### POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

#### Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>1999 or Nearest Year</th>
<th>2011 or Latest Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population living below the national poverty line *percent</td>
<td>96.0 (1999)</td>
<td>46.7 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Residence</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>68.8 (2003)</td>
<td>36.7 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>73.6 (2003)</td>
<td>50.8 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population living below $2-a-day at 2005 PPP $ *percent</td>
<td>83.7 (2005)</td>
<td>47.0 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest quintile income or consumption share</td>
<td>8.4 (1999)</td>
<td>8.3 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest quintile income or consumption share</td>
<td>27.7 (1999)</td>
<td>39.4 (2009)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Nonincome

- **Average years of total schooling (youth and adults)**
  - Youth (Aged 15–24)
  - Adults (Aged 25 and over)
- **Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age *percent**
  - Male | 12.3 (2012) |
  - Female | 11.9 (2012) |
  - Female-to-male ratio | 1.0 (2012) |
- **Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births**
  - Urban | 70 (2005) |
  - Rural | 83 (2005) |
  - Rural-to-urban ratio | 1.2 (2005) |
  - Lowest-to-highest ratio | - |

#### Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators 2013

**PILLAR ONE: Growth and Expansion of Economic Opportunity**

- **Economic Growth and Employment**
  - Annualized growth rate of GDP per capita at PPP (constant 2005 PPP$)
  - Employment-to-population ratio
    - Youth (Aged 15–24)
      - Female | 44.6 (1991) | 46.2 (2012) |
    - Male | 33.5 (1991) | 31.0 (2012) |
  - GDP per person engaged (constant 1990 PPP$)
  - Number of own-account and contributing family workers per 100 wage and salaried workers
    - Male | 87.5 (2003) |
    - Female | 76.6 (2003) |
    - Female-to-male ratio | 110.1 (2003) |

**PILLAR TWO: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity**

- **Access and Inputs to Education and Health**
  - School life expectancy (primary to tertiary) years
    - Male | 9.7 (1999) | 11.5 |
    - Female | 10.5 (1999) | 12.4 |
  - Pupil–teacher ratio (primary)
    - Male | 8.9 (1999) | 10.6 |
    - Male-to-female ratio | 23 |
  - Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds *percent*
    - Male | 72 (1992) | 96 |
    - Female | 91 (2012) |
    - Female-to-male ratio | 1.9 (2012) |
  - Urban | 91 (2012) |
  - Rural | 91 (2012) |
  - Urban-to-rural ratio | 1.0 (2012) |
  - Lowest Quintile | 91 (2012) |
  - Highest Quintile | 84 (2005) |
  - Highest-to-lowest ratio | 1.0 (2005) |
  - Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population *percent*
    - Male | 56.9 |
    - Female | 17.0 |
  - Nurses and Midwives | 40.0 |
  - Government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure
  - Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure

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*Note: *percent refers to the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line as a percentage of their income or consumption.

**a** Percent

**b** Ratio

**c** Prevalence

**d** by Sex, by Residence, by Wealth Quintile

**e** Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population

**f** Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure

*continued*
Tajikistan

PILLAR TWO: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity (continued)

Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990 or Nearest Year</th>
<th>2011 or Latest Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>by Residence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban-to-rural ratio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of population using solid fuels for cooking percent 74.5 (1999) 30.0 (2005)

by Residence

by Wealth Quintile
Lowest
Highest

Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source percent 61 (1993) 66

by Residence
Urban 93 (1993) 92
Rural 47 (1993) 57

Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility percent 89 (1993) 95

by Residence
Urban 93 (1993) 95
Rural 87 (1993) 94

Gender Equality and Opportunity

Gender parity in education
Primary 0.96 (1993) 0.96
Secondary 0.86 (1999) 0.87
Tertiary 0.42 (1999) 0.52

Antenatal care coverage of at least one visit percent of live births 72.3 (2000) 78.9 (2012)

by Residence
Urban
Rural

Urban-to-rural ratio
Lowest
Highest

Antenatal care coverage of at least four visits percent of live births 49.4 (2007)

by Residence
Urban
Rural

Urban-to-rural ratio
Lowest
Highest

Highest-to-lowest ratio

Gender parity in labor force participation (Aged 15 and over)

Percentage of seats held by women in national parliament 2.8 (1997) 19.0 (2013)

PILLAR THREE: Social Safety Nets

Social protection and labor rating 3.0 (2005) 3.5 (2012)

Social security expenditure on health as a percentage of government expenditure on health

Government expenditure on social security and welfare as a percentage of total government expenditure

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

Voice and accountability

Government effectiveness

Control of corruption

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