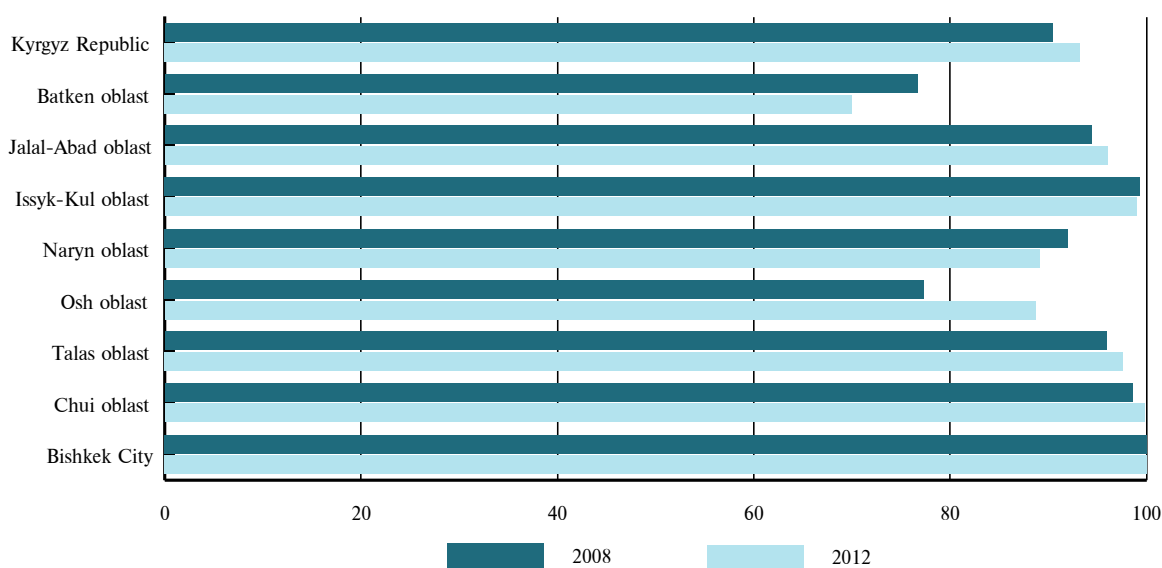
Following the results of the annual integrated households survey conducted by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic there has been a tendency of decrease of the share of population having no access to health care services over the last five years (Figure 7.1). In 2012 3.4 percent of the population did not have access to health services (compared to 2.7 percent in 2008). Main reason for the population not to have full access to health services is the high cost of health services, and in rural area there is one more reason which is remote location of health facilities.

**Figure 7.1: Share of population without access to health services by territories**  
(percent)



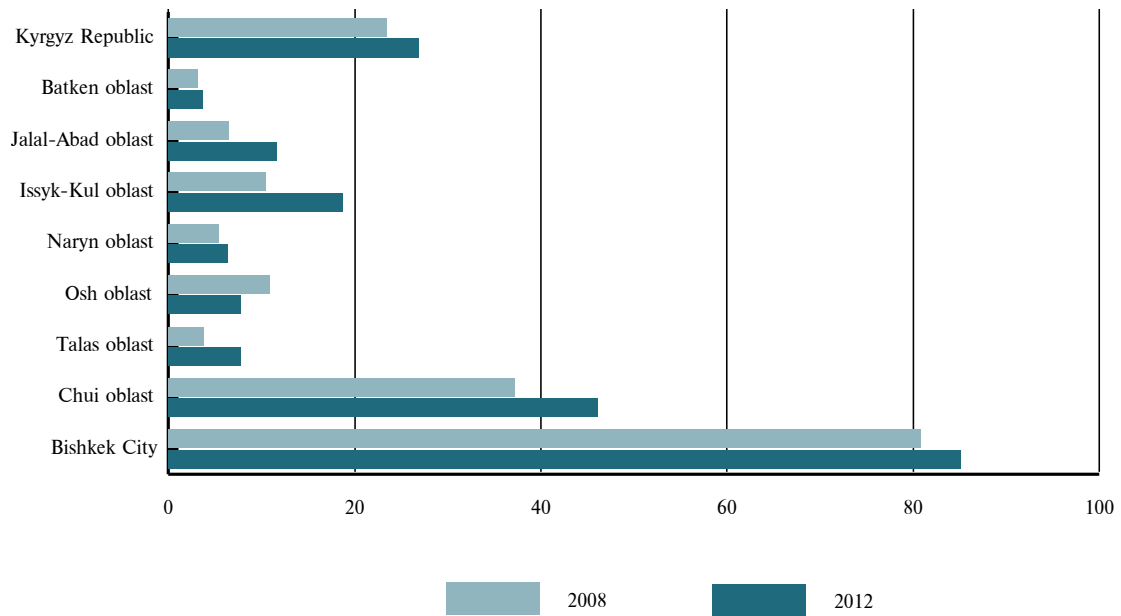
Clean drinking water is one important factor of population health. In 2012, over 93 percent of population had access to clean drinking water (Figure 7.2). By regions the profile of access to clean drinking water is that population in Bishkek City, Chui, Issyk-Kul, Talas, Jalal-Abad oblasts have the widest access to drinking water.

**Figure 7.2: Access to clean drinking water by territories**  
(percent)



As for access of population to adequate sanitation and hygiene conditions countrywide, it is worth noting that despite some increase of this indicator (from 23.5 percent in 2008 up to 26.9 percent in 2012) the overall situation has virtually remained unchanged (Figure 7.3). The least access to such conditions was observed among the population of Batken (3.7 percent), Talas and Osh oblasts (7.8 percent each).

**Figure 7.3: Access to adequate sanitation and hygiene conditions by territories**  
(percent)



## Chapter 8. Social protection

### Social protection and assistance

- In the country about 121 000 families or 343 000 persons are recipients of unified monthly allowances (UMA). Recipients of social benefits number over 71 000 persons and these have increased in the last five years by 17 percent (Table 8.1).

### Disabled children

- As of the end of 2012 there were over 25 000 disabled children under 18 years of age in the country (Table 8.3).

### Pensions

- Over the last five years the share of pensioners of total number of population of Kyrgyzstan amounts on average 11 percent (Page 102).
- There are 3.7 employed persons per pensioner (Table 8.5).

### Institutions for disabled and elderly

- In 2012, there were 1 900 elderly and adult disabled living as residents in 12 boarding houses (Table 8.6).
- There are 388 children in 3 psycho-neurology homes for children (Table 8.6).

### Expenditures for social insurance and protection

- The major share of funds of the Social Fund is paid as pensioners, the share of expenditures of which in 2012 amounted to 77 percent (Table 8.7).
- Over the last five years the share of expenditures for social protection (including subventions to the Social Fund) from the state budget was on average from 10 to 16 percent of the total expenditures (Table 8.8).

## Social protection and public assistance

There were 414 800 beneficiaries of state benefits at the end of 2012. Of these 121 600 families or 343 500 individuals were recipients of the unified monthly allowance, providing vitally important income for needy families with children, and 71 300 individuals were recipients of social benefits provided to people who cannot work or who do not have pension rights and are otherwise determined to be in need. The number of UMA recipients tends to fluctuate, while the number of social fund benefit recipient has grown steadily, having increased by over 17 percent over the last five years (Table 8.1).

**Table 8.1: Number of the population which receive state allowances registered by social protection agencies<sup>1</sup>**  
(as of the end of the year, persons)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Number of beneficiaries – total</b>	<b>422 469</b>	<b>433 907</b>	<b>429 664</b>	<b>447 352</b>	<b>414 796</b>
of which:					
UMA recipients	361 606	370 838	362 068	376 845	343 530
percent of total population	6,8	6,8	6,6	6,8	6,4
Social benefit recipients	60 863	63 069	67 596	70 507	71 266
percent of total population	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3
of which:					
Disabled since childhood	23 009	24 142	25 396	25 835	24 549
Disabled people due to a general disease	2 961	3 224	4 233	4 874	5 299
Due to loss of the supporter (for each disabled family member)	11 858	12 414	13 527	14 023	13 920

<sup>1</sup> Registered by the Ministry of Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic

Over the five year period the size of the social benefit increased 3.4 times, as well as UMA (Table 8.2).

**Table 8.2: Average size of monthly state welfare payment by types**  
(as of the end of the year, Soms)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Average sizes of monthly benefits:					
UMA	135,4	171,7	235,2	303,8	463,5
Social benefit	714,7	826,9	1410,8	1872,2	2403,7
of which:					
Disabled since childhood	782,3	898,4	1471,8	1470,0	2355,0
Disabled people due to a general disease	489,9	569,0	1450,5	1438,7	1421,5
Due to loss of the supporter (for each disabled family member)	497,0	577,0	1040,0	1040,0	1042,0

## Disabled children

The number of recipient disability benefits among children increases every year. According to the medical and social expert committee increase of the number of disabled children of 1<sup>st</sup> disability group results from poor nutrition of children, anemia among mothers, birth of children in families with aggravated heredity due to untimely diagnostics and treatment of diseases and other reasons.

At the end of 2012 there were over 25 000 disabled children under 18 in the country. This constituted 17 percent of the total number of disabled people (Table 8.3). The number of disabled children increased almost by 22 percent compared to 2008. About one sixth of them are children with cerebral spastic infantile paralysis (CSIP). For the recent years on average 3 500 children per year are recognized as disabled for the first time.

The growth of the number of disabled children has resulted mainly from improved diagnostics and identification of disabled children. Poor health of women, including anemia and iodine deficiency, diseases during pregnancy (intra-uterine infections, flu, etc.), as well as poor environmental conditions has resulted in the birth of sick and weakened, under-weighted infants, who either do not survive or become disabled later.

**Table 8.3: Disabled children under 18**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Number of disabled children, persons</b>	<b>20842</b>	<b>21194</b>	<b>22359</b>	<b>23565</b>	<b>25346</b>
Share of disabled children in overall disabled population, as percent	17,3	16,9	16,7	16,5	16,9
Share of disabled children in the total number of the population at corresponding age, as percent	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2

Social benefits are paid to orphans (with no parents), disabled children and children with CSIP, HIV-infected children and children born from HIV/AIDS infected mothers. Average size of the social benefit for disabled children at the end of 2012 was 2992 Soms (Table 8.4). However, the size of social benefit is 81 percent of the size of the subsistence wage per child (3697.8 Soms on average per month in 2012).

**Table 8.4: Average size of disability pensions for disabled children under 18**

*(as of the end of the year, Soms)*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Disability pension	830,2	961,6	1593,0	2993,8	2992,2
Disability pension for children with CSIP	1047,8	1215,1	2011,8	3000,0	3000,0
Allowance for HIV-infected children	778,9	887,5	2011,8	3000,0	3000,0

## Provision of pensions

At the end of 2012, the number of pension recipients registered with the pension agencies (Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic) and other ministries and agencies was 613 000 (Table 8.5). Over the last five years this indicator increased by 7 percent.

The proportion of pensioners in overall population of Kyrgyzstan during the previous five years amounts on average to 11 percent.

Among the pensioners who retired due to old age, about 19 percent are people, who retired before the formal pension age (due to privileges). People in occupations associated with particularly harmful and difficult work conditions have a right for a pension on preferential terms. These include people who participated in the clear up work of the accident at Chernobyl Atomic Power Station, people with hypo-physical nanism (Lilliputians), people who have lived and worked at high altitude (in mountains), women with five or more children and who raised them until the age of eight, mothers of disabled children from childhood, who raised them until eight-year age.

**Table 8.5: Basic indicators of pension provision**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of pension recipients – total (at the end of the year):					
1 000, persons	571	565	575	594	613
in percent of the previous year	107,9	98,9	101,8	103,3	103,2
Number of pensioners per 1000 population, persons	108	104	105	107	113
Number of occupied people per one pensioner, persons	3,9	4,0	3,9	3,8	3,7
Average size of monthly pension, including compensatory payments (at the end of the year):					
Soms	1460,0	2131,0	2886,0	3853,0	4274,1
in percent of the previous year	130,4	146,0	135,4	133,5	110,9
Pensioners cost of living, Soms	3122,19	2926,82	3146,88	3932,23	3858,28
in percent of the previous year	128,2	93,7	107,5	125,0	98,1
Ratio of the average size of monthly pension, in percent:					
To the size of living cost for pensioner	46,8	72,8	91,7	98,0	110,8
To the average size of salary	27,1	34,6	40,1	40,1	38,5
The real size of monthly pensions, in percent of the previous year	106,8	147,8	111,4	126,9	103,7

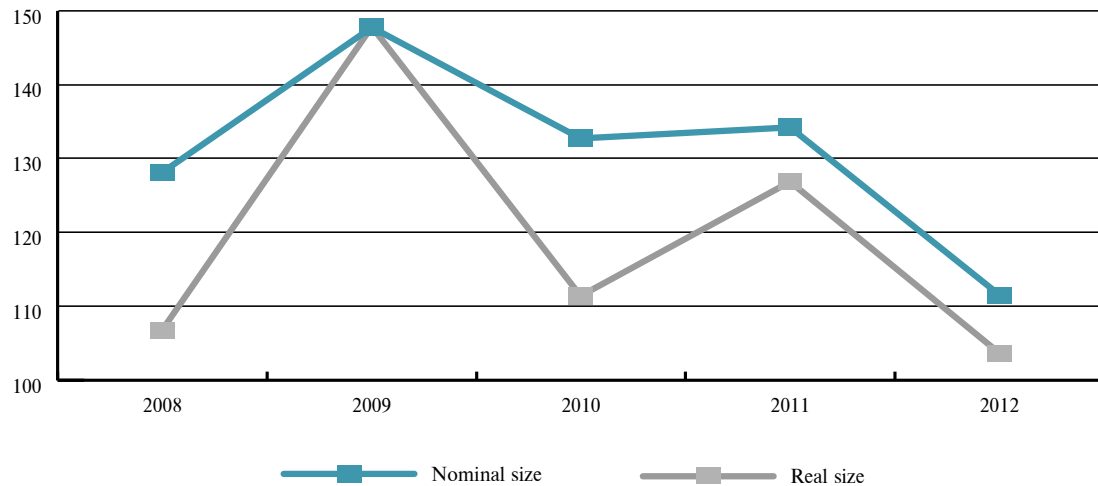
According to the data of the Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic at the end of 2012 the share of working pensioners was about 9 percent of total number of pensioners by age.

As of the end of 2012, the average size of monthly pensions, including compensatory payments for electric power, was 4274 Soms or 111 percent of the living cost of the pensioner, while in 2008 such ratio was 47 percent.

Nevertheless, increase of the nominal pensions according to laws adopted on increasing pension during the recent years under the observed inflation rate has not considerably reduced the difference between real and nominal pensions (Figure 8.1).

**Figure 8.1: Indexes of pension sizes**

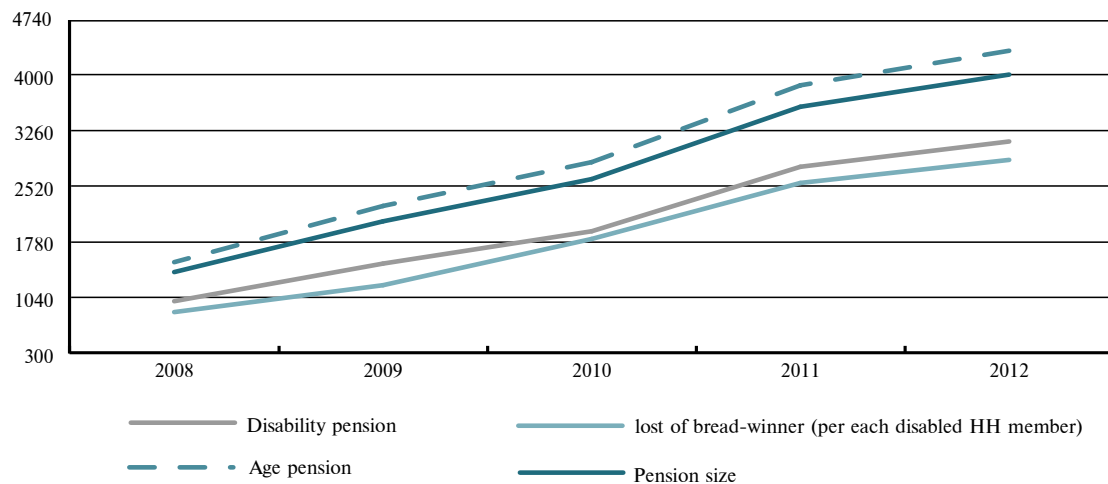
(percent to the previous years)



Over the past five-year period the average size of the pension for the loss of a supporter has increased 3.4 times, the physical disability pension has increased 3.1 times and the average size of the old age pension has increased 2.9 times (Figure 8.2).

**Figure 8.2: Changes in the average sizes of pensions**

(Soms)



Pensions are provided by the state and by the existing Non-governmental pension fund. As of the end of 2012 the number of people participating in the non-governmental pension fund was 444 people having increased by almost 3 percent comparing with 2008. Over half of participants of the non-governmental pension funds are women. The fund's activities are directed at accumulating voluntary pension contributions, the accounting of pension obligations, the allocation of pension assets with the purpose to increase its volume and paying non-governmental pensions to recipients.

### Establishments for disabled and elderly people

Retirement homes and boarding houses in the country are meant for permanent or temporary accommodation of disabled adults and elderly people, as well as for disabled children, who need care, cultural and medical services.

Under the jurisdiction of the Ministry for Social Protection of Population of the Kyrgyz Republic there are 15 boarding houses, including 7 general homes for elderly people and disabled adults, 5 psycho-neurological dispensary – boarding houses for adults and 3 psycho-neurological dispensary – boarding schools for children. Children's psycho-neurologic dispensary – boarding schools are financed by the republican budget. At present, over 2 000 people, including 388 disabled children live in boarding schools and homes (Table 8.6).

**Table 8.6: Boarding houses for disabled and elderly people**  
(as of the end of the year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of retirement houses and boarding schools	14	14	14	15	15
for elderly people and disabled adults	12	11	11	12	12
for disabled children	2	3	3	3	3
Number of people who can be accommodated					
in houses – boarding schools	2750	2550	2530	2814	2854
for elderly people and disabled adults	2382	2082	2062	2349	2390
for disabled children	368	468	468	465	464
Number of people living in retirement homes					
and boarding schools	2354	2085	2072	2311	2336
for elderly people and disabled adults	1981	1701	1670	1903	1948
for disabled children	373	384	402	408	388

## Social insurance and social security expenses

Financing of social insurance and social security in the republic is provided both from the state budget as well as from the funding from the Social Fund.

### Payments from the Social Fund

In 2012, expenditures of the Social Fund (including funding from the state budget) increased 3.5 times compared to 2008. The major part thereof was directed for payment of pensions, the share of which within total volume of expenditures of the Social Fund in 2012, was 77 percent.

**Table 8.7: Social insurance and social security expenditures of the Social Fund**  
(million Soms)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenses, total	9358,5	13414,3	19001,4	25442,5	32800,4
of them pensions	7782,9	11371,1	15336,8	19612,3	25323,6

### Payments from state budget

During the previous five years 10 to 16 percent of all expenses on social insurance and social security expenses were from the state budget (Table 8.8). Considerable growth of expenses for social security occurred in 2010 when the expenses doubled comparing with 2009 and the average share thereof within the total expenses increased by 6.5 percent points.

In 2012, expenses on social security have increased by 22.6 percent compared to 2011 and the share of such expenses to GDP increased by 0.6 percentage point.

**Table 8.8: Social insurance and social security expenditures of state budget**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenses <sup>1</sup> , total					
mln. Soms	4678,8	5599,1	11101,4	14272,3	17498,5
in percent to GDP	2,5	2,8	5,0	5,0	5,6
in percent to total expenses	10,4	9,6	16,1	15,6	16,3

<sup>1</sup>Pursuant to the IMF Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001, including expenditures for acquisition of non-financial assets.



## Chapter 9. Crime and Security

### Types of crimes

- The Criminal Code identified the following categories of crime: crime against individuals; economic crimes; crimes against public security; military crime; and crimes against the state, and etc. (Figure 9.1).

### Types and number of crimes

- The highest crime rate over the last five years was in 2010 and the lowest was in 2012 (Table 9.1).
- The largest categories of crime are thefts, robberies, hooliganism and drug related offences (Table 9.1).

### Serious crimes

- In 2012, 4 100 serious and especially serious crimes were committed in the country, which is by 16.6 percent lower the number of crimes in 2008. The share of serious crime in the total of all reported crimes was about 14 percent (Figure 9.2).

### Weapon related offences

- In 2012, the total number of weapons related crimes increased by 8.3 percent compared to 2008 (Figure 9.3).

### Thefts

- The number of recorded thefts has decreased by 3.6 percent over the last five years, including house-breaking decrease by 2 percent (Table 9.2).
- In 2012, the highest incidence of house-breaking crime was in Bishkek City (over 1 400) and the lowest was in Naryn (49) oblasts (Figure 9.4).

### Drug related offences

- In 2012, about 2 000 drug related offences were registered in the country having increased by 1.5 percent compared to 2008. The major share of these offences (over 63 percent) comprises production, buying and possession of drugs without intention to sell (Table 9.3).

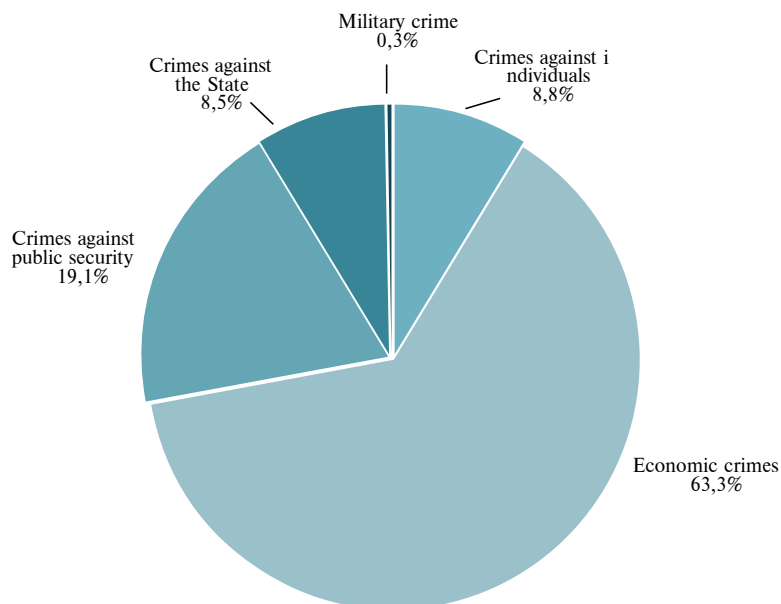
### Number and composition of crime committers

- In 2012, the number of people committing crimes increased compared to 2008. About half of those, who violated the Law, were under 30 years of age, whereas over 7 percent were minors. Women within total number of people committing crimes were slightly over 13 percent (Table 9.5).

## Types of crimes

Information on crime is collected by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic. According to the Criminal Code crimes are divided into the following categories: crime against individuals; economic crimes; crimes against public security; military crime; and crimes against the state (Figure 9.1).

**Figure 9.1: Composition of committed crimes in 2012**  
(percent to total)



The highest number of offences committed, were economic crimes, which accounted for over 63 percent of crimes reported in 2012. This category of offences includes property related crimes and economic crimes. The former includes theft, robbery, fraud, extortion, cattle rustling, and etc. Economic crime includes running illegal business, smuggling, tax evasion and business fraud and etc.

## Types and number of crimes

In 2012 over 28 000 crimes were registered in the country which is by 5.5 percent less than in 2011, and by 2.3 percent than lower in 2008. 717 crimes were committed in 2012 per 100 000 population aged 14 and above. This was by 7 percent lower than in 2011 and by 8.8 percent lower than in 2008.

Thefts are the largest category of crimes reported with the highest share for the last five years (over 39 percent) in 2011. According to the Criminal Code burglary is theft, while robbery is plundering. The share of robberies within the total number of crimes constitutes from 7 to 8 percent. The share of drug related offences has been steadily decreasing until 2010 and amounts to 4.3 percent of total number of crimes. However in 2012 the share of such crimes increased again up to 6.7 percent. The share of cases of hooliganism in 2012 decreased from 9.6 down to 9.0 percent compared to 2008 (Table 9.1).

**Table 9.1: Registered committed crimes by types**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total crimes</b>					
cases	29519	29715	35528	30520	28847
of which - percent	100	100	100	100	100
Pre-mediated murder and murder assault	1,4	1,4	2,6	1,5	1,3
Intentional heavy physical injuries	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,0
Rape and rape assault	1,0	1,0	0,9	1,1	1,1
Banditry	1,2	1,2	1,5	1,6	1,4
Robbery	8,4	7,9	7,9	8,0	7,2
Thefts	38,1	37,0	38,2	39,3	37,6
Drug related offences	6,5	6,4	4,3	6,3	6,7
Hooliganism	9,6	8,7	7,2	7,9	9,0

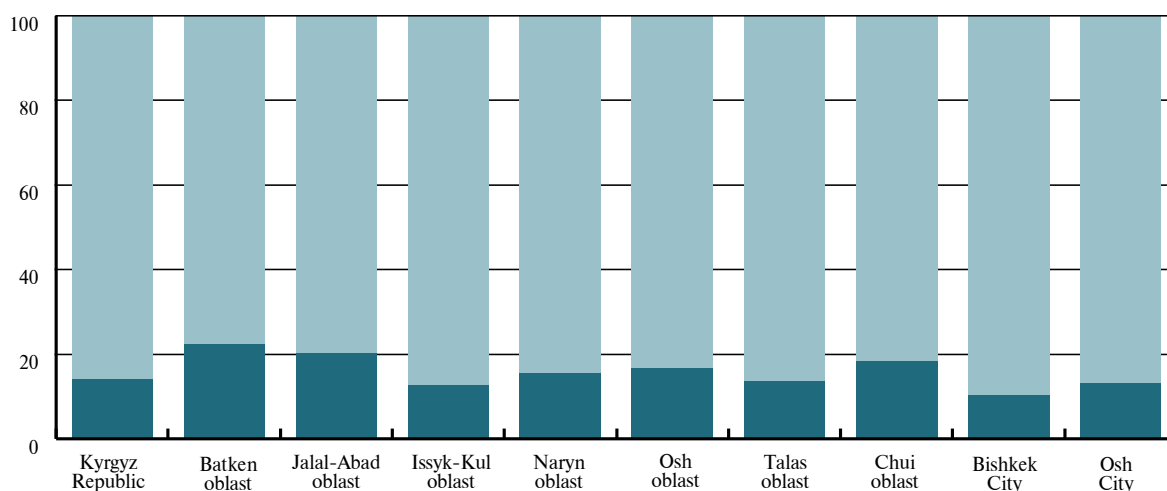
## Serious crimes

In 2012, there were 4 100 serious and especially serious crimes committed in the country, which is by 16.6 percent lower than in 2008. Such a decrease can be explained by humanization of the criminal laws of the Kyrgyz Republic. The share of such crimes within the total number of crimes committed in 2012 was about 14 percent comparing with 17 percent in 2008.

The largest number of serious crimes per 100 000 population aged 14 and over in 2012 was committed in Bishkek City with 173 cases. This exceeded the country average 1.7 times. In Chui oblast the number was 167, which is 1.6 times higher the country average, and in Osh City it was 159, which is 1.5 times higher the country average. The number is lower the country average in Osh oblast (44 cases or 2.3 times lower), Batken oblast (51 cases or 2.0 times lower), Naryn oblast (52 cases or 1.9 times lower), Talas oblast (68 cases or 1.5 times lower), Jalal-Abad oblast (75 cases or 1.4 times lower) and in Issyk-Kul oblast (95 cases or by 6.9 percent lower).

**Figure 9.2: Serious crime by region in 2012**

(percent to total)

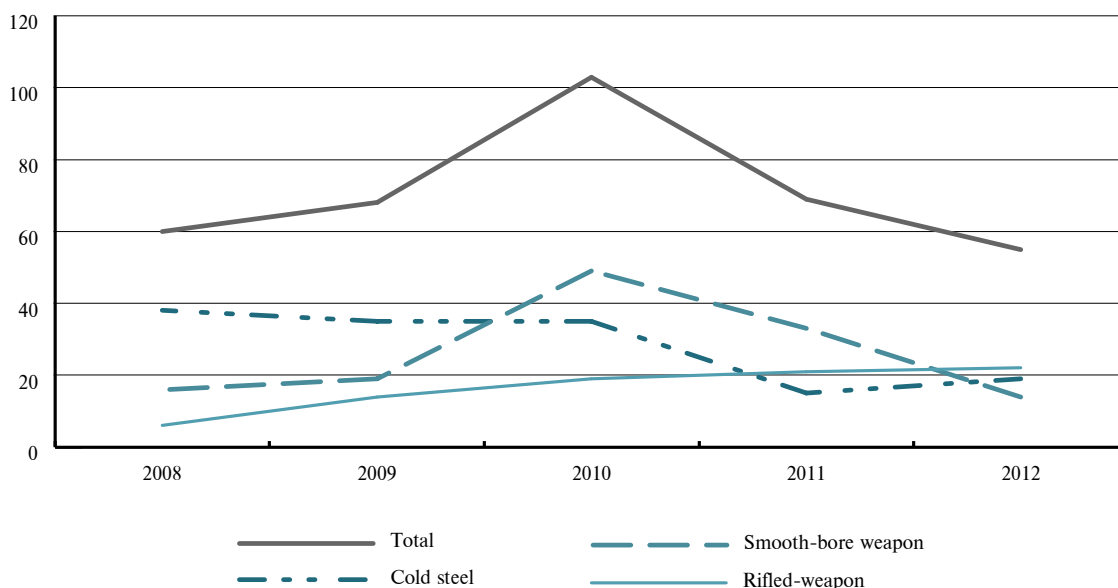


## Weapons related offenses

There was a trend towards decrease in the number of weapons related offences in 2012 (Figure 9.3). Comparing with 2008 the number of crimes using rifled-weapon decreased 2 times and crimes using smooth-bore weapon decreased by 12.5 percent. Alongside with these crimes involving knives and other “cold steel” weapons decreased 3.6 times.

**Figure 9.3: Weapon related offences**

(cases)



## Thefts

Over one half of the total committed crimes against property were thefts, the number of which decreased by 3.6 percent compared to 2008 (Table 9.2). A number of such crimes decreased in all oblasts, except for Bishkek City and Osh oblast, where were observed slight increase.

**Table 9.2: Thefts**

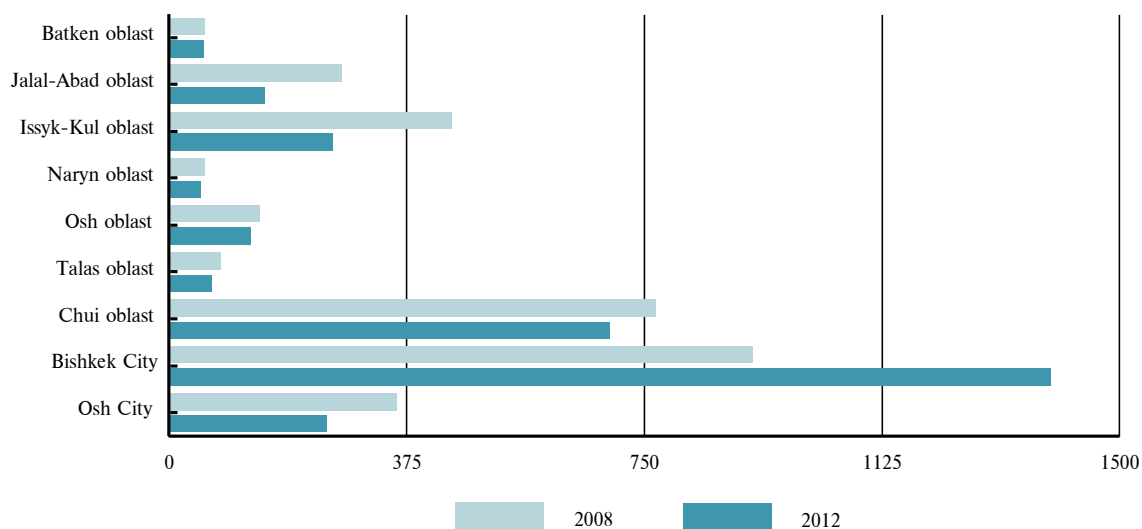
(cases)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>11257</b>	<b>10990</b>	<b>13580</b>	<b>12008</b>	<b>10848</b>
Of them:					
House-breaking	3105	2885	3107	3227	3043

The number of house-breaking offences has decreased by 2 percent over the last five years. The highest decrease of such offences was observed in Jalal-Abad oblast (1.8 times), Issyk-Kul oblast (1.7 times) and Osh City (1.5 times), while the number of such crimes in Bishkek City increased 1.5 times.

**Figure 9.4: House-breaking by regions**

(cases)



## Drug related crime

In 2012 the number of registered drug consumption and dealing offences was 1933 cases having decreased by 1.5 percent comparing with 2008. As Table 9.3, shows the largest category of drug crimes is production, buying and possession of drugs without intention to sell.

**Table 9.3: Registered drug consumption and drug dealing crimes**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total cases</b>	<b>1905</b>	<b>1887</b>	<b>1543</b>	<b>1924</b>	<b>1933</b>
<b>In percent of total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of them:					
production buying and possessing drugs without intention to sell	58,0	65,7	68,1	60,0	63,4
production, buying and possessing drugs for sale	28,7	22,5	20,6	27,7	28,1
drug smuggling	3,9	3,8	2,4	3,2	2,5

Despite the increase of the number of drug consumption and drug dealing crimes, decrease of this type of crime is observed in some oblasts. For instance, the number of this type of crime decreased in Osh oblast (by 36.6 percent) and in Chui oblast (by 19.5 percent).

## Crime “clear-up” rate

As a whole, crime “clear-up” rates as of the end of 2012 has decreased comparing with 2008 by 2.7 percentage points, of them the “clear-up” rate for murders has decreased by 2.6 percentage points, thefts – by 8.2 and banditry – by 4.8. At the same time the “clear-up” rate for rapes and attempted rape has increased by 6.8 percentage point (Table 9.4).

**Table 9.4: Crime “clear-up” rate**  
(as of the end of the year, percent)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,9</b>	<b>65,8</b>	<b>49,2</b>	<b>60,6</b>	<b>62,2</b>
including:					
Pre-mediated murder and murder assault	75,4	76,7	44,9	70,3	72,8
Intentional heavy physical injuries	80,2	79,8	73,1	81,6	87,5
Rape and rape assault	86,4	89,9	86,2	90,9	93,2
Banditry	85,0	81,8	73,3	80,6	80,2
Robbery	56,7	56,3	45,5	51,1	59,2
Thefts	64,2	59,3	44,9	56,9	56,0

## Number and composition of crime committers

Table 9.5 shows that in 2012, the number of people committing crimes increased by 2.6 percent compared to 2008.

Of total number of offenders as of the end of 2012 over 94 percent were prosecuted under criminal proceedings. Of these, the number of women committing crime was 13 percent. About 5 percent of people committing crime had higher education. In terms of age, about half of the total number was under 30 years of age.

Over 75 percent of those committing crime are neither employed nor students. Over 3 percent of crimes were committed by individuals under alcoholic intoxication, including 1.4 percent who was minors. The number of crimes committed by drug users decreased 1.9 times compared to 2008.

**Table 9.5: Number of people committed crimes by age and sex**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>					
<b>in 1000 people</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>15,6</b>
<b>in percent of total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of them by sex:					
male	87,8	87,9	89,0	88,6	87,0
women	12,2	12,1	11,0	11,4	13,0
by age:					
14-17	8,4	7,5	8,0	8,5	7,7
18-24	25,6	24,9	25,0	25,3	26,1
25-29	15,5	15,9	15,7	15,2	15,2
30-49	41,1	41,5	40,6	35,2	34,0
50 and over	9,4	10,2	10,7	15,7	17,0

## Number of convicted for certain types of crimes

According to the Judiciary Department of the Kyrgyz Republic there were 18 400 criminal cases sent for trial in 2012. Court examinations were carried out in respect of 16 400 cases with 8 200 people convicted and 293 people were declared as not guilty.

During the last five years people committed thefts (from 17 to 24 percent) and crimes related to illegal turnover of drugs (from 12 to 16 percent) were among those convicted.

**Table 9.6: Convicted by court, valid and enforced by crime types**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total convicted</b>					
<b>1 000 people</b>	<b>10,7</b>	<b>9,8</b>	<b>8,5</b>	<b>9,2</b>	<b>8,2</b>
<b>in percent of total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of them for:					
Pre-mediated murder and murder assault	3,4	3,5	3,8	4,3	3,2
Intentional heavy physical injuries	2,5	2,8	3,5	3,1	3,2
Rape and rape assault	1,9	2,4	2,2	1,9	2,2
Banditry	2,8	4,1	4,3	5,1	5,5
Robbery	5,4	3,9	3,9	4,1	3,7
Thefts	23,6	20,5	18,7	18,6	17,4
Drug related offences					
Drug related offences	11,6	13,8	13,8	13,6	15,9
Hooliganism	10,5	9,4	10,1	8,3	9,2

## Punishment actions

According to Table 9.7, the main punishment for those convicted of crimes is imprisonment. In 2012, about 64 percent of all those convicted were imprisoned; over 20 percent were subject to conditional jail and social works and over 13 percent were subject to fines.

**Table 9.7: Convictions by type of punishment**  
(percent to total)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Of which by type of punishment:					
Imprisonment	53,4	55,4	58,4	61,8	64,0
On condition-jail and social	29,8	28,3	24,9	22,6	20,8
Triple aiyp (treble damages)	14,2	14,1	13,0	10,7	13,3
Other punishment actions	1,2	0,6	0,4	0,1	0,1
-	1,4	1,6	3,3	4,8	1,8
-	-	-	-	-	-





## Chapter 10. **Housing fund and housing conditions of the population**

### Housing stock

- The housing stock has been increasing over the last five years. In 2012, its total area amounted to 84 mln. sq. m. (Figure 10.1).
- The ongoing processes of privatization of state-owned housing encouraged further increase of the private ownership share in the housing stock (Table 10.1).

### Housing construction

- Over the last five years increase of putting houses into operation was 42 000 apartments of total area of 4 200 000 square meters (Page 115).
- 32 900 individual houses (apartments) were constructed in the country for the last five-year period (Page 116).
- The most expensive individual housing is constructed in Bishkek City at prices 1.9 times exceeding the average country rate (Page 117).

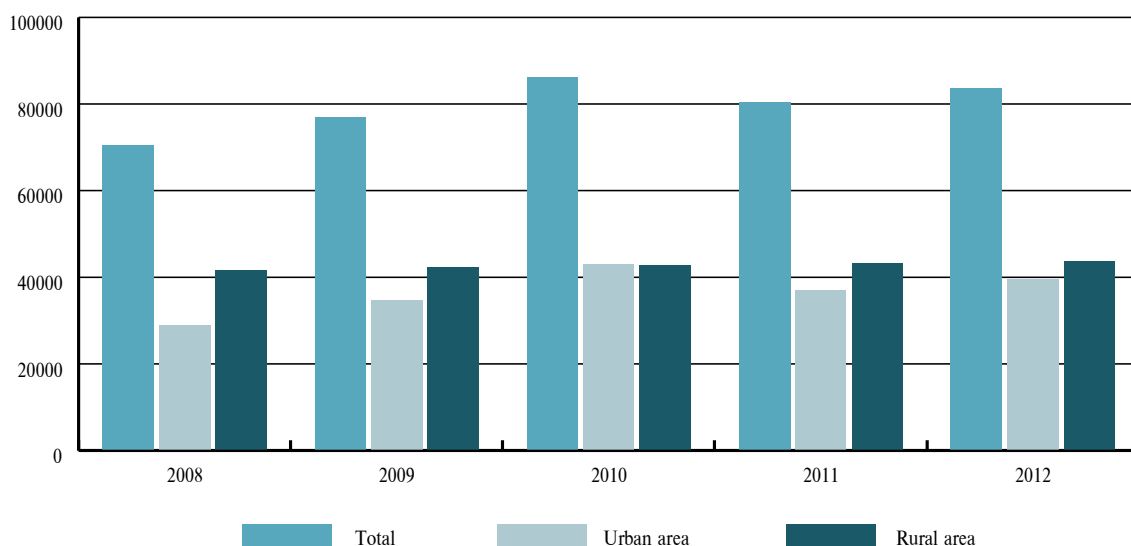
### Housing facilities

- During the last five years the overall provision of various types of facilities in the housing stock has been observed (Figure 10.5).

## Housing stock

As is shown in Figure 10.1, housing stock has been increasing over 5 years. In 2008, total area of housing stock made up about 71 mln. sq. meters and as of the end of 2012 it reached approximately about 84 mln. sq. meters. However, the peak of this indicator was in 2010, when it comprised 86 mln. sq. meters. The share of urban settlement was 47.5 percent of the volume of housing stock and rural settlement – 52.5 percent.

**Figure 10.1: Housing stock**  
(thsd. sq. m)



The ongoing processes of privatization of state-owned housing caused further increase of the share of private ownership in the housing stock. For example, in 2008, 95.7 percent of the housing stock was owned by citizens, whereas in 2012 this indicator increased up to 98.3 percent. A significant growth of the share of the private housing stock was observed in urban areas, where it comprised 97.3 percent in 2012, that is about 1.1 percent more than in 2008 (Table 10.1).

**Table 10.1. Housing stock structure**  
(percent to total)

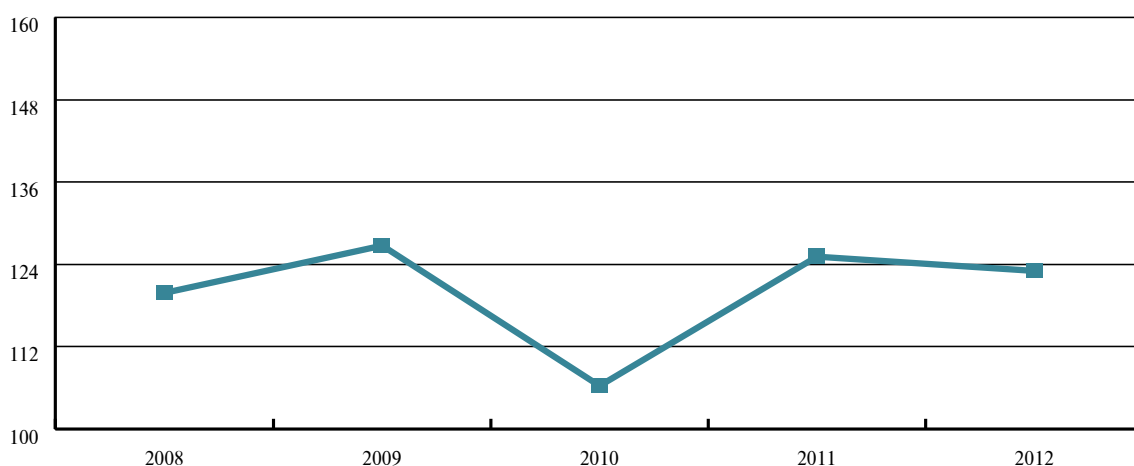
	Total		Urban area		Rural area	
	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012
<b>Housing stock – total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
including:						
State housing stock	4,1	1,6	8,9	2,6	0,7	0,6
Public housing stock	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Housing construction cooperative stock	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
Private housing stock	95,7	98,3	90,8	97,3	99,2	99,3

## Housing construction

Stable indicators of the housing stock of the country during the last several years have been ensured by improved housing construction situation.

In general, over the last five years the number of dwelling houses put into operation amounted to 4 200 000 sq. meters (Figure 10.2). The highest volume of putting houses into operation was in 2009, when it increased about by 27 percent in comparison with 2008. The lowest volume of putting houses into operation was in 2010, when it increased by 6 percent.

**Figure 10.2: Dynamics of putting dwelling houses into operation**  
(2007=100)



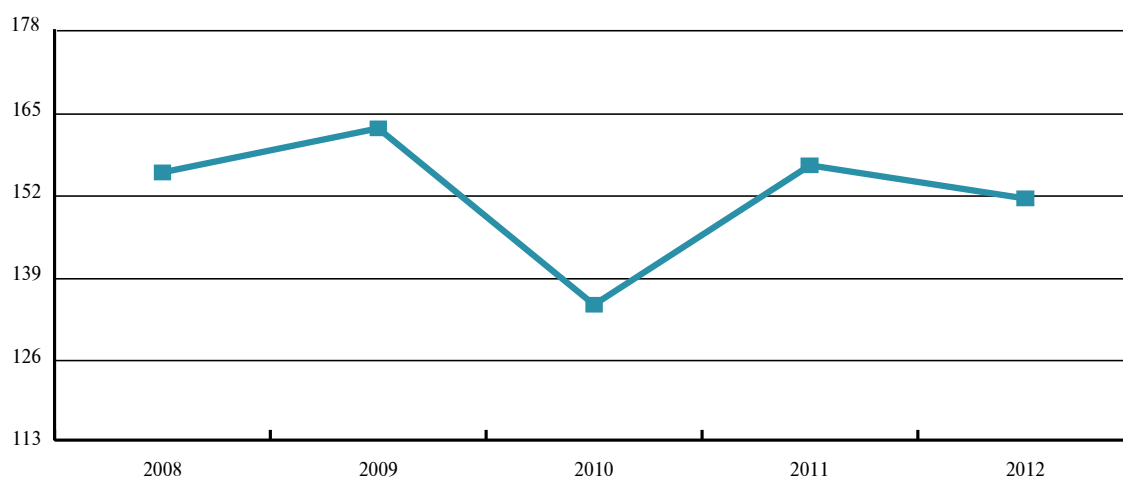
During the last five years private economic entities constitute the highest average share (92 percent) within the total volume of dwelling houses put into operation (Table 10.2).

**Table 10.2: Putting of dwelling houses into operation by types of ownership of economic entities**  
(thsd. sq. m.)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>828,7</b>	<b>875,8</b>	<b>735,0</b>	<b>865,2</b>	<b>850,5</b>
State	3,1	21,7	3,4	26,4	65,5
Municipal	14,6	6,3	15,6	18,7	-
Private	811,0	847,8	716,0	820,1	785,0
out of it individual housing construction	712,1	702,8	636,4	586,4	717,1

As Figure 10.3 demonstrates, in 2012 putting of dwelling houses into operation per 1000 people slightly decreased comparing with the previous year, as well as comparing with 2008.

**Figure 10.3: Putting of dwelling houses into operation per 1000 people**  
(sq. m. of total area)



During the five-year term 32 900 individual houses (flats) for the total area of 3.4 mln. sq.m. were built.

7 200 houses of 717 100 sq. m. total were built by individuals in 2012, this amounts to over 84 percent within the total volume of dwelling houses construction.

The major share of individual housing construction in 2012 namely 28.1 percent is observed in Osh oblast followed by 21.6 percent in Bishkek City and 14.3 percent in Chui oblast.

**Table 10.3: Putting of individual dwelling houses into operation**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>1000 sq. m.</i>					
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>712,1</b>	<b>702,8</b>	<b>636,4</b>	<b>586,4</b>	<b>717,1</b>
Batken oblast	46,3	50,4	50,5	39,4	45,0
Jalal-Abad oblast	132,1	88,4	90,4	57,2	75,5
Issyk-Kul oblast	30,7	32,6	35,8	23,2	26,7
Naryn oblast	18,3	20,6	14,0	3,9	10,2
Osh oblast	178,2	180,7	169,9	143,8	201,8
Talas oblast	30,5	32,7	34,0	24,3	26,0
Chui oblast	88,9	96,1	88,9	100,2	102,1
Bishkek City	137,3	151,7	114,1	137,5	154,7
Osh City	49,8	49,6	38,8	56,9	75,1
<i>in percent of total</i>					
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Batken oblast	6,5	7,2	8,0	6,7	6,3
Jalal-Abad oblast	18,5	12,6	14,2	9,7	10,5
Issyk-Kul oblast	4,3	4,6	5,6	4,0	3,7
Naryn oblast	2,6	2,9	2,2	0,7	1,4
Osh oblast	25,0	25,7	26,7	24,5	28,1
Talas oblast	4,3	4,6	5,3	4,1	3,6
Chui oblast	12,5	13,7	14,0	17,1	14,3
Bishkek City	19,3	21,6	17,9	23,5	21,6
Osh City	7,0	7,1	6,1	9,7	10,5

## Prices

According to National Statistical Committee data the average building cost of one square meter of total area of dwelling houses under construction has been increasing annually due to the increase of prices for construction materials and works. For instance, in 2008, the building cost of one sq. m. in the country amounted to 5 400 Som (according to the estimates), during the five-year period it increased 2.4 times. The most expensive housing is built in Bishkek City (24 600 Som), which is 1.9 times higher the average cost of housing construction in the country. Construction of dwelling houses is cheaper in Batken (7 600 Som) and Issyk-Kul (7 000 Som) oblasts.

## Construction materials

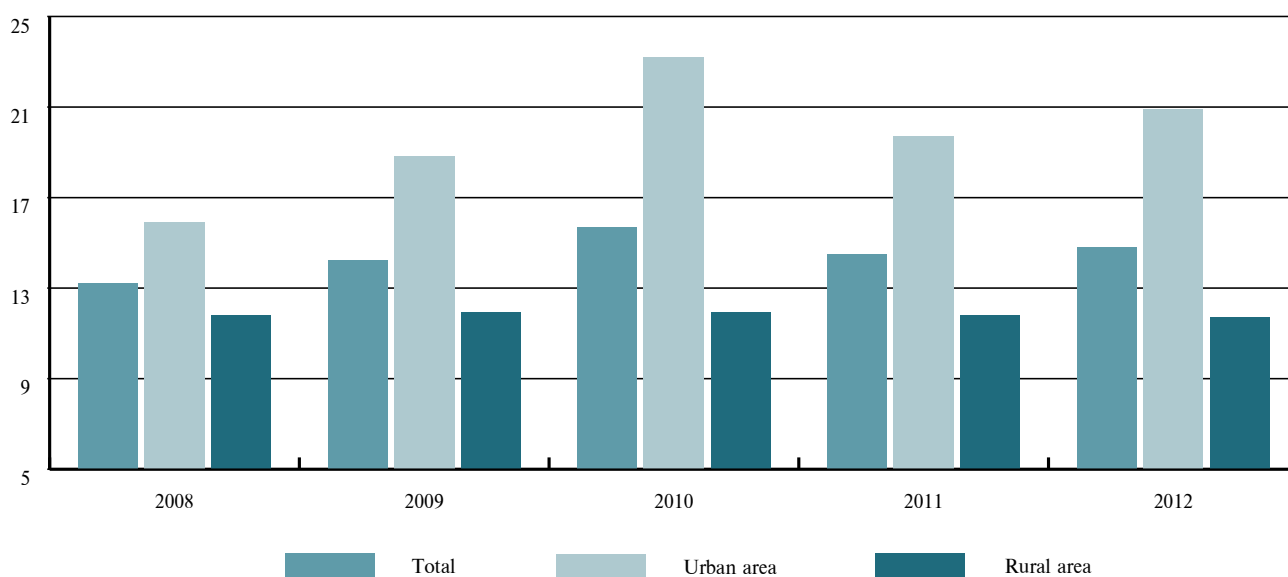
Dwelling houses in the country are mainly built of bricks (65.8 percent of total number of houses put into operation) and clay (31.2 percent). In urban areas brick-made houses (72.8 percent) represent the highest weight, whereas in rural areas (58.6 percent).

## Dwelling provision

In 2012, housing per one person in the country comprised 14.8 sq.m. and increased 1.1 times compared to 2008, including urban areas 20.9 sq.m. and 1.3 times, accordingly. As for rural areas for the last five years in housing was not observed (Figure 10.2).

**Figure 10.4: Dwelling provision**

*(per person, sq.m.)*



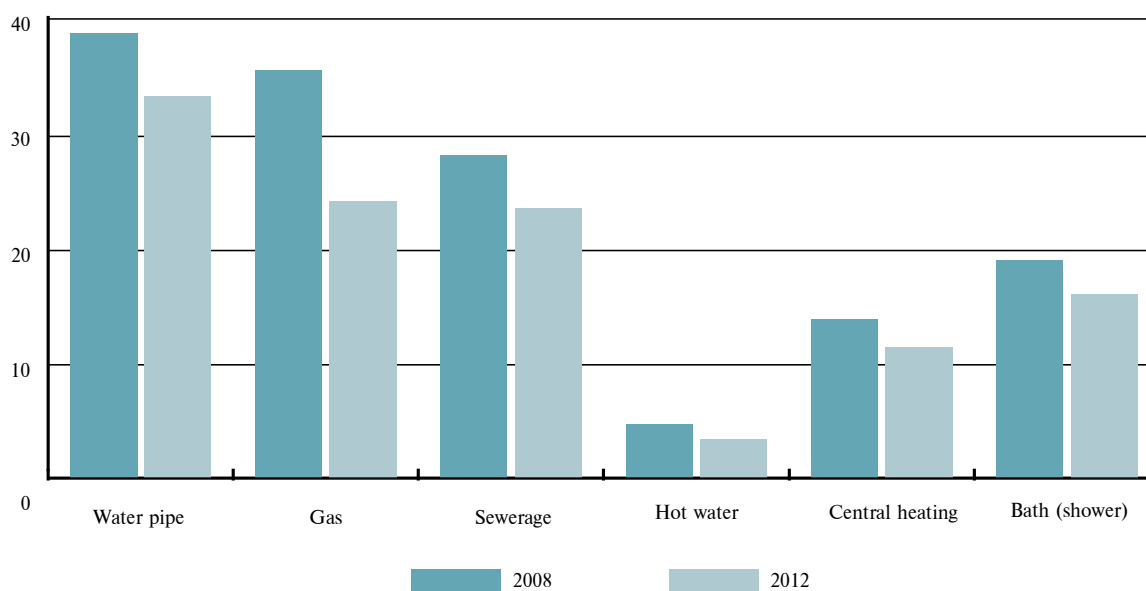
Housing per person in some regions varies (Table 10.2). Housing is higher than the average national level in Issyk-Kul oblast, Chui oblast, and Bishkek City, where is higher by 1.7 times. In the rest oblasts this indicator does not reach average national level.

**Table 10.4: Dwelling provision by territories in 2012***(per person, sq.m.)*

	Total	including	
		Urban area	Rural area
<b>Кыргызская Республика</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>20,9</b>	<b>11,7</b>
Batken oblast	13,3	20,2	11,2
Jalal-Abad oblast	10,5	15,0	9,3
Issyk-Kul oblast	16,9	20,1	15,6
Naryn oblast	13,2	21,4	11,9
Osh oblast	11,3	11,9	11,2
Talas oblast	14,5	22,2	13,2
Chui oblast	15,3	22,6	13,7
Bishkek City	24,8	0,0	0,0
Osh City	13,1	14,5	0,0

## Housing facilities

Over the five-year period the level of provision by housing facilities or services has been decreasing. Comparing with 2008 in 2012 gas supply decreased by 32.1 percent, which consisted 24.4 percent to the total area of the housing fund, water supply – by 14.1 percent (33.6 percent), sewerage system by 16.6 percent (23.7 percent), central heating 17.3 percent (11.5 percent), and bathrooms and showers by 15.2 percent (16.2 percent in housing fund). The highest decrease in the total area of the housing stock (3.4 percent) is observed in water supply comprising 28 percent compared to 2008 (Figure 10.3).

**Figure 10.5. Housing facilities***(percent)*

There is considerable difference in basic facilities between urban and rural housing (Table 10.3). Thus, in 2012 in urban area water provision of housing resources exceeded the identical indicator in rural area almost 4 times. Alongside with this the gap in provision of this type of housing facilities has been decreasing.

35 percent of urban housing stock have gas both direct mains supply and a liquid gas supply, whereas in rural area this indicator amounts to 15 percent only.

Sewerage provision in rural areas was almost 10 times lower than in urban areas with only 4.8 percent of the rural population having access to this type of housing facilities.

Mainly urban dwellings have hot water (bathrooms or showers) and central heating. In rural areas very few dwellings are provided by these facilities. Thus, if in urban area over 21 percent of housing stock has central heating, in rural area it is only 3 percent (almost 7 times less). Over 31 percent of urban houses and only about 3 percent of rural houses have bathrooms (showers). Hot water supply is mainly available in the cities and the suburbs, while in rural areas the share of this type of housing facilities is extremely low (0.8 percent).

**Table 10.5: Housing facilities by urban and rural areas**  
(percent)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>With waterpipes</b>	<b>39,1</b>	<b>32,3</b>	<b>33,7</b>	<b>32,9</b>	<b>33,6</b>
Urban	77,8	56,1	54,8	54,4	54,9
Rural	13,7	14,1	14,0	15,4	15,5
<b>With gas</b>	<b>35,9</b>	<b>29,9</b>	<b>30,8</b>	<b>26,1</b>	<b>24,4</b>
Urban	52,3	42,9	43,4	35,1	35,1
Rural	25,2	20,0	19,0	18,8	15,2
<b>Main sewerage system</b>	<b>28,4</b>	<b>24,6</b>	<b>26,8</b>	<b>23,9</b>	<b>23,7</b>
Urban	64,1	50,7	50,6	47,5	45,8
Rural	4,8	4,6	4,7	4,8	4,8
<b>With hot water</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>3,4</b>
Urban	10,9	9,1	6,8	6,8	6,4
Rural	0,6	0,6	0,9	0,8	0,8
<b>With central heating</b>	<b>13,9</b>	<b>12,9</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>10,7</b>	<b>11,5</b>
Urban	29,5	25,5	27,2	19,8	21,3
Rural	3,6	3,3	3,4	3,2	3,1
<b>Bath rooms (shower)</b>	<b>19,1</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>15,4</b>	<b>18,2</b>	<b>16,2</b>
Urban	43,5	36,8	28,9	37,2	31,6
Rural	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,8	3,0





## Chapter 11. Environment

### Atmospheric conditions

- Despite some decrease in discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere comparing with 2008, the volume thereof remains to be substantial (Page 122).
- Sulfurous anhydride emissions among the major air pollutants in 2012, due to the fact that a number of boiler rooms switched to natural gas, decreased almost twice compared to 2008 (Figure 11.1).

### Water resources

- The substantial part of water resources in the country is used for irrigation and agricultural use (Table 11.2). For the last five years from 84 up to 94 percent of consumed water have been used for the aforementioned purposes.
- Comparing with 2008 emissions of effluent through sewage system has decreased almost 5 times in 2012 (Table 11.2).

### Water quality

- Contamination of water resources with various chemical and biological substances is the most dangerous factor leading to exhaustion and degradation of water resources and, particularly, drinking water (Page 124).

### Emissions of effluent through sewage system

- In 2012, the volume of effluent passed through full biological treatment increased by 15.8 percent comparing with 2008 and has amounted to about 140 million cubic meters. (Page 124).

## Atmospheric conditions

Environmental condition in large settlements is to a large extent affected by emissions of pollutants released into the atmosphere by stationary sources. The volume of emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere has been very much dependent on the economic condition of the industries having the highest unfavorable impact on the atmosphere pollution (energy, manufacturing and transport sectors).

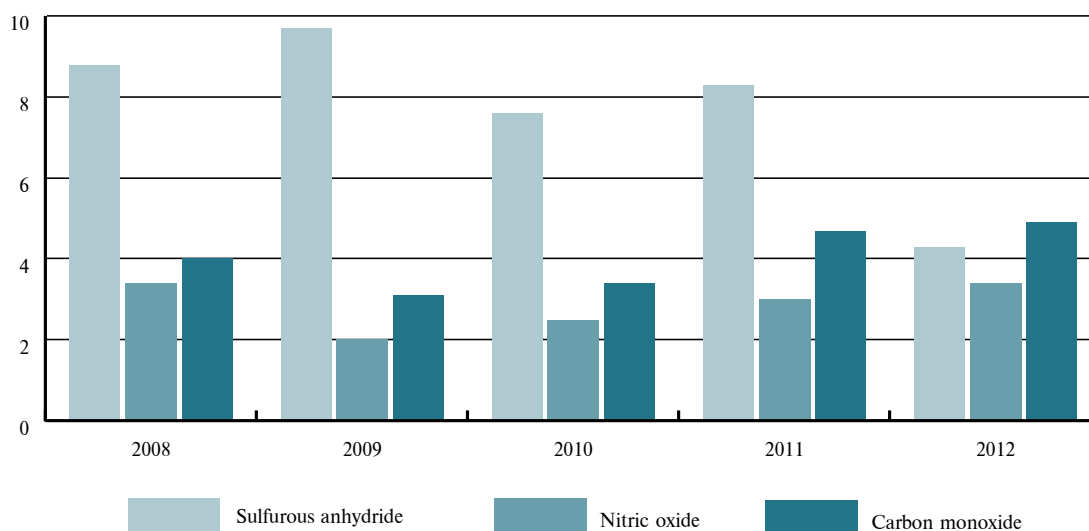
In 2012, the volume of emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationary sources exceeded 37,000 tons, having decreased by 5.8 percent compared to 2008. Despite the decrease, the volumes of emissions of pollutants remain to be significant. The highest increase of this indicator for the last five-year period was noted in 2009, when due to development of oil deposit in Jalal-Abad oblast, the volume of pollutants' emission increased almost three times comparing with the previous year (Table 11.1).

**Table 11.1: Emissions of air contaminants produced by stationary sources**  
(thousand tons)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Emissions of pollutants into the air - total</b>	<b>39,7</b>	<b>118,1</b>	<b>30,7</b>	<b>36,3</b>	<b>37,4</b>
of which:					
Solids	21,2	23,3	14,9	18,1	18,2
Gases and Liquids	18,5	94,8	15,7	18,2	19,2
of which:					
Sulfurous anhydride	8,8	9,7	7,6	8,3	4,3
Nitrogen oxides	3,4	2,0	2,5	3,0	3,4
Carbon oxides	4,0	3,1	3,4	4,7	5,0

In the mean time, among the major air pollutants the emissions of sulfurous anhydride were almost cut in half in 2012 compared to 2008 due to the fact that a number of boiler rooms switched to natural gas.

**Figure 11.1: Emissions of air contaminants produced by stationary sources, by contaminant**  
(thousand tons)



## Water resources

Water is a key factor for social and economic welfare of a country. Kyrgyzstan has enormous resources of underground and surface waters, substantial reserves of which are in rivers, eternal glaciers and snow massifs. There are over 3500 rivers and springs included into the seven major basins of Syrdaria, Amudaria, Chu, Talas, Ili and Talim rivers and Issyk-Kul Lake. Water resources of these rivers pass through the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Central Asian states. There are no water resources inflows into the country. Household effluents of subsurface sources include apart from natural discharge, wastewater and return water from irrigated lands that penetrate the water sources through the surface and subsurface.

Renewable resources of fresh groundwater have high ecological and economic value. Impact sources on the resources of fresh water are excessive exploitation thereof and degradation of the quality of the environment. Establishing link between the water resources taken and renewal of reserves thereof is one of the key issues of the sustainable freshwater resources management. Rational use of these resources and preservation of quality thereof have a direct impact on the welfare of the people and sustainable development of the economy of the country.

## Water supply and use

Substantial volume of water resources in the country is used for irrigation and agricultural water consumption (Table 11.2). For the last five years, from 84 up to 94 percent of consumed water has been used for the aforementioned purposes.

Both surface and subsurface water is used for irrigation, and prevalingly underground water is used for industrial and household needs.

**Table 11.2: Water use and waster wastes in surface water facilities**

(million cubic meters)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Extraction of water from natural water sources</b>	<b>8469,0</b>	<b>7600,0</b>	<b>7562,0</b>	<b>8634,0</b>	<b>9544,2</b>
including:					
Aquifers	301,5	299,4	324,1	201,3	224,9
Water use (water utilization):	5315,1	4729,2	4477,7	4519,5	4869,3
including by purposes:					
Industrial use	75,0	79,0	91,0	78,0	82,2
Irrigating and agriculture use	4445,4	4424,9	4163,3	4239,3	4591,9
Economic and drinking water use	136,9	180,3	206,0	155,4	140,7
Leakage of water during transportation	2062,0	1862,0	1768,0	1877,1	1955,3
Contaminated water wasted	1017,0	174,8	153,9	116,3	115,7
including:					
Effluent treated to standard quality	345,2	162,1	138,3	109,9	109,2
Pollutant effluent					
without clearing or insufficiently cleared	18,5	6,4	6,7	3,9	4,0

Compared to 2008, the volume of water use in 2012 reduced by 8.4 percent. Not only economic need in water depending mainly on the dynamics of production influences on the volume of water use, but also changes in the area of irrigated lands, quantity of precipitation, average temperature, cultivated types of agricultural production, and etc.

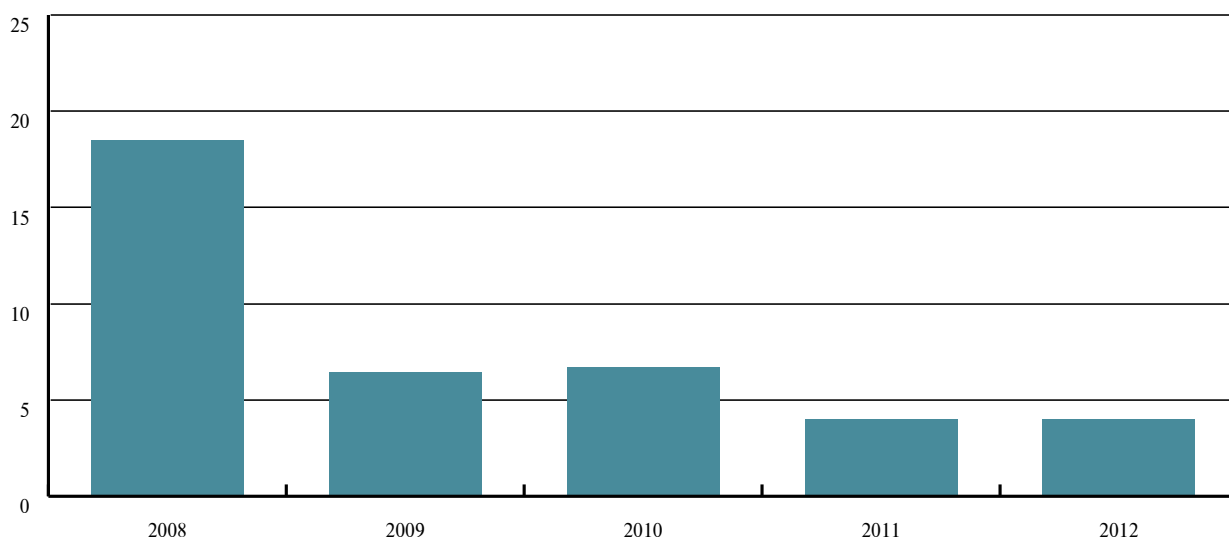
The volume of industrial water use in 2012 slightly increased comparing with 2008. Its current share within the total volume of water use is about 1.7 percent. The volume of water used for economic and drinking needs in 2012 increased by 2.8 percent compared to 2008.

The substantial part of taken water is lost during transportation (over 20 percent of total water taken in 2012). The reason for losses is in unsatisfactory technical condition of irrigation and water distribution systems, as well as application of outdated methods of irrigation.

## Water quality

Various chemical and biological agents are generally the most important factors that cause the exhaustion and degradation of water resources, and particularly of drinking water. During the last five-year period contaminated and water effluents into the surface water objects decreased from 18.5 to 4 million cubic meters or almost 4.6 times (Figure 11.2). Untreated effluent and sewage commonly flowing into open water systems may contain nitrates, chlorides, chromates, sulphates, oil and oil products, heavy metal substances and other pollutants which have a detrimental effect on water resources condition and ultimately on the health of the population.

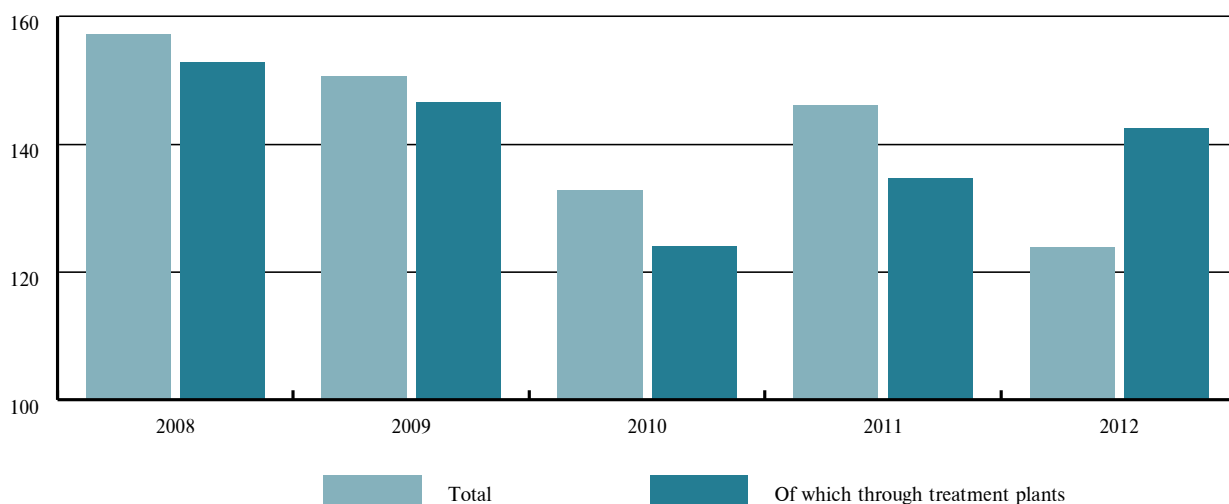
**Figure 11.2: Emissions of contaminated sewage waters into surface water**  
(million cubic meters)



## Effluents passing through sewage system

In 2012 only 99 sewage systems functioned out of 120 available sewage and only 87 networks were working out of 107 separate sewage networks. Total length of street sewage system was 1011.4 km, and length of main collectors - 830.2 km. Out of 123.9 million cubic meters of effluents that passed through the sewage system per year, 142.5 million or 115.1 percent was cleaned (Figure 11.3). In 2012, 98 percent or 139.6 million cubic meters of effluents of total volume of treated effluents passed through treatment plants were subject to complete biological (physical and chemical) treatments, which is by 15.8 percent higher the level of 2008.

**Figure 11.3: Effluent passing through treatment facilities**  
(million cubic meters)



## Chapter 12. Transport

### Motor transport

- Significant part (over 93 percent) of overall passenger movements in the country is carried out by buses. During the five-year period the volume of passenger movements by buses increased by 18.8 percent and the volume of passenger turnover by 14.7 percent (Page 126).
- Private operators are currently the main commercial transport operators using buses and taxis accounting for 88 percent of passenger movements in 2012 (Page 126).

### Electric transport

- Trolleybuses operate for passenger transport in three cities, Bishkek, Osh and Naryn. There was an increase by 12.1 percent in passenger movements by trolleybuses in 2012 comparing with 2008 (Page 127).

### Railway transport

- Out of the overall total volume of passenger movements railway transport accounts for only 0.1 percent. The volume of passenger turnover in railway transport in 2012 was 75.8 million passenger/km and reduced by 16 percent compared to 2008 (Page 127).

### Air transport

- The volume of national air movements totaled 823 900 persons in 2012 having doubled since 2008 (Page 127).

### Individual owners' cars

- By the end of 2012 there were about 385 000 cars owned by individuals, i.e. 68 cars owned by individuals per 1000 persons (Page 128).

### Transport accidents

- In 2012 the number of transport accidents increased by 1.3 percent comparing with 2008. The number of persons injured in traffic accidents during this period increased by 1.4 percent, while deaths from road traffic accidents decreased by 6.1 percent (Figure 12.1).

### Transport prices and tariffs

- In 2012 comparing with the previous year passenger transport prices and tariffs increased by 10.8 percent. Whereas reduction of tariffs is observed for railway transport services compared to 2011 (Page 130).

## Motor transport

During the last five years, passenger transport sector has shown sufficient stability in respect of all types of transport.

In 2012, 603.1 million passengers used various forms of transport available. This represents an increase of 19.6 percent compared with 2008.

For most regions of the country, many of which are mountainous, buses remain to be the only means of transport that can be used by the general public. Over 93 percent of overall passenger movements were carried out by buses (Table 12.1).

Over the last five years the volume of passenger movements by buses increased by 18.8 percent and by taxis - 1.6 times.

**Table 12.1: Number of journeys by types of transport**

*(million persons)*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>504,3</b>	<b>545,7</b>	<b>532,9</b>	<b>566,6</b>	<b>603,1</b>
Railway	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,5
Buses	474,4	510,5	492,6	524,2	563,8
Trolleybuses	17,4	21,1	24,6	23,8	19,5
Taxis	11,5	12,9	14,5	17,3	18,5
Air transportation	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,8

Efficiency of passenger transport usage is characterized by passenger turnover. Overall, during the five-year term the passenger per kilometer by all types of transport increased 1.3 times (Table 12.2).

The volume of passenger/km by buses in 2012 amounted to 7 466 200 passenger/kilometers and increased by 14.7 percent comparing with 2008; the volume of passenger turnover by taxis in 2012 was 397.2 million and increased 1.7 times.

**Table 12.2: Volume of passenger/kilometers by all types of transport**

*(million pass/km)*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>7541,0</b>	<b>7834,7</b>	<b>8122,4</b>	<b>8862,6</b>	<b>9620,7</b>
Railway	90,2	106,1	98,7	82,8	75,8
Buses	6508,6	6806,8	6810,0	6925,5	7466,2
Trolleybuses	71,1	84,9	100,9	97,7	79,9
Taxis	235,8	265,0	298,6	356,2	397,2
Air	635,3	571,9	814,2	1400,4	1601,6

The major motor transport carriers (buses and taxis) are private operators, whose share in 2012 was over 88 percent of passenger movements.

The number of passengers carried by private buses and taxis in 2012 totaled 513.7 million persons. Over the last five years the number of passengers carried by private buses increased by 10.9 percent and by taxis - 1.6 times.

In 2012 private transport sector passenger/km by buses was 7 042 300 million passenger/kilometers and comparing with 2008 increased by 14.4 percent, whereas passenger/km by taxis was 397.2 million and increased 1.7 times.

## **Electric transport**

The share of passenger movements by electric transport (trolleybuses) is 3.2 percent of total of all types of transport. Trolleybuses operate in three cities, Bishkek, Osh and Naryn.

In 2012, the number of passengers carried out by trolleybuses was 19.5 million passengers, which is by 12.1 percent more than in 2008 (Table 12.1).

## **Railway transport**

One of the major components of the transport system of the country is railway transport. There is a network of 417 km of railways.

Railway transport within the country represents a small share of overall volume of passenger movements. In 2012, the share of such movements was 0.1 percent (Table 12.1). The number of passengers carried by railway transport in 2012 was 549 200, which is by 16.7 percent less than in 2008, where in suburban service two times more and in long-distance service 2.5 times less.

The volume of passenger/km in railway transport in 2012 was 75.8 million passenger/km and reduced by 16 percent compared to 2008.

## **Air transport**

In 2012, the volume of national passenger movements by air was 823 900 passengers showing 2 times increase comparing with 2008. National (domestic) passenger movements amounted to 238 600 passengers (29 percent) and international movements totaled 585 300 passengers (71 percent). Over the last five years, international passenger movements increased 2.6 times and domestic passenger movements increased 1.6 times. In 2012, the volume of passenger turnover was 1 601 600 passenger/kilometers, which is 2.5 times higher than in 2008 (Table 12.2).

In addition to national airlines, a number of international airlines operate in the territory of the country. In 2012 403 700 passengers flew with these companies through Manas airport.

## **Roads**

The Kyrgyz Republic has a well-developed network of trunk and main roads that links the countries regions and provides access to both neighboring central Asian countries and further to Russia and Europe, as well as to China and by transit to Pakistan and India.

Trunk roads provide the infrastructure for the majority of cargo and passenger movements and international road links are important economic development. Almost all road networks can be assessed by road transport from CIS and non-CIS countries.

Over the last five years 30.1 billion Soms were provided for road construction and reconstruction and over 902 km of roads with tarmac surface were completed.

In 2012 the following roads were rehabilitated under the Improvement of regional transport corridor project funded mainly by a foreign loan (79.1 percent of total volume of investments into the transport sector): Yuzhnyi transportnyi koridor (Southern transport corridor), Osh-Irkeshtam, Osh-Isfana, Taraz-Talas-Suusamyr, Bishkek-Naryn-Torugart.

## Private cars

Vehicle made in non-CIS have the largest share of the total number of private vehicles. Cars manufactured in foreign countries totaled 73.6 percent and CIS made vehicles account for 26.4 percent. Over the last five years the number of private vehicles increased 1.3 times.

By the end of 2012 there were about 385 000 private cars in the country, including 283 000 cars manufactured in foreign (non-CIS) countries.

**Table 12.3: Number of private cars, breakdown by territory**

*(as of the end of the year, thousand)*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>305,3</b>	<b>335,0</b>	<b>332,3</b>	<b>352,7</b>	<b>384,5</b>
Batken oblast	8,7	11,5	11,2	11,6	12,5
Jalal-Abad oblast	26,9	30,1	30,4	30,6	33,1
Issyk-Kul oblast	23,5	22,6	21,9	21,1	22,3
Naryn oblast	4,6	4,7	4,9	5,0	5,1
Osh oblast	31,0	39,7	41,2	42,1	45,8
Talas oblast	6,2	6,2	6,3	6,5	6,5
Chui oblast	89,5	79,8	80,5	81,7	81,4
Bishkek City	94,8	116,1	111,5	129,7	144,6
Osh City	20,1	24,3	24,4	24,4	33,2

There are 68 private cars per 1000 of the population. Bishkek city has the largest number of cars per person (162 cars per 1000 persons) followed by Osh city (128 cars per 1000 persons).



## Traffic accidents

In 2012, there were 5 804 traffic accidents in the country (Table 12.4). Over the last five years the number of traffic accidents increased by 1.3 times, of them 26 percent of accidents reported occur in Chui oblast and 31 percent in Bishkek City.

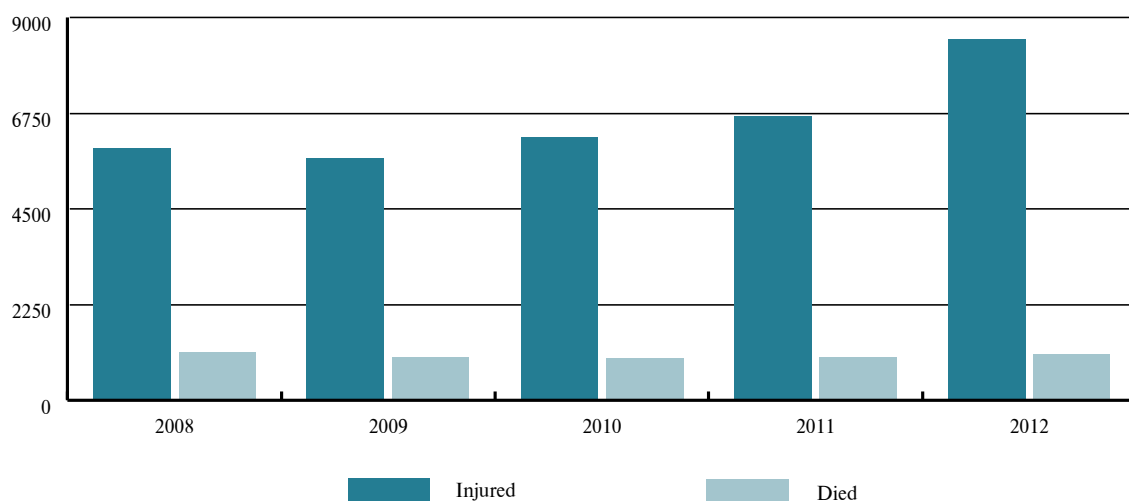
Over 9 percent of accidents in the country were the fault of drunk drivers.

**Table 12.4: Accidents on roads and streets, breakdown by territory**  
(accidents)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>4540</b>	<b>4248</b>	<b>4402</b>	<b>4813</b>	<b>5804</b>
Batken oblast	159	147	204	190	228
Jalal-Abad oblast	621	581	570	531	600
Issyk-Kul oblast	414	394	384	375	421
Naryn oblast	138	123	132	123	143
Osh oblast	485	465	507	537	631
Talas oblast	80	91	105	96	125
Chui oblast	1186	1074	1190	1283	1507
Bishkek City	1039	989	992	1319	1785
Osh City	418	384	318	359	364

The number of persons injured in traffic accidents during the five-year period increased by 1.4 times, whereas deaths from road traffic accidents decreased by 6.1 percent (Figure 12.1).

**Figure 12.1: Number of injured and deaths from traffic accidents**  
(persons)



## Transport prices and tariffs

During the five-year period there has been a stable increase in the transport services component of the price and tariff index (Table 12.5).

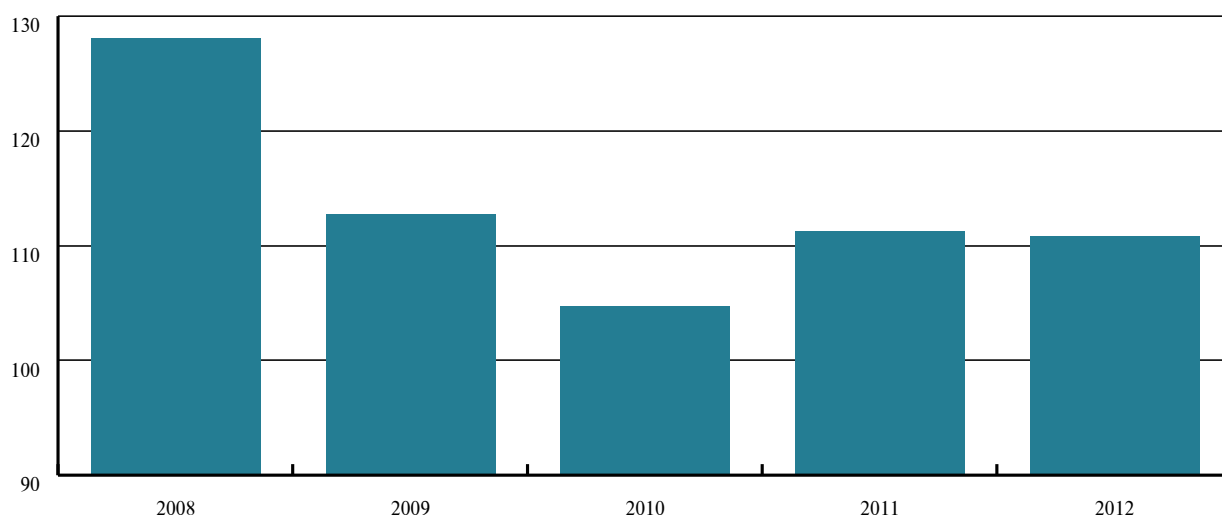
**Table 12.5: CPI for passenger transport services**  
(percent to the previous year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Transport services - total</b>	<b>128,1</b>	<b>112,7</b>	<b>104,7</b>	<b>111,3</b>	<b>110,8</b>
including:					
City passenger transport	134,0	113,2	104,2	-	-
Municipal bus	-	-	-	102,9	116,2
Micro-bus	-	-	-	105,1	113,8
Trolleybus	-	-	-	99,4	122,8
Taxi	136,6	111,7	108,7	117,7	115,0
Inter-town bus	110,8	104,5	102,5	107,7	106,3
Railway transport (one-way)	117,6	121,2	110,3	123,1	98,3
Air transport (one-way)	117,2	114,5	107,0	106,4	98,7

As Figure 12.2 shows, the highest prices and tariffs for passenger transport services during the last five years were noted in 2008 (28.1 percent) caused by substantial increase of fuel prices. Alongside with this fact, less increase of prices was noted in 2010 compared to previous year, in spite of increase of prices in all types of passenger transport services.

In 2012 comparing with the previous year prices and tariffs for transport services increased by 10.8 percent, which is mainly caused by an increase of fares for city public transport and taxi. Reduction of prices and tariffs compared with 2011 is observed for railway and air transport by 1.7 percent and 1.3 percent, accordingly.

**Figure 12.2: CPI for passenger transport services**  
(percent to the previous year)



## Chapter 13. **Participation in public life, religious organizations, communication, culture and arts, tourism and leisure**

### Non-governmental organizations and mass media

- There is an annual increase in the number of non-governmental organizations in the country (Table 13.1).
- By the beginning of 2013 82 independent TV and Radio companies have been operating in the territory of the country (Page 132).

### Religious associations and organizations

- As of January 1, 2013 2 400 religious associations and organizations were registered in the country (Table 13.2).

### Communications and Information Technology

- Within the structure of electrical communication services mobile services occupy 84 percent (Page 134).
- In 2012, there were about 63 percent private operators within the total number of economic entities using information and communication technologies (Page 134).

### Culture and arts

#### Theaters

- The number of professional theaters operating in the country increased from 20 in 2008 to 22 in 2012. Nine out of all theaters are located in Bishkek city (Table 13.4).

#### Cinema

- The number of visitors of cinema performances, despite the reduction of seats by one third, increased by almost four times within the last five years (Table 13.5).
- 

#### Public libraries

- During the last five years the number of public libraries stayed stable having amounted to slightly over 1 000. More than of half of readers in 2012 were villagers (Table 13.6).

#### Museums

- The number of museums in 2012 counted to 65. Total number of exhibits offered for visitors was about two hundred thousand (Table 13.7).

#### Tourism and leisure

- Kyrgyzstan has a significant potential for the development of tourism, however its share in Gross Domestic Product (4.6 percent in 2012) remains insignificant (Table 13.8).

## Non-governmental organizations and mass media

As during the previous years activities and operations of non-governmental organizations have been increasing. For instance, over 16 000 of such organizations were registered as of the beginning of 2009, at the beginning of 2013 these organizations account for over 21 000 or 1.5 times higher (Table 13.1).

As of the beginning of 2013 0.8 percent of total number of registered non-governmental organizations were political parties. The number thereof compared to 2009 increased 1.6 times.

The number of economic entities registered as mass media means as of the beginning of 2013 was slightly over 1000 and comparing with the beginning of 2009 increased 1.3 times.

**Table 13.1: Non-governmental organizations and mass media<sup>1</sup>**

(as of the beginning of the year, units)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Non-governmental organizations	16862	18341	19427	20394	21193
of them political parties	108	109	156	163	182
Mass media means	997	1078	1185	1269	1311

<sup>1</sup> According to data of the Unified State Registry of Statistical Units.

82 independent TV and Radio companies operated in the country by the beginning of 2013 (there were 48 companies as of the beginning of 2009), including Republican Radio and TV Center, TV and Radio Company “New TV Network” LLC, “Pyramid” LLC, “Europe” Radio Company, Independent Bishkek TV LLC, etc.

## Religious unions and organizations

According to the data of the State Commission for Religious Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic 2400 religious unions and organizations were registered in the territory of the country as of January 1, 2013 (Table 13.2). Islamic associations and organizations (83.8 percent) constituted the highest shares among the organizations followed by Christian organizations (15.5 percent). Other religious organizations constitute less than one percent within the total number thereof.

**Table 13.2: Number of religious unions and organizations registered in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic as of January 1, 2013**

(units)

	Total	including			
		religious organizations, societies, centers and funds	religious educational institutions	brotherhoods, sisterhoods, churches	foreign missions
<b>All religious unions and organizations</b>	<b>2393</b>	<b>1964</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>5</b>
Including by confessions:					
Islam	2005	1924	77	-	4
Christianity	372	37	16	318	1
Judaism	1	-	-	1	-
Buddhism	1	1	-	-	-
New religious faiths and streams	14	2	-	12	-

## Communications and ICT

In 2012, 830 phone stations operated in the country, including 567 in urban network and 263 in rural network. Total installed capacity of telephone units of landline network was 771 100 numbers which is by 0.4 percent higher than in 2008.

Of total number of telephone stations of urban and rural network 732 are electronic and quasi-electronic stations.

The average weight of installed capacity of electronic and quasi-electronic stations within total installed capacity of automatic telephone stations was 92.9 percent, including 93.7 percent of urban telephone stations and 89.9 percent of rural telephone stations.

As of the beginning of 2013 the general telephone network included 478 800 landline phones, of which 82 percent are urban phone network and 18 percent are rural phone network. The number of such landline phones in 2012 decreased by 4.5 percent compared to 2008.

The number of home telephones amounted to 379 200 in 2012 and decreased by 4.8 percent compared to 2008.

Bishkek and Osh cities have the most telephones (Table 13.3).

**Table 13.3: Provision with home telephones**

*(items per 1000 persons)*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>
Batken oblast	28	24	22	20	19
Jalal-Abad oblast	35	32	30	28	22
Issyk-Kul oblast	86	83	81	80	76
Naryn oblast	33	35	34	37	34
Osh oblast	16	14	11	9	9
Talas oblast	36	35	35	35	34
Chui oblast	91	85	81	78	75
Bishkek City	208	211	211	210	208
Osh City	152	152	147	140	139

Besides, there were over 6.8 million mobile telephone subscribers in 2012 which is 2 times higher comparing with 2008.

During the last five years the volume of services provided by communication operators has been steadily increasing. Revenues from postal and electric communication services during this period increased (in current prices) for the amount of 8 153 800 Soms or 1.6 times higher.

If the volume of electric communication in 2008 totaled 12 557 200 Soms, in 2012 it reached 20 395 300 Soms having increased 1.6 times.

Within the electric communication structure mobile telephone services comprise 84 percent, international and inter-town telephone communication comprises 4 percent, Internet communication is 7 percent, urban and rural (local) telephone communication is 2 percent and Radio and TV broadcasting is about 2 percent.

Revenues from postal and courier communication for the last five years increased 2.1 times (in current prices).

## Information and Communication Technology

Introduction of information and communication technology (ICT) is one of the strategic priorities in the area of public policy.

Starting from 2012 the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic conducts statistical observations over use of ICT in production activities of enterprises and organizations of all forms of property and types of activity.

In 2012 9200 economic entities using computers and IT devices were included into the scope of monitoring. Comparing with 2008 the number of such enterprises increased 1.6 times.

The number of employees engaged in ICT in 2012 was 98 300 people and increased 1.5 times comparing with 2008.

Private companies prevailed within the total number of economic entities using ICT in 2012 having comprised about 63 percent.

The highest share of enterprises and organizations using ICT was noted in public policy area (15.5 percent), trade, car repairs, utility and personal items repair (13.8 percent), mining and processing industry (10.8 percent) and education (9.5 percent).

Among those using ICT women comprised about 57 percent and compared to 2008 its number increased by 1.4 percent.

The number of access points to Internet comparing with 2008 increased 2.2 times, whereas access to dedicated Internet access increased twice. The majority part (about 64 percent) of access points to Internet is concentrated in Bishkek City.

In 2012 125 enterprises of the country were included into the State Computer Network (SCN), over 35 percent of which are located in Bishkek City. The highest number of such enterprises (over 76 percent within the total number thereof) is concentrated in the area of public administration.

## Culture and Arts

### Theaters and concert organizations

The number of professional theaters in the country increased from 20 in 2008 to 22 in 2012 (Table 13.4). Of total number of theaters, 9 theaters are located in Bishkek City, 4 in Jalal-Abad oblast, 3 in Osh City, 2 in Naryn oblast and one theater in Batken, Issyk-Kul, Osh and Talas oblasts each.

As of the end of 2012 6 concert organizations, of which 4 are philharmonic societies, operate in the country.

**Table 13.4: Theaters and concert organizations**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Theaters - total, units</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>
including:					
Dramas and musical comedies	16	17	18	19	18
Opera and ballet	1	1	1	1	1
Children and junior theaters	1	1	1	1	1
Puppet show	2	2	2	2	2
Number of audience, 000 persons	230	230	168	172	355
<b>Concert organizations - total, units</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
of them philharmonic societies	3	3	3	4	4
Number of concerts	428	495	233	251	347
Number of audience, 000 persons	279	355	142	185	237

In 2012, there were 1561 theatrical performances. The most popular theaters are Ch. Aitmatov State Academic Russian Drama Theater, puppet theaters in Bishkek and Osh cities and the Kyrgyz National Drama Theater.

In 2012 there were 347 concert performances, which is by 19 percent higher than in 2008. The most popular were concerts organized by the Kyrgyz State National Philharmonic Society of Bishkek City.

## Cinema

The number of stationary cinema units in the country decreased from 50 in 2008 to 34 in 2012. The number of cinema units in rural area decreased 4.4 times within the same period. Alongside with the decrease of the number of audience seats in the halls by almost one third, the number of visitors of cinema theaters increased 3.8 times (Table 13.5).

The highest number of cinema theaters was noted in Chui (7) oblast and Bishkek City (7), as well as in Osh, Naryn and Jalal-Abad (4 theaters each) oblasts.

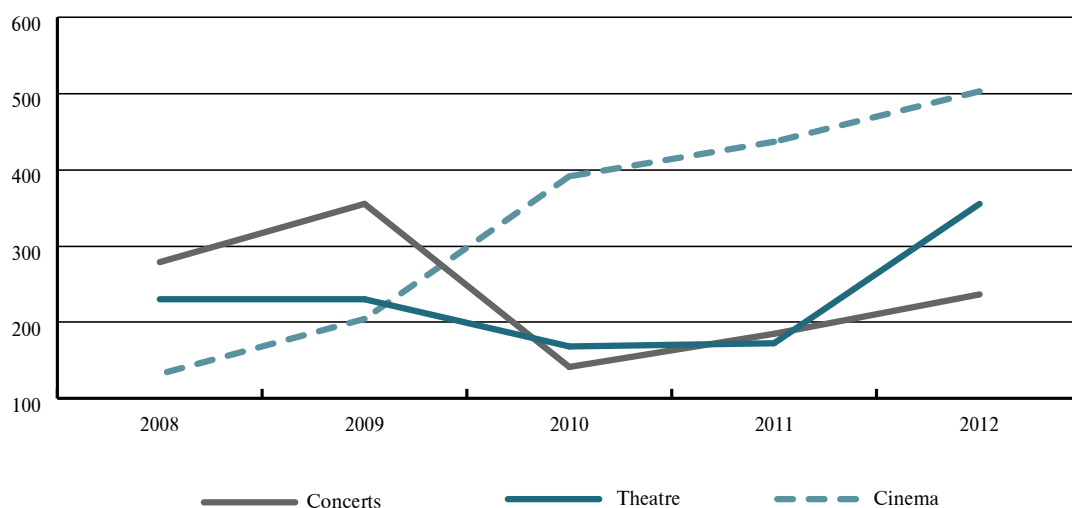
**Table 13.5: Cinema units (Film projections)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Film projections - total, units</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>
In urban area	33	20	22	27	27
In rural area	17	2	1	5	7
Number of shows, 1000	6	12	18	25	28
Number of seats, 1000	16	10	10	11	11
Number of visitors of cinema shows, 1000	132	204	391	437	503

## Visits to culture and arts institutions

As seen in Table 13.1, the number of visits to culture and arts institutions increased in general, however the highest increase of the number of audience for the last five years is noted among visitors of cinemas.

**Figure 13.1: Number of visits to culture and arts institutions**



## Public libraries

There is a wide network of libraries of various types and profiles in the Kyrgyz Republic. Apart from public libraries, there are high and secondary school libraries, medical, technical, agricultural libraries, as well as libraries under National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic.

For the last five years the number of public libraries in the country stayed stable making up slightly more than 1000 libraries (Table 13.6). The highest number of libraries is noted in Chui (211), Jalal-Abad (194) and Osh (176) oblasts.

Stocks of books in libraries for the last five years have not changed and a total number of print products offered for readers is over 19 million copies. The largest stock of books is in the capital of the country, the share of which within the republican library stock is over 37 percent.

In 2012 the number of users of libraries (except for school libraries) was 1,111,000 persons (1 030 000 in 2008). One library may on average offer 18000 books, brochures and journals for readers. An Internet service is being introduced along with the traditional library service.

More than half of the library readers are recorded in rural areas (620 100).

**Table 13.6: Public libraries**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total number	1051	1055	1055	1055	1056
In rural area	914	875	918	922	923
Including books, brochures and journals - total,					
,1000, copies	19202	19109	19158	19139	19126
In urban area and suburbs	11427	12544	11482	11304	11375
In rural area	7775	6565	7676	7835	7751
Per 100 persons, copies	377	370	367	361	354
In urban area and suburbs	636	689	625	608	606
In rural area	236	196	227	228	220
The number of users, 1000 persons	1030	1076	1058	1133	1111
In urban area and suburbs	436	557	442	503	490
In rural area	594	519	616	630	621

## Museums

Museum network of the Kyrgyz Republic is represented by historical, ethnography, historic and ethnography, historic and archeology, historic and geographical museums, reservations, memorial museums, art museums, literature museums.

In 2000 the Law “On Museums and Museum Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic” was adopted, one of the major tasks of which is creation of a national museum catalogue. Museums represent the culture of the country and its historical legacy by way of exposition, exhibits, various activities and excursions and thematic publications.

The number of museums for the last five years increased from 62 in 2008 up to 65 in 2012 (Table 13.7). Total number of anticipated visitors of exhibitions is about 187,000. The highest number of exhibits are at the museums of Bishkek City (101 800), Issyk-Kul oblast (26 100) and Osh City (19 400).



**Table 13.7: Museums**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Museums – total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>
including:					
Arts and literature	6	5	5	5	5
Historical	12	13	13	13	12
Memorial	19	21	21	21	22
Scientific	3	3	3	3	3
Natural history and folklore	20	19	19	19	20
Number of exhibits of main stock, in 000	203	187	189	193	187
Number of visitors, in, 000 persons	561	596	470	541	543

About half of the buildings of museums of the country are in need of capital renovation.

In museums open for visits in the country, the share of exhibits shown is on average over one third in the country, whereas in Batken, Jalal-abad, Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Osh and Chui oblasts this indicator is much higher.

In 2012 543 000 persons visited museums, which is by 3 percent less than in 2008. The highest number of visitors was attracted by the museums of Bishkek City (41 percent), Osh City (16 percent) and Talas oblast (16 percent).

Employees of museums conducted 14 300 excursions and prepared 1 300 lectures on various aspects of historical and cultural legacy of the country.

## Tourism and leisure

As is known tourism is one of the largest profitable and dynamic sectors of the world economy. However, the share of tourism in gross domestic product of Kyrgyzstan having substantial capacity for its development remains to be insignificant (Table 13.8).

**Table 13.8: Main indicators of tourism development<sup>1</sup>**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gross output, mln. Som	19832,4	19186,4	20700,0	31465,8	33280,5
Gross added value, mln. Som	7849,4	8039,2	8241,5	12877,2	14205,5
Tourism activities in GDP, in percent	4,2	4,0	3,7	4,5	4,6
Investments into major capital, mln. Som	3989,7	6165,7	6951,7	10004,2	8040,0
Export of tourist services, mln. US Dollars <sup>2</sup>	331,6	239,7	147,8	347,1	410,8
Import of tourist services, mln. US Dollars <sup>2</sup>	190,7	137,1	136,9	233,4	333,4
Number of tourists – total, 1000 persons	888,0	806,8	584,3	816,9	1199,4
In organized sector	539,5	488,5	357,7	482,0	631,9
In non-organized sector <sup>3</sup>	348,5	318,3	226,6 <sup>4</sup>	334,9 <sup>4</sup>	567,5 <sup>4</sup>
Average number of employees in tourism <sup>5</sup> , 1 000 persons	8023	8140	7338	7757	7829
Retail trade turnover, mln. Som	4931,4	5187,9	5443,3	10645,2	12132,4
Market tourist services, mln. Som:					
Activities of tourist agencies	381,9	426,4	379,1	685,9	1119,0
Sanatoriums and spas	435,1	390,5	302,9	440,2	573,1
Hotels and other accommodation facilities	1196,3	1367,7	1056,3	1556,7	1759,4
Restaurant services	2408,4	2617,9	2718,7	4683,4	5199,5
Index of tariffs for tourist services, in percent to the previous year:					
Hotels	105,6	111,0	113,1	115,3	110,1
Health resorts	118,2	121,2	110,0	107,1	116,2
Air transport	117,2	114,5	107,0	106,4	98,7
Railway transport	117,6	121,2	110,3	123,1	98,3
Average nominal wage of those engaged in tourism <sup>4</sup> , Som:					
Hotels	4411	5208	5514	6546	7645
Leisure and tourism companies	9700	11314	9466	11015	12379
Restaurants	4477	4002	3802	4764	5376
Tourist agencies	2547	3598	4019	4441	4967
Sanatorium and spas	3106	4021	4054	4190	5375
Sanatorium and spas	3593	4442	4455	6228	8158
Natural parks and reserves	3701	4925	5691	5802	6053

<sup>1</sup> Data on cost are provided in the then current prices.

<sup>2</sup> Data have changed due to adjustment.

<sup>3</sup> According to the data of sampling survey of households of recreational area of Issyk-Kul oblast.

<sup>4</sup> Including visitors (estimated) to guest houses located in the territory of leisure institutions.

<sup>5</sup> Including legal entities, main activities of which do not include tourism.

Out of 406 tourism and entertainment institutions delivering tourist services in 2012, 155 were specialized accommodation facilities (Table 13.9). Specialized accommodation facilities, including sanatoriums and spas and leisure organizations, are stationary medical treatment facilities ensuring prophylactic and rehabilitative treatment of the population mainly using natural treatment factors.

The major part of such institutions, notably 104 organizations is located in the Issyk-Kul oblast (Table 13.9).

**Table 13.9: Specialized accommodation facilities by territories**  
(units)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>155</b>
Batken oblast	3	4	3	3	3
Jalal-Abad oblast	19	14	18	21	21
Issyk-Kul oblast	115	123	115	111	104
Naryn oblast	1	3	1	1	-
Osh oblast	8	7	4	6	6
Talas oblast	1	1	1	1	1
Chui oblast	10	11	12	12	15
Bishkek City	3	3	2	-	-
Osh City	6	6	5	5	5

For the last five years the largest number of tourists, undergoing treatment and staying in the specialized accommodation facilities, was noted in 2012, and compared to the previous year it increased 1.4 times (Table 13.10). About 78 percent of total number of visitors were tourists undergoing and staying in specialized accommodation facilities of Issyk-Kul oblast.

**Table 13.10: Number of visitors undergoing treatment and resting in specialized accommodation facilities by territories**  
(thousand persons per year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>214,3</b>	<b>187,2</b>	<b>123,5</b>	<b>176,4</b>	<b>253,1</b>
Batken oblast	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
Jalal-Abad oblast	16,4	19,8	14,0	20,1	23,1
Issyk-Kul oblast	177,0	148,5	92,2	140,9	196,9
Naryn oblast	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	-
Osh oblast	2,9	3,3	3,7	3,8	3,9
Talas oblast	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,4
Chui oblast	6,7	8,0	8,5	8,3	24,8
Bishkek City	6,1	3,9	2,7	-	-
Osh City	4,6	2,9	1,8	2,6	3,5

In 2012 the most popular place for health was sanatoriums of Issyk-Kul, Jalal-Abad and Chui oblasts. The number of patients of sanatoriums of Chui oblast in 2012 increased 3 times compared to 2011, in Issyk-Kul and Jalal-Abad oblasts this indicator increased 1.4 times and 1.2 times accordingly .

**Table 13.11: Sanatoriums and treatment spas**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Sanatoriums and treatment spas</b>					
Number of sanatoriums and treatment spas - total	21	22	22	21	21
Number of beds at month of maximum deployment, beds	4374	4263	4340	4608	4497
Number of patients, 1000 persons	51,4	50,8	43,9	52,0	57,6
<b>Children spas</b>					
Number of children spas	6	6	6	6	6
Number of beds at month of maximum deployment, beds	360	340	300	555	530
Number of patients, 1000 persons	3,5	4,2	4,7	4,2	5,0

In 2012 the number of health resorts and sanatoriums grew by 3 comparing with 2008, whereas the number of those who undergone treatment and rested in these institutions decreased 1.3 times (Table 13.12). Virtually all spas and sanatoriums are located in the resort area of the Issyk-Kul oblast.

**Table 13.12: Health resorts and sanatoriums**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of health resorts and sanatoriums – total	75	84	83	80	78
Number of beds at month of maximum deployment, beds	13661	14378	13116	13335	9067
Number of patients, 1000 persons	99,1	87,6	51,8	77,8	130,0

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