### Kyrgyz Republic

#### Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators 2014

**Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2014: Special Supplement**

### Poverty and Inequality

#### 1990 or Nearest Year 2012 or Latest Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>1990 or Nearest Year</th>
<th>2012 or Latest Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population living below the national poverty line(a) percent</td>
<td>56.4 (2001)</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>45.4 (2001)</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>62.3 (2001)</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population living below $2-a-day at 2005 PPP(a) percent</td>
<td>30.1 (1993)</td>
<td>21.6 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of income or consumption of the highest quintile to lowest quintile (a)</td>
<td>22.7 (1993)</td>
<td>5.4 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest quintile income or consumption share</td>
<td>2.5 (1993)</td>
<td>7.7 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest quintile income or consumption share</td>
<td>57.0 (1993)</td>
<td>41.4 (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Nonincome

- **Average years of total schooling (youth and adults)**
  - **by Sex:**
    - Male: 8.9 (2010)
    - Female: 9.1 (2010)
  - **by Residence:**
    - Urban: 11.6 (2010)
    - Rural: ...
  - **by Wealth Quintile:**
    - Lowest: ...
    - Highest: 11.9 (2010)
  - **Adults (Aged 25 and over):**
    - Male: 3.6 (2010)
    - Female: ...
  - **by Sex:**
    - Male: 11.2 (2010)
    - Female: ...
  - **by Residence:**
    - Urban: ...
    - Rural: ...
  - **by Wealth Quintile:**
    - Lowest: ...
    - Highest: ...

- **Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age percent**
  - **by Sex:**
    - Male: 3.1 (2010)
    - Female: ...
  - **by Residence:**
    - Urban: ...
    - Rural: ...
  - **by Wealth Quintile:**
    - Lowest: ...
    - Highest: ...

- **Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births**
  - **by Sex:**
    - Male: 204.6 (2002)
    - Female: ...
  - **by Residence:**
    - Urban: ...
    - Rural: ...
  - **by Wealth Quintile:**
    - Lowest: ...
    - Highest: ...

### Pillar One: Growth and Expansion of Economic Opportunity

#### Economic Growth and Employment

- **Annualized growth rate of GDP per capita at PPP (constant 2011 PPP):**

- **Employment-to-population ratio**
  - Male: 44.9 (1991)
  - Female: 38.7 (1991)

- **Electricity consumption per capita kWh:**
  - Male: 1.642 (2011)
  - Female: 1.540 (2011)

### Key Infrastructure Endowments

- **Electricity consumption per capita kWh:**
  - Male: 1.642 (2011)
  - Female: 1.540 (2011)

### 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: 11.4 (1999)
  - Female: 11.3 (1999)

- **Pupil–teacher ratio (primary)**
  - Male: 21 (1999)
  - Female: ...

- **Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds percent**
  - Male: 84 (1992)
  - Female: ...

- **Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population**
  - Female: 25.1 (2008)

- **Government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure**
  - Female: 23.1 (1995)

- **Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure**
  - Male: 13.6 (1995)
  - Female: 13.6 (1995)
### Kyrgyz Republic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services</th>
<th>1990 or Nearest Year</th>
<th>2012 or Latest Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population with access to electricity percent</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Residence:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban-to-rural ratio</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of households using solid fuels for cooking percent</td>
<td>37.3 (2005)</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Residence:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>12.4 (2005)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>56.2 (2005)</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Wealth Quintile:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>98.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source percent</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Residence:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility percent</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Residence:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gender Equality and Opportunity

**Gender parity in education**

- Primary: 1.01 (1992) vs 0.98
- Secondary: 1.02 (1991) vs 1.00 (2011)

**Antenatal care coverage of at least one visit percent of live births**

- By Residence: Urban 97.3 (1997) vs 97.0
- Rural ... vs 98.7

**Antenatal care coverage of at least four visits percent of live births**

- By Residence: Urban 81.1 (1997) vs 83.6
- Rural ... vs 93.0

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

- Percentage of seats held by women in national parliament: 0.79 vs 0.71

### PILLAR THREE: Social Safety Nets

**Social protection and labor rating**


**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**

- 64.1 VS 23.3 (2014)

### GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

**Voice and accountability**

- −0.8 (1996) vs −0.5 (1996)

**Government effectiveness**

- −0.4 (1996) vs −0.7

**Control of corruption**

- −0.5 (1996) vs −1.1

### Children under five—Underweight, Latest Years

- Female 2012: 4.0
  - Rural: 5.0
  - Urban: 3.0
- Male 2012: 4.0
  - Rural: 4.0
  - Urban: 3.0

### Employment-to-population Ratio, Latest Years

- Female Youth (Aged 15–24, 2012): 30
  - Rural: 30
  - Urban: 30
- Male (Aged 15 years and over, 2006): 40
  - Male: 40

### Proportion of Population Using an Improved Drinking Water Source and Sanitation Facility, 2012

- Rural Drinking Water Source: 60
  - Female: 60
  - Male: 60
- Urban Sanitation Facility: 60
  - Rural: 60
  - Urban: 60

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**Notes:**

- a Data are consumption-based.
- b Derived from consumption shares of the highest and lowest quintile groups.
- c Estimates are based on household survey data from Demographic and Health Surveys and may not necessarily be consistent with corresponding estimates on average years of total schooling from Barro and Lee (2014).
- d Data are updated using the estimates generated in 2013 by the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation.
- e Data are from ICF International’s STATcompiler and country Demographic and Health Survey reports and UNICEF’s country Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey reports.
- g Estimates are based on household survey data and may not be consistent with the overall immunization rates due to differences in methodology and reference period.
- h Estimated using data from Global Health Workforce Statistics (WHO) and population from World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.
- i Figures refers to nurses only.
- j Data refer to general government.
- k Measured as the ratio of female labor force participation rate to male labor force participation rate.
- l A rating of “1” corresponds to a very weak performance, and a “6” rating to a very strong performance.
- m Presented in standard normal units of the governance indicator, ranging from −2.5 to 2.5 with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.