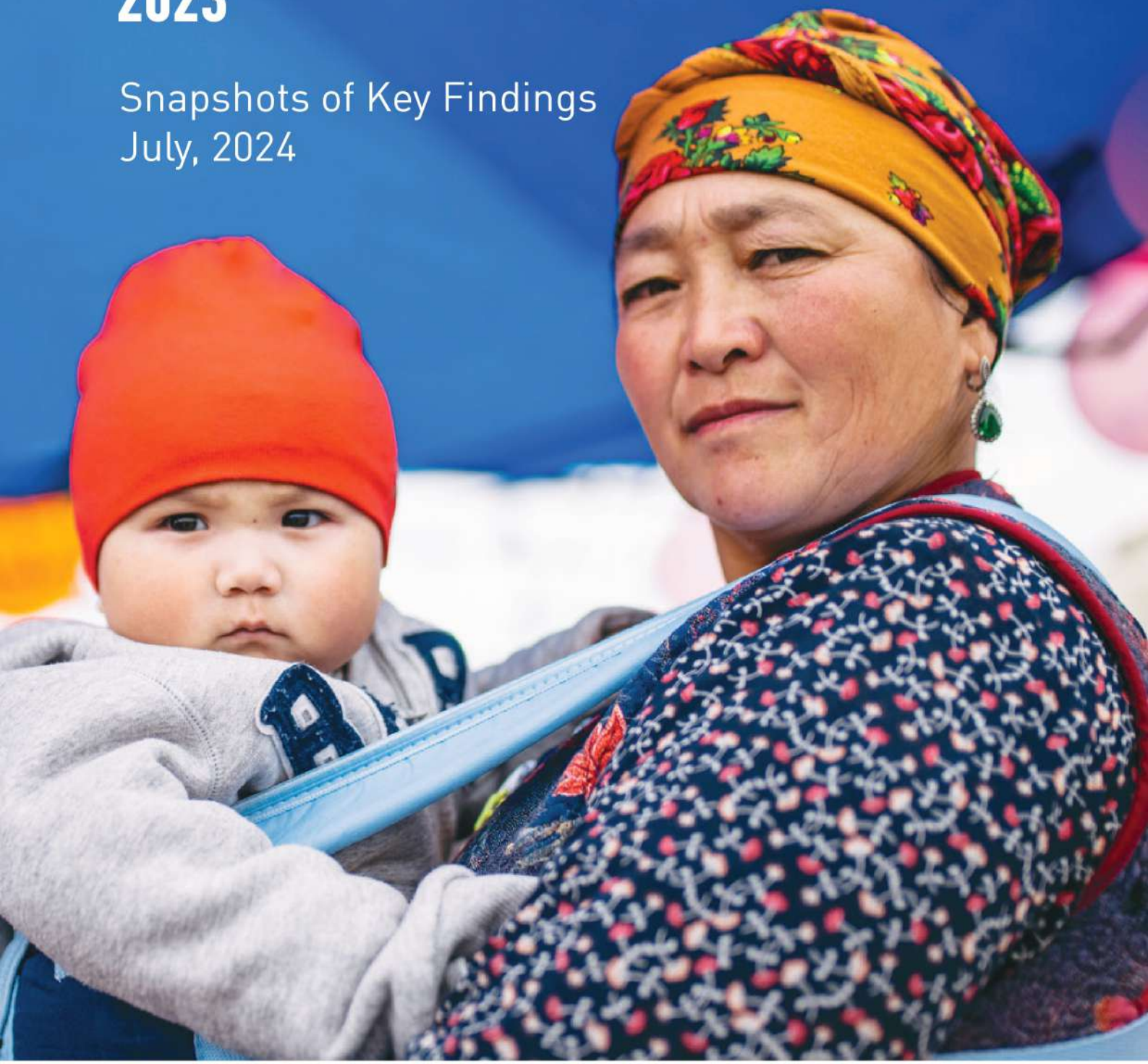
MICS

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2023

Snapshots of Key Findings
July, 2024



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GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2023

Snapshots of Key Findings

July, 2024

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with financial support from UNICEF, USAID, UNFPA, and the Government of Switzerland.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The objective of the MICS Survey Findings Report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey consolidated in this publication.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org

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Kyrgyzstan 2023

Sample & Survey Characteristics

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Response Rates

	Number	Response rates
Household		
Sampled	7200	
Occupied	6715	
Interviewed	6639	99
Women age 15-49		
Eligible for interview	5753	
Interviewed	5629	98
Children under 5		
Eligible for interview	3194	
Mothers/Caretakers interviewed	3153	99
Children age 5-17		
Eligible for interview	3998	
Mothers/Caretakers interviewed	3937	99

Survey Implementation

Implementing agency:
National Statistics Committee

Sampling frame:
2022 Census of Population

Listing & mapping:
October–December 2022

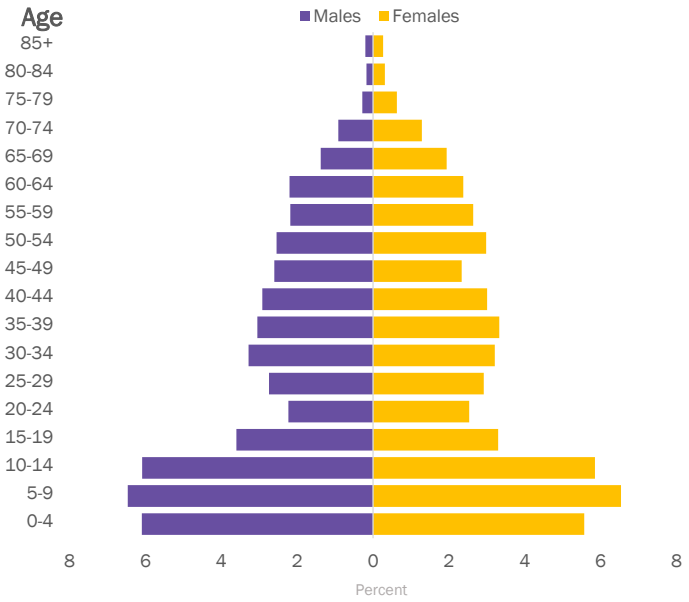
Interviewer training:
October 2023

Fieldwork:
November–December 2023

Questionnaires:
Household
Women age 15–49
Children under 5
Children age 5-17

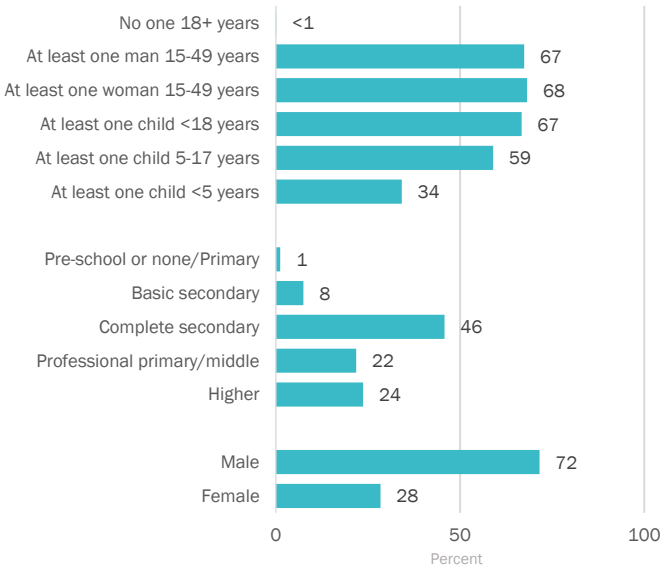
Population Characteristics

Household Population Age & Sex Distribution



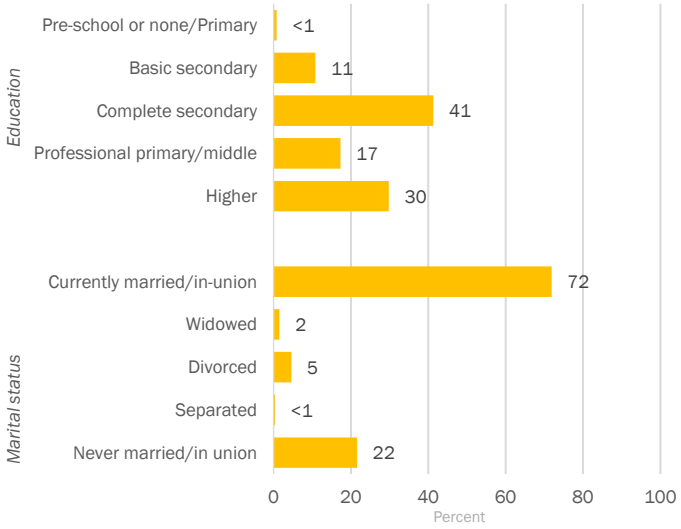
Percent distribution of household population by age group and sex

Household Composition & Characteristics of Head of household



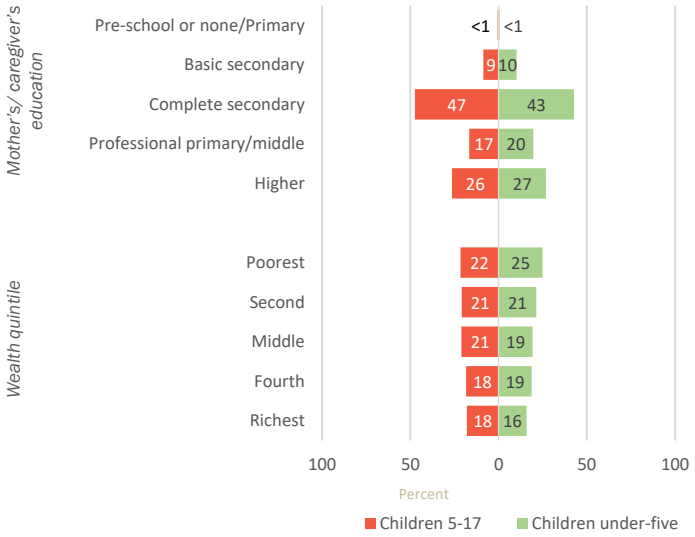
Percentage of households by selected characteristics

Women's Profile



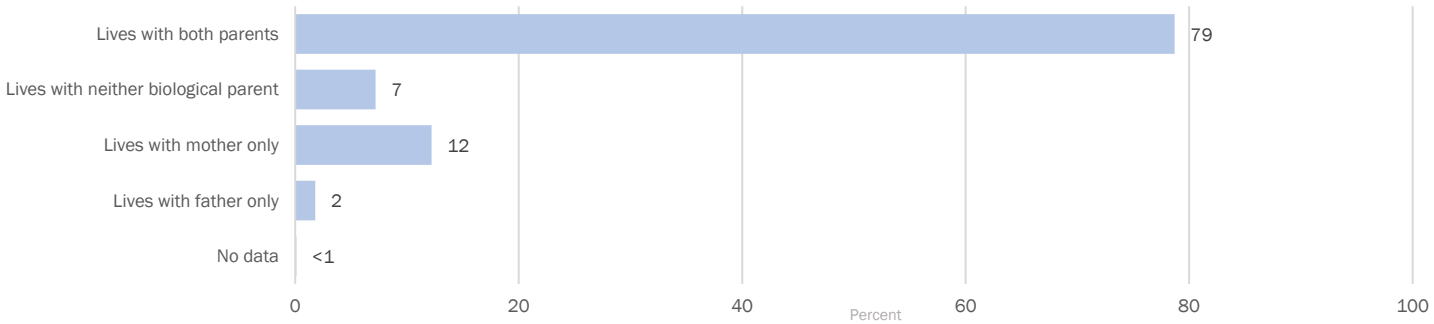
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by background characteristics

Children's Profile



Percent distribution of children age 5-17 and under-five by background characteristics

Children's Living Arrangements*



Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements
*Children age 0-17 years

Regional Distribution of Population (percent)

	Households	Women 15-49	Children under 5	Children 5-17
Kyrgyzstan	100	100	100	100
Region				
Batken	8	9	11	10
Jalal-Abad	19	18	23	20
Issyk-Kul	9	6	5	7
Naryn	5	5	5	6
Osh	17	22	26	23
Talas	4	4	3	4
Chui	19	18	15	17
Bishkek city	15	13	8	9
Osh city	6	6	6	6
Other territories				
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	8	9	7	7

Key Messages

- The response rates for households, women age 15-49 years, children age 5-17 years and caretakers of children under 5 are all very high – at almost 100%.
- Two households out of three have at least one child age 0-17 years.
- About one third of households (34%) have at least one child under 5.
- 7% of children do not live with either biological parent. Among the rest, 12% live with their mother only and 2% with their father only.
- 28% of households are headed by a female.
- More than one in four children live in a household where the mother/caretaker has higher education.

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistics Committee as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Switzerland provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Survey and Sample Characteristics. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.1.1, SR.3.1, SR.4.1, SR.5.1W, SR.5.2, SR.5.3 and SR.11.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Kyrgyzstan 2023

Child Mortality

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Mortality Rates among Children Under-5

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality rate: SDG 3.2.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Infant mortality rate	Child mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate: SDG 3.2.1
0-4	10.4	5.2	15.6	0.9	16.5
5-9	10.3	8.5	18.7	3.3	22.0
10-14	13.7	4.0	17.7	2.2	19.8

Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life
Post-neonatal mortality: calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
Infant mortality ($_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and first birthday
Child mortality ($_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday
Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$): probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday

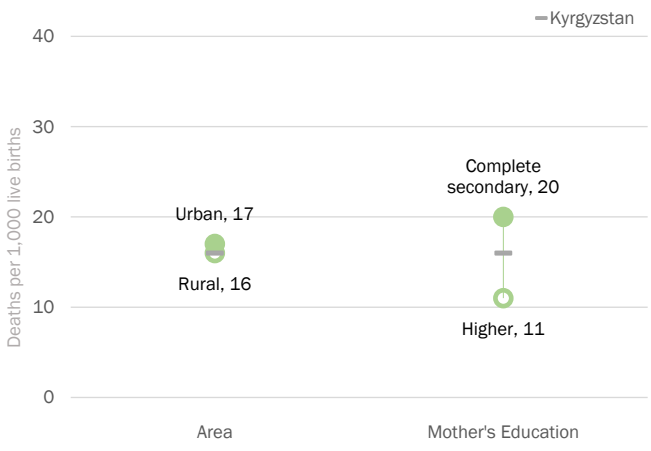
MICS uses a **direct method for estimation of child mortality**. This involves collecting **full birth histories** whereby women age 15-49 years are asked for the date of birth of each child born alive, whether the child is still alive and, if not, the age at death.

Key Messages

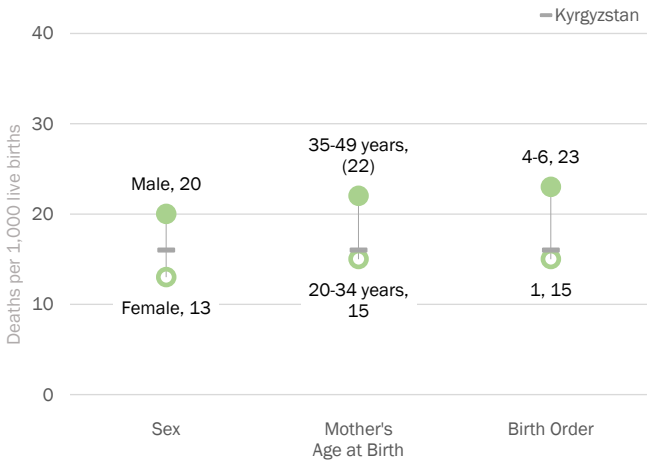
- The mortality rate among children under 5 years is 16.5 children per 1,000 live births.
- The infant mortality rate is 15.6 children, and the neonatal mortality rate is 10.4 children per 1,000 live births.
- The mortality rate of children under 5 years old is higher among mothers with a low level of education.
- Although based on a relatively low number of cases, it appears that mortality rate of children under 5, who were born fourth, fifth or sixth in order is higher than among children born first
- Over the past 15 years, there has been a steady decline in the infant mortality rate and child mortality rate under 5 years old.

Disparities in Child Mortality

Under-5 mortality rate by socio-economic characteristics & area



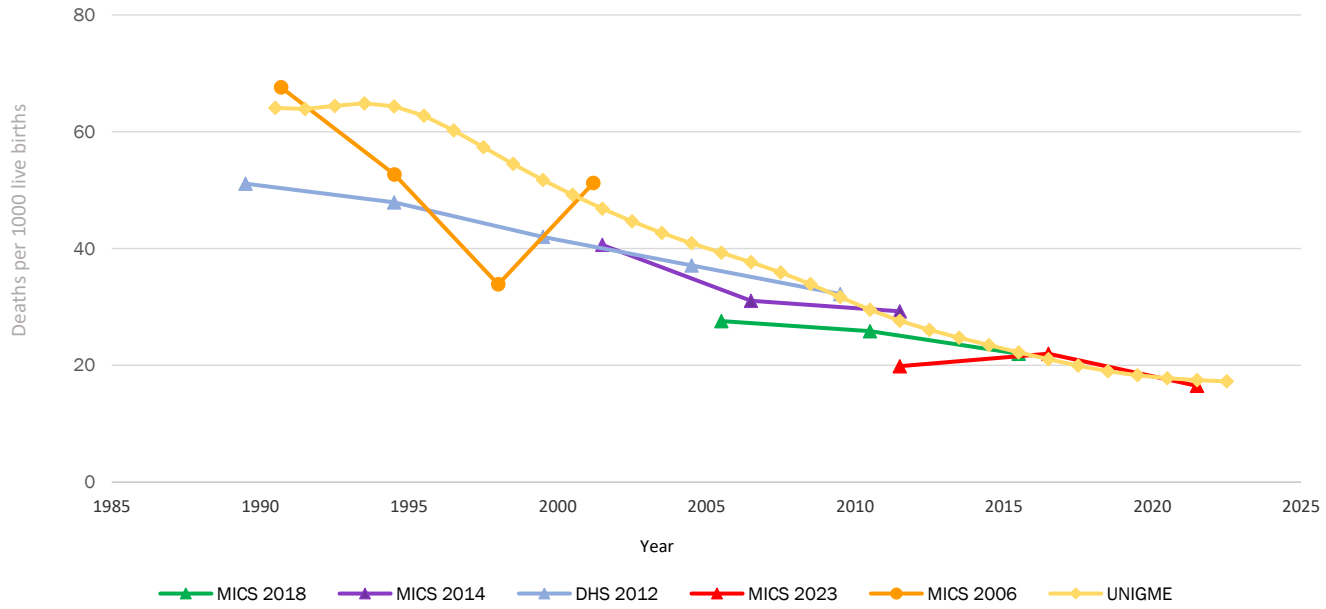
Under-5 mortality rate by demographic risk factors



( ) – Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure.

Under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socio-economic characteristics, area and demographic risk factors

Trends in under-5 mortality rates



The source data used in the above graph is taken from the final reports of MICS 2023, MICS 2018, MICS 2014, DHS 2012 and MICS 2006. Data from UNIGME was downloaded from the UN IGME web portal.

Child mortality source data are published on www.childmortality.org, the web portal of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). UN IGME data points may differ from the published estimates of a survey, census or vital registration system since UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals, longer reference periods and/or calendar years (if data are available).

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Child Mortality. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables CS.1, CS.2 and CS.3 in the Survey Findings Report.

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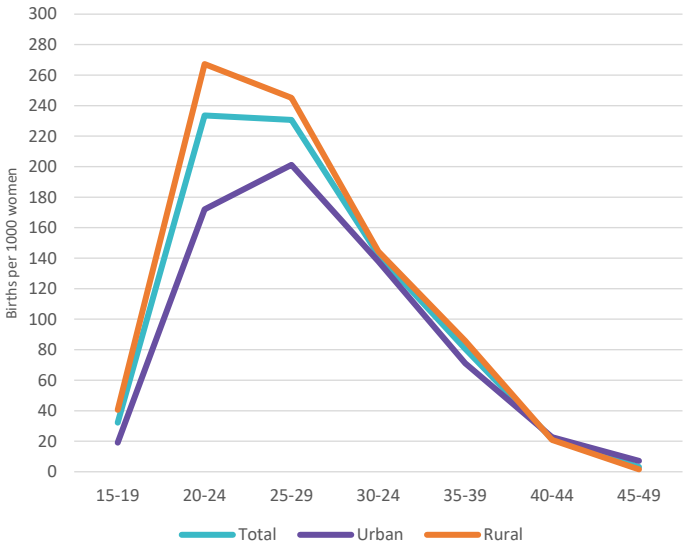
Kyrgyzstan 2023

Fertility & Family Planning

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

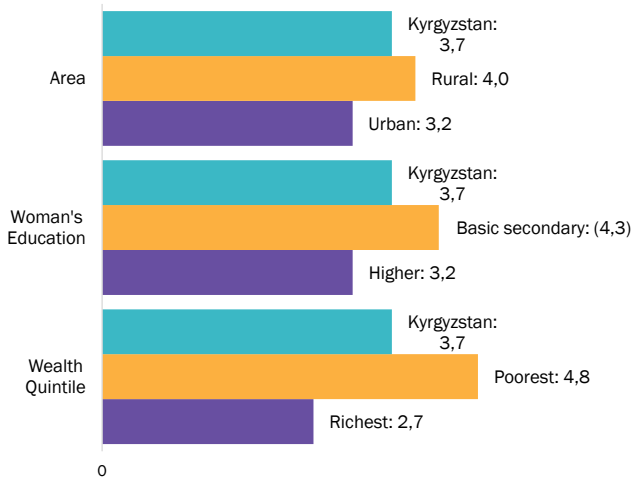
Fertility

Age Specific Fertility Rates



Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women

Total Fertility Rate



( ) – Figures that are based on 125-249 unweighted cases

The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates
(ASFRs) calculated for each of the five-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49

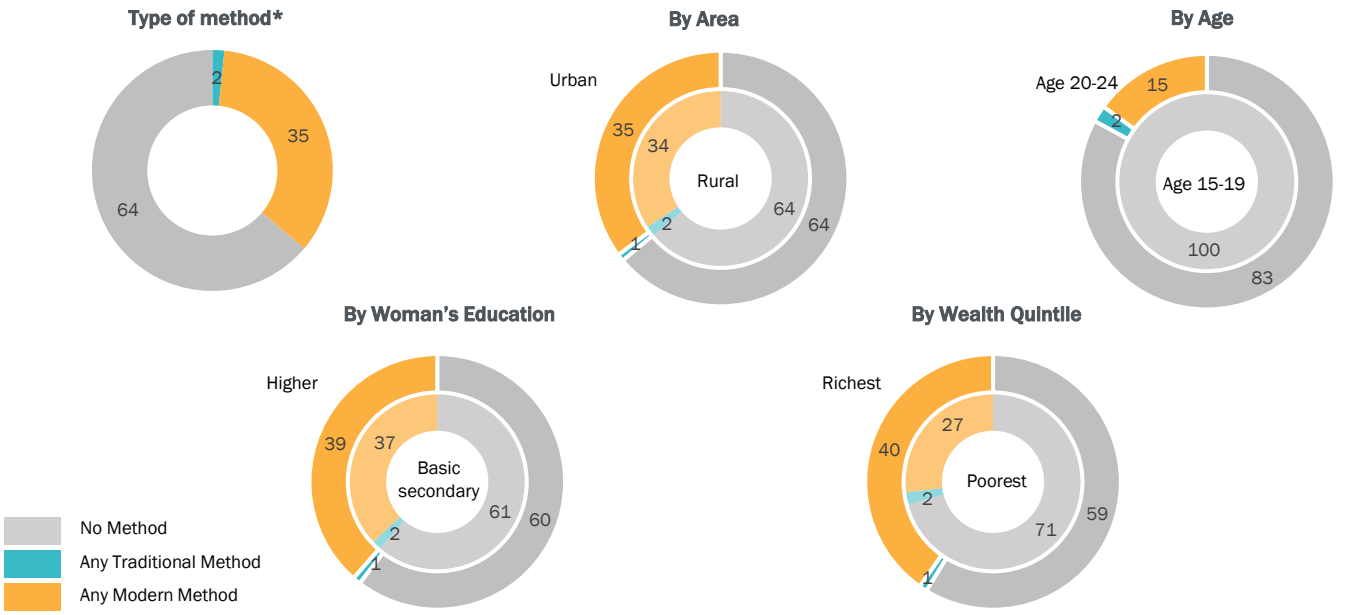
Adolescent Birth Rate (age 15-19 years): SDG indicator 3.7.2

Age-specific fertility rate for girls age 15-19 years for the three-year period preceding the survey

Adolescent Birth rate SDG 3.7.2 indicator is under target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing the multiple factors underlying it are essential for improving sexual and reproductive health and the social and economic well-being of adolescents. Preventing births very early in a woman's life is an important measure to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality.

Family Planning

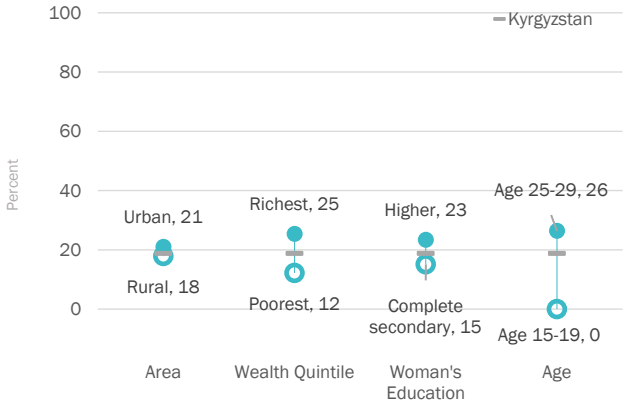
Method of Family Planning by Various Characteristics



Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method
*Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pills, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam and jelly
Traditional methods refer to periodic abstinence and withdrawal.

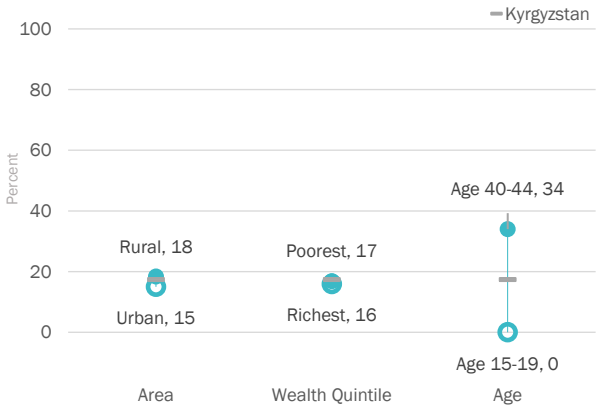
Met Need for Family Planning

Met Need for Family Planning – Spacing



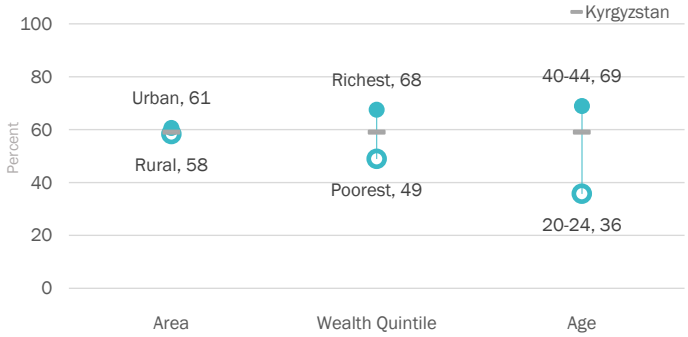
Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with met need for family planning for spacing, by background characteristics

Met Need for Family Planning – Limiting



Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with met need for family planning for limiting, by background characteristics

Percentage of Demand for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods – SDG indicator 3.7.1



The proportion of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1) is useful in assessing overall levels of coverage for family planning programmes and services. Access to and use of an effective means to prevent pregnancy helps enable women and their partners to exercise their rights to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so. Meeting demand for family planning with modern methods also contributes to maternal and child health by preventing unintended pregnancies and closely spaced pregnancies, which are at higher risk for poor obstetrical outcomes.

Regional Data on Fertility & Family Planning

	Total Fertility Rate	Adolescent Birth Rate	Contraception: Use of modern method among married / in-union women	Unmet need for family planning	Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods among married / in-union women	Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion
Kyrgyzstan	**3.7**	**32**	**35**	**22**	**59**	**6**
Region						
Batken	(4.0)	(24)	21	25	43	4
Jalal-Abad	(4.8)	(65)	29	25	52	4
Issyk-Kul	(2.5)	(27)	35	21	62	1
Naryn	(4.2)	(19)	51	16	74	8
Osh	4.3	49	33	24	56	3
Talas	(3.6)	(38)	54	12	81	4
Chui	(3.1)	(21)	38	21	61	13
Bishkek city	(2.4)	(0)	43	17	72	7
Osh city	(3.5)	(22)	38	25	59	11
Other territories						
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	(2.8)	(5)	42	17	70	6

( ) – Figures that are based on 125-249 unweighted cases

Key Messages

- According to the survey, the total fertility rate in Kyrgyzstan is 3.7 births per woman.
- The birth rate among adolescents aged 15-19 years is 32 per 1000 women of that age.
- More than one-third of married women (36%) use one or more methods of contraception, including modern methods of contraception which are used by 35% of women.
- 22% of married women aged 15-49 years have unmet need for family planning.
- 36% of married women have a met need for family planning (19% for planning the timing of birth of children and 17% for prevention of unplanned pregnancies).
- 59% of married women have their demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods of contraception.
- Overall, 6% of women aged 15-49 years have had at least one abortion in their lifetime.

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Fertility and Family Planning. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TM.1.1, TM.2.1, TM.3.1, TM.3.3 and TM.3.7 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

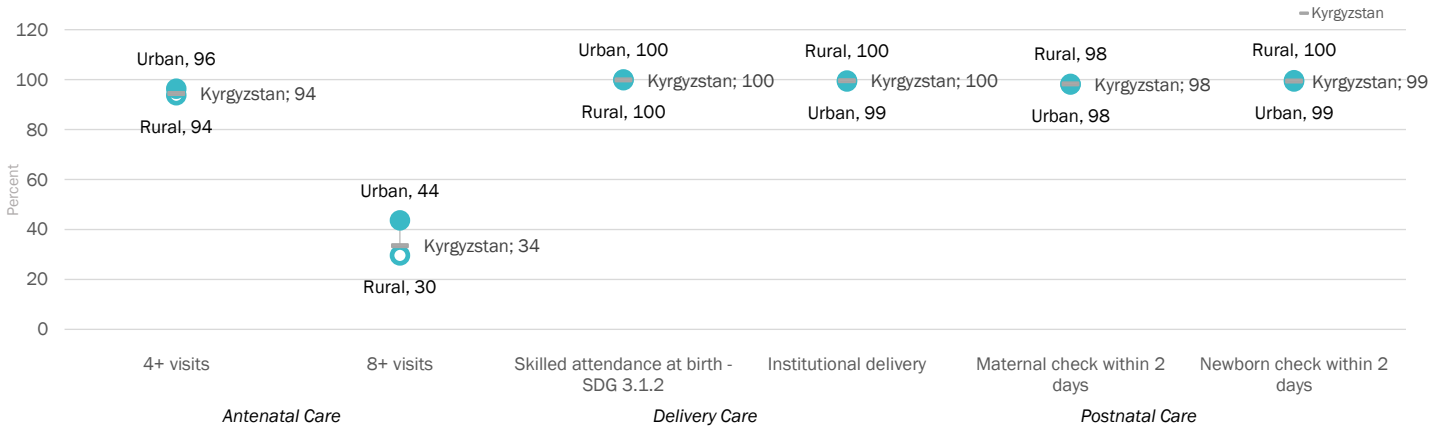
Kyrgyzstan 2023

Maternal & Newborn Health

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

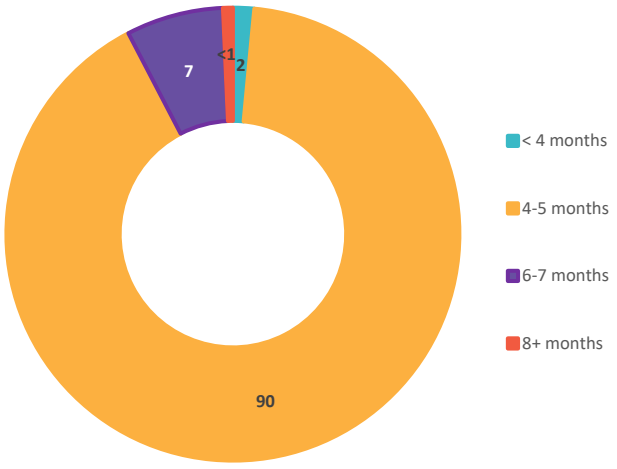
Key Elements of Maternal & Newborn Health

Maternal & Newborn Health Cascade by Area



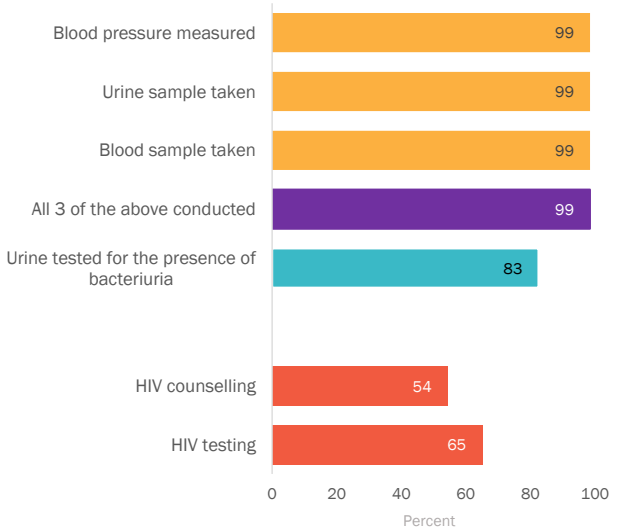
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least four times and at least eight times by any provider, who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth (**SDG 3.1.2**), whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility, who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live and percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery.

Timing of First Antenatal Care Visit



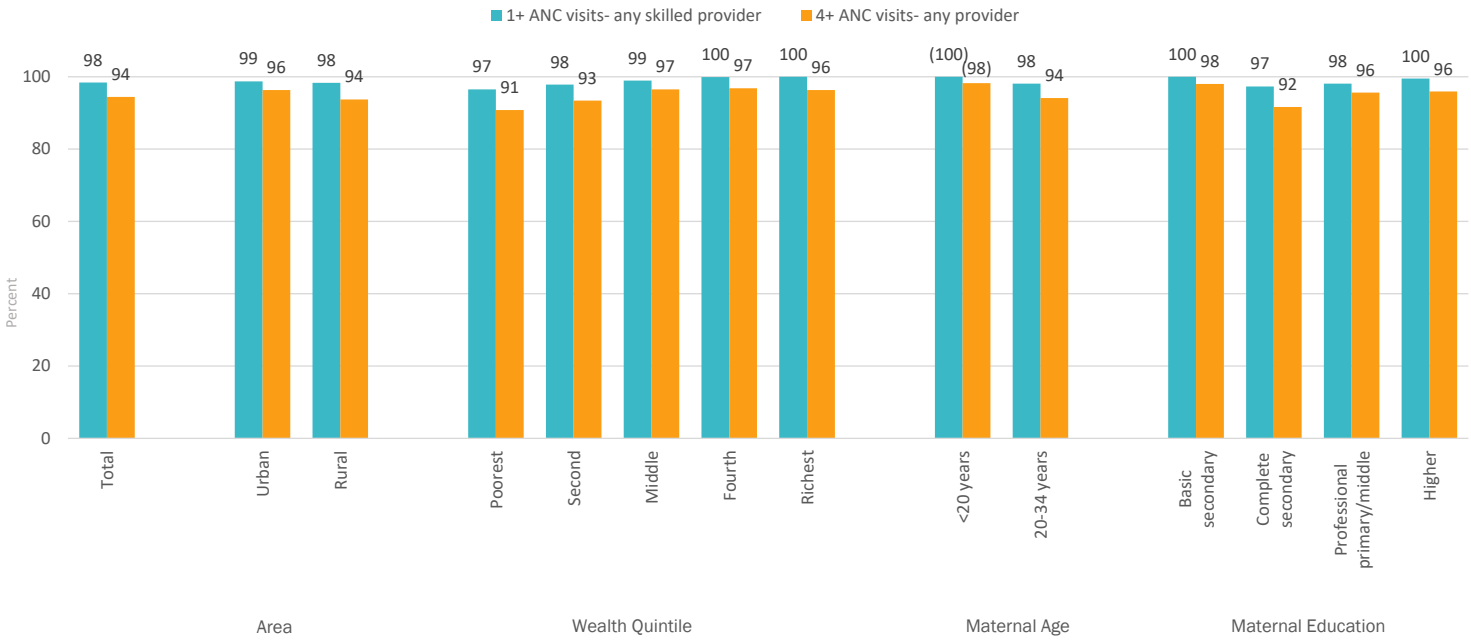
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel, by the timing of first ANC visit

Content & Coverage of Antenatal Care Services



Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples, and whose urine sample was tested for a hidden bacteriuria infection, who reported that during an ANC visit they received information or counselling on HIV, and reported that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth

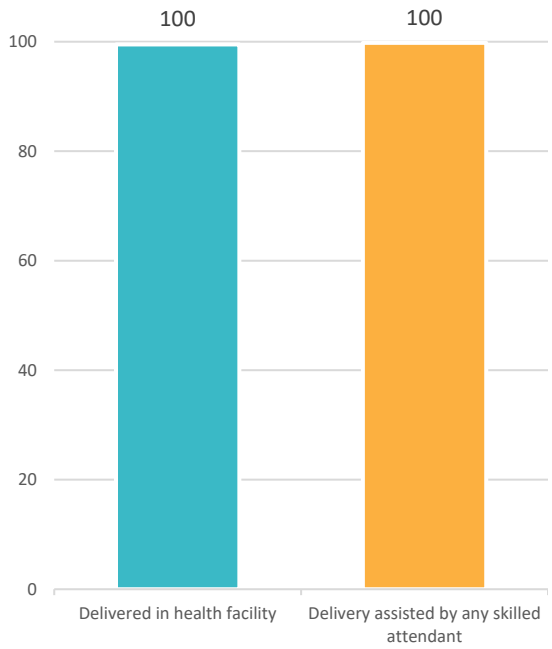
Coverage of Antenatal Care by Various Characteristics



( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

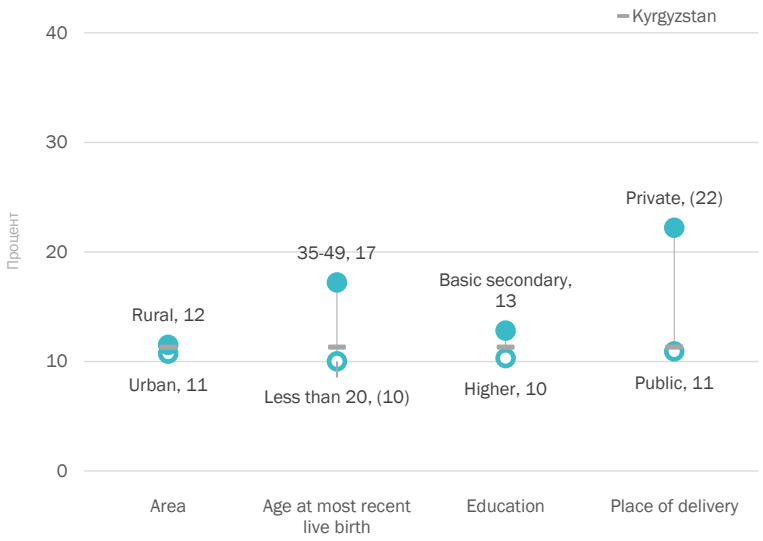
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel or at least four times by any provider

Care during childbirth



Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery and assistance during delivery.

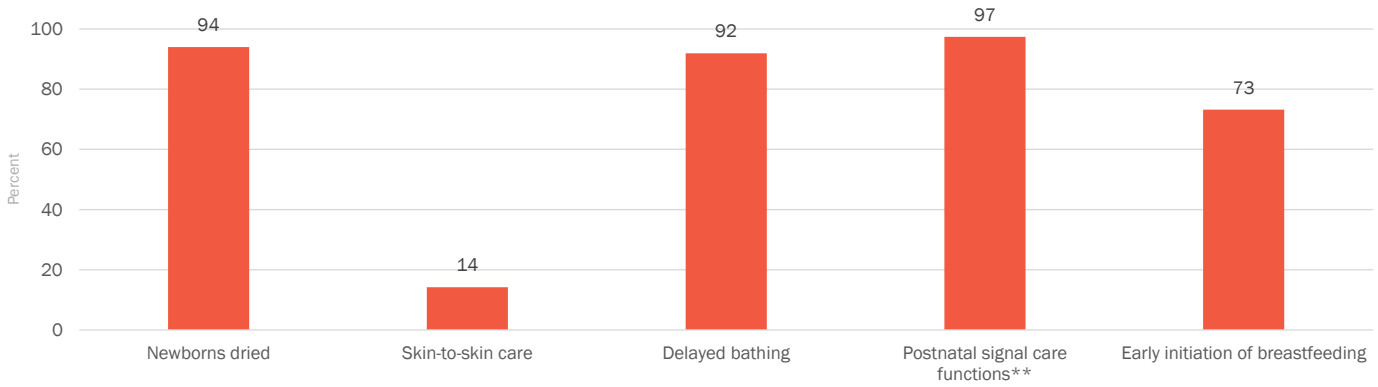
Caesarian Section by Various Characteristics



( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section by various characteristics

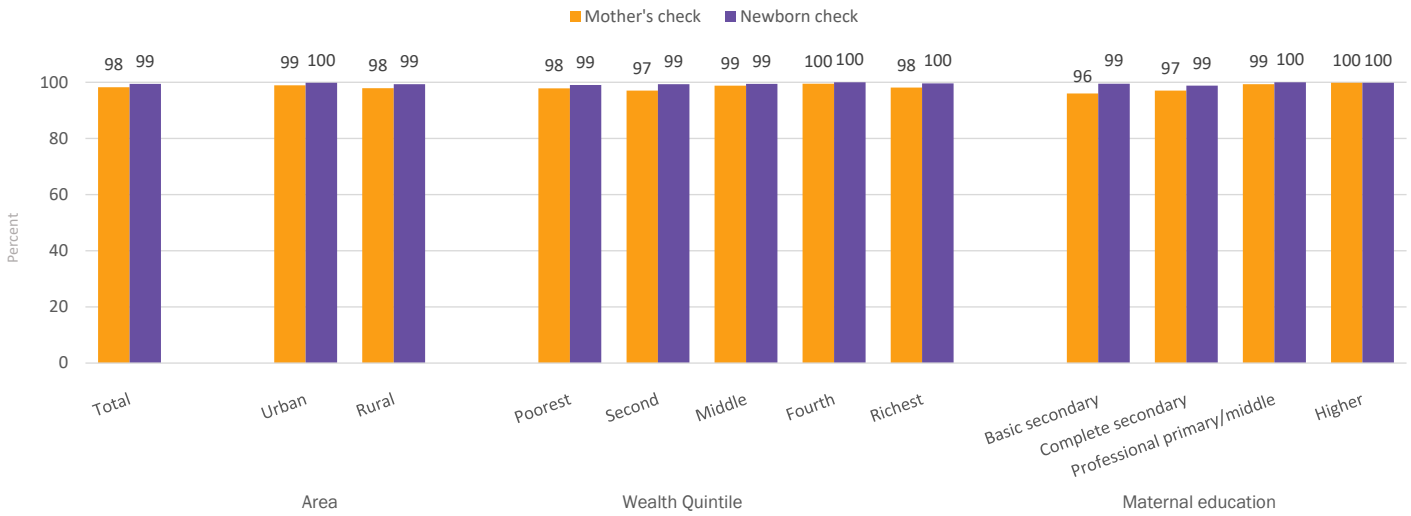
Coverage of Newborn Care



Among the last live-birth in the last 2 years, percentage who were dried after birth; percentage who were given skin to skin contact; percentage who were bathed after 24 hours of birth; percentage where the newborn received at least 2 postnatal signal care functions within 2 days after birth**; and percentage put to the breast within one hour of birth

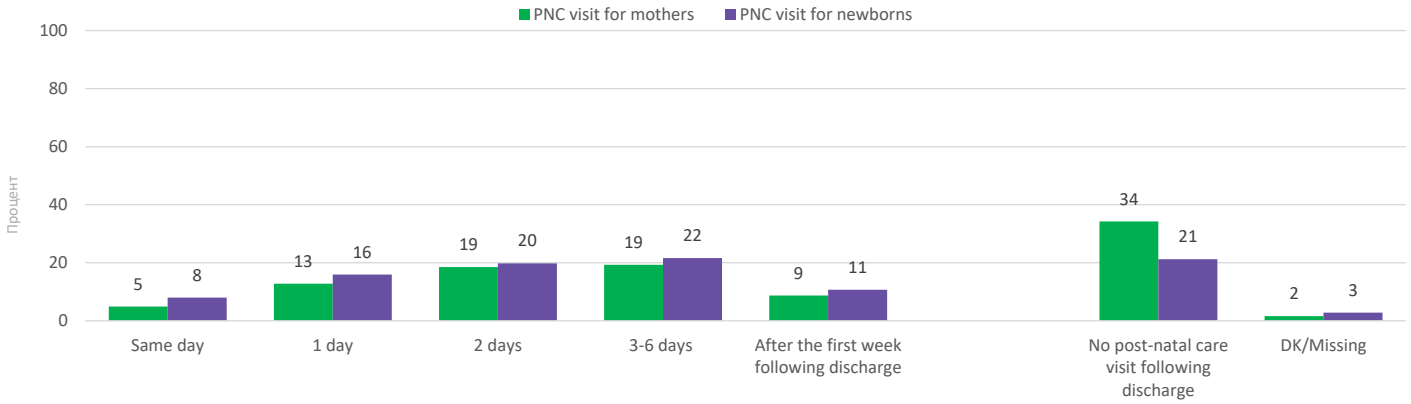
** At least 2 of i) umbilical cord examination, ii) temperature assessment, iii) breastfeeding counselling or observation, iv) weight assessment, and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns

Post-natal Care within 2 Days of Birth by Various Characteristics



Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live and percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery, by various characteristics

Post-natal Care Visits for Mothers and Newborns Following Discharge from Health Facility



Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose received a post-natal care (PNC) visit and percent distribution of newborns who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit from any health provider after being discharged from the health facility, by timing of visit

Regional Data on Maternal and Newborn Cascade

	ANC: At least 4 visits (any provider)	Skilled Attendance at Birth	Institutional Delivery	Caesarean section	Post-natal care for mothers following discharge from health facility	Post-natal care for newborns following discharge from health facility
Kyrgyzstan	**94**	**100**	**100**	**11**	**64**	**76**
Region						
Batken	89	99	98	9	69	79
Jalal-Abad	91	100	100	9	57	60
Issyk-Kul	100	100	100	11	71	97
Naryn	88	100	99	20	77	91
Osh	98	100	100	9	83	85
Talas	89	100	100	5	85	98
Chui	97	99	99	19	49	76
Bishkek city	97	100	99	18	33	84
Osh city	97	100	100	9	53	57
Other territories						
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	97	100	99	18	46	76

For indicator definitions, see earlier charts

Key Messages

- 98% of women received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel.
- 94% of women had at least four antenatal visits, and 34% of women had 8 or more visits with any health care provider.
- For 90% of women, the first examination as part of antenatal care was carried out at 4-5 months of pregnancy.
- Almost all pregnant women receiving antenatal care for their most recent birth (99%) had their urine and blood tested and had their blood pressure measured as part of their antenatal care package. 83% of women had a urine test for latent bacteriuria.
- 100% of births are carried out in a health facility and in the presence of a qualified health worker.
- The proportion of births by caesarean section was 11%, with caesarean sections being more common among women receiving only 1-3 antenatal care visits, those aged 35-49 years and among mothers in the higher wealth quintiles.
- 98% of women and 99% of newborns received a post-natal health check within the first 2 days after birth.
- 64% of women and 76% of newborns received a post-natal care visit by a health care provider after discharge from hospital, of which only 56% of women and 65% of newborns received a post-natal care visit within the first week.

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistics Committee as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Switzerland provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Maternal and Newborn Health. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TM.4.1, TM.4.2, TM.4.3, TM.6.1, TM.6.2, TM.8.2, TM.8.4, TM.8.6, TM.8.7, TM.8.9, TM.11.5 and TC.7.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Kyrgyzstan 2023

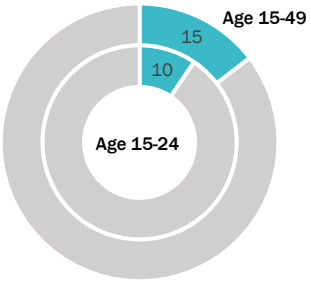
HIV

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

HIV indicators

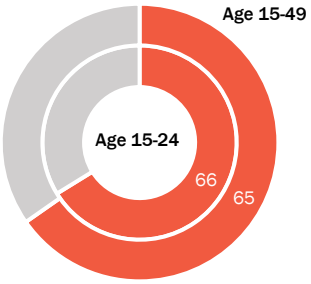
Knowledge

Percentage who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions



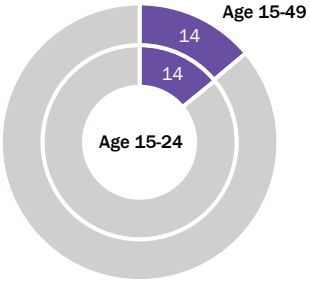
Stigma

Percentage of those who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, including 1) would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and 2) think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV



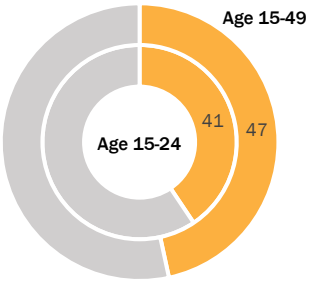
Testing

Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result



Testing during Antenatal Care

Percentage of women who during their antenatal care for their last pregnancy were offered an HIV test, accepted and received results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV

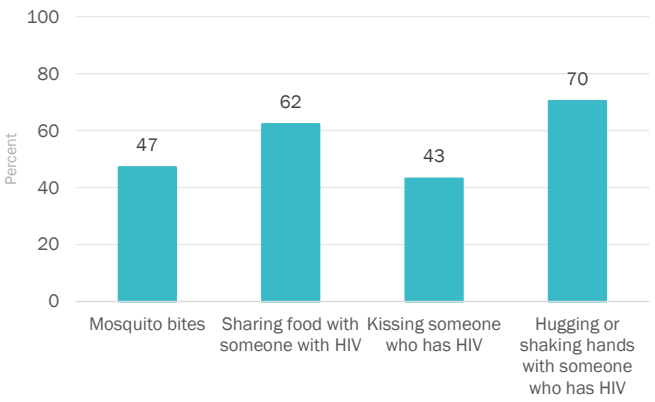


Key Messages

- Only a 15% of women aged 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS.
- Misconceptions about HIV transmission are quite common: according to the survey, 47% of women aged 15-49 years know that HIV cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites and 62% that HIV cannot be transmitted through sharing a meal with a person with HIV.
- Survey data has shown the stigma towards people living with HIV: 52% of women aged 15-49 years would refuse to buy vegetables from an HIV-positive vendor and 46% believe that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.
- Over the past 12 months, only 14% of women aged 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV know their results.
- 47% of women aged 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV during antenatal care, know their results and received post-test counseling on HIV.
- The level of comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young women aged 15-24 years is lower than among women of reproductive age in general.

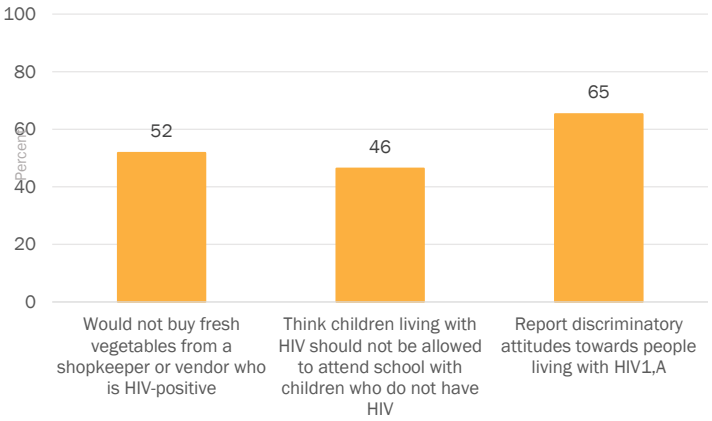
HIV Indicators

Knowledge about misconceptions about HIV



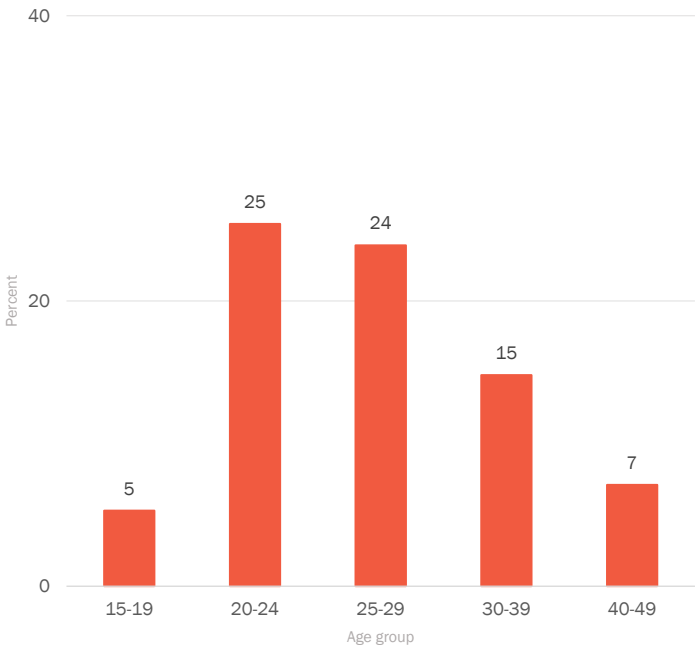
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and reject common misconceptions.

Manifestation of discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV.

Tested for HIV in last 12 months



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result, by age group

Regional Data on HIV Testing

	Women who tested in last 12 months	Women testing at ANC
Kyrgyzstan	**14**	**47**
Region		
Batken	13	32
Jalal-Abad	11	31
Issyk-Kul	8	75
Naryn	18	59
Osh	16	53
Talas	17	50
Chui	17	72
Bishkek city	13	44
Osh city	9	30
Other territories		
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	18	53

Tested in last 12 months: percentage of women age 15-49 years who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result
HIV testing during ANC: percentage of women age 15-49 who during antenatal care for their last pregnancy were offered an HIV test, accepted and received results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistics Committee as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Switzerland provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to HIV & Sexual Behaviour. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TM.11.1W, TM.11.3W, TM.11.4W, TM.11.5 and TM.11.6W in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Kyrgyzstan 2023

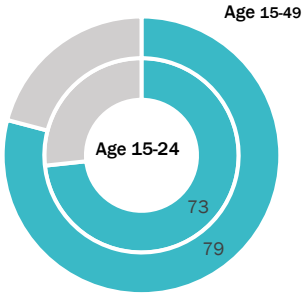
Tuberculosis

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Tuberculosis indicators

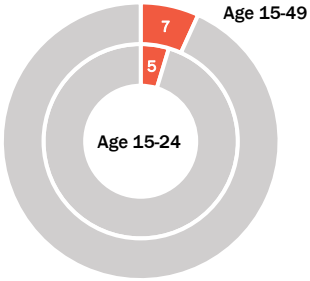
Knowledge about transmission modes

Percentage of women who know that tuberculosis is transmitted through the air when coughing or sneezing



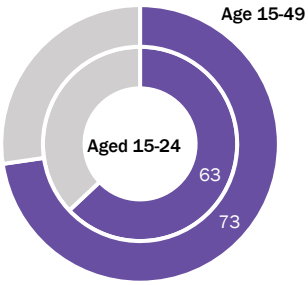
Knowledge of symptoms of tuberculosis

Percentage of women who mentioned all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis when asked to provide symptoms



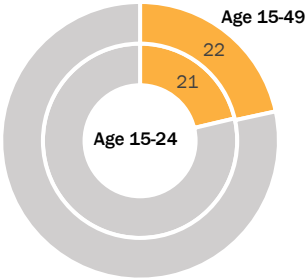
Knowledge of treatment

Percentage of women who know that tuberculosis can be completely cured



Attitudes towards people with tuberculosis

Percentage of women who prefer that it be kept a secret that a family member has tuberculosis

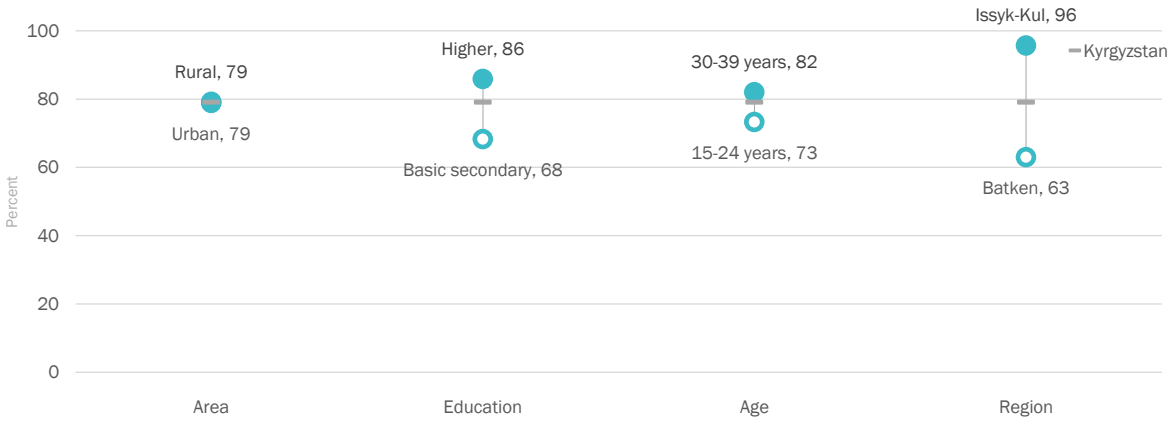


Key Messages

- 79% of women aged 15-49 years know that tuberculosis is transmitted through the air when coughing or sneezing.
- Only about 7% of women aged 15-49 years know the three most common symptoms of tuberculosis (cough a few weeks, fever, fatigue / weakness);
- 73% of women aged 15-49 years know that tuberculosis can be completely cured and 22% prefer to keep it a secret that a family member has tuberculosis.

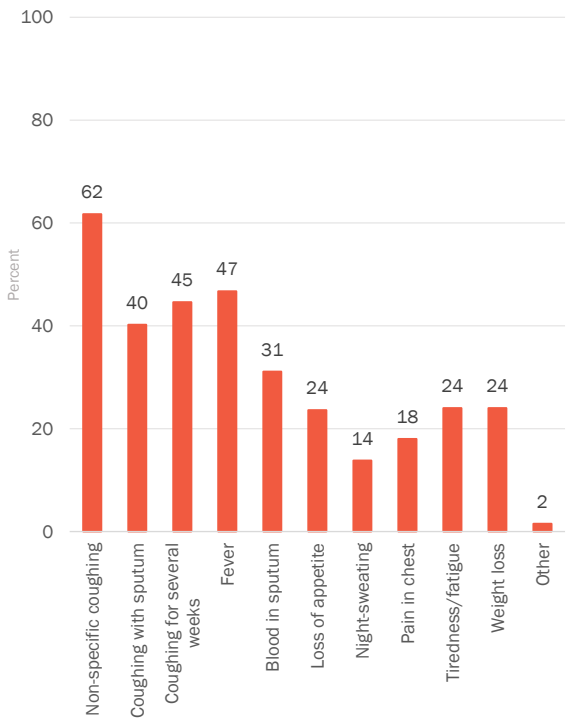
Tuberculosis Indicators by Key Characteristics

Knowledge of Transmission Modes of Tuberculosis



Percentage of women age 15-49 who know that tuberculosis is transmitted through the air when coughing or sneezing

Symptoms of Tuberculosis



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of tuberculosis and mentioned specific symptoms of tuberculosis when asked to provide symptoms

Regional Data on Tuberculosis

	Know that TB is transmitted through the air when coughing or sneezing	Know all three most common symptoms of TB	Know that TB can be completely cured	Prefer that it be kept a secret that a family member has TB
Kyrgyzstan	**79**	**7**	**73**	**22**
Region				
Batken	63	8	52	27
Jalal-Abad	74	6	59	20
Issyk-Kul	96	15	92	34
Naryn	78	7	85	13
Osh	86	12	74	15
Talas	88	2	91	7
Chui	78	1	82	25
Bishkek city	79	5	74	36
Osh city	75	7	68	8
Other territories				
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	77	2	83	31

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistics Committee as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Switzerland provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Tuberculosis. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TM13.1W, TM13.2W and TM13.3W.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

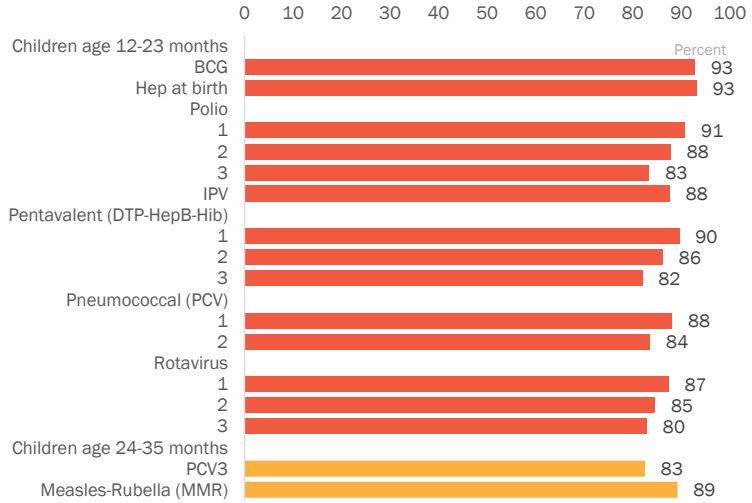
Kyrgyzstan 2023

Child Health & Care of Illness

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

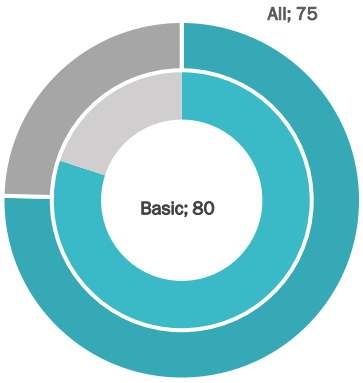
Vaccinations

Vaccinations in the first years of life



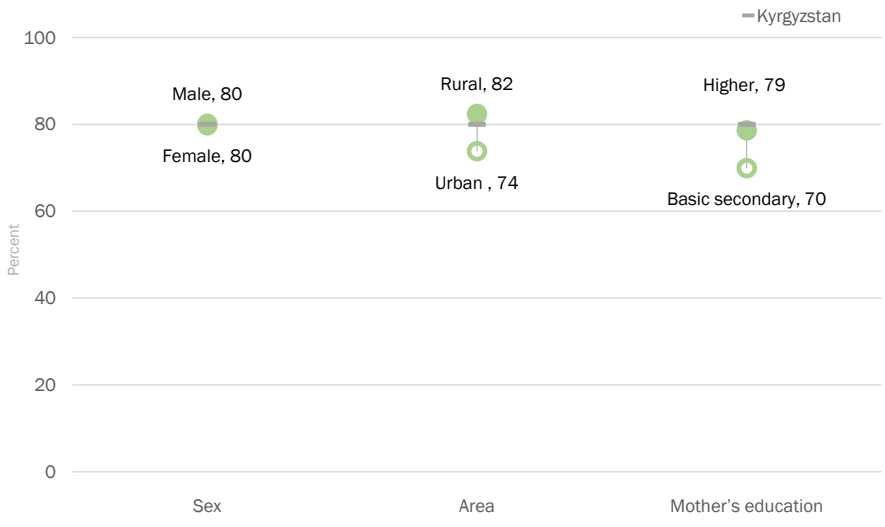
Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage)

Crude coverage: basic* and all antigens



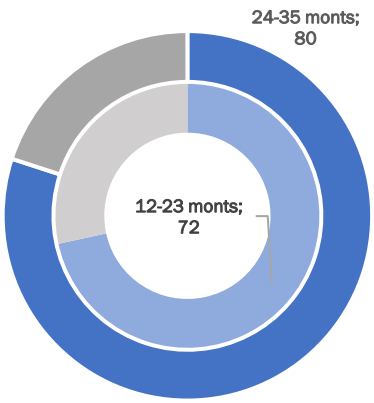
Percentage of children age 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage)
*Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1

Disparities in crude coverage: basic antigens



Percentage of children age 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) by background characteristics

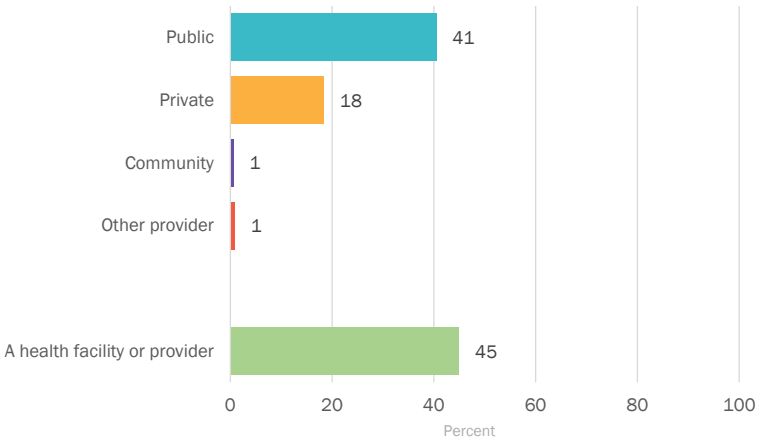
Crude coverage basic antigens*



Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage)
*Basic antigens include:
12-23 months: BCG, Polio3, DTP3
24-35 months: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1

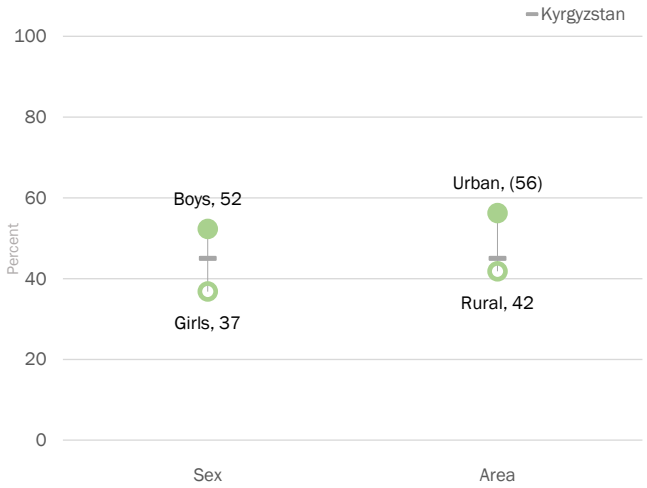
Diarrhoea

Care-seeking for Diarrhoea



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of provider

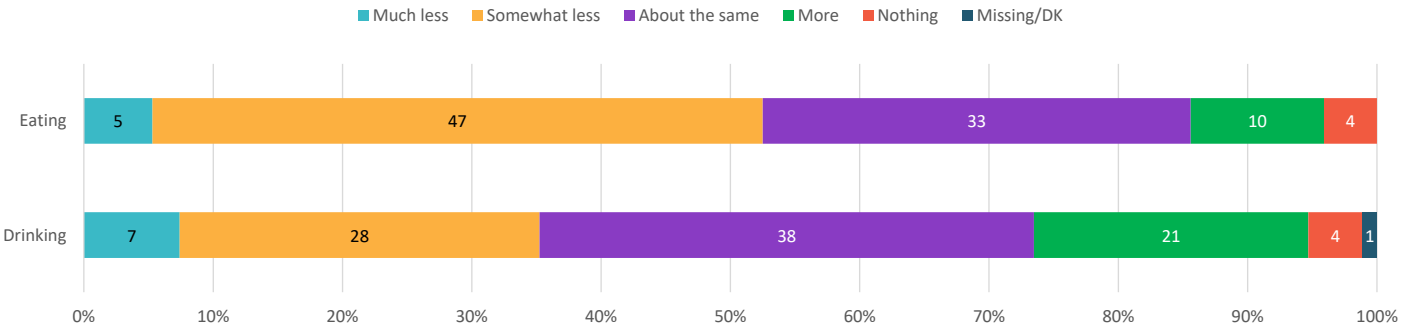
Disparities in Care-seeking for Diarrhoea



( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

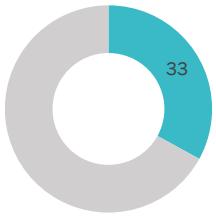
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought at a health facility or provider

Feeding during Diarrhoea



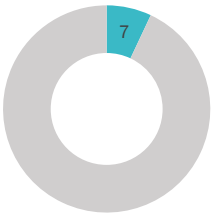
Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea

ORS Treatment for Diarrhoea



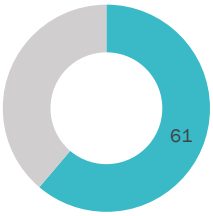
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks treated with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

ORS + Zinc Treatment for Diarrhoea



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks treated with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

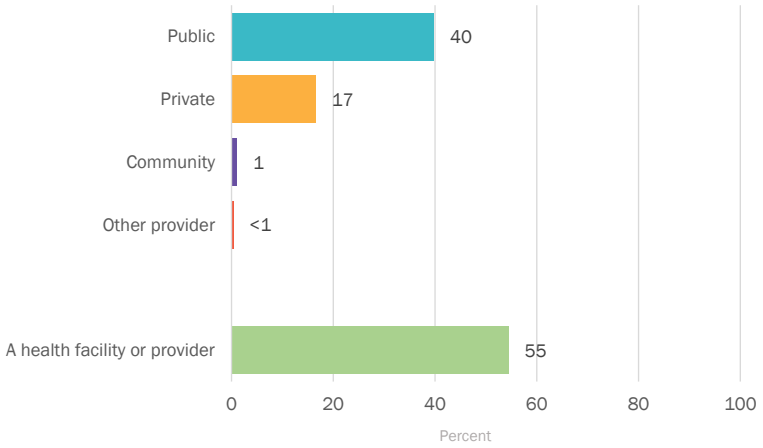
ORT + Continued Feeding for Diarrhoea



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding

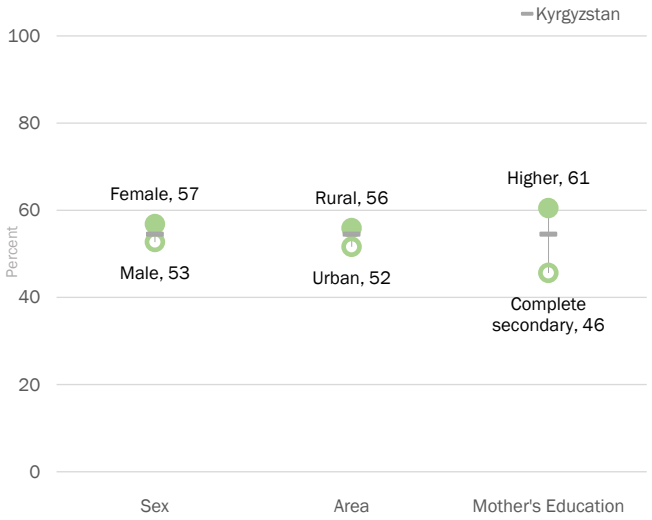
Fever

Care-seeking during Fever



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment

Disparities in Care-seeking during Fever



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought at a health facility or provider

Key Messages

- 75% of children aged 24-35 months received all vaccinations against vaccine-preventable childhood diseases according to the calendar of Kyrgyzstan. 80% of children this age were fully vaccinated against basic antigens.
- For coverage by basic antigens, the largest percentage of children were vaccinated in the Osh region (73%) and the smallest in the Naryn region (32%).
- Medical care was sought in public or private health facilities for only 45% of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea .
- 95% of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhea continue to receive food during illness, of which 5% receive much less food. 35% of children with diarrhea received less fluids than before the illness, while 4% of children received no fluids, which does not comply with treatment patterns.
- 61% of children aged 0-59 months were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding during the episode of diarrhea. Only 7% of children received zinc, as recommended by the treatment patterns.

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Child Health & Care of Illness. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.1.1, TC.1.2, TC.3.1, TC.3.2, TC.3.3, TC.3.4 and TC.6.10 in the Survey Findings Report.

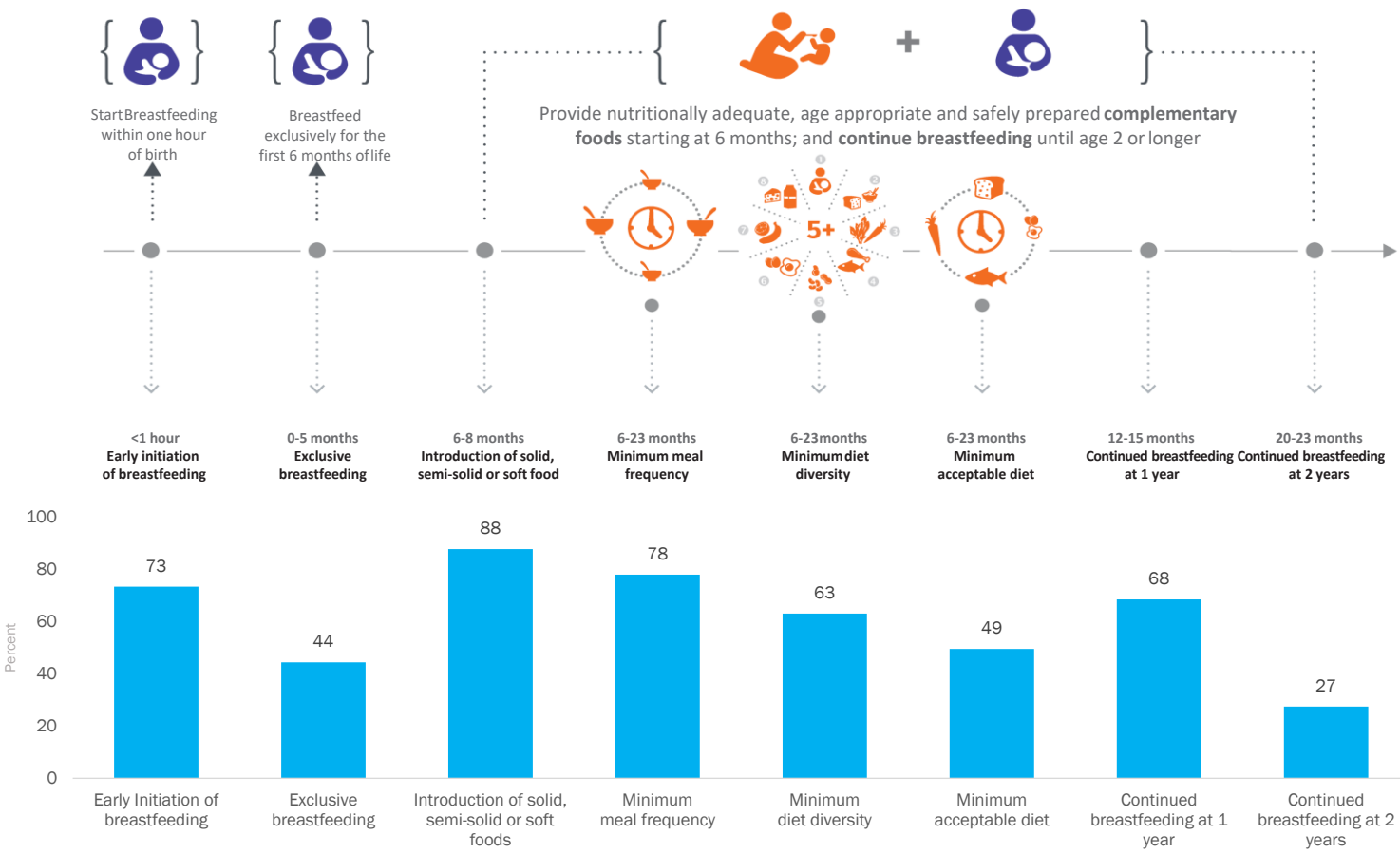
Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Kyrgyzstan 2023

Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF)

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Infant & Young Child Feeding



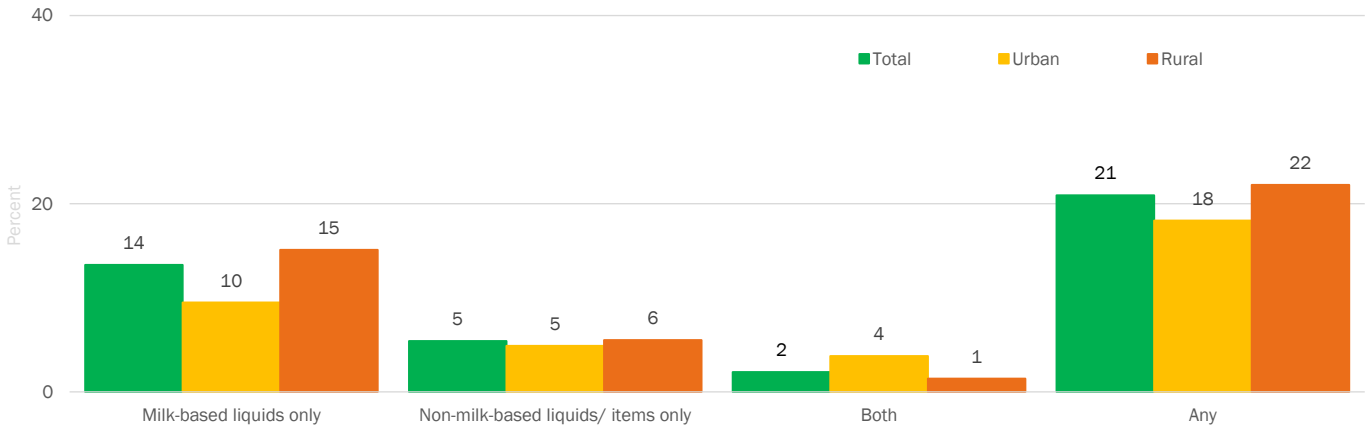
Early initiation: percentage of newborns put to breast within 1 hour of birth; **Exclusive breastfeeding:** percentage of infants aged 0-5 months receiving only breastmilk; **Introduction to solids**: percentage of infants aged 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food; **Minimum diet diversity:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving 5 of the 8 recommended food groups; **Minimum meal frequency:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the recommended minimum number of solid/liquid feeds as per the age of child; **Minimum acceptable diet:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the minimum diversity of foods and minimum number of feeds; **Continued breastfeeding at 1 year:** percentage of children aged 12-15 months who continue to receive breastmilk**; Continued breastfeeding at 2 years:** percentage of children aged 20-23 months who continue to receive breastmilk.

Key Messages

- The survey shows that 73% of newborns were put to breast within 1 hour of birth, however early initiation of breastfeeding in case of C-sections remains quite low (29%).
- The percentage of exclusive breastfeeding of infants aged 0-5 month remains low – 44%, while the target is 80%. The frequency of exclusive breastfeeding decreases sharply by 4-5 months (from 64% at the age of 0-1 months to 19% at the age of 4-5 months).
- 49% of children aged 6-23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet
- The lowest rate of the minimum diet diversity is among children in the Batken region (42%, while the total value at the country level is 63%).

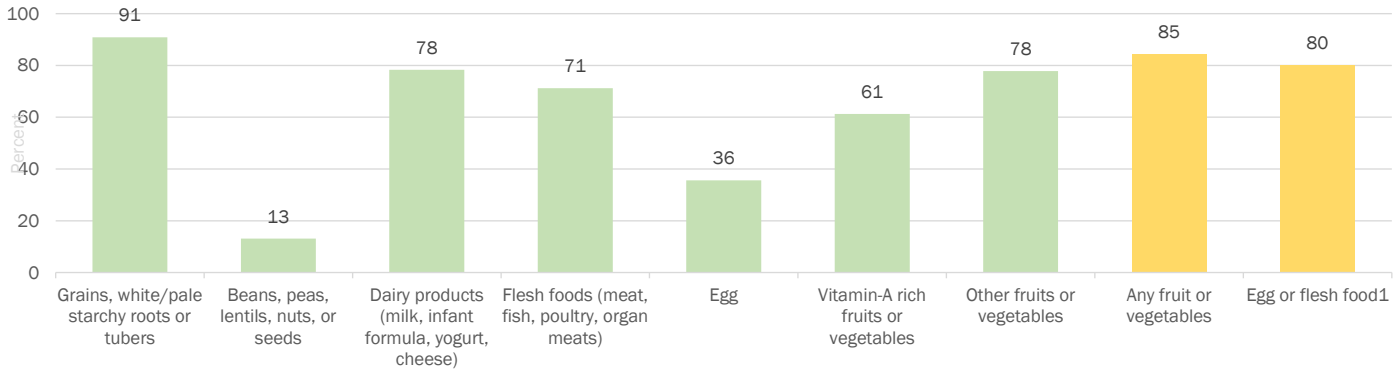
Feeding young children

Type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 2 days of life



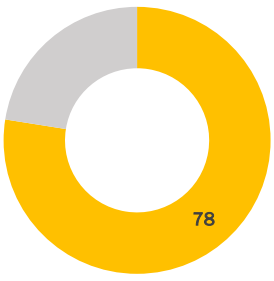
Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items consumed in the first 2 days of life

Consumption of select nutritious foods



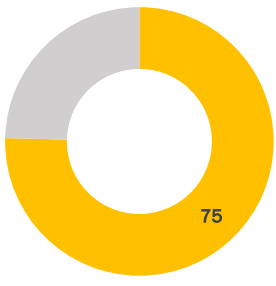
Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed select foods during the previous day and percentage of children who consumed egg or flesh food

Sweet beverage



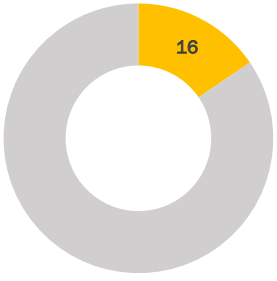
Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day

Unhealthy food



Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed unhealthy food during the previous day

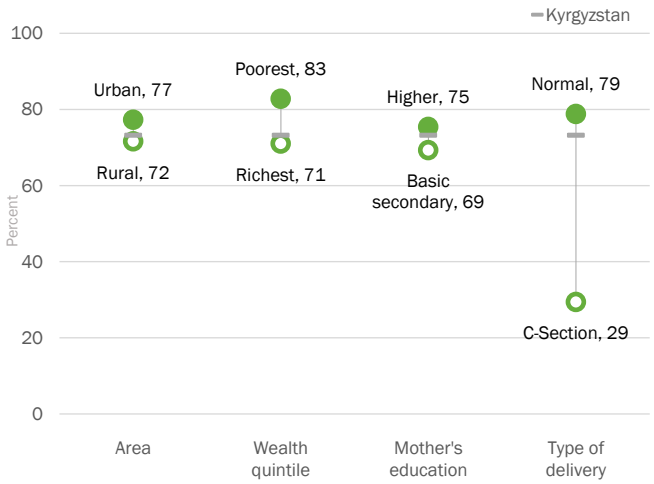
Zero vegetables or fruit



Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed zero vegetables or fruit during the previous day

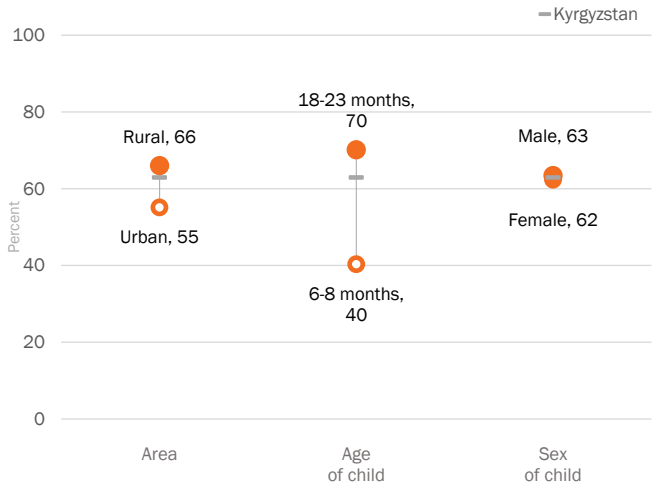
IYCF: Equity

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding



Percentage of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, by background characteristics

Minimum Diet Diversity

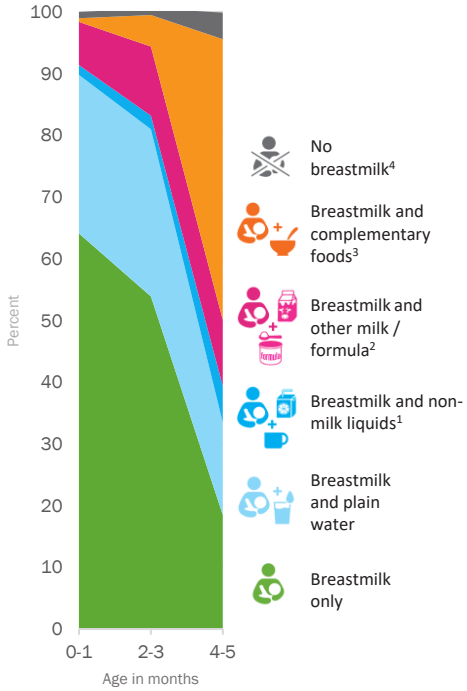


Percentage of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups, by background characteristics

IYCF: What are the Youngest Infants Fed?

Liquids or foods consumed by infants 0-5 months old

Percent of infants aged 0-5 months receiving breastmilk only, breastmilk and plain water, breastmilk and non-milk liquids, breastmilk and other milk/formula, breastmilk and complementary foods and no breastmilk



Notes: 1) may also have been fed plain water; 2) may also have been fed plain water and/or non-milk liquids; 3) may also have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids and/or other milk/formula; 4) may have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk/infant formula and/or solid, semi-solid and soft foods.

Regional Data

	Early Initiation of breastfeeding	Minimum Diet Diversity
Kyrgyzstan	**73**	**63**
Region		
Batken	88	42
Jalal-Abad	81	67
Issyk-Kul	85	60
Naryn	64	73
Osh	73	69
Talas	81	66
Chui	40	67
Bishkek city	71	48
Osh city	87	57
Other territories		
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	54	(46)

( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Percentage of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, and percentage of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups by geographic region

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistics Committee as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Switzerland provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.7.1, TC.7.2, TC.7.3, TC.7.5, TC.7.6, TC.7.7, TC.7.9 and TC.7.10 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Kyrgyzstan 2023

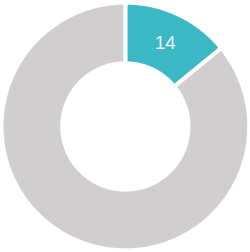
Nutritional Status of Children

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Anthropometric Malnutrition Indicators

Stunting: SDG 2.2.1

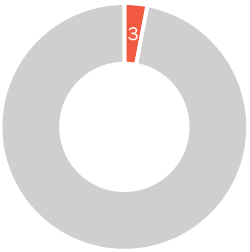
Stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age. Stunting is the failure to grow both physically and cognitively and is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition.



Percentage of children under-5 who are stunted

Wasting: SDG 2.2.2

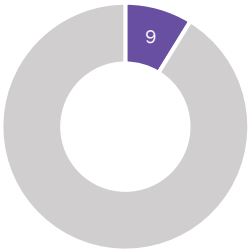
Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height. Wasting, or acute malnutrition, is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. A child who is moderately or severely wasted has an increased risk of death, but treatment is possible.



Percentage of children under-5 who are wasted

Overweight: SDG 2.2.2

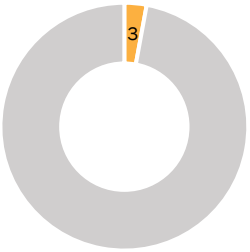
Overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height. This form of malnutrition results from expending too few calories for the amount consumed from food and drinks and increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases later in life.



Percentage of children under-5 who are overweight

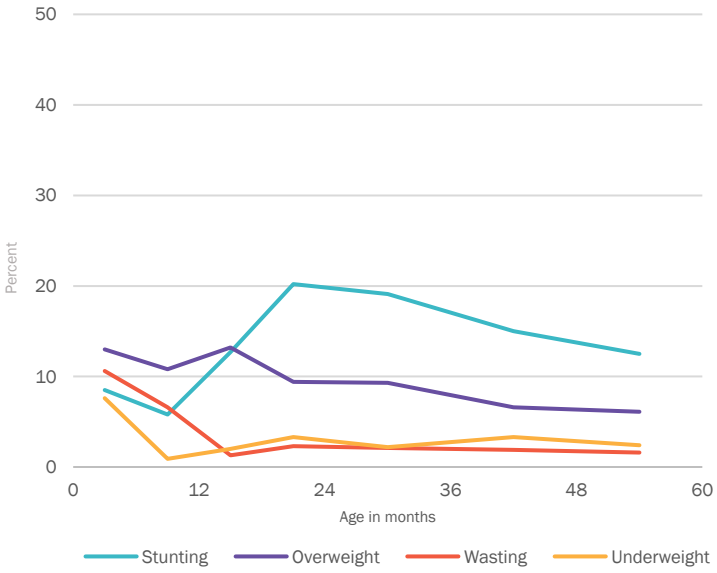
Underweight

Underweight is a composite form of undernutrition that can include elements of stunting and wasting (i.e. an underweight child can have a reduced weight for their age due to being too short for their age and/or being too thin for their height).



Percentage of children under-5 who are underweight

Anthropometric Malnutrition Indicators by Age



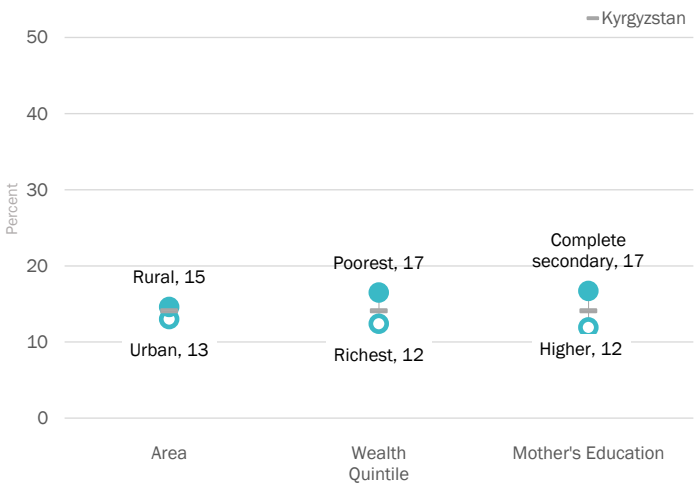
Percentage children who are underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight, by age in months

Key Messages

- In Kyrgyzstan, stunting is moderately high at 14%.
- The highest rates of stunting are among children in the poorest households (16%). The lowest rates have been observed among children in the richest households (12%).
- The percentage of stunted children is lowest among children age 6-11 months (6%) and peaks among children age 18-23 months (20%). Anthropometric indicators of wasting and underweight in Kyrgyzstan are within the biological norm and do not exceed 3% for children under 5 years.
- The prevalence of overweight children under 5 years of age is a more serious concern. The country average is 9% – meaning that every eleventh child this age is affected.

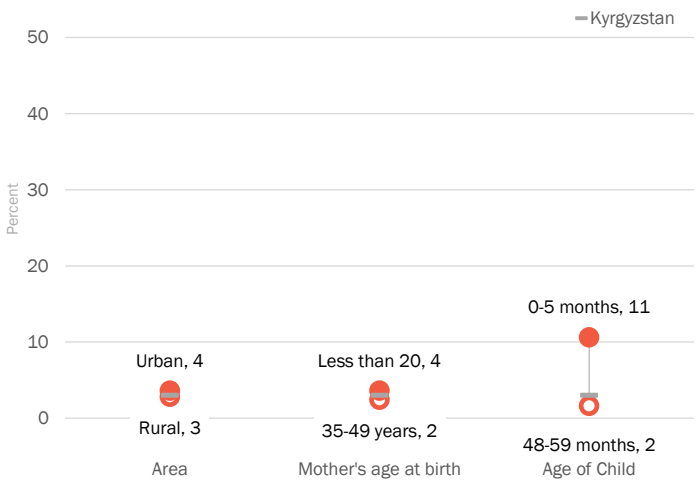
Nutritional Status of Children: Disaggregates

Stunting: SDG 2.2.1



Percentage of under 5 children who are stunted, by background characteristics

Wasting: SDG 2.2.2



Percentage of under 5 children who are wasted, by background characteristics

Regional Data on Stunting, Overweight & Wasting

	Stunting: SDG 2.2.1	Underweight	Overweight: SDG 2.2.2	Wasting: SDG 2.2.2
	% stunted (moderate and severe)	% underweight (moderate and severe)	% overweight (moderate and severe)	% wasted (moderate and severe)
Kyrgyzstan	**14**	**3**	**9**	**3**
Region				
Batken	23	7	14	7
Jalal-Abad	17	3	10	4
Issyk-Kul	14	5	6	4
Naryn	10	2	4	2
Osh	12	2	6	2
Talas	12	<1	9	1
Chui	10	2	11	<1
Bishkek city	12	1	11	4
Osh city	14	4	7	4
Other territories				
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	12	1	16	<1

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistics Committee as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Switzerland provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to the Nutritional Status of Children. Data from this snapshot can be found in table TC.8.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

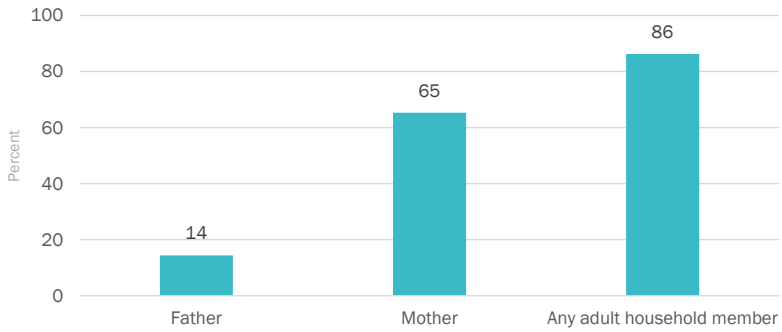
Kyrgyzstan 2023

Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Support for Learning

Early Stimulation & Responsive Care



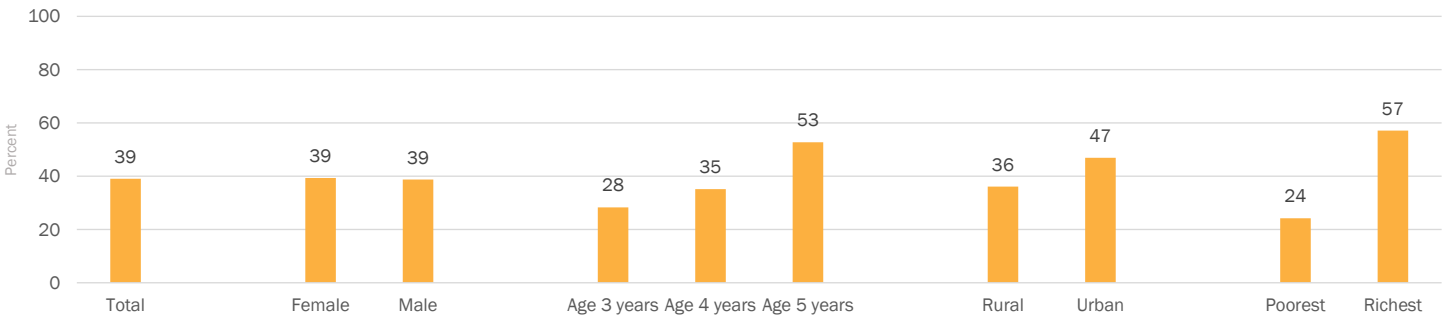
Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days

Note: Activities include: reading books to the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things with the child

Early childhood, which spans the period up to 8 years of age, is critical for cognitive, social, emotional and physical development. During these years, a child's newly developing brain is highly plastic and responsive to change. Optimal early childhood development requires a stimulating and nurturing environment, access to books and learning materials, interactions with responsive and attentive caregivers, adequate nutrients, access to good quality early childhood education, and safety and protection. All these aspects of the environment contribute to developmental outcomes for children.

Children facing a broad range of risk factors including poverty; poor health; high levels of family and environmental stress and exposure to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation; and inadequate care and learning opportunities face inequalities and may fail to reach their developmental potential. Investing in the early years is one of the most critical and cost-effective ways countries can reduce gaps that often place children with low social and economic status at a disadvantage.

Attendance at Early Childhood Education Programmes



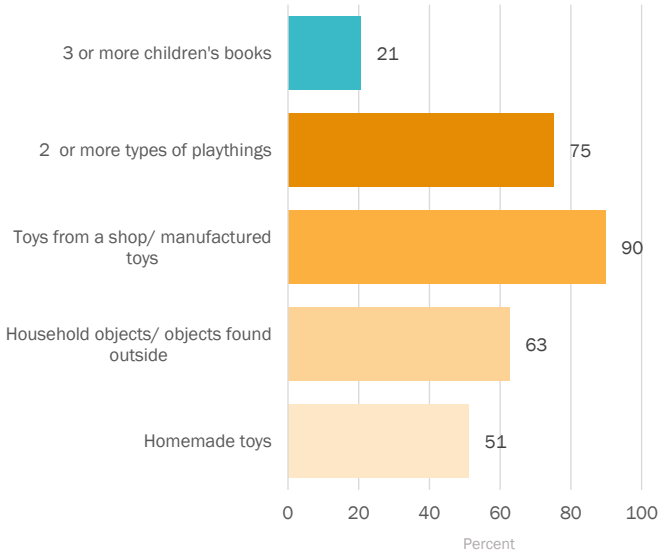
Percentage of children age 3-5 years attending an early childhood education programme, by background characteristics

Key Messages

- Early stimulation and responsive care for children aged 2–4 years is carried out mainly by any adult (86%), however the engagement of father's with children is very low (14%).
- 39% of children aged 3-5 years were enrolled in an early education program. 24% of children from poorest households attended an early childhood education program, while more than half of children from richest households did so.
- The majority of children under 5 years have access to toys from the store (90%), 63% play with household items, including objects found outside and half of children have access to homemade toys (51%).
- 75% of children under five have 2 or more types of playthings and 21% have 3 or more books.
- The early childhood development index for children aged 2 to 4 years is higher among children from richest households (74%) and whose mothers have attended higher education (75%).
- The total proportion of children under 5 years that were left alone or under the supervision of other children younger than 10 years of age is 7% at the country level.

Learning Materials & Child Supervision

Access to Play & Learning Materials



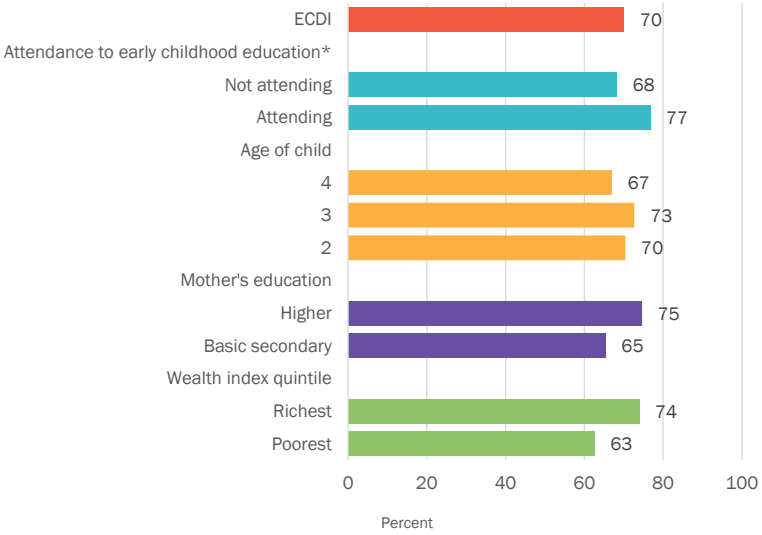
Percentage of children under age five according to their access to play and learning materials

Inadequate Supervision of Children

	Left with inadequate supervision
Kyrgyzstan	**7**
Region	
Batken	3
Jalal-Abad	4
Issyk-Kul	<1
Naryn	10
Osh	8
Talas	7
Chui	10
Bishkek city	10
Osh city	6
Other territories	
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	9

Percentage of children under age five left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week, by region

Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI 2030), SDG 4.2.1



ECDI: Early Childhood Development Index; percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being.
* Children age 2 years are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years

	ECDI
Kyrgyzstan	**70**
Region	
Batken	71
Jalal-Abad	63
Issyk-Kul	38
Naryn	69
Osh	81
Talas	84
Chui	66
Bishkek city	76
Osh city	66
Other territories	
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	75

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistics Committee as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Switzerland provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Early Childhood Development (ECD). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.10.1, LN.1.1A, TC.10.2, TC.10.3 and TC.11.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

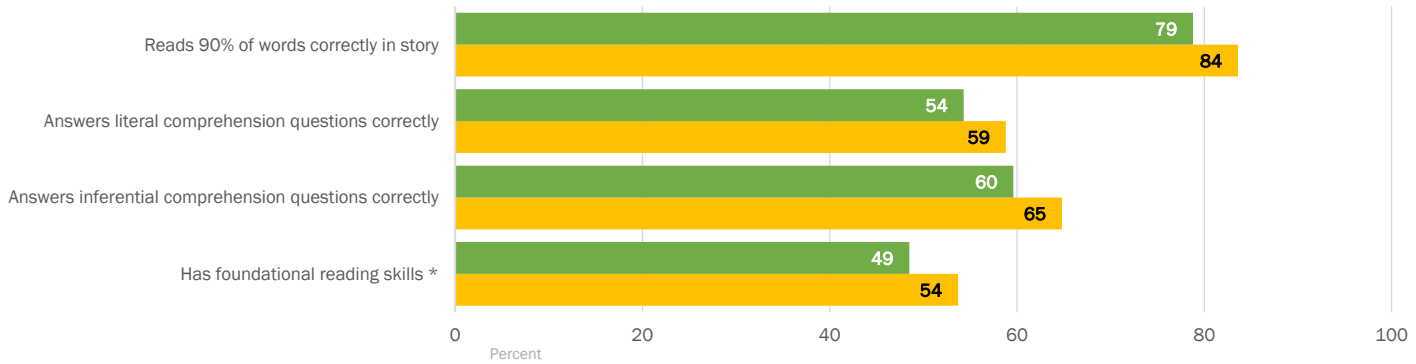
Kyrgyzstan 2023

Early Grade Learning & Parental Involvement

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

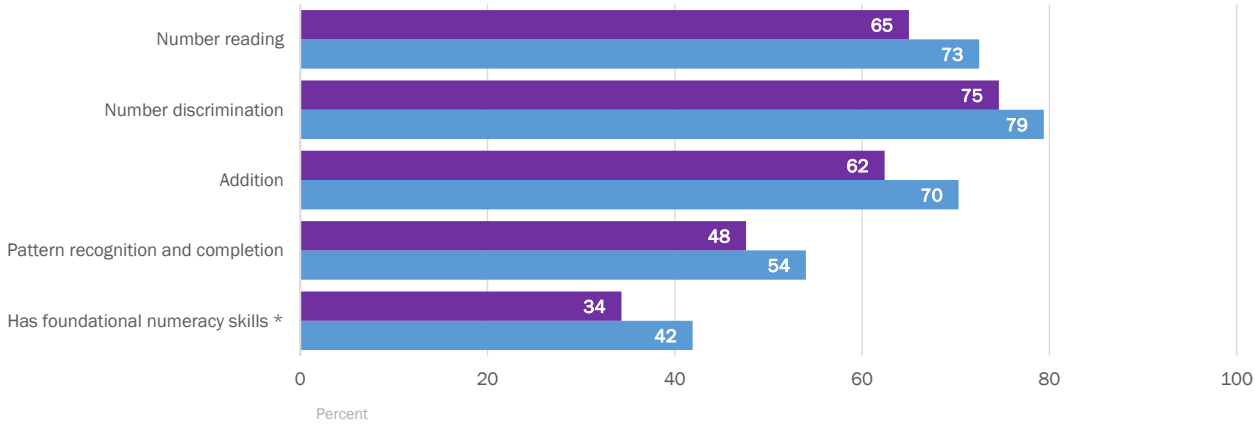
Early Grade Learning: SDG 4.1.1(a)

Foundational Reading Skills: SDG 4.1.1(a) (i: reading)



Percentage of children attending grade 2/3 and at age for grade 2/3 who can 1) read at least 90% of words in a story correctly, 2) answer three literal comprehension questions, 3) answer two inferential comprehension questions

Foundational Numeracy Skills: SDG 4.1.1(a) (ii: numeracy)



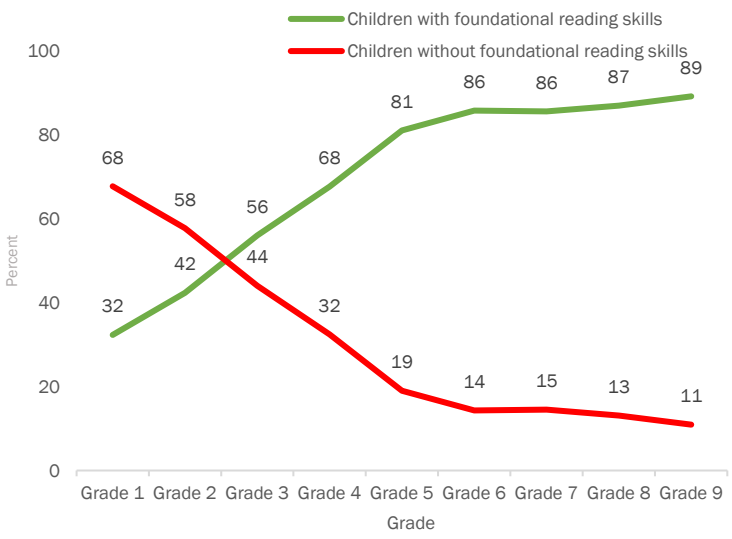
Percentage of children attending grade 2/3 and at age for grade 2/3 who can successfully perform 1) a number reading task, 2) a number discrimination task, 3) an addition task and 4) a pattern recognition and completion task

Key Messages

- 84% of children attending grades 2/3 can read 90% of the words in a story correctly, but only half (59%) of children were able to answer comprehension questions.
- Over 70% of children attending grades 2/3 can read, recognize and add numbers, and only half (54%) of children can complete a sequence.
- The highest rates of reading skills are observed among children living in Bishkek (86%), and the lowest rates are in Osh and Osh region (57% in both regions).
- 98% of children aged 7-14 years are assigned homework, of which 76% receive help in completing these tasks.
- Adults participate in meetings with teachers to discuss their child's progress for 94% of children aged 7-14 years.
- 95% of children aged 7-14 years attend schools that have a governing body in which parents can participate.
- Adults attended school festivals and sporting events for 85% of children aged 7-14 years.

Early Grade Learning: Disaggregates (age 7-14 years)

Foundational Reading Skills, by grade of attendance

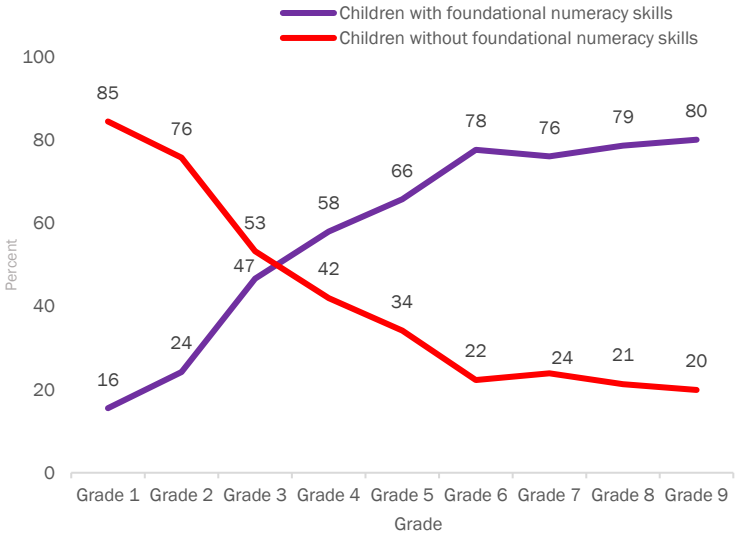


Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending primary or lower secondary school by foundational reading skills, by grade of attendance.

Note that the chart excludes children out of school or attending lower or higher levels of education.

The percentage of children without foundational reading skills is calculated by subtracting the children with foundational reading skills and children for whom the reading tasks were not available in the main language used by teachers and in the main language used at home from the total number of children.

Foundational Numeracy Skills, by grade of attendance

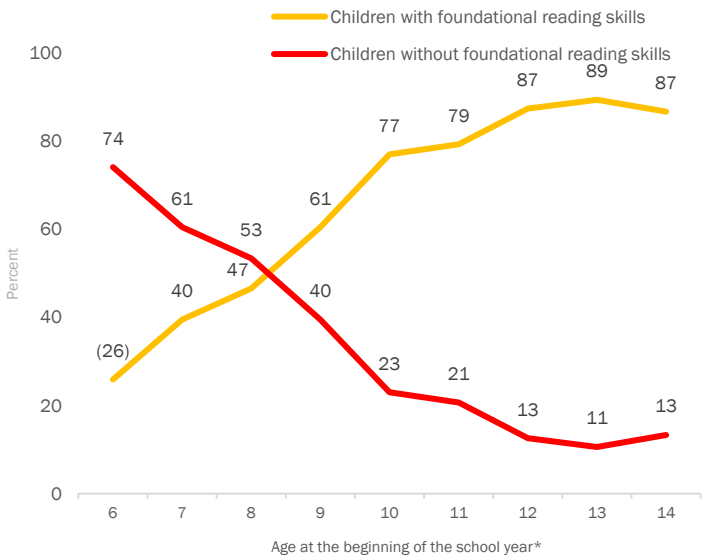


Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending primary or lower secondary school by foundational numeracy skills, by grade of attendance

Note that the chart excludes children out of school or attending lower or higher level of education.

The percentage of children without foundational numeracy skills is calculated by subtracting the children with foundational reading skills from the total number of children.

Foundational Reading Skills, by age



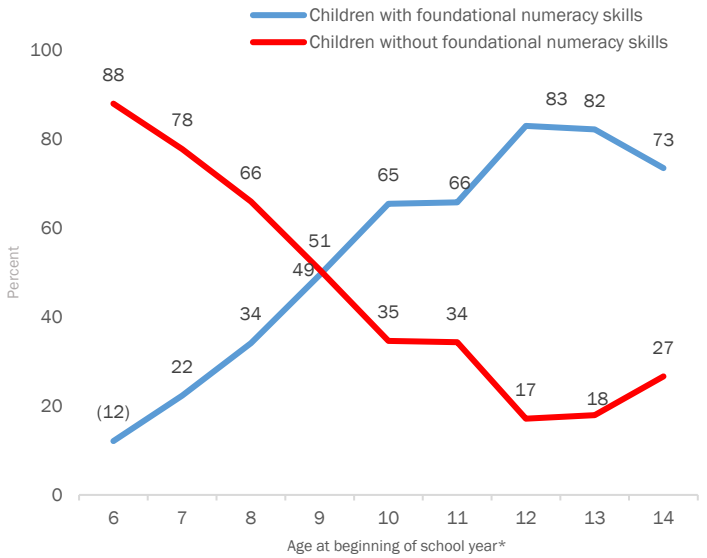
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Percentage of children age 7-14 years by foundational reading skills, by age at beginning of school year*

The percentage of children without the foundational reading skills is calculated by subtracting the children with foundational reading skills and children for whom reading tasks were not available in the main language used by teachers and in the main language used at home from the total number of children.

* As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

Foundational Numeracy Skills, by age



( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

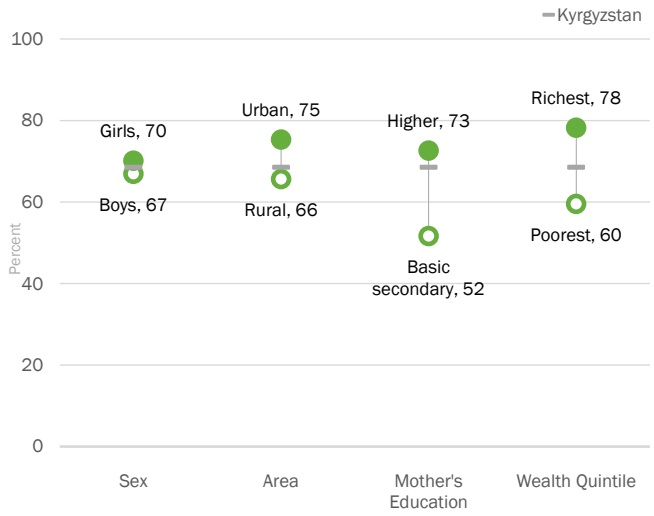
Percentage of children age 7-14 years by foundational numeracy skills, by age at beginning of school year*

The percentage of children without foundational numeracy skills is calculated by subtracting children with foundational reading skills from the total number of children.

* As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

Early Grade Learning: Disaggregates (age 7-14 years)

Disaggregates in Foundational Reading Skills

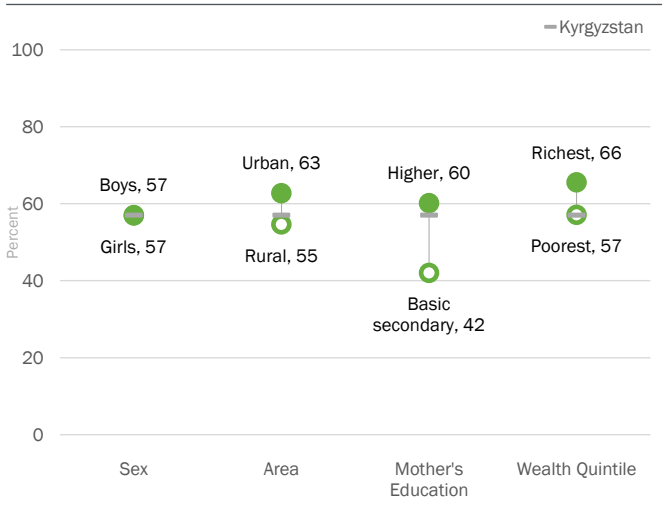


Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by background characteristics

Regional Data on Foundational Reading Skills

	Male	Female	Total
Kyrgyzstan	**67**	**70**	**69**
Region			
Batken	76	87	81
Jalal-Abad	79	74	77
Issyk-Kul	81	88	84
Naryn	54	63	58
Osh	54	59	57
Talas	74	77	76
Chui	55	61	58
Bishkek city	87	85	86
Osh city	53	62	57
Other territories			
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	72	72	72

Disaggregates in Foundational Numeracy Skills



Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by background characteristics

Regional Data on Foundational Numeracy Skills

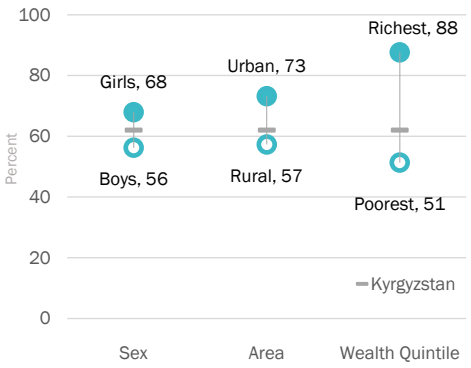
	Male	Female	Total
Kyrgyzstan	**57**	**57**	**57**
Region			
Batken	71	77	74
Jalal-Abad	60	64	62
Issyk-Kul	67	73	70
Naryn	53	49	51
Osh	55	48	51
Talas	65	65	65
Chui	37	39	38
Bishkek city	70	77	74
Osh city	50	53	52
Other territories			
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	52	49	50

Measuring Reading & Numeracy Skills in MICS

- The Foundational Learning Skills (FL) module is a direct assessment of children's reading and numeracy competencies. It is designed to assess foundational learning skills expected upon completion of 2nd grade of primary education, thus contributing to SDG indicator 4.1.1(a).
- The FL module is part of the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 administered to one randomly selected child in each household. Children age 7-14 years are eligible for module.
- The reading assessment in the FL module consists of a reading passage and a set of comprehension questions related to the story. The assessment is customised in each country to ensure vocabulary and cultural references are relevant and appropriate. The numeracy assessment consists of four number tasks based on universal math skills expected at 2nd grade level.
- The reading assessment of Kyrgyzstan was conducted in Kyrgyz, Russian, Uzbek and Tajik.
- As MICS also collects data on school attendance and numerous individual and household characteristics, such as location, household socio-economic status, and ethnicity of household head, the most marginalized sub-populations of children can be identified for support to improve learning outcomes.

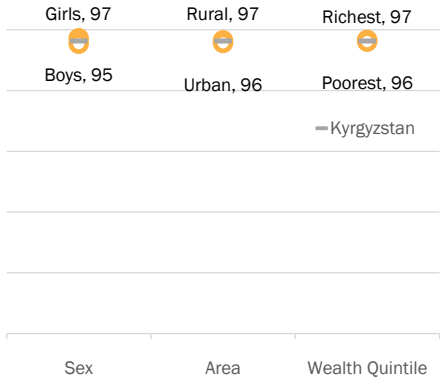
Parental Involvement: Learning Environment at Home

Children with 3 or more books to read at home



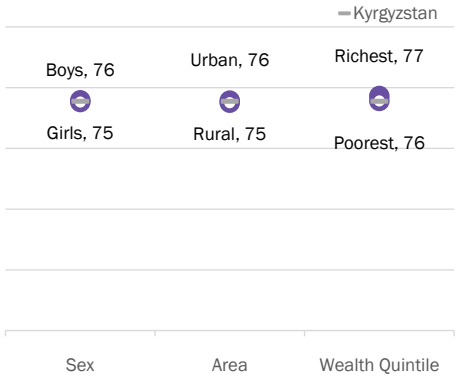
Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books at home, by background characteristics

Children who read books or are read to at home



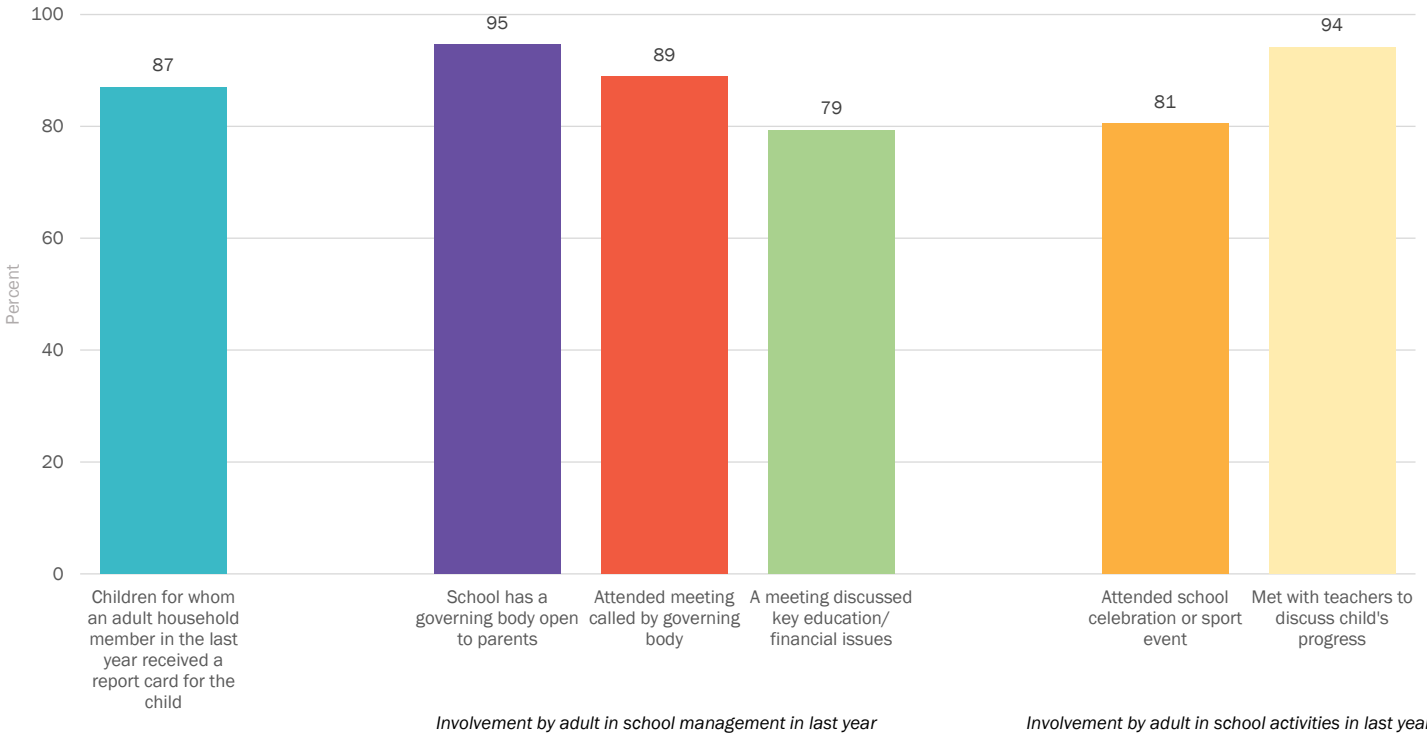
Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home, by background characteristics

Children who receive help with homework



Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, by background characteristics

Parental Involvement in school



Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school, by indicators of parental support

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Early Grade Learning & Parental Involvement. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables LN.3.1, LN.3.3, LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 in the Survey Findings Report.

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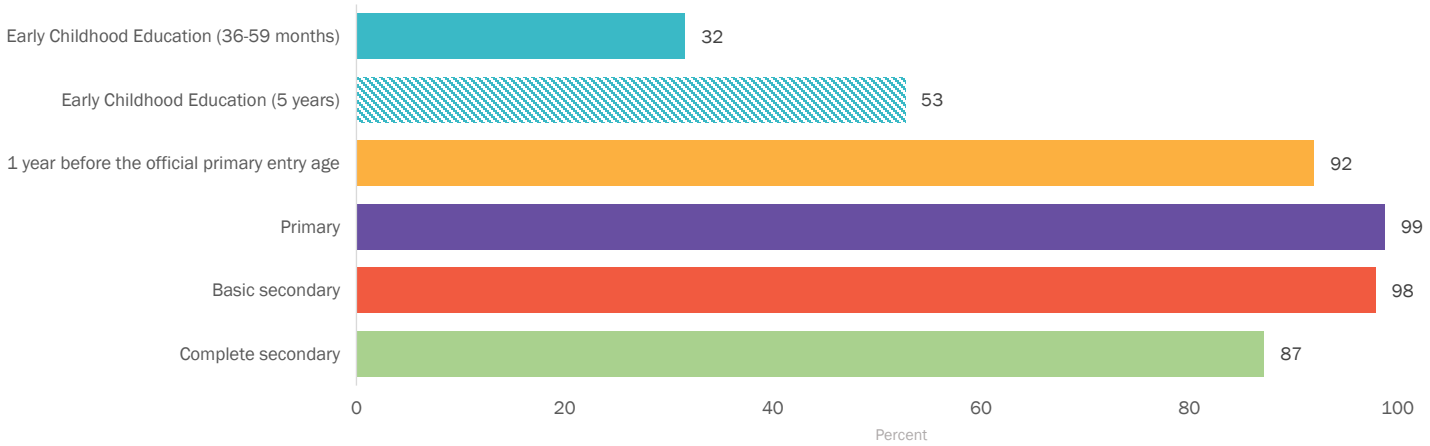
Kyrgyzstan 2023

Education

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Attendance Rates & Inequalities

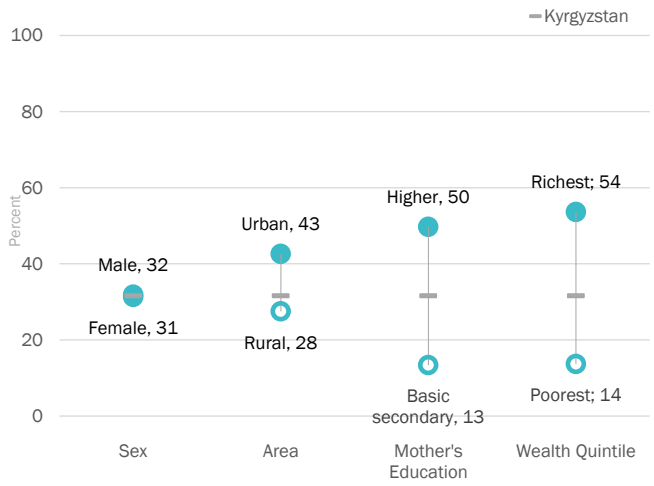
School Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)



Percentage of children of intended age for level of education attending level of education for age or higher, by level of education

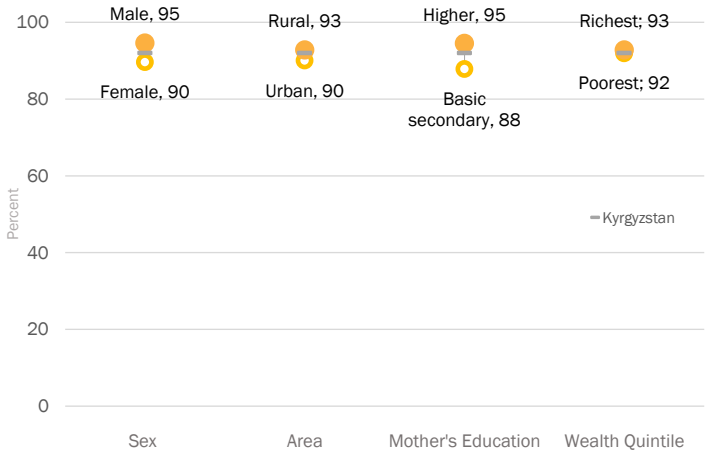
Inequalities in Attendance in Early Childhood Education & Participation in Organized Learning

Early Childhood Education Attendance Rate (age 3-4)



Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education

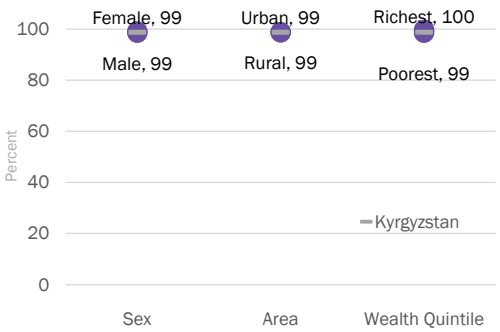
Participation Rate in Organised Learning (1 Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age): SDG 4.2.2



Percentage of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school (adjusted net attendance rate)

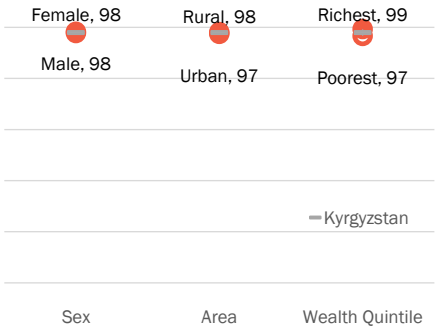
Inequalities in Attendance Rates

Primary School Net Attendance Rate (adjusted)



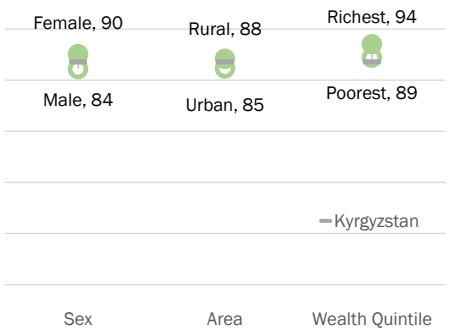
Percentage of children of primary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending primary, basic or complete secondary school

Basic Secondary School Net Attendance Rate (adjusted)



Percentage of children of lower secondary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending basic secondary school or higher

Complete Secondary School Net Attendance Rate (adjusted)



Percentage of children of upper secondary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending complete secondary school or higher

Regional Data for Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

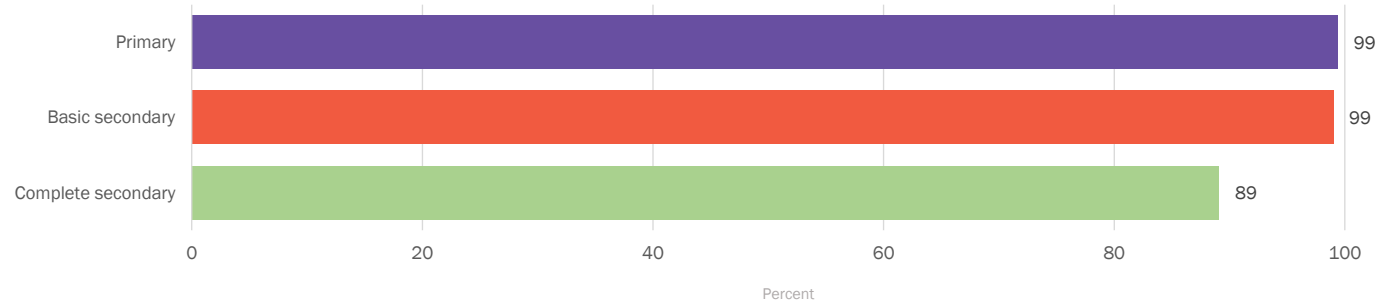
	Early Childhood Education		Participation rate in organised learning (age 6)	Primary (age 7-10)	Basic Secondary (age 11-15)	Complete Secondary (age 16-17)
	(age 3-4)	(age 3-5)				
Kyrgyzstan	**32**	**39**	**92**	**99**	**98**	**87**
Region						
Batken	40	48	97	99	98	93
Jalal-Abad	11	19	83	97	96	85
Issyk-Kul	35	37	84	100	98	89
Naryn	58	66	99	99	100	97
Osh	31	39	95	99	98	82
Talas	41	53	98	100	99	92
Chui	32	38	98	100	98	87
Bishkek city	47	47	(88)	100	100	93
Osh city	52	57	92	100	98	77
Other territories						
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	35	36	(83)	100	100	92

( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Key Messages

- The survey has shown that the attendance rate in early childhood education among children aged 3-4 years remains low (32%)
- There is a high participation rate in organised learning programs (1 year before the age of enrollment in primary school) - 92%,
- The attendance rate of children in primary (grades 1-4) and lowersecondary (grades 5-9) schools is high — 99% and 98%, respectively.
- A decrease in attendance was shown at upper-secondary school level (grades 10-11) - down to 87%.
- The highest attendance rate among children (3-4 years) was recorded in Naryn region (58%), lowest were recoded in Jalal-Abad region (11%).
- In the country as a whole, there is a high level of attendance in primary and lower secondary school, except for Jalal-Abad
- region (97% for primary and 96% for lower-secondary).

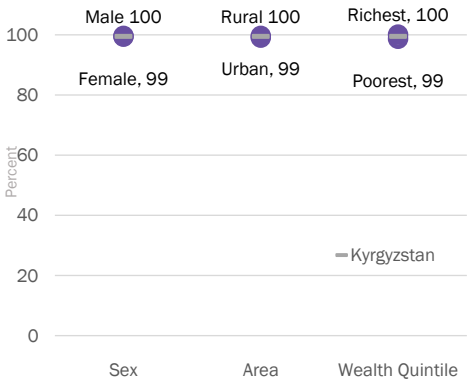
Completion Rates: SDG 4.1.2



Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade, by level of education

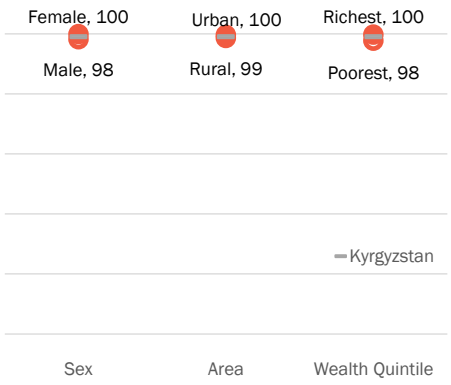
Inequalities in Completion Rates

Primary School Completion Rate



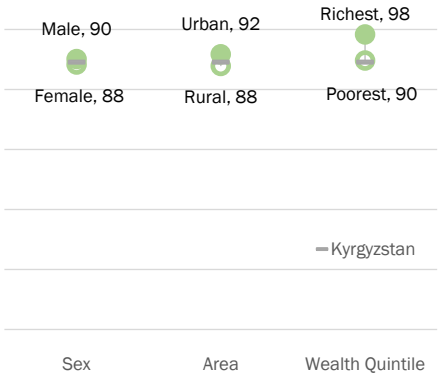
Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education

Basic Secondary School Completion Rate



Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of lower secondary school who have completed basic secondary education

Complete Secondary School Completion Rate



Percentage of children or youth age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of upper secondary school who have completed secondary education

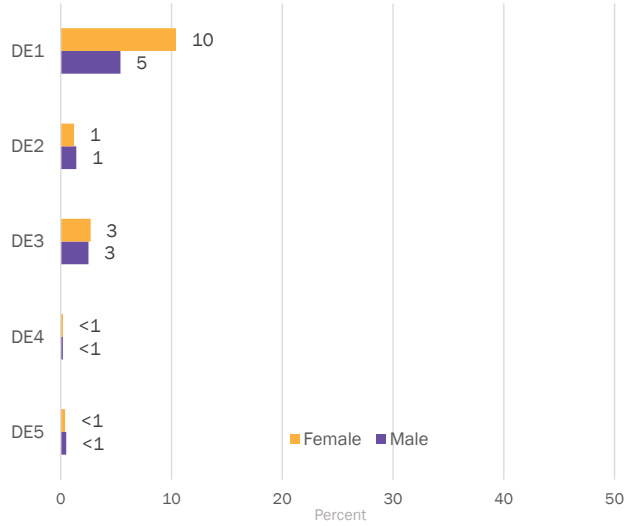
Regional Data in Completion Rates

	Primary (age 7-10)	Basic Secondary (age 11-15)	Complete Secondary (age 16-17)
Kyrgyzstan	**99**	**99**	**89**
Region			
Batken	100	99	96
Jalal-Abad	98	96	78
Issyk-Kul	100	100	100
Naryn	100	(100)	(97)
Osh	100	100	86
Talas	100	99	97
Chui	100	100	89
Bishkek city	100	100	99
Osh city	100	98	90
Other territories			
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	100	100	95

( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Out of School Rates

Out of School Dimensions for Levels of Education



Dimension 1: Children age one year younger than primary entry age not attending an early childhood education programme or primary school

Dimension 2: Children of primary school age who are not attending any level of education

Dimension 3: Children of basic secondary school age who are not attending any level of education

Dimension 4: Children who are in primary school but at risk of dropping out (over-age for grade by 2 or more years)

Dimension 5: Children who are in basic secondary school but at risk of dropping out (over-age for grade by 2 or more years)

SDG Summary for Education

SDG	MICS Indicator	Definition & Notes	Value		
			Primary	Basic Secondary	Comlete Secondary
4.1.2	LN.8a,b,c	Completion rate	99%	99%	89%
4.5.1	LN.5a	Gender Parity Indices (attendance, girls/boys)	1.00	1.01	1.07
4.5.1	LN.5b	Wealth Parity Indices (attendance, poorest/richest)	0.99	0.97	0.94
4.5.1	LN.5c	Area Parity Indices (attendance, rural/urban)	1.00	1.01	1.04
			Total	Male	Female
4.2.2	LN.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	92%	95%	90%

Key Messages

- The primary and basic secondary school completion rates are 99%, while the rate for complete secondary school is 10 percentage points lower.
- The lowest rate of completion of complete secondary school among the regions is observed in the Jalal-Abad region (78%).
- 3% of children of basic secondary school age do not attend school this increases to 15% for complete secondary school.
- About 1% of primary and basic secondary school children are at risk of dropping out.
- The gender parity index (attendance ratio of girls/boys) and the area parity index (rural/urban attendance ratio) increase from primary to complete secondary school.

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistics Committee as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Switzerland provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Education. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables LN.1.1, LN.1.1A, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.5, LN.2.6, LN.2.7 and LN.2.8 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

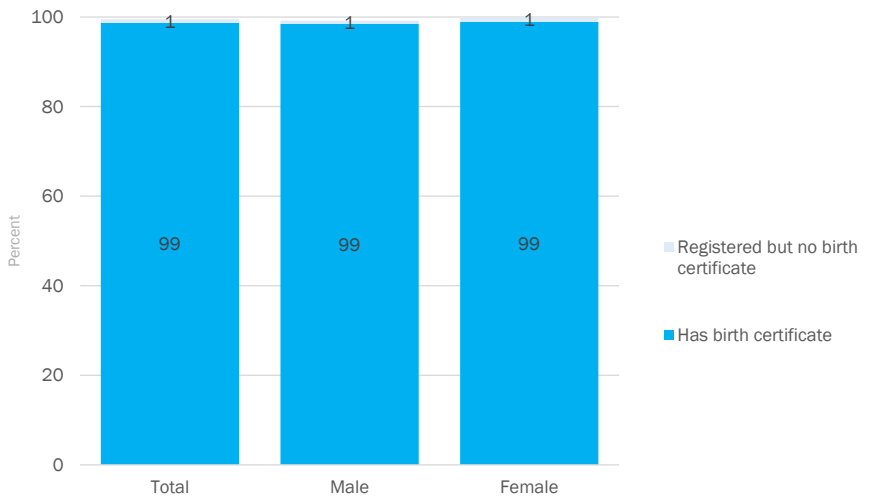
Kyrgyzstan 2023

Birth Registration

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

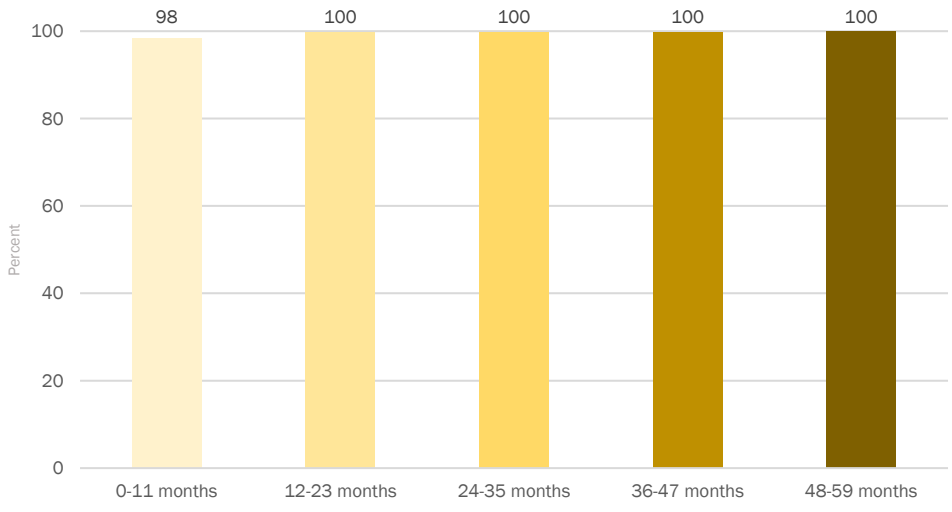
Birth Registration Levels

Birth registration for Children Under-Five: SDG 16.9.1



Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by whether or not they have a birth certificate and by sex

Birth registration by Age

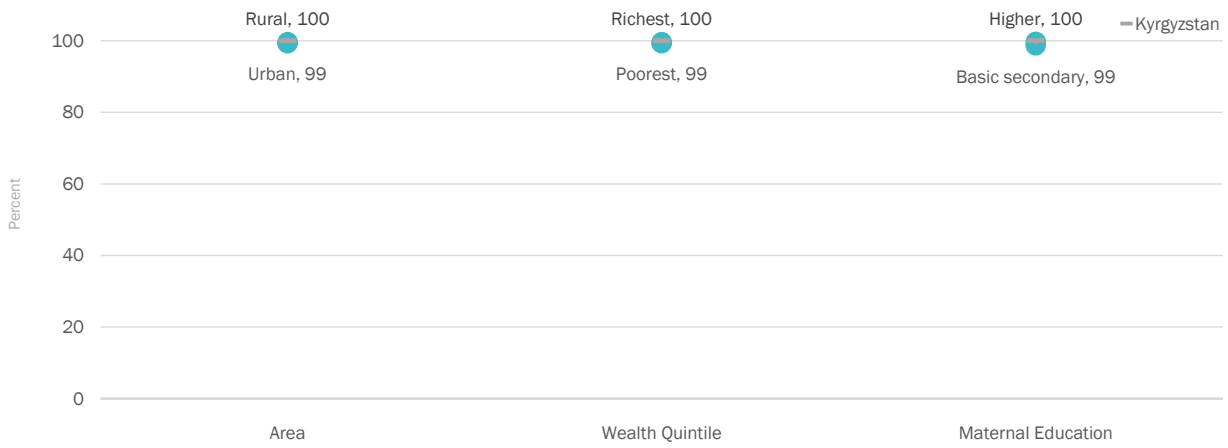


Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by age in months

Key Messages

- High birth registration among children under 5 is observed in the Kyrgyz Republic – 99% has birth certificate and only 1% no birth certificate.
- The highest number of unregistered children is prevalent among children under 1 (98%) and by the age of 5 almost all children are registered.

Birth Registration: Inequalities



Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by background characteristics

Regional Data on Birth Registration

	Total registered
Kyrgyzstan	**100**
Region	
Batken	100
Jalal-Abad	99
Issyk-Kul	100
Naryn	100
Osh	100
Talas	100
Chui	99
Bishkek city	99
Osh city	100
Other territories	
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	100

Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by region

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Birth Registration. Data from this snapshot can be found in table PR.1.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

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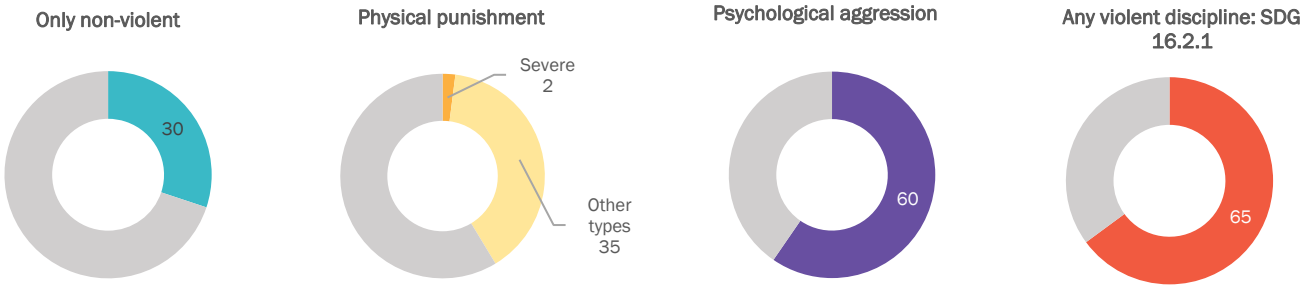
Kyrgyzstan 2023

Child Discipline

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

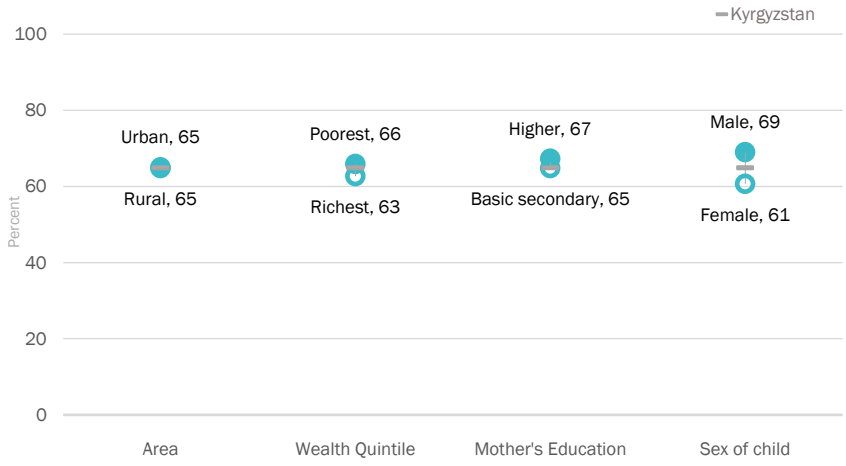
Child Discipline

Types of Child Discipline



Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

Violent Discipline: Inequalities



Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by background characteristics

Physical punishment: Shaking, hitting or slapping a child on the hand/arm/leg, hitting on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating hard and repeatedly.

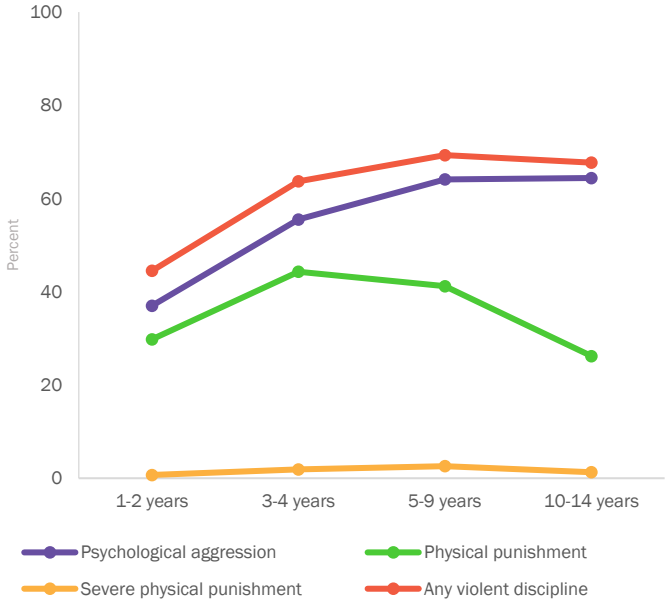
Severe physical punishment: Hitting or slapping a child on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating a child hard and repeatedly.

Psychological aggression: Shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names such as 'dumb' or 'lazy'.
Violent discipline: Any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression.

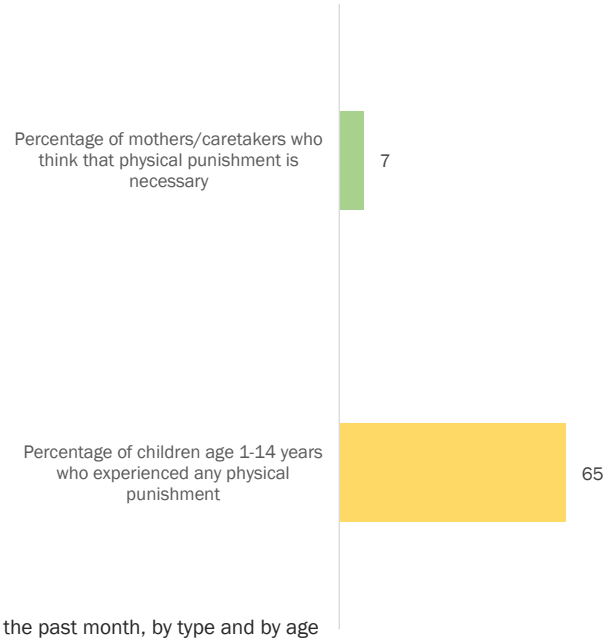
Key Messages

- 30% of children aged 1 to 14 years experience only non-violent methods of discipline.
- 37% of children are exposed to physical punishment; out of these, 2% are expoised to severe physical punishment.
- 60% of children experience psychological aggression.
- Almost 65% experience either of the violent methods of discipline.
- The proportion of children experiencing psychological aggression as a form of discipline tends to increase with their age..
- The percentage of mothers and caretakers who believe that physical punishment is needed is 7%, and the share of children who actually experienced physical punishment is 65%.

Violent Discipline: Age Patterns

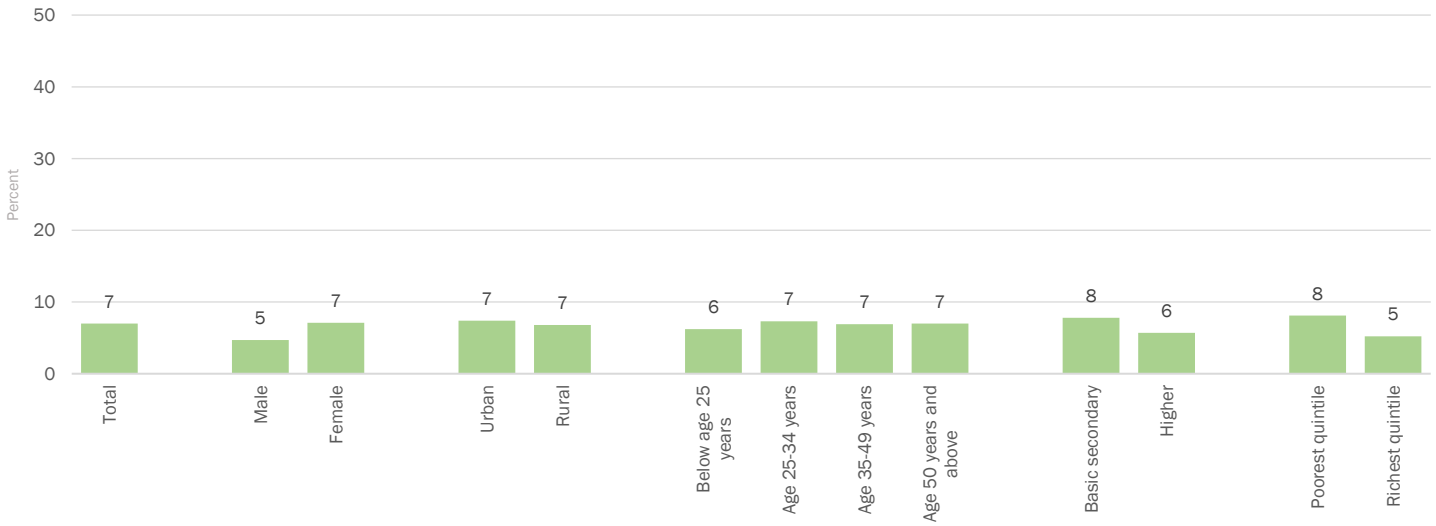


Physical Punishment: Attitudes & Experiences



Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by type and by age

Attitudes to Physical Punishment



Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their background characteristics

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Child Discipline. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

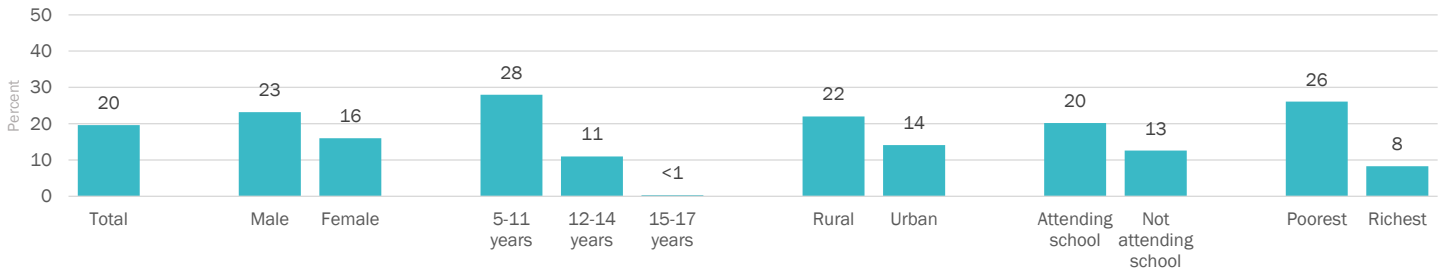
Kyrgyzstan 2023

Child Labour

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

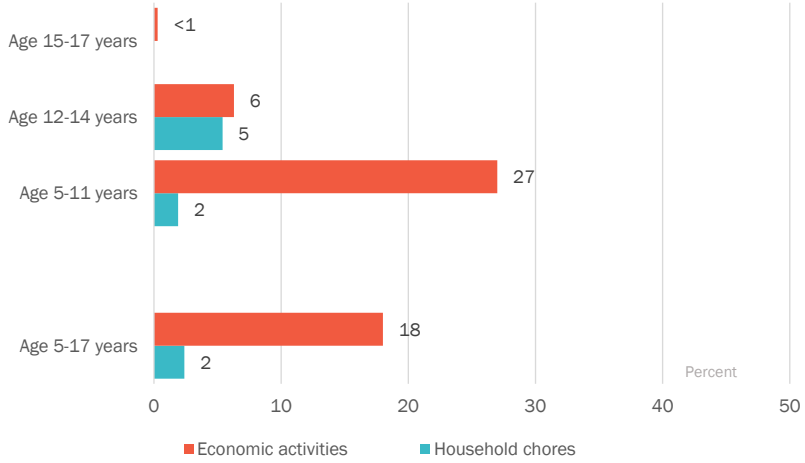
Child Labour: Levels & Disaggregates

Child Labour for Age 5-17 years: SDG 8.7.1



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by background characteristics

Types of Child Labour



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

Definition of Child Labour

Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic activities. No threshold for number of hours of unpaid household services.

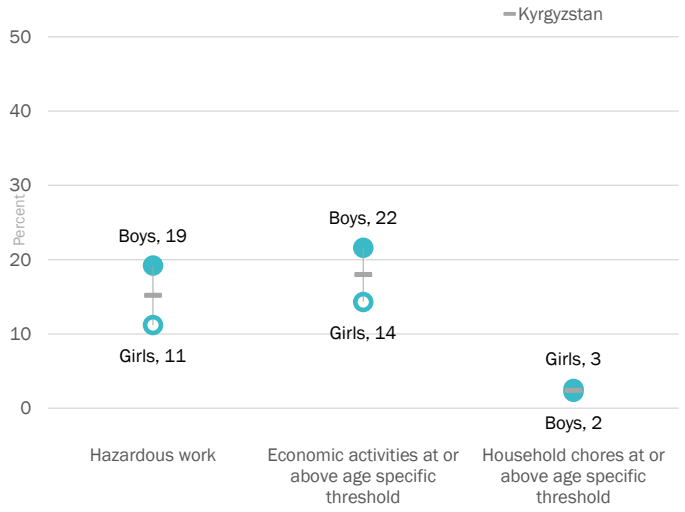
Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children.

Note that the child labour indicator definition has changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Changes include age-specific thresholds for household chores and exclusion of hazardous working conditions. While the overall concept of child labour includes hazardous working conditions, the definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not.

Key Messages

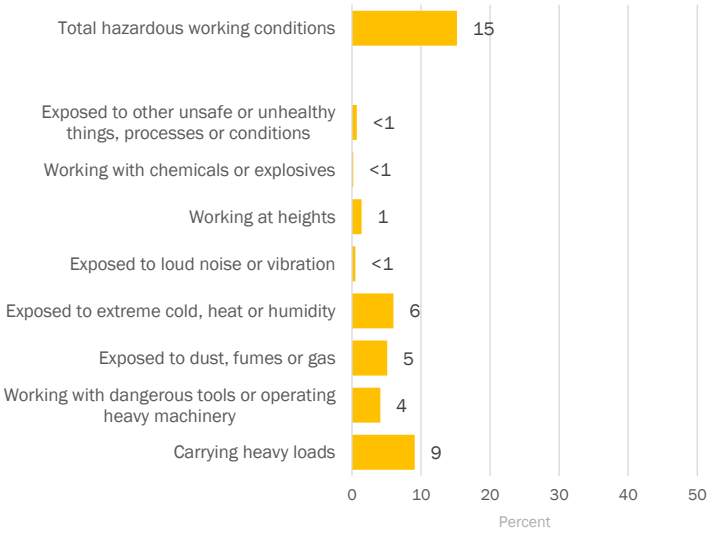
- In the Kyrgyz Republic 20% of children are engaged in child labour. That said, the prevalence of child labour is higher among boys compared to girls (23% versus 16%).
- Children from rural areas are involved in economic activities at almost twice the rate of children from urban areas.
- Children from the poorest wealth index quintile are engaged in child labour almost 3 times more often as compared to children from the richest wealth quintile (26% versus 8%).
- The proportion of children aged 15-17 involved in hazardous working conditions is higher as compared to other age groups.
- The percentage of children involved in hazardous working conditions is higher in the poorest quintile (20%) and in rural areas (18%). Boys are more often involved in hazardous activities (19%).
- The regional breakdown shows that the prevalence of child labour is highest in the Naryn region (31%) and lowest in Bishkek city (5%).

Inequalities in Child Labour



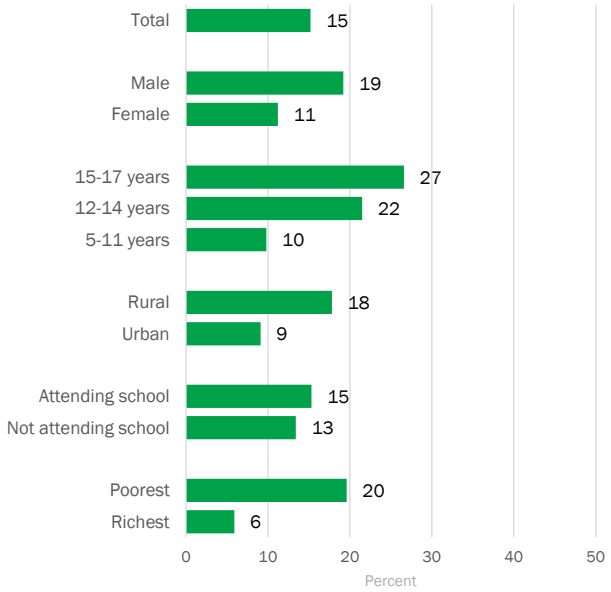
Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by sex

Hazardous Working Conditions



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years working under hazardous conditions, by type of work

Hazardous Working Conditions by background characteristics



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years working under hazardous conditions, by background characteristics.

Regional Data on Child Labour

	Total Child Labour
Kyrgyzstan	**20**
Region	
Batken	21
Jalal-Abad	24
Issyk-Kul	10
Naryn	31
Osh	28
Talas	8
Chui	14
Bishkek city	5
Osh city	16
Other territories	
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	5

Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by region

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistics Committee as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Switzerland provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Child Labour. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.3.1, PR.3.2, PR.3.3 and PR.3.4 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

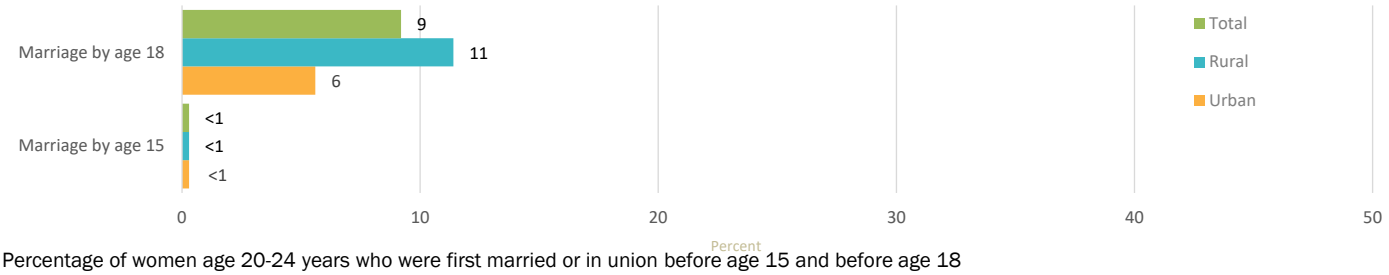
Kyrgyzstan 2023

Child Marriage

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Child Marriage: Levels & Disaggregates

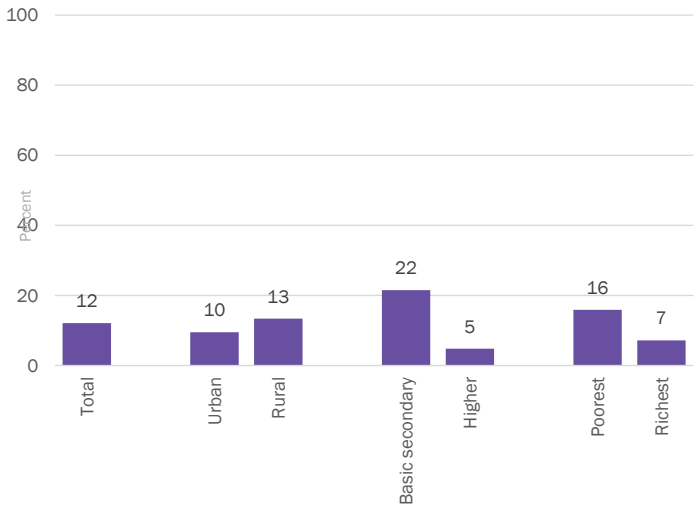
Marriage before Age 15 & Age 18 among women (SDG 5.3.1)



Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18

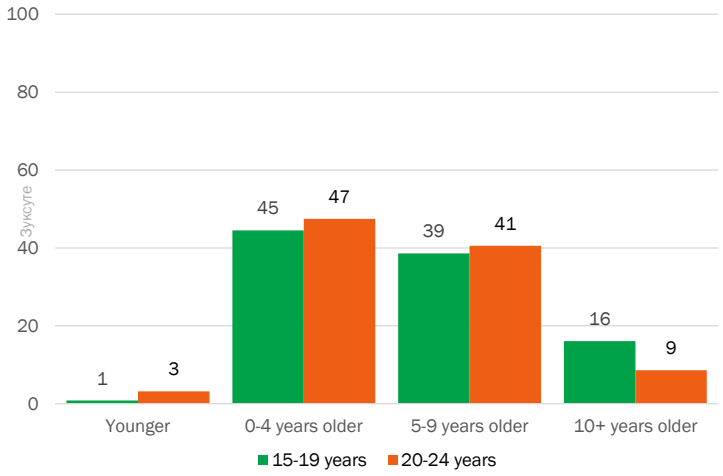
The above chart refers to women and men aged 20 to 24 years, as this youngest cohort most recently completed exposure to the risk of marrying in childhood, thus giving a closer approximation of the current prevalence of child marriage. The following charts, which show disaggregation by background characteristics, refer to the full cohort of women aged 20 to 49 years.

Disaggregates in Marriage before Age 18



Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by residence, education and household wealth quintile

Disaggregates of data on the age difference between spouses



Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partne.

Key Messages

- 9% of women aged 20-24 years entered into an official or civil marriage for the first time before the age of 18.
- The largest percentage of women aged 20-49 who first entered into an official or civil marriage under the age of 18 is observed in rural areas (13%), in the poorest quintile (16%) and among women with basic general education (22%).
- Nearly 16% of married adolescents aged 15-19 have a partner who is 10 years or older.

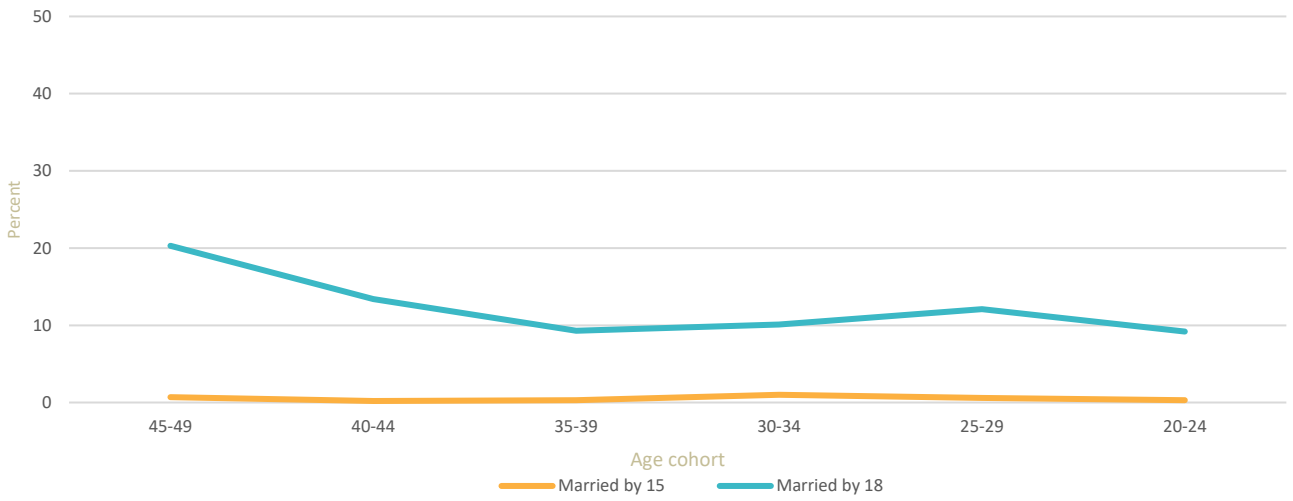
Regional Data on Child Marriage

	Marriage by age 18
Kyrgyzstan	**12**
Region	
Batken	11
Jalal-Abad	16
Issyk-Kul	11
Naryn	14
Osh	14
Talas	16
Chui	11
Bishkek city	6
Osh city	10
Other territories	
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	9

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner.

Percentage of women aged 20 to 49 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by region

Trends in Child Marriage



Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by age cohort

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Child Marriage. Data from this snapshot can be found in table PR.4.1W in the Survey Findings Report.

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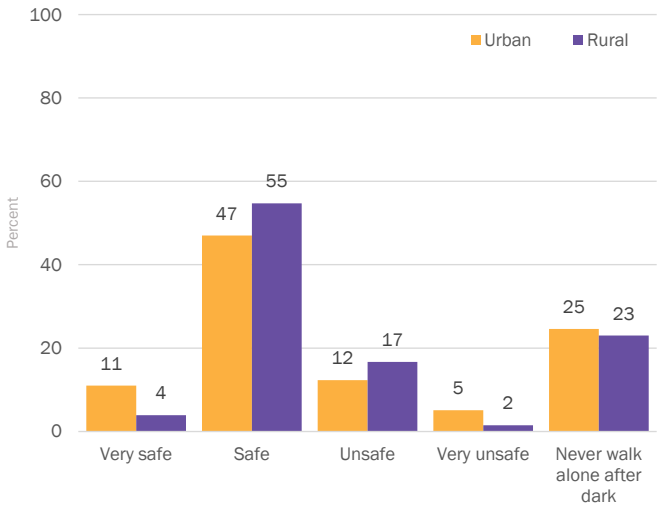
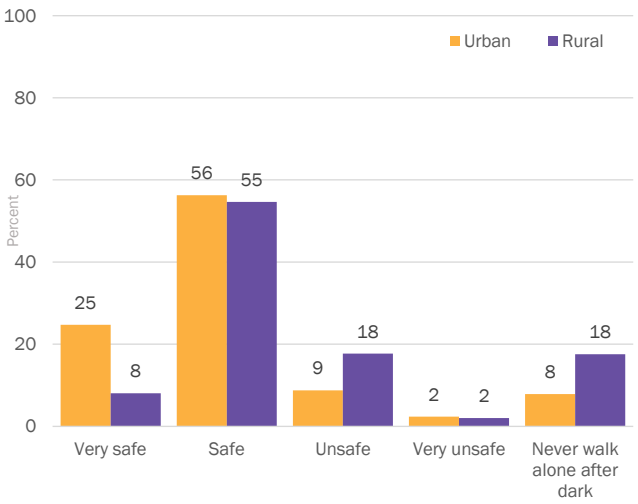
Safety and Security

Feeling safe while walking alone, SDG 16.1.4.



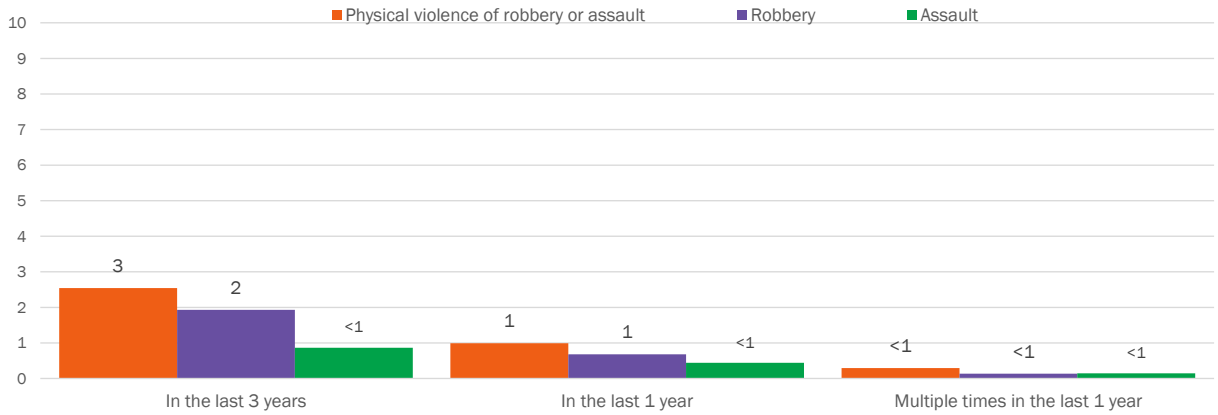
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, by area

Feeling safety while being at home alone



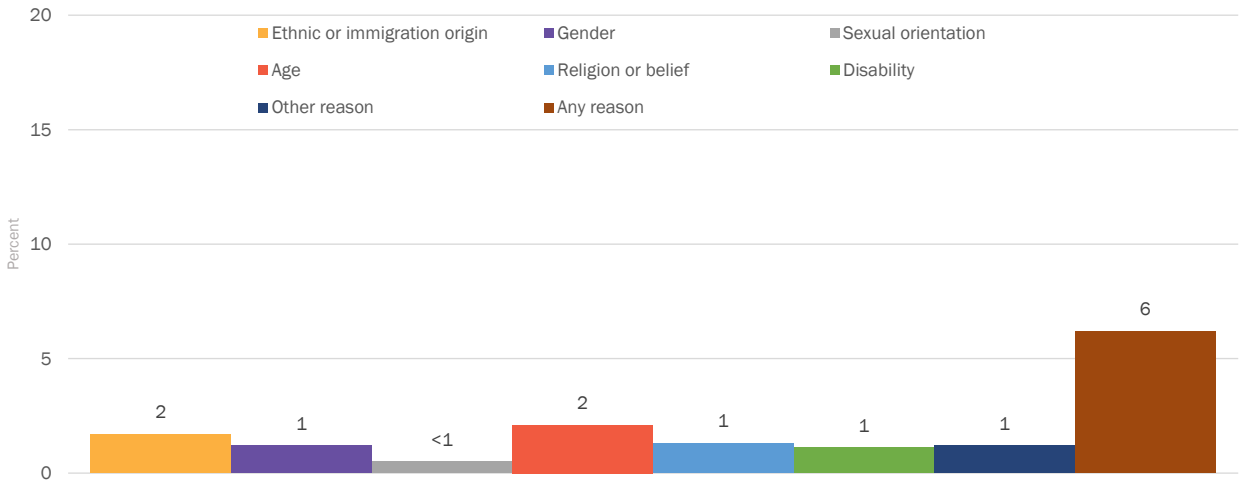
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who feel safe being home alone after dark, by area

Victimisation



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year.

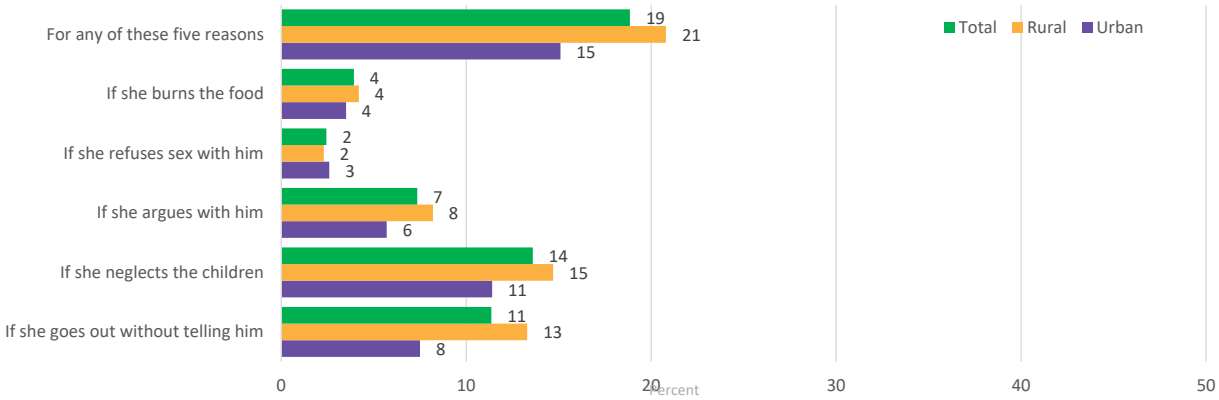
Discrimination & harassment



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever personally felt discriminated or harassed in the last 12 months

Attitudes & expectations

Attitudes toward domestic violence



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who justify wife beating for <u>any</u> of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food.

Key Messages

- Nearly 58% of women aged 15-49 years feel safe walking alone in their area at night.
- 69% of women aged 15-49 years feel safe when they are alone at home after dark.
- Over the past 3 years, 3% of women aged 15-49 have been victims of physical violence (robbery or assault) and 1% in the last year.
- About 6% of women aged 15-49 years have experienced discrimination or harassment on any grounds in the last 12 months.
- 19% of women aged 15-49 years believe that a husband has the right to beat his wife for any of the 5 mentioned reasons.

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistics Committee as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Switzerland provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Safety & Security. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.6.1W, PR.7.1W, PR.8.1W and EQ.3.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

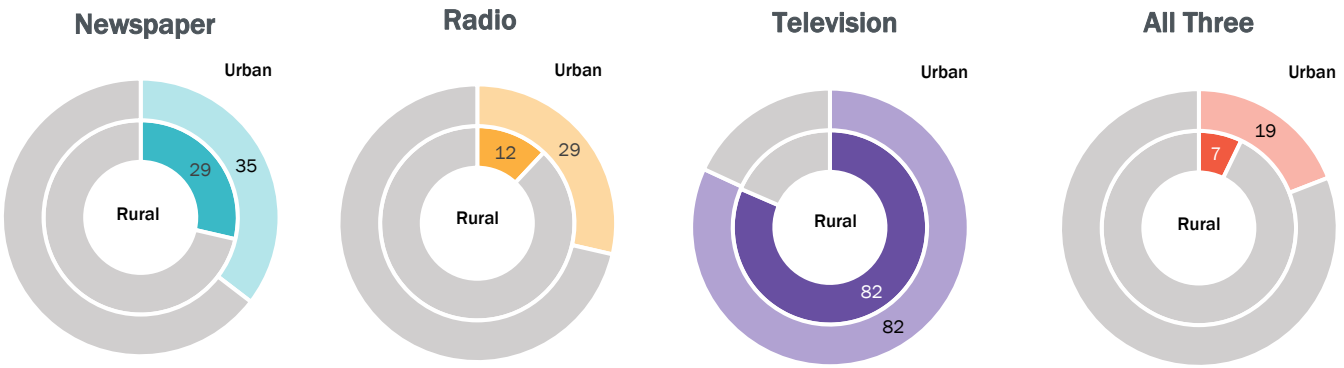
Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Kyrgyzstan 2023

Mass Media, Communications & Internet

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

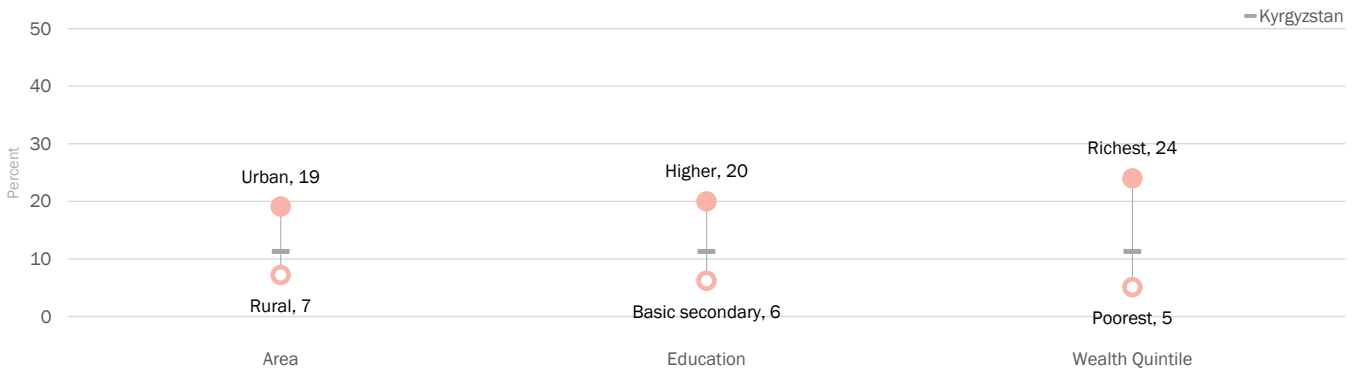
Exposure to Mass Media



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media (newspaper, radio, television) on a weekly basis and percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to all three on a weekly basis

Inequalities in Exposure to Mass Media

Exposed to Newspaper, Radio & Television Weekly



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to newspaper, radio, and television on a weekly basis

Key Messages

- The largest proportion of women aged 15-49 who are exposed to all media on a weekly basis are in urban areas (19%), women with higher education (20%) and those living in households belonging to the richest quintile (24%).
- 93% of households have a TV, 97% own a mobile phone and 86% have Internet at home.
- A larger proportion of women living in urban areas use a computer (31%) and the Internet (87%) compared to women living in rural areas.
- 19% of women performed at least 1 computer-related activity in the last 3 months. The largest proportion of such women live in Bishkek city (40%).

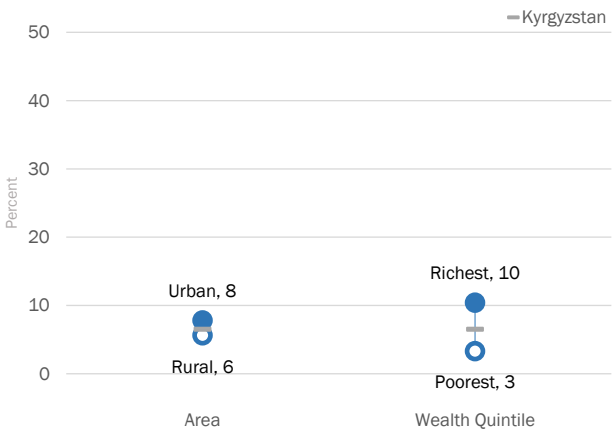
Household Ownership of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Equipment & Internet at Home

	Radio	Television	Telephone - Fixed line	Telephone - Mobile	Computer	Internet at Home
Kyrgyzstan	**7**	**93**	**4**	**97**	**16**	**86**
Region						
Batken	<1	92	2	98	9	88
Jalal-Abad	7	87	3	94	7	78
Issyk-Kul	11	98	2	97	8	79
Naryn	11	96	<1	100	21	96
Osh	3	95	<1	99	12	89
Talas	4	98	2	100	7	70
Chui	6	92	5	99	27	92
Bishkek city	13	98	16	97	26	96
Osh city	2	88	2	93	26	72
Other territories						
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	9	96	4	99	28	95

Percentage of households which own a radio, television-fixed line, telephone- mobile, computer and that have access to the internet at home

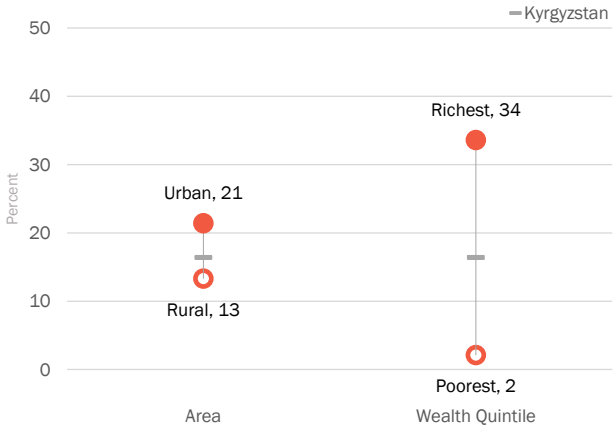
Inequalities in Household Ownership of ICT Equipment & Internet at Home

Household Ownership of a Radio



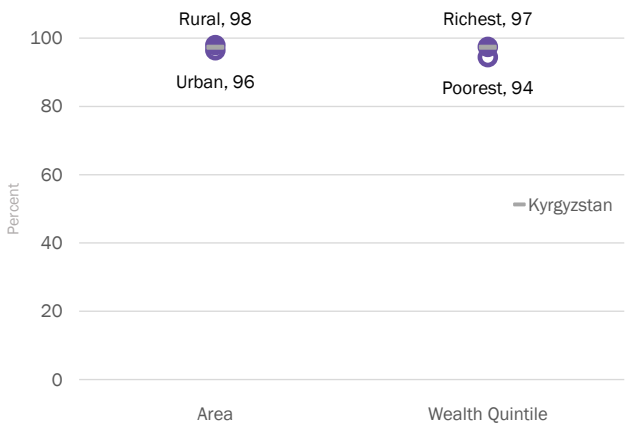
Percentage of households with a radio at home

Household Ownership of a Computer



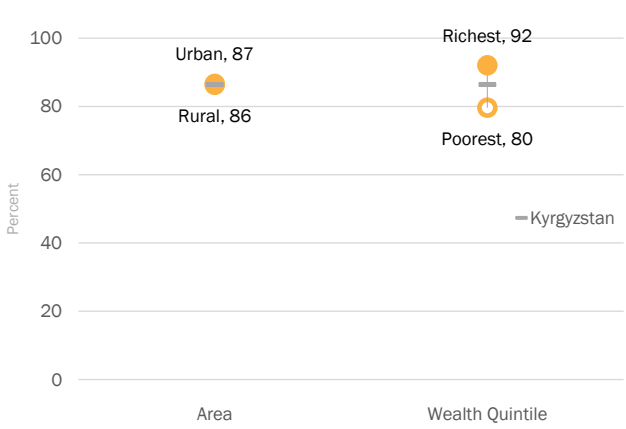
Percentage of households with a computer at home

Household Ownership of a Mobile Telephone



Percentage of households with mobile telephone

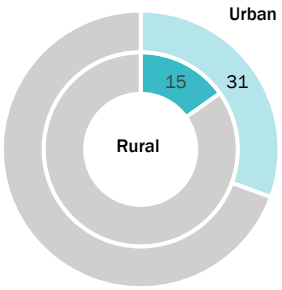
Households with Internet



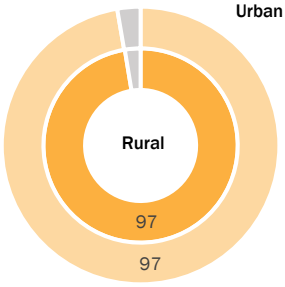
Percentage of households with access to the internet at home

Use of Information & Communication Technology

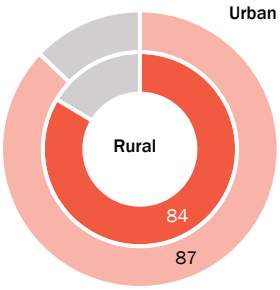
Computer Use



Mobile Phone Use



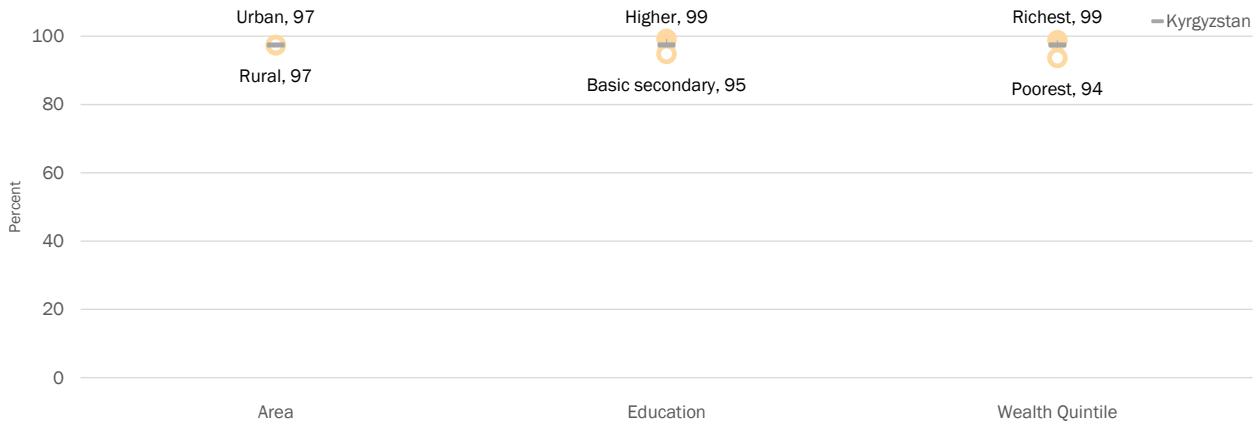
Internet Use: SDG 17.8.1



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who during the last 3 months used a computer, used a mobile phone and used the internet

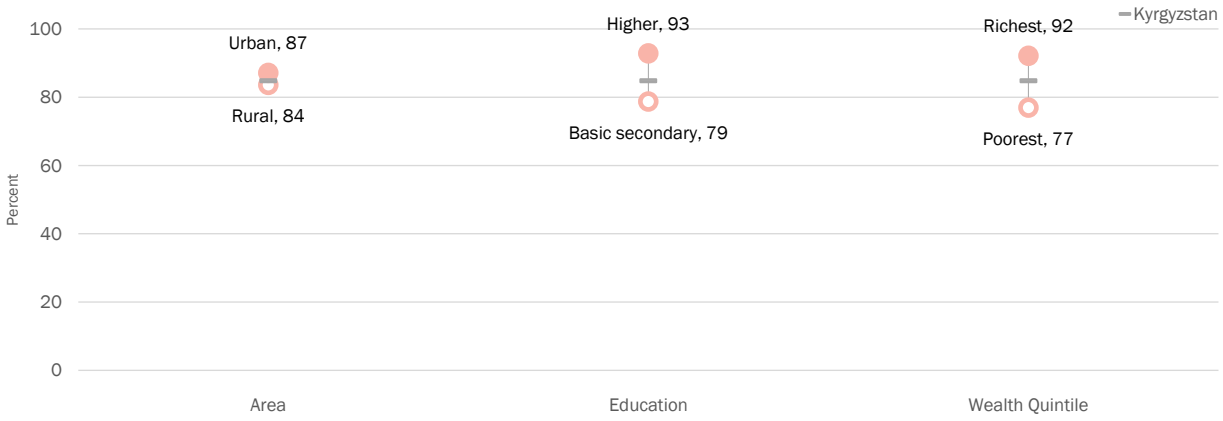
Disparities in Use of Information & Communication Technology

Disparities in Mobile Phone Use



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who during the last 3 months used a mobile phone

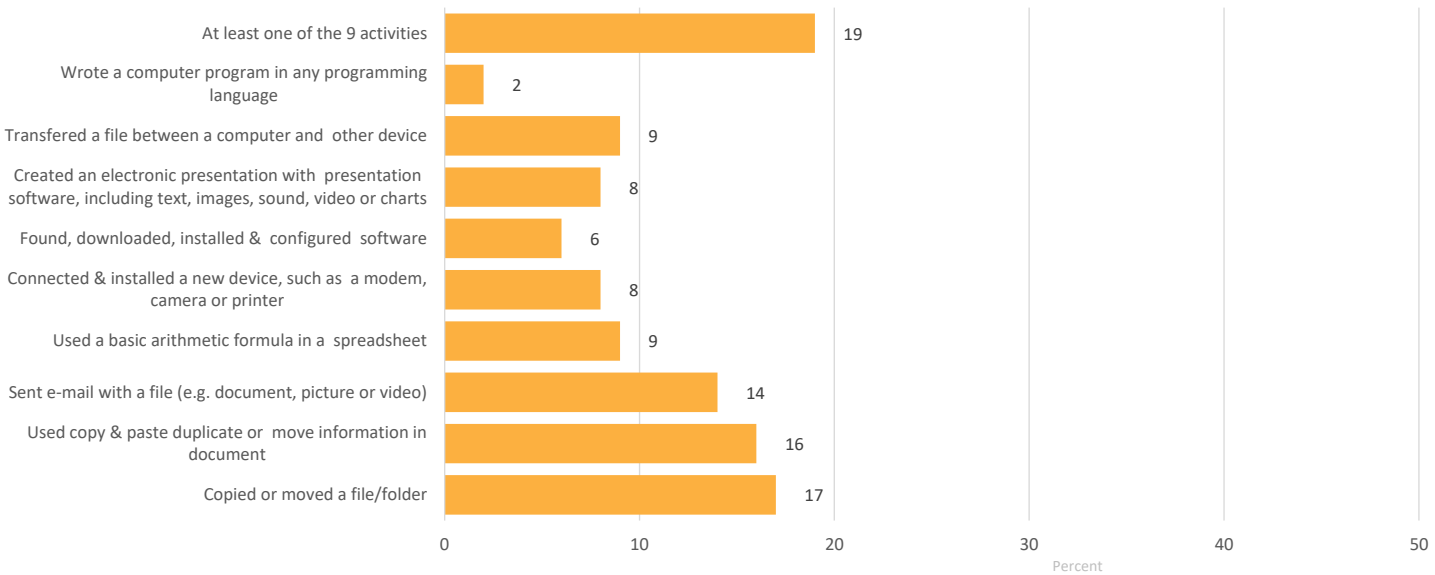
Disparities in Internet Use: SDG 17.8.1



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used the internet in the last 3 months

Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Skills

Specific Computer Skills



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out specific computer related activities and the percentage who have carried out at least one of these activities

Regional Data on ICT Use & Skills among

	Computer Use	Mobile Phone Use	Internet Use	Performed at Least 1 computer-related activity
Kyrgyzstan	**20**	**97**	**85**	**19**
Region				
Batken	10	96	76	8
Jalal-Abad	15	94	72	12
Issyk-Kul	14	98	92	13
Naryn	23	99	95	21
Osh	14	99	80	13
Talas	16	100	88	14
Chui	24	100	99	22
Bishkek city	42	99	88	40
Osh city	32	94	90	32
Other territories				
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	28	99	92	28

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who during the last 3 months used a computer, used a mobile phone and used the internet and percentage who performed at least 1 computer-related activity

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Mass Media, Communications & Internet. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.9.1W, SR.9.2, SR.9.3W and SR.9.4W in the Survey Findings Report.

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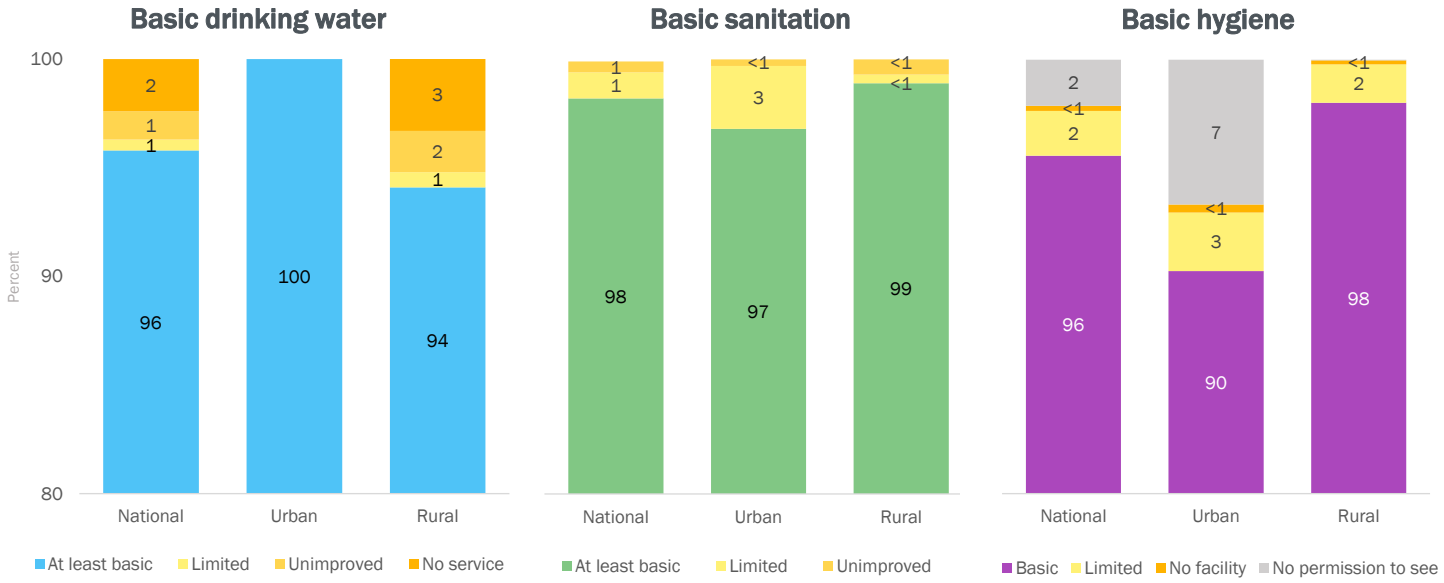
Kyrgyzstan 2023

Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Basic Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Services



Percentage of population by drinking water, sanitation and hygiene coverage

Drinking water ladder: **At least basic** drinking water services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. **Limited** refers to an improved source more than 30 minutes roundtrip. **Unimproved** sources include unprotected dug wells and unprotected springs. **No service** refers to the direct collection of water from surface waters such as rivers, lakes or irrigation channels.

Sanitation ladder: **At least basic** sanitation services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to the use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. **Limited** sanitation service refers to an improved facility shared with other households. **Unimproved** sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to an open drain, pit latrines without a slab, hanging latrines and bucket latrines. **No service** refers to the practice of open defecation.

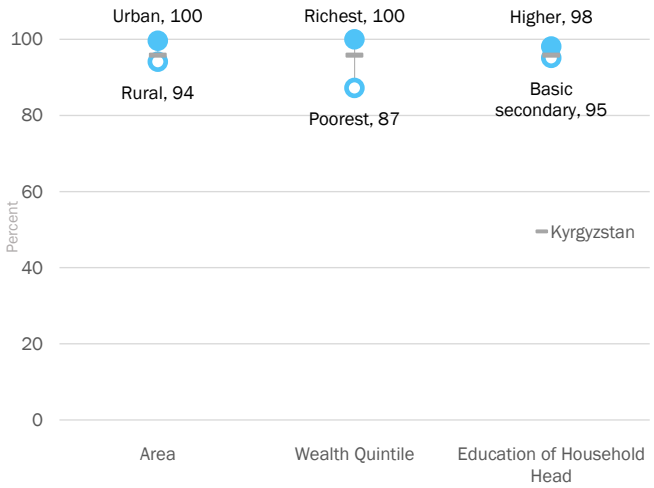
Hygiene ladder: A **basic** hygiene service (SDG 1.4.1 & SDG 6.2.1) refers to the availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. **Limited** hygiene service refers to a facility lacking water and/or soap. **No facility** means there is no handwashing facility on the household's premises.

Key Messages

- 96% of population have access to basic drinking water services, 98% to basic sanitation and 96% to basic hygiene.
- There is a slight gap in access to basic drinking water services between urban and rural areas (100% vs 94%). The rate is highest in Bishkek city (100%) and the lowest in the Batken region (82%).
- 16% of the rural population spends up to 30 minutes collecting water every day.
- In 2/3 of cases women and girls under 15 are responsible for water collection.
- Access to a centralized sewerage system is much higher in urban areas as compared to rural, whereas the share of the rural population with improved sanitation facilities is 99%.
- 81% of women have access to appropriate menstrual hygiene materials and a private place to wash and change while at home. This share is higher among the urban population and in the richest wealth quintile.
- 15% of adolescent girls age 15-19 years did not participate in social activities, schools or work due to their menstruation.

WASH: Inequalities in Basic Services

Basic Drinking Water

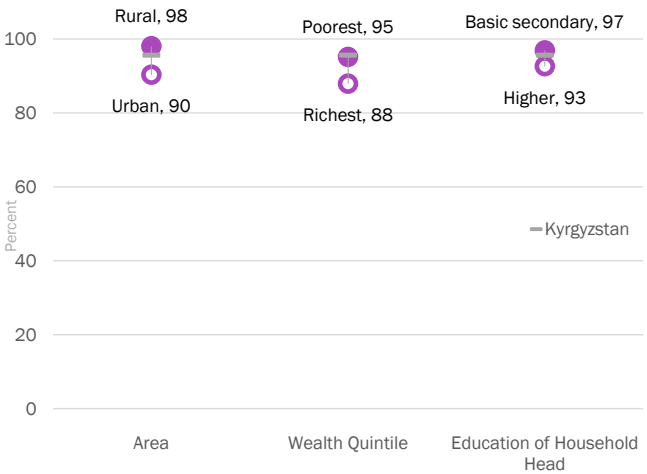


Percentage of population using basic drinking water services by background characteristics

Basic Sanitation

Percentage of population using basic sanitation services by background characteristics

Basic Hygiene



Percentage of population using basic hygiene services by background characteristics

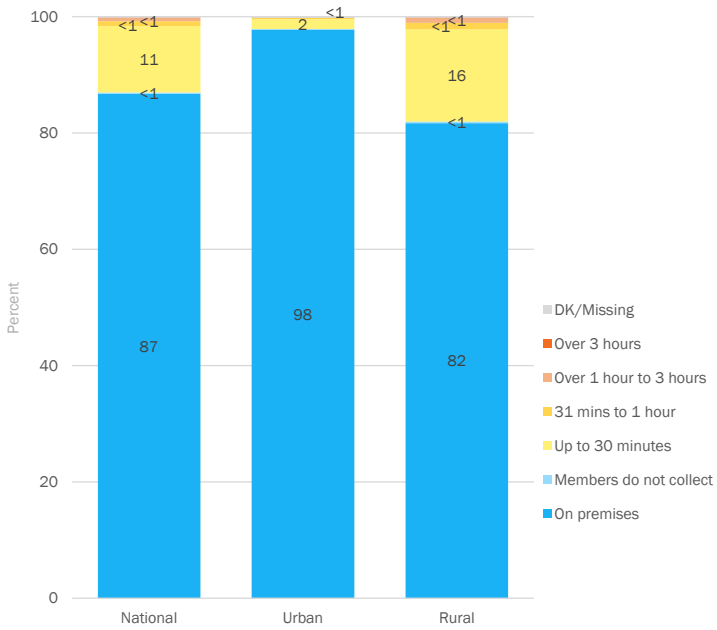
Regional Data on Basic Services

	Basic Drinking Water	Basic Sanitation	Basic Hygiene
Kyrgyzstan	**96**	**98**	**96**
Region			
Batken	82	95	97
Jalal-Abad	92	99	98
Issyk-Kul	97	100	99
Naryn	98	99	100
Osh	98	99	97
Talas	100	100	97
Chui	99	99	99
Bishkek city	100	96	81
Osh city	98	100	86
Other territories			
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	100	94	93

Percentage of population using basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services by region

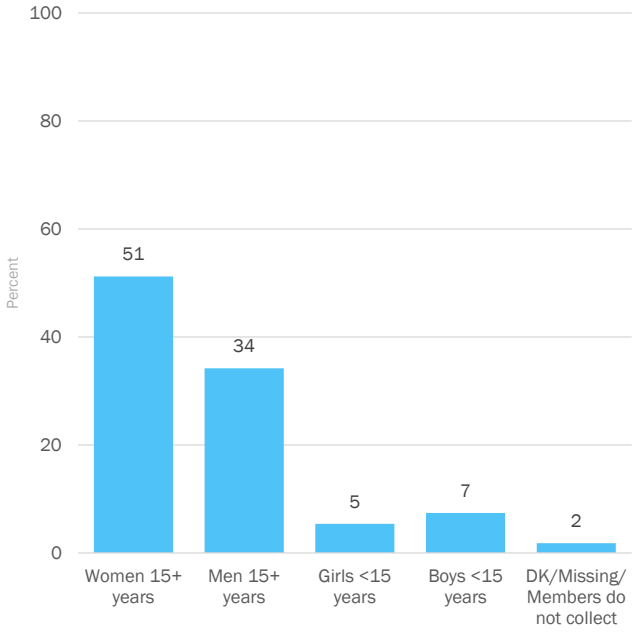
Accessibility of Drinking Water & Sanitation Facilities

Accessibility of drinking water



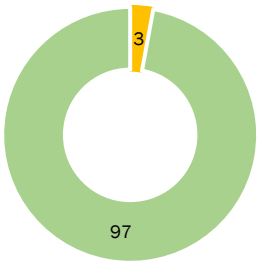
Percentage of population by average time spent per day by household members collecting drinking water

Who Primarily Collects Drinking Water for the Household



Percentage of population in households without drinking water on premises, by gender and age of person primarily responsible for collecting drinking water

Shared sanitation

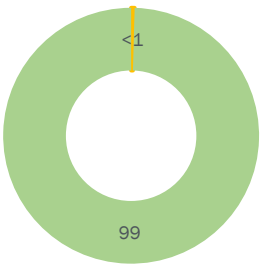


Shared sanitation in urban areas

Shared (improved and unimproved)

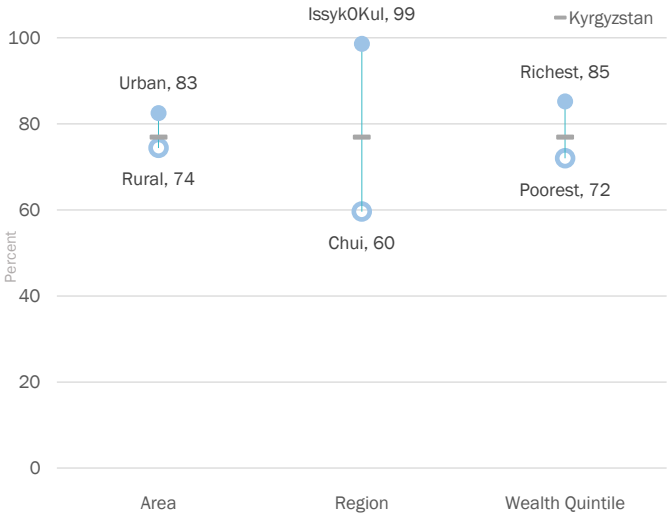
Not shared (improved and unimproved)

Shared sanitation in rural areas



Percentage of the population sharing sanitation facilities, by residence

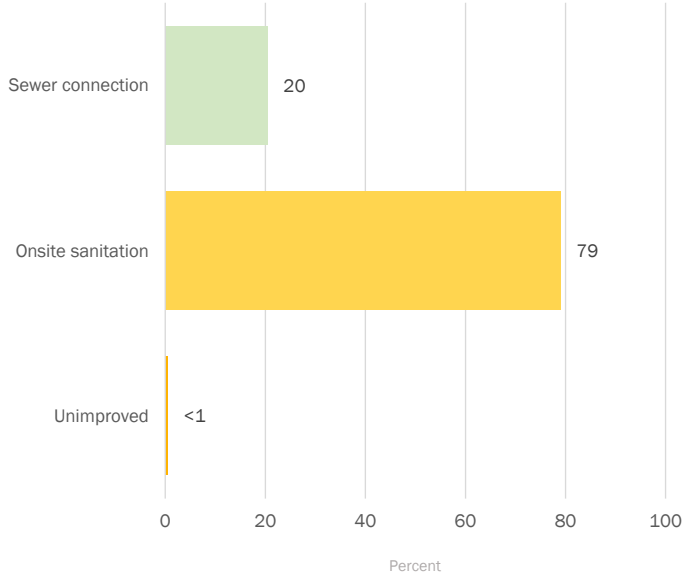
Availability of Drinking Water



Percentage of population using drinking water sources with sufficient drinking water in the last month

Safely Managed Sanitation Services: SDG 6.2.1

Types of Sanitation Facility



Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, grouped by type of disposal

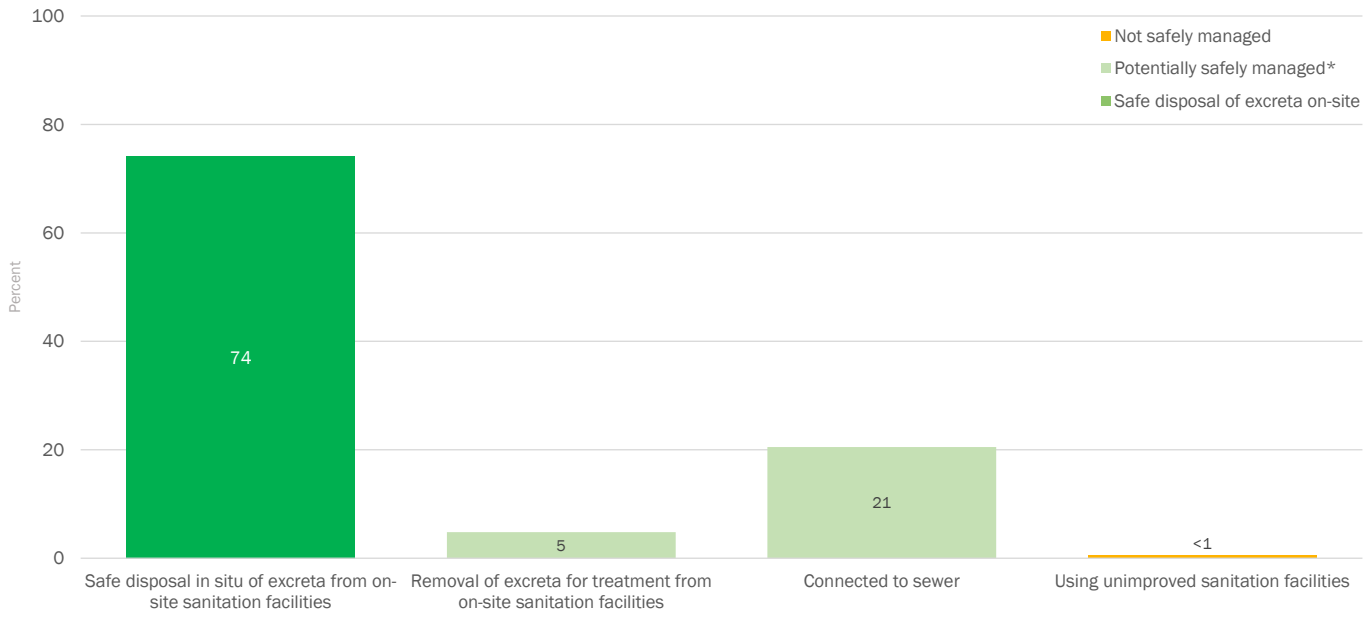
Sewer connections include "Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system" and "Flush to DK where"
Onsite sanitation facilities include "Flush/pour flush to septic", "Flush/pour flush to latrine", "Ventilated improved pit latrine", "Pit latrine with slab" and "Composting toilet"

Types of Sanitation Facility by Region

	Sewer connection	Onsite sanitation
Kyrgyzstan	**20**	**79**
Region		
Batken	11	86
Jalal-Abad	9	91
Issyk-Kul	13	87
Naryn	9	91
Osh	2	98
Talas	6	94
Chui	25	74
Bishkek city	81	19
Osh city	49	51
Other territories		
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	44	56

Percentage of population using sewer connections and onsite sanitation, by region

Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

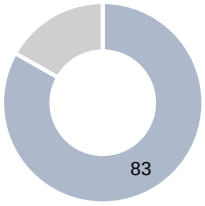


Percentage of population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

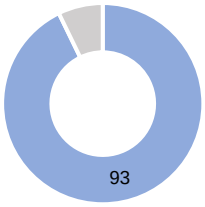
*Additional information required to determine whether faecal sludge and wastewater is safely treated.

Safely managed sanitation services represents an ambitious new level of service during the SDGs and is the indicator for target 6.2. Safely managed sanitation services are improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite. The MICS survey collected information on the management of excreta from onsite facilities. For households where excreta are transported offsite (sewer connection, removal for treatment), further information is needed on the transport and treatment of excreta to calculate the proportion that are safely managed.

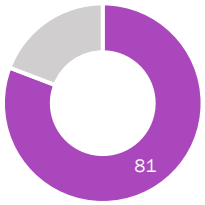
Menstrual Hygiene Management



Women with a private place to wash & change at home



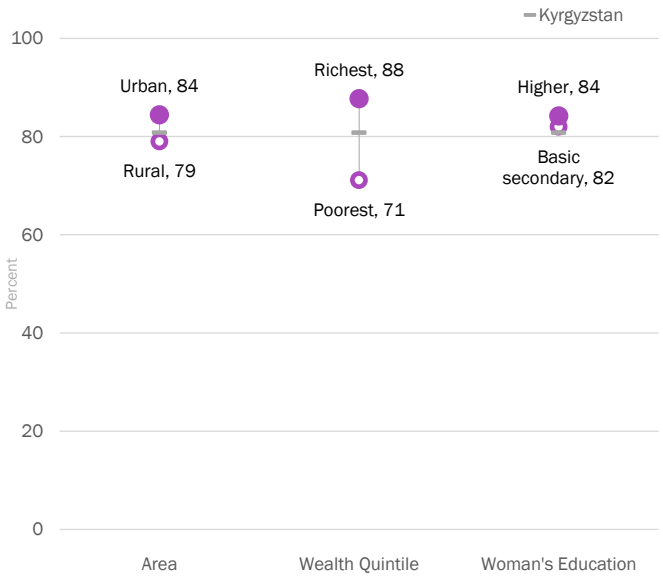
Women with appropriate materials



Women with appropriate materials & a private place to wash & change at home

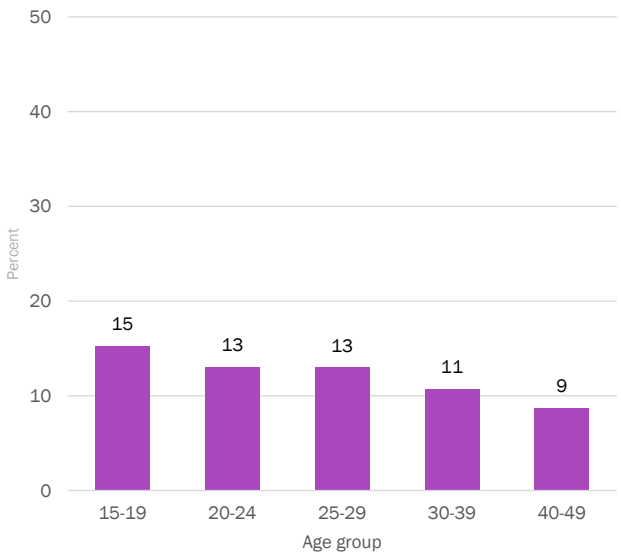
Denominator for all 3 indicators: women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months

Inequities in Access to Appropriate Materials & Private Place to Wash & Change at Home



Percentage of women age 15-49 using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation



Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, by age, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation by Various Characteristics

Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, by residence, wealth quintile, education and region, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables WS.1.1 to WS.4.2 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

For further information on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene indicator definitions and methods please visit washdata.org.

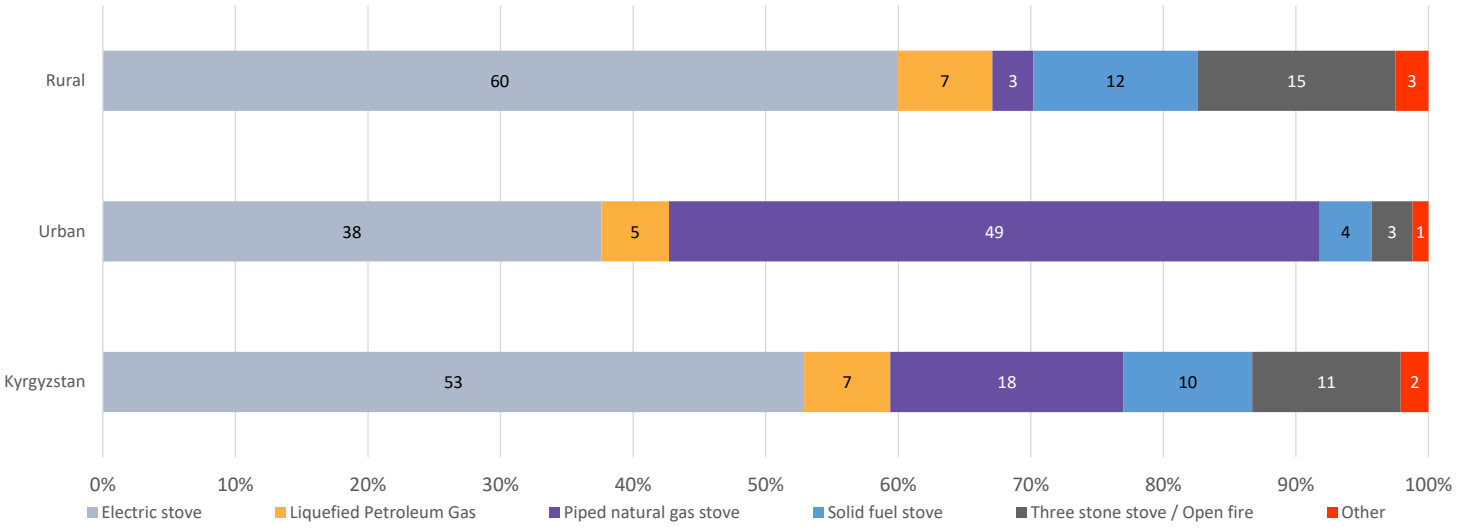
Kyrgyzstan 2023

Household energy use

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

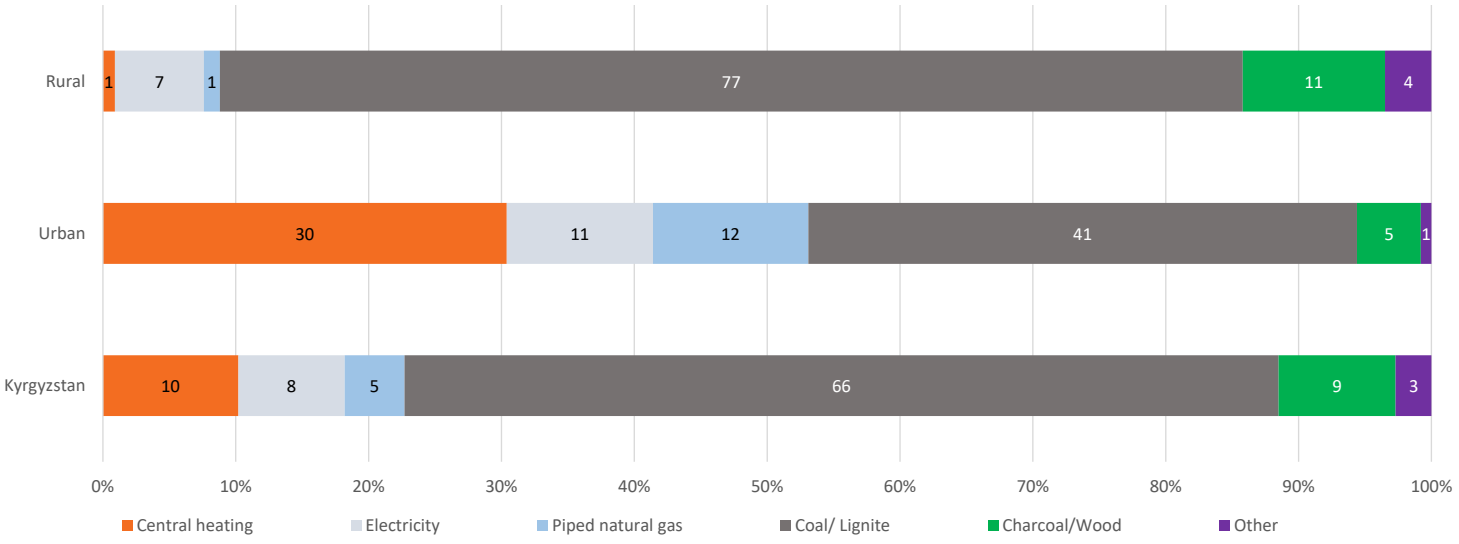
Type of cookstove and fuels

Type of cookstove for cooking



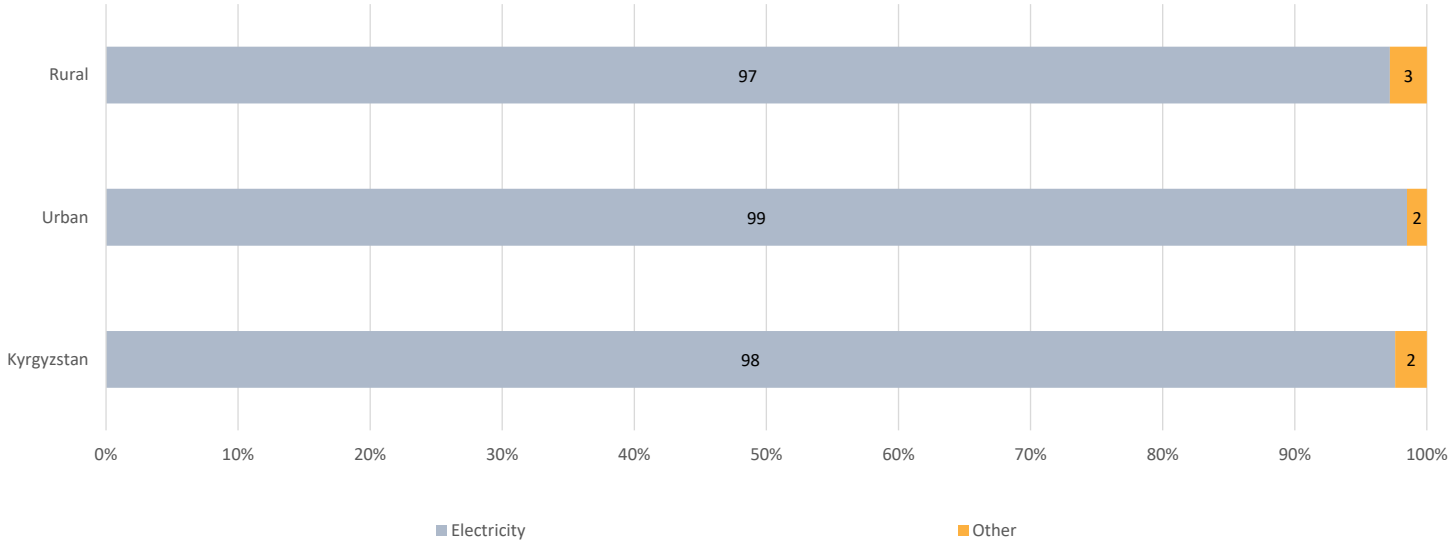
Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove for cooking

Type of fuel mainly used for space heating



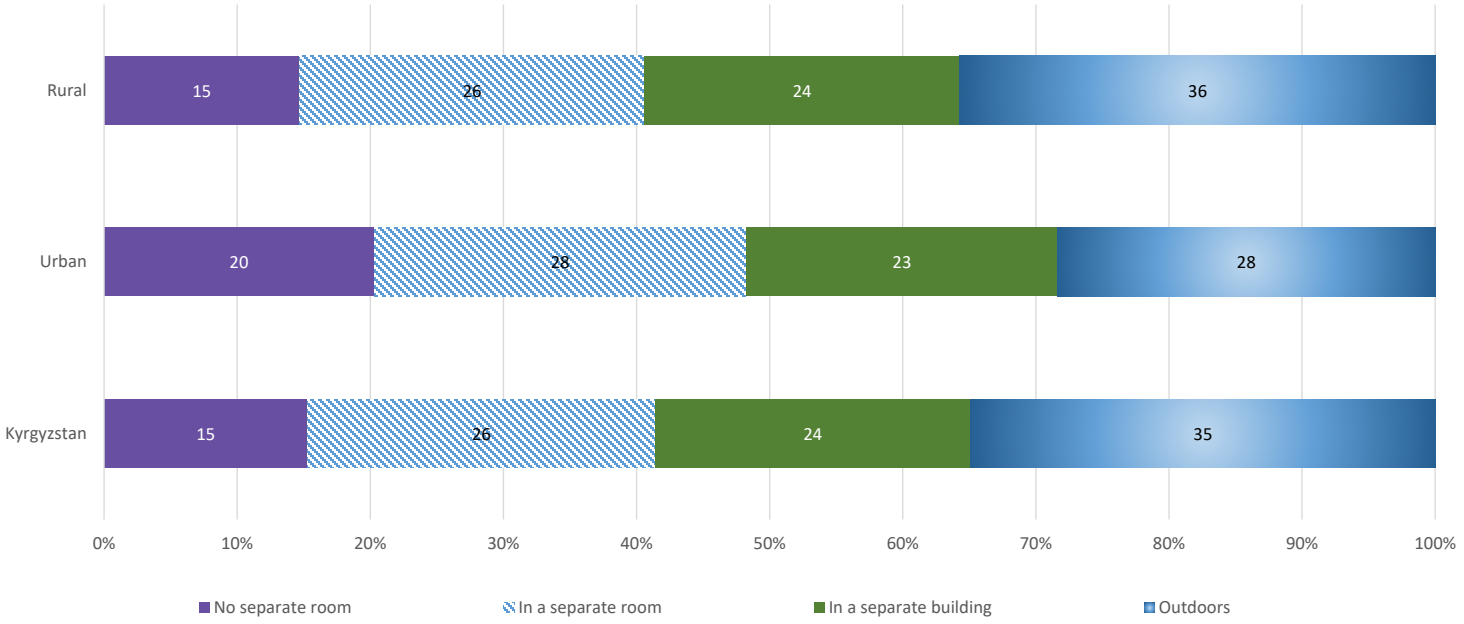
Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating

Type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting



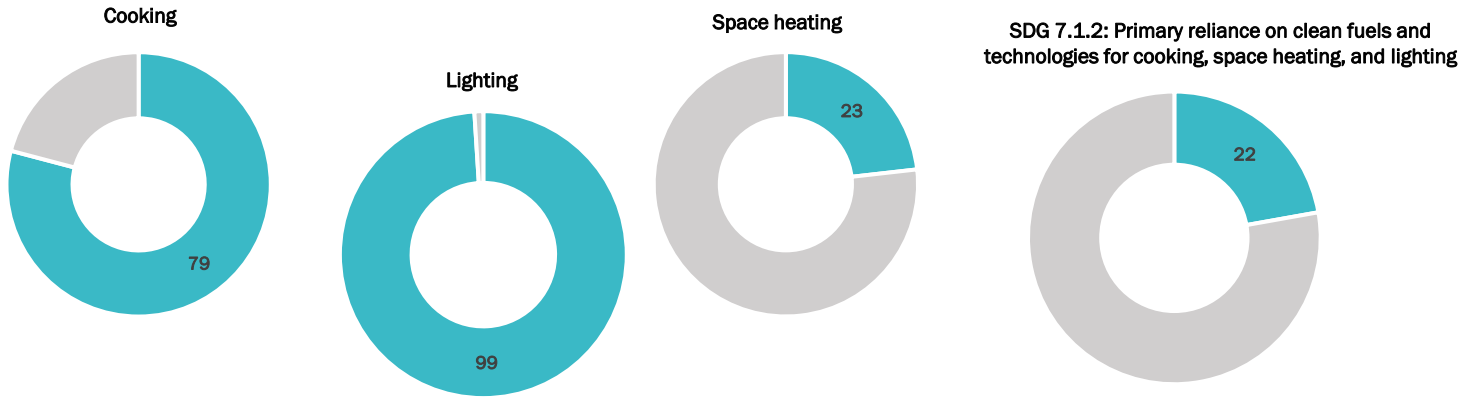
Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting

Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by place of cooking



Percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by place of cooking

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for



Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Regional Data

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for:			SDG 7.1.2: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting
	Cooking	Space heating	Lighting	
Kyrgyzstan	**79**	**23**	**99**	**22**
Region				
Batken	45	21	95	16
Jalal-Abad	58	17	100	15
Issyk-Kul	99	29	100	29
Naryn	90	10	100	10
Osh	72	3	100	2
Talas	96	4	87	4
Chui	98	20	100	20
Bishkek city	100	80	100	80
Osh city	96	50	100	50
Other territories				
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	100	44	100	44

Key Messages

- 79% of the population use clean fuels and technologies for cooking, while 23% use clean fuels and technologies for heating and 99% for lighting.
- More than 50% of the population cook on electric stoves.
- About 50% of the population prepares food in a separate building using polluting fuels.
- Only 10% of the population is connected to central heating systems.

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistics Committee as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Switzerland provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies for Cooking, Space Heating, and Lighting. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.4.1–TC.4.7.

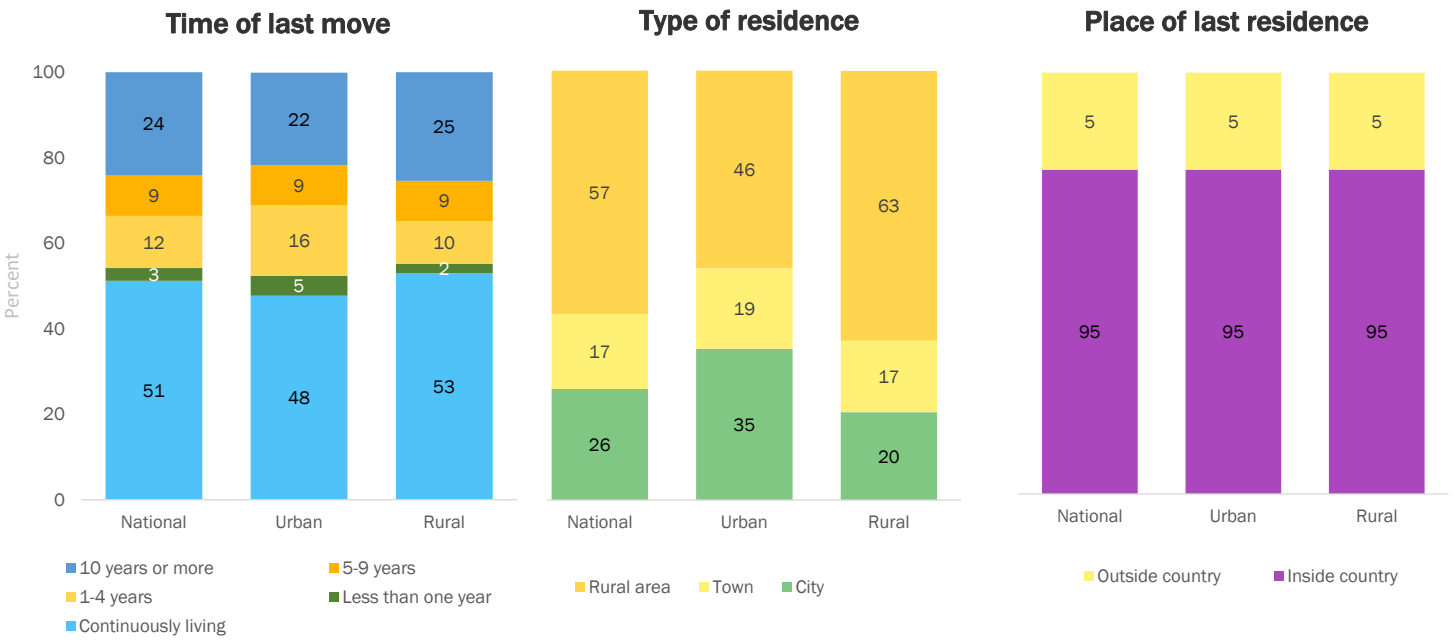
Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Kyrgyzstan 2023

Migration and children's living arrangements

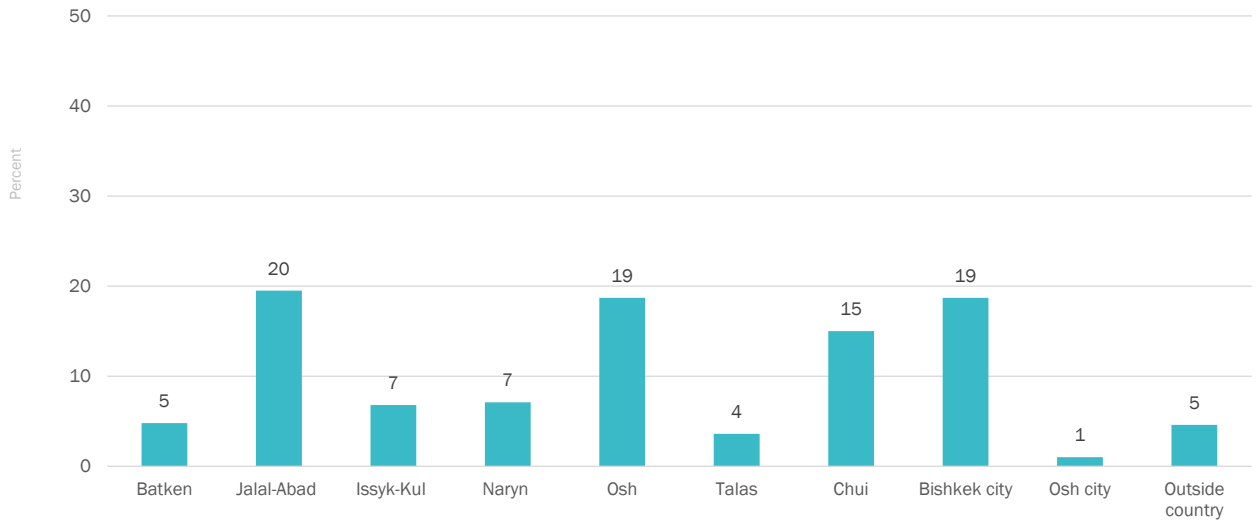
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Migratory status of women



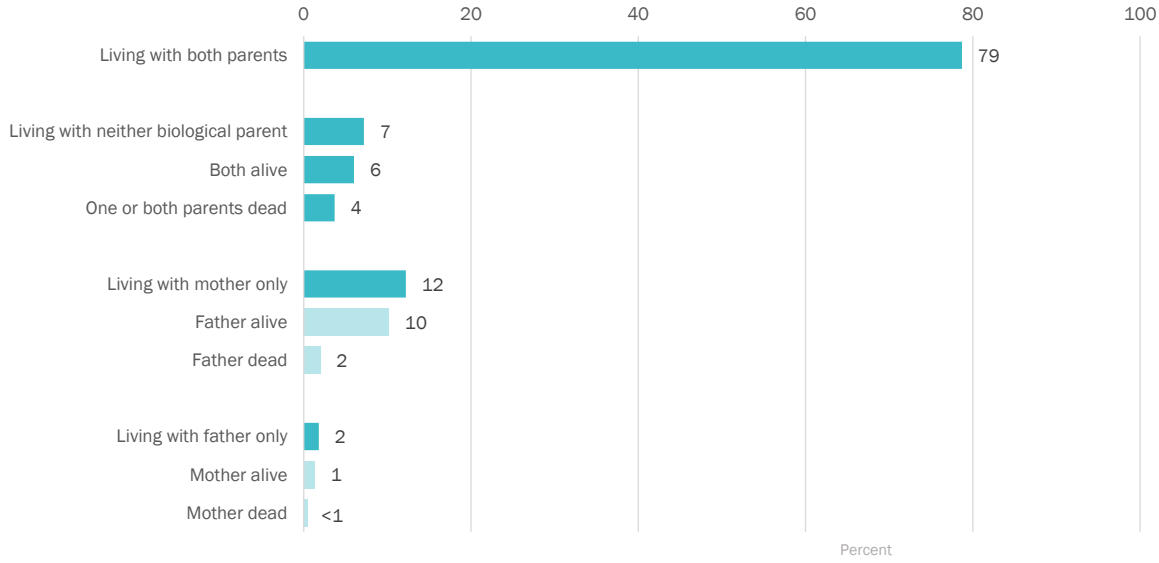
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last move, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence

Percentage of women whose last migration was from:



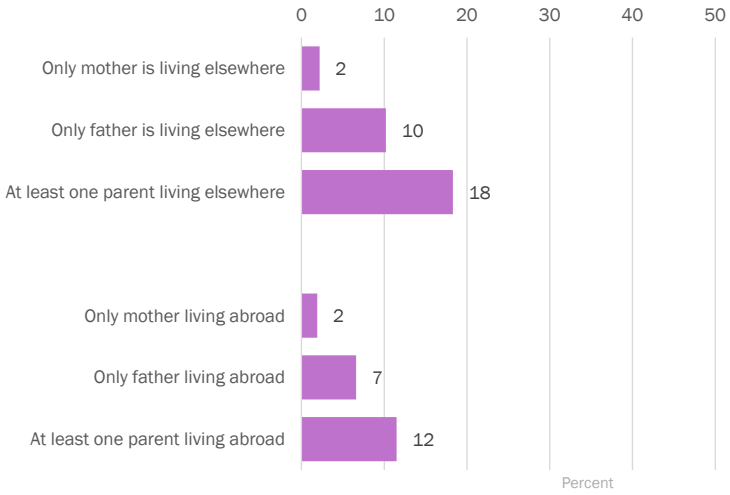
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by place of last residence

Children's living arrangements and orphanhood



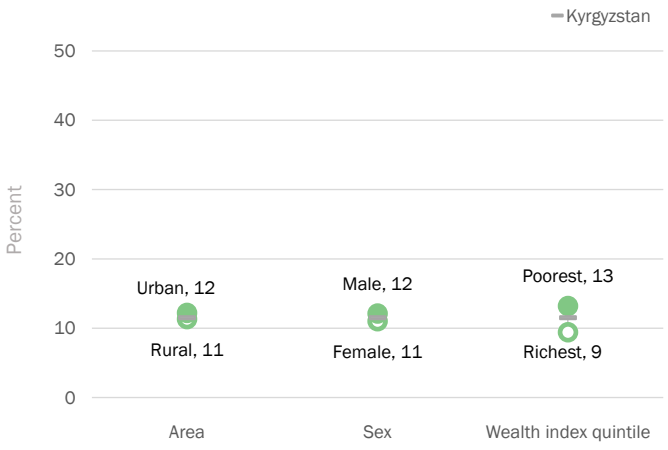
Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead

Children by co-residence of parents



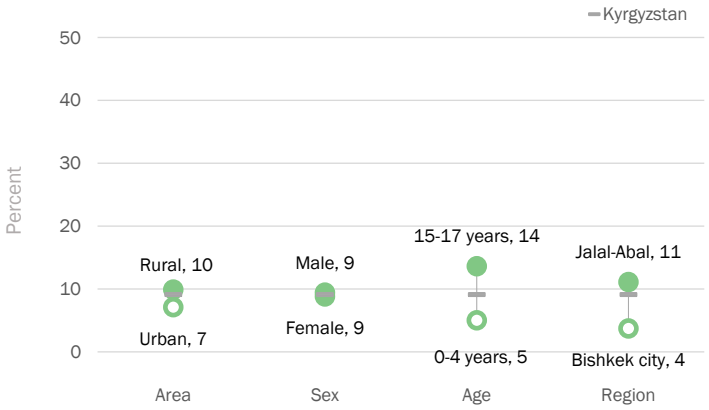
Percentage of children age 0-17 years by co-residence of parents

Inequalities of children with at least one parent living abroad



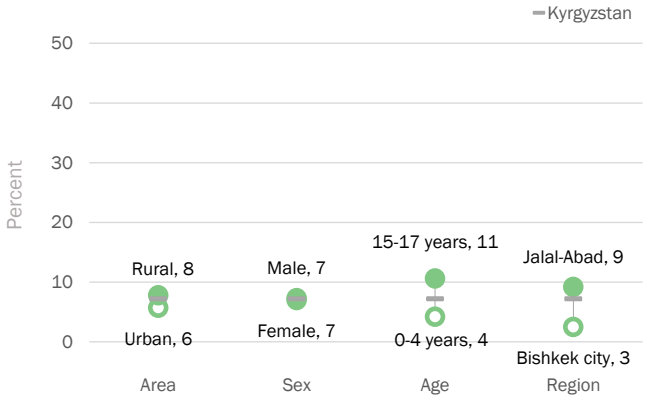
Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad

Inequalities of children not living with biological mother



Percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with biological mother

Inequalities of children living with neither biological parent



Percentage of children age 0-17 years who have one or both parents dead

Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Regional Data

	Percentage of children		
	Living with neither biological parent	One or both parents dead	At least one parent living abroad
Kyrgyzstan	**7**	**4**	**12**
Region			
Batken	8	3	19
Jalal-Abad	9	4	12
Issyk-Kul	7	7	9
Naryn	9	4	4
Osh	7	3	14
Talas	7	4	7
Chui	6	5	9
Bishkek city	3	3	4
Osh city	7	3	18
Other territories			
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	1	3	4

Key Messages

- 51% of women have resided in the same place their whole life.
- 12% of women moved less than 5 years ago.
- 43% of women moved from towns and cities and 57% from rural areas.
- 79% of children live with both parents.
- 7% of children are social orphans.
- parent living abroad.
- The largest proportion of children whose parents live abroad was from Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh regions, as well as Osh city.

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistics Committee as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Switzerland provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Migratory Status of Women and Children's Living Arrangements and Orphanhood. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.7.1, SR 11.1 and SR 11.2.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Kyrgyzstan 2023

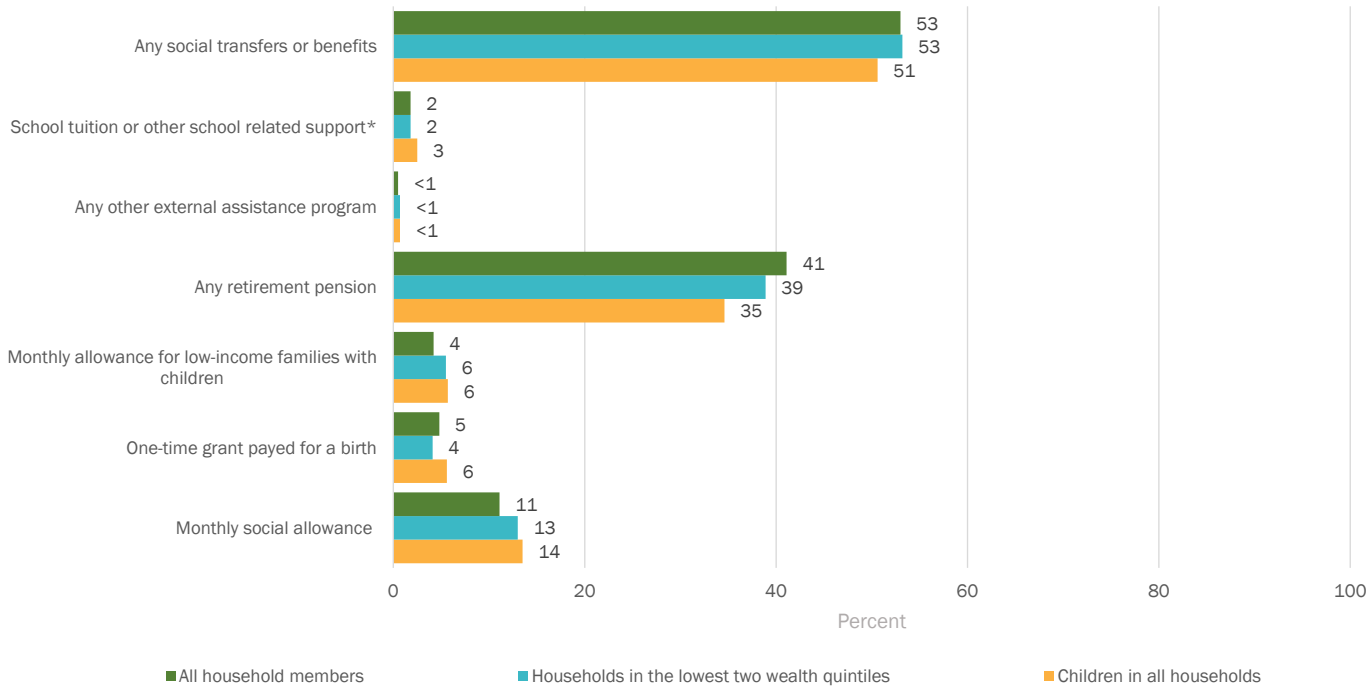
Social transfers

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of households who are aware and have ever received external economic support

Coverage of social transfers and benefits



Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits

* School tuition or other school related support refers to household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher

Regional Data

	Coverage of social transfers and benefits	
	All household members	Children in all households
Kyrgyzstan	**53**	**51**
Region		
Batken	59	57
Jalal-Abad	58	56
Issyk-Kul	42	35
Naryn	68	63
Osh	62	62
Talas	60	58
Chui	46	39
Bishkek city	35	25
Osh city	47	45
Other territories		
New settlements of Bishkek and suburbs	36	27

Key Messages

- In 100% of households, members know about economic support programmes and 64% of households have ever received this support.
- 53% of household members, 53% of households in the two poorest wealth quintiles and 51% of children in all households are covered by any social transfers or benefits.
- 3% of children aged 5-14 years received financial or material support for educational purposes.
- The highest coverage of household members with social transfers and benefits is observed in the Naryn (68%) and Osh (62%) regions.

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to health insurance coverage of women and Coverage of social transfers and benefits. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables EQ.2.4 – EQ.2.8

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

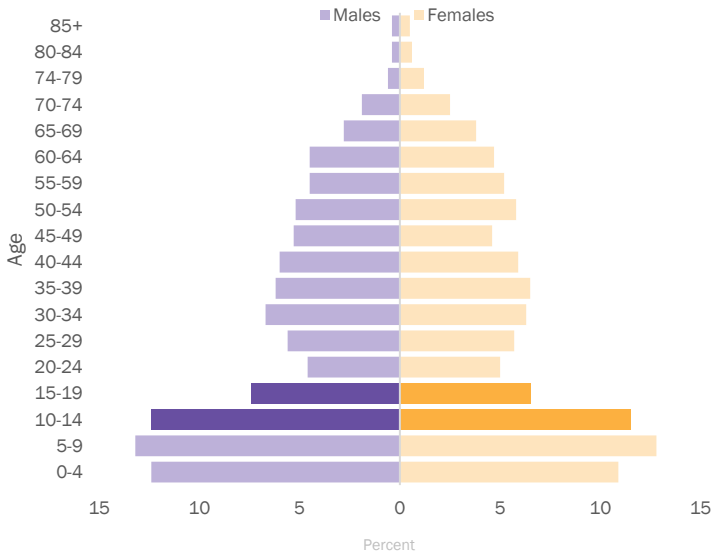
Kyrgyzstan 2023

Adolescents

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

The Adolescent Population: Age 10-19

Age & Sex Distribution of Household Population



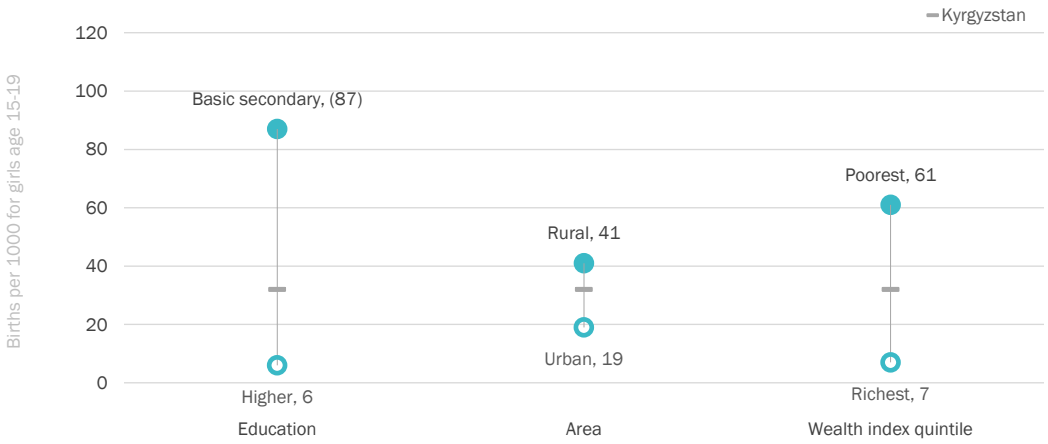
This snapshot of adolescent well-being is organized around key priority areas for adolescents:

- Every adolescent survives and thrives
- Every adolescent learns
- Every adolescent is protected from violence and exploitation
- Every adolescent lives in a safe and clean environment
- Every adolescent has an equitable chance in life

Every Adolescent Survives & Thrives

Adolescence is by some measures the healthiest period in the life-course, yet it can also mark the first manifestations of issues which can have lifelong effects on health and wellbeing, such as unsafe sexual behavior, early childbearing and substance misuse. Nevertheless, health interventions during this period are shown to have long-lasting effects. Access to appropriate contraceptive methods is critical to prevent adolescent pregnancy and its related consequences, allowing adolescents to transition into adulthood with the ability to plan their pregnancies and live healthy and productive lives.

Adolescent Birth Rate: SDG 3.7.2

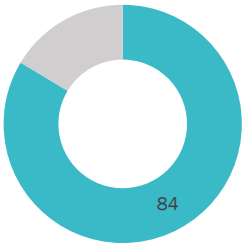


( ) – Figures that are based on 125-249 unweighted cases

Age-specific fertility rate for girls age 15-19 years: the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women

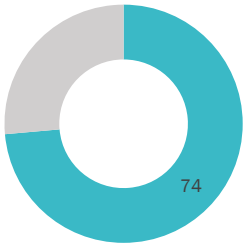
Every Adolescent Learns

Foundational Reading Skills



Percentage of children age 10-14 who can 1) read 90% of words in a story correctly, 2) Answer three literal comprehension questions, 3) Answer two inferential comprehension questions

Foundational Numeracy Skills

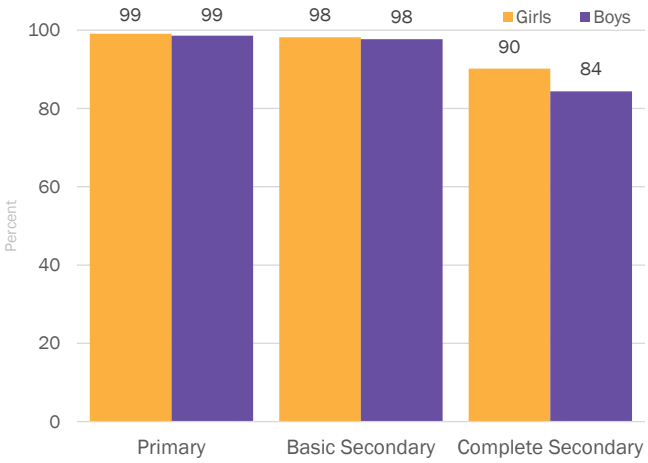


Percentage of children age 10-14 who can successfully perform 1) a number reading task, 2) a number discrimination task, 3) an addition task and 4) a pattern recognition and completion task

Quality education and experiences at school positively affect physical and mental health, safety, civic engagement and social development. Adolescents, however, can also face the risk of school drop-out, early marriage or pregnancy, or being pulled into the workforce prematurely.

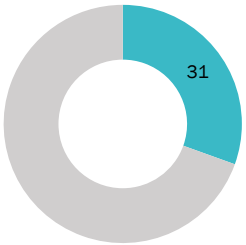
Data on reading and numeracy skills are collected in MICS through a direct assessment method. The Foundational Learning module captures information on children's early learning in reading and mathematics at the level of Grade 2 in primary education.

School Attendance Rates



Adjusted net attendance rate, by level of education and by gender

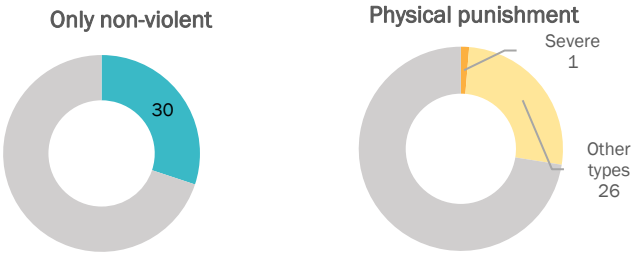
Information & Communications Technology (ICT) Skills*



Percentage of girls age 15-19 who in the last 3 months have performed at least one of nine specific computer related activities
*Age disaggregate of SDG 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills

Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation

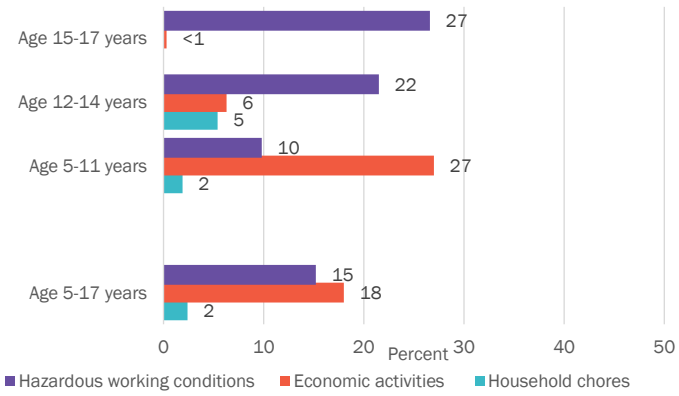
Child Discipline



Percentage of children age 10 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type
*Age disaggregate of SDG 16.2.1

Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation

Child Labour: SDG 8.7.1



Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.
Hazardous working conditions are excluded from the definition of the child labour indicator.

Definition of Child Labour

Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic activities. No threshold for number of hours of unpaid household services.

Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water.

Note that the child labour indicator definition has changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Changes include age-specific thresholds for household chores and exclusion of hazardous working conditions. While the overall concept of child labour includes hazardous working conditions, the definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not.

Every Adolescent Lives in a Safe & Clean Environment

Water, Sanitation & Clean Fuel Use

The data presented here are at the household level. Evidence suggests that adolescent access to these services are comparable to household-level data.

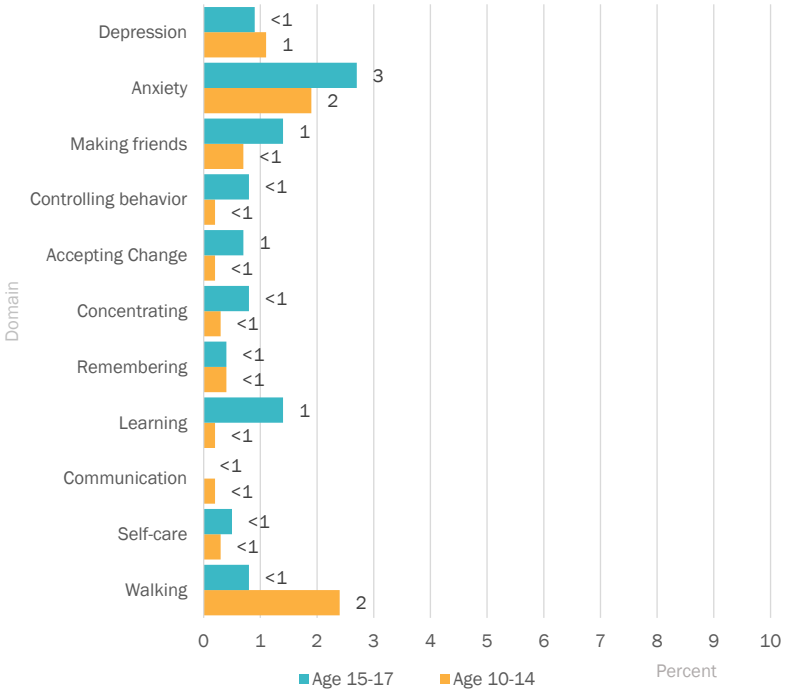
Basic Drinking Water SDG 1.4: Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water

Basic Sanitation Services SDG 1.4.1/6.2.1: Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs

Clean Fuels SDG 7.1.2: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting

Every Adolescent has an Equitable Chance in Life

Functioning Difficulties in Adolescents

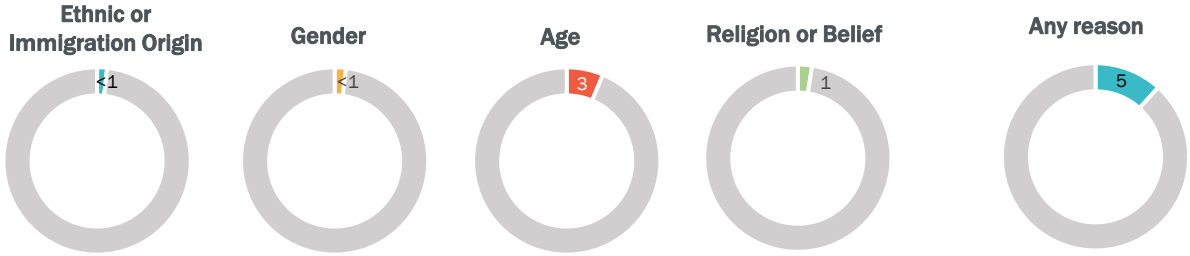


Percentage of adolescents who have a functioning difficulty, by domain and age
Note: There were no reported cases of children aged 10-17 with functional difficulties in the domains of seeing and hearing

Achieving sustainable progress and results with regard to equity demands a human rights-based approach. At the core of international human rights legal framework is the principle of non-discrimination, with instruments to combat specific forms of discrimination, including against women, indigenous peoples, migrants, minorities, people with disabilities, and discrimination based on race and religion, or sexual orientation and gender identity. As adolescents begin to form more of an individual identity, discrimination can often become more pronounced, taking form in harassment, bullying, or exclusion from certain activities. At the same time, research has shown that discrimination during adolescence has a particularly strong effect on stress hormones, potentially leading to life-long mental or physical health side effects.

Children and adolescents with disabilities are one of the most marginalized groups in society. Facing daily discrimination in the form of negative attitudes, lack of adequate policies and legislation, adolescents with disabilities are effectively barred from realizing their rights to health, education, and even survival.

Discrimination & Harassment



Percentage of adolescent girls age 15-19 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of different grounds

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Adolescents. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.4.1, SR.9.4W, TM.2.1,LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.6, LN.4.1, LN.4.2, PR.2.1, PR.3.3, WS.3.6, TC.4.7, EQ.1.2 and EQ.3.1W.

Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Kyrgyzstan 2023

Gender Equality

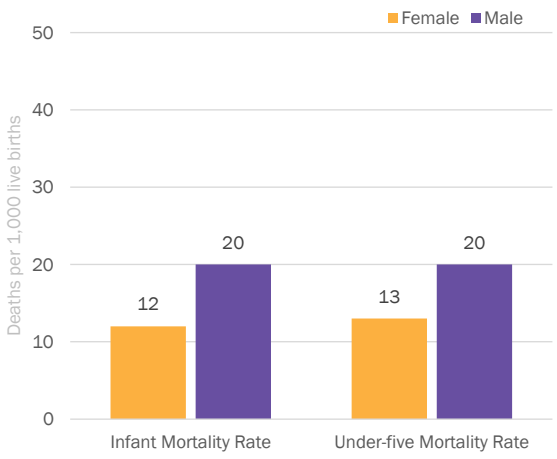
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Gender equality means that girls and boys, women and men, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protections. Investments in gender equality contribute to lifelong positive outcomes for children and their communities and have considerable inter-generational payoffs because children's rights and well-being often depend on women's rights and well-being. This snapshot shows key dimensions of gender equality during the lifecycle. It is organized around: 1) the first decade of life (0-9 years of age) when gender disparities are often small, particularly in early childhood; 2) the second decade of childhood (10-19 years of age) when gender disparities become more pronounced with the onset of puberty and the consolidation of gender norms; and 3) adulthood, when gender disparities impacts both the wellbeing of women and girls and boys.

Every Girl & Boy Survives & Thrives: The First Decade of Life

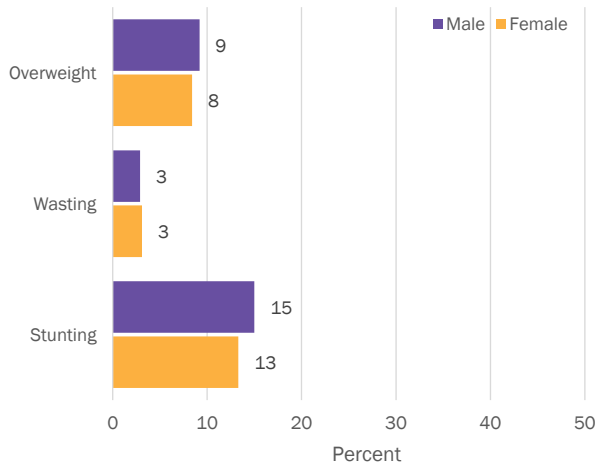
Nutrition and a supportive environment in early childhood are among the key determinants of the health and survival of children and their physical and cognitive development. Generally, girls tend to have better biological endowments than boys for survival to age five, and thus higher survival chances under natural circumstances. However, gender discrimination against girls can affect survival, resulting in higher than expected female mortality. Similarly, stunting rates are typically lower among girls than boys, potentially due to the higher risk for preterm birth among boys, which is inextricably linked with lower birth weight. However, children with mothers who gave birth at a young age or who have no education may be more likely to be malnourished. Children with restricted cognitive development during early life are at risk for later neuropsychological problems, poor school achievement, early school drop-out, low-skilled employment, and poor care of their own children. Stimulation and interaction with parents and caregivers can jumpstart brain development and promote well-being in early childhood. This is also the period of development when gender socialization, or the process of learning cultural roles according to one's sex, manifests. Caregivers, particularly fathers, may respond to, and interact with, sons and daughters differently.

Mortality Rates among Children Under-5, SDG 3.2.1 Sex Disaggregate



Infant mortality: probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
Under-five mortality: the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

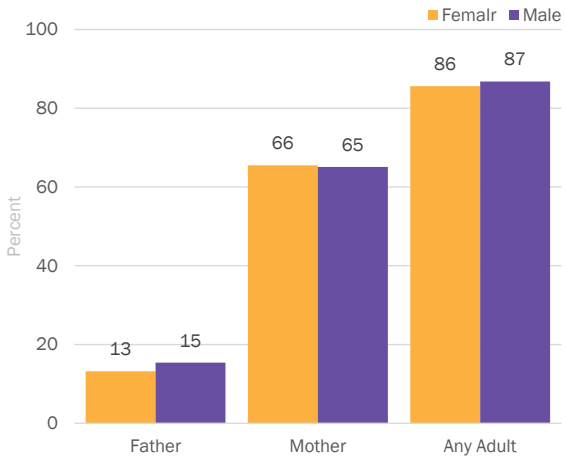
Malnutrition: Stunting, Wasting, Overweight



Stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age
Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height
Overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height

Every Girl & Boy Survives & Thrives: The First Decade of Life

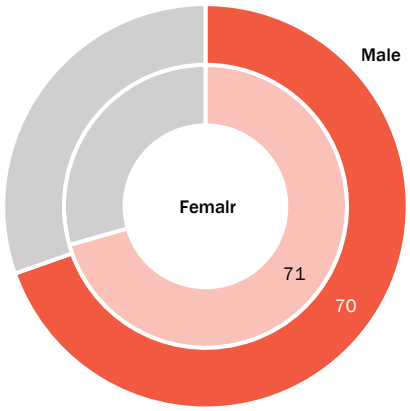
Early Stimulation & Responsive Care by Adults



Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, by person interacting with child and sex of child.

Note: Activities include: reading books to the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things with the child

Early Childhood Development Index, SDG 4.2.1



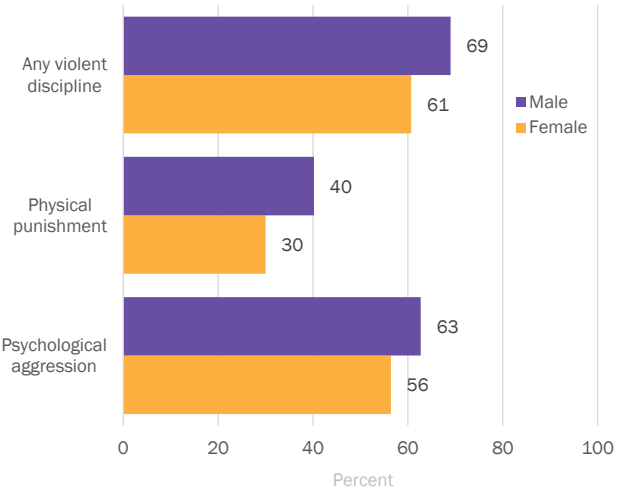
ECDI 2030: Early Childhood Development Index; percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being., by sex

Every Girl & Boy Is Protected From Violence & Exploitation

Child Labour

Percentage of children in child labour, by sex, age group and type of aage 5 to 11 years engaged ctivity
* Hazardous working conditions are excluded from the definition of the child labour indicator. This indicator includes children in the first & second decade of life

Violent Discipline, SDG 16.2.1 Sex Disaggregate



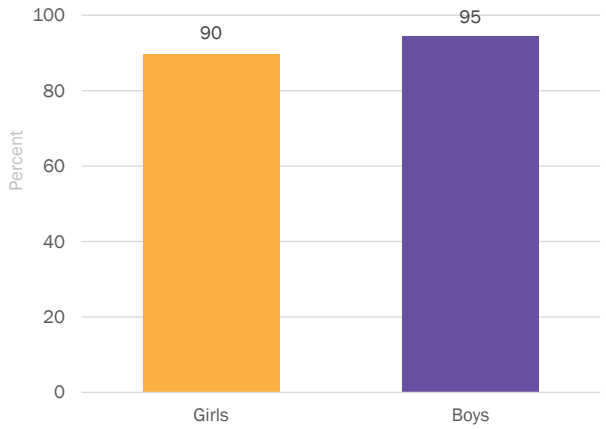
Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced violent discipline in the past month, by sex
Note: The age group 1-14 spans the first and second decades of life.

Every Girl & Boy Learns: The First Decade of Life

Investment in good quality early childhood education services prior to entering school improves learning outcomes for children. It also enhances the efficiency of the school system by reducing repetition and drop-out and improving achievement, especially among girls and marginalized groups. Primary education provides the foundation for a lifetime of learning. Considerable progress has been made in achieving universal education and closing the gender gap but gender disparities to the disadvantage of girls still exist in some countries. Further, girls still comprise the majority of the world's out-of-school population.

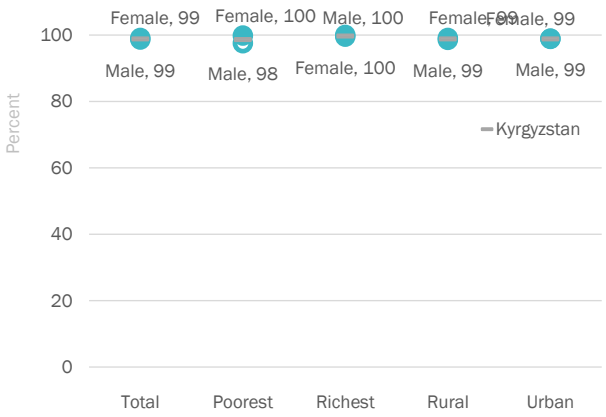
Note: Because children of primary school age range from 7–10 years, these indicators include some children in their second decade of life.

Participation Rate in Organised Learning, SDG 4.2.2



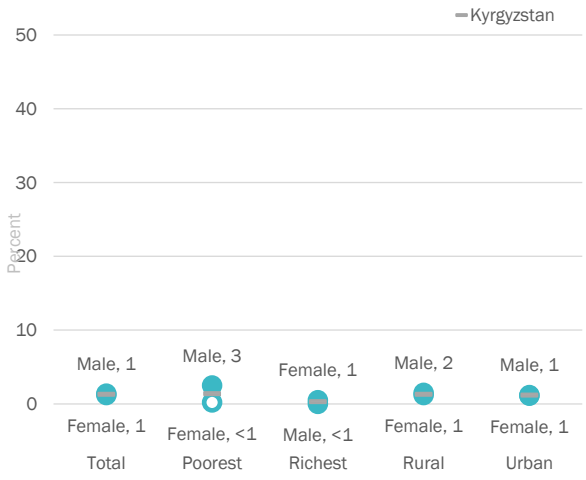
Percent of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school (adjusted net attendance rate), by sex

Primary School Attendance



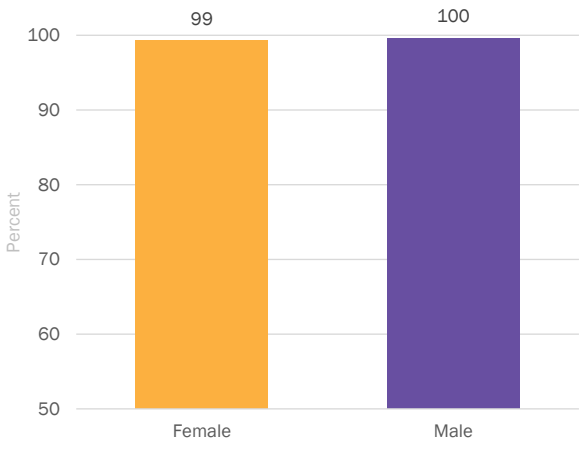
Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary, basic or complete secondary school (adjusted net attendance rate), by wealth quintile and urban/rural residence

Children of Primary School Age Out of School



Percentage of children of primary school age who are not attending any level of education, by wealth quintile and area

Primary Completion, SDG 4.1.2

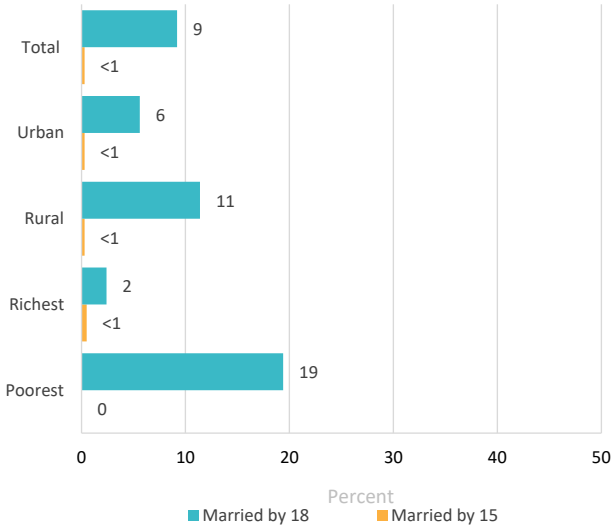


Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education, by sex

Every Adolescent Girl & Boy is Protected from Violence & Exploitation: The Second Decade of Life

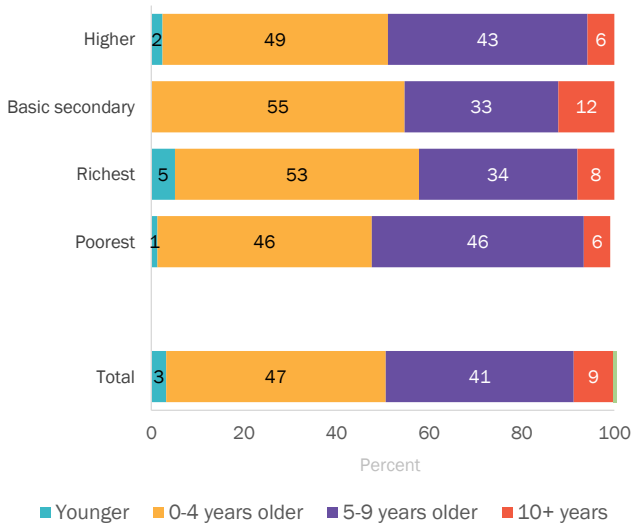
Adolescence presents unique vulnerabilities to violence and exploitation for girls. In many countries, marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for girls due to the interaction of several factors that place a girl at risk, including poverty, social norms, customary or religious laws that condone the practice, an inadequate legislative framework and the state of a country's civil registration system. Child marriage often compromises a girl's development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, and limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement. It also often involves a substantial age difference between the girl and her partner, thus further disempowering her and putting her at greater risk of partner violence, sexually transmitted diseases and lack of agency. Attitudes about wife beating serve as a marker for the social acceptability of intimate partner violence. Acceptance of wife beating among adolescent girls and boys suggests that it can be difficult for married girls who experience violence to seek assistance and for unmarried girls to identify and negotiate healthy and equitable relationships. Female genital mutilation is a human rights issue that also affects girls and women. Adolescence, in particular, is a vulnerable period for girls who have undergone FGM because they may experience heightened consequences of the procedure as they become sexually active and begin childbearing. Gender-based discrimination may be one of the most ubiquitous forms of discrimination adolescent girls face, and it has long-lasting and far-reaching effects on their personal trajectories as well as on all aspects of social and economic development. While in most regions, girls and boys are equally likely to be involved in child labour, gender is a determinant of the types of activities boys and girls engage in, with girls more likely to be involved in domestic work.

Child Marriage, SDG 5.3.1



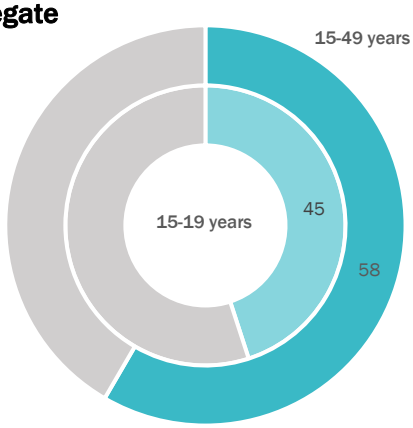
Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by residence and wealth quintile

Spousal Age Difference



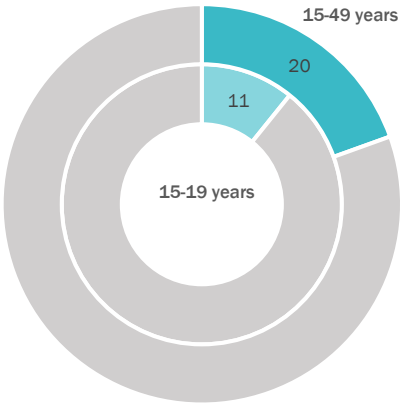
Percent distribution of adolescent girls age 20-24 years currently married or in union by age difference with of their partner, by education level and wealth quintile

Feelings of Safety, SDG 16.1.4 Age & Area Disaggregate



Percentage of women age 15-19 years and 15-49 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

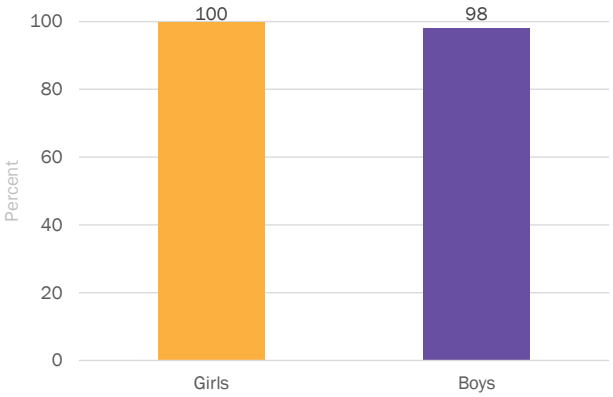


Percentage of adolescent girls age 15-19 years and 15-49 years who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food.

Every Adolescent Girl & Boy Learns: The Second Decade of Life

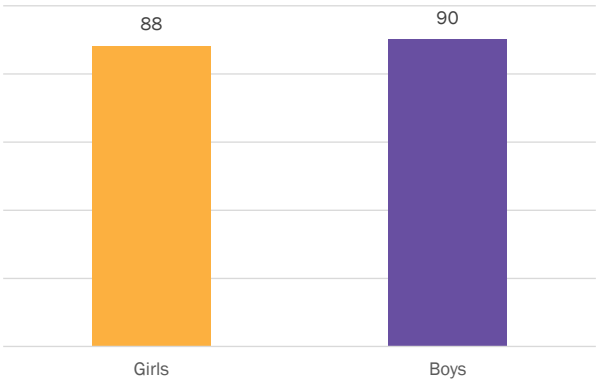
Globally, participation in secondary education is expanding, progress lags behind primary education. Gender disparities disadvantaging girls are also wider and occur in more countries at the secondary level than at the primary level. Yet, advancing girls' secondary education is one of the most transformative development strategies countries can invest in. Completion of secondary education brings significant positive benefits to girls and societies – from increased lifetime earnings and national growth rates, to reductions in child marriage, stunting, and child and maternal mortality.

Basic Secondary Completion, SDG 4.1.2



Percentage of children who age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of lower secondary school who have completed lower secondary education, by sex

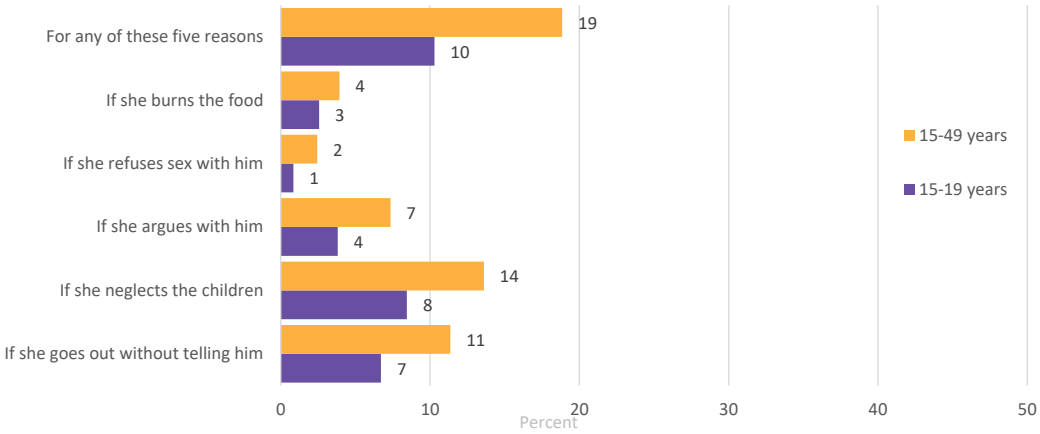
Complete Secondary Completion, SDG 4.1.2



Percentage of children or youth who age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of upper secondary school who have completed upper secondary education, by sex

Gender Equality in Adulthood

Attitudes toward domestic violence



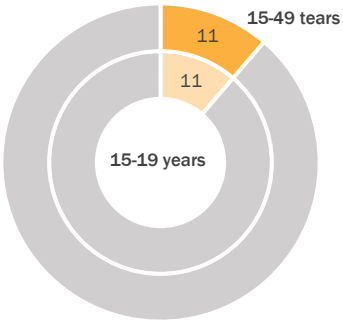
Percentage of women age 15-19 years and 15-49 years who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food.

To survive and thrive, all children require care and support from women and men. Care and support can be substantively improved by fostering gender equality, an important goal in its own right, and by reducing the gender-related barriers. Gender-related barriers include women's and girls' disproportionate lack of information, knowledge and technology, resources, and safety and mobility, as well as the gender division of labour and gender norms. For example, a mother's lack of mobility, due to prohibitive norms or lack of transportation, may impede birth registration, nutrition, and other child outcomes. The internalization of gender norms around masculine and feminine expectations and behaviours may influence women's and men's attitudes toward intimate partner violence and physical punishment of children as well as self-perceptions of well-being, including life satisfaction and expectations for the future.

Gender Equality in Adulthood

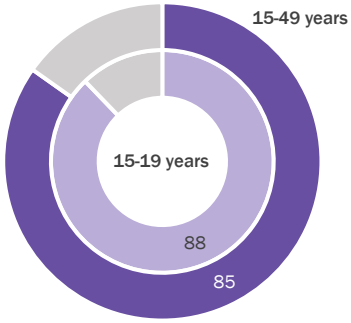
Access to Knowledge, Information & Technology

Media Access



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who read a newspaper, listen to the radio and watch television at least once a week

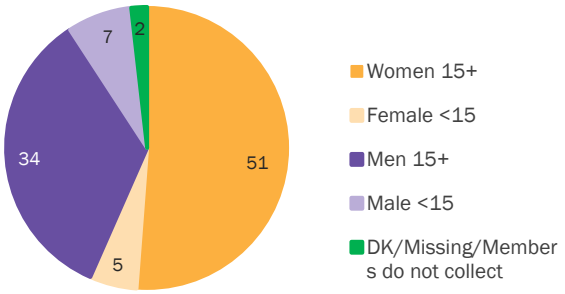
Internet Use: SDG17.8.1



Percentage of women age 15-49 years using the internet at least once in the past 3 months,

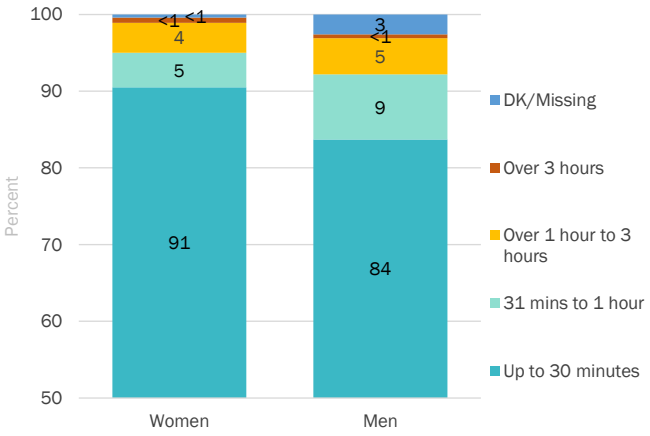
Time on Household Chores: Water Collection

Who collects water?



Percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household.

Time spent on water collection



Percent distribution of average amount of time spent collecting water per day by sex of person primarily responsible for water collection in households without drinking water on premises,

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the National Statistics Committee as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Switzerland provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS related to Gender Equality. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables CS.3, TC.8.1, TC.10.1, TC.11.1, PR.2.2, PR.3.3, PR.3.4, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.7, PR.4.1W, PR.4.3, PR.7.1W, PR.8.1W, SR.9.1W, SR.9.3W, WS.1.3 and WS.1.4.

Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.