

**National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic**



**Population and Housing Census  
of the Kyrgyz Republic of 2009**

**Book I**

**Main social and demographic characteristics of  
population and number of housing units**

**Bishkek 2009**

## **Main social and demographic characteristics of population and number of housing units**

### **Editorial board:**

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- N. Tulegabylov  
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- R. Plesovskih  
- Ch. Turdubaeva

### **For further information about this publication, please contact:**

**National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic  
Population and Housing Census Department  
374, Frunze Street  
720033, Bishkek city  
Tel: 996 (312) 324641;  
Fax: 996 (312)325604; 660138  
E-mail: [nsc\\_mail@stat.kg](mailto:nsc_mail@stat.kg)  
Internet: [www.stat.kg](http://www.stat.kg)**

In the present publication we provide data on main social and demographic characteristics of population and number of housing units according to results of Population and Housing Census of the Kyrgyz Republic of 2009.

The publication contains data on number of population, its location by territory, sex, age, nationality, language, marital status, income, data on population migration and housing conditions of households as well as.

Data published in this book are preliminary and can be specified further.

Detailed results of population and housing census – geographic, demographic, economical and social data on population, external and internal population migration, data on family, household and housing - will be produced in follow-up publications as separate books.

While using statistical data in mass media and scientific papers, disseminating data through information nets (via e-net), hard copies, CD discs users have to refer to their sources (article 17, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “About State Statistics”). Reprinting, translating and using estreats are permitted only when the source is indicated.

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## **I. Foreword**

At present publication, data on administrative and territorial divisions of the Kyrgyz Republic, main social and demographic characteristics of population and number of housing units received by results of Population and Housing Census of the Kyrgyz Republic of 2009, and some data on previous Population Census are provided. All indicators in the publication are based on resident population, excluding tables 2.1, 2.3, 3.1, which contain data on present population.

The publication was prepared by the composite authors – staff of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic: chairman – O. Abdykalykov, members – D. Baijumanov, A. Osmonaliev, N. Tulegabylov, G. Mursabekova, V. Mamaeva, L. Torgasheva, T. Abubakirova, K. Koichumanova, N. Karasheva.

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The publication is available in Kyrgyz, Russian and English languages.

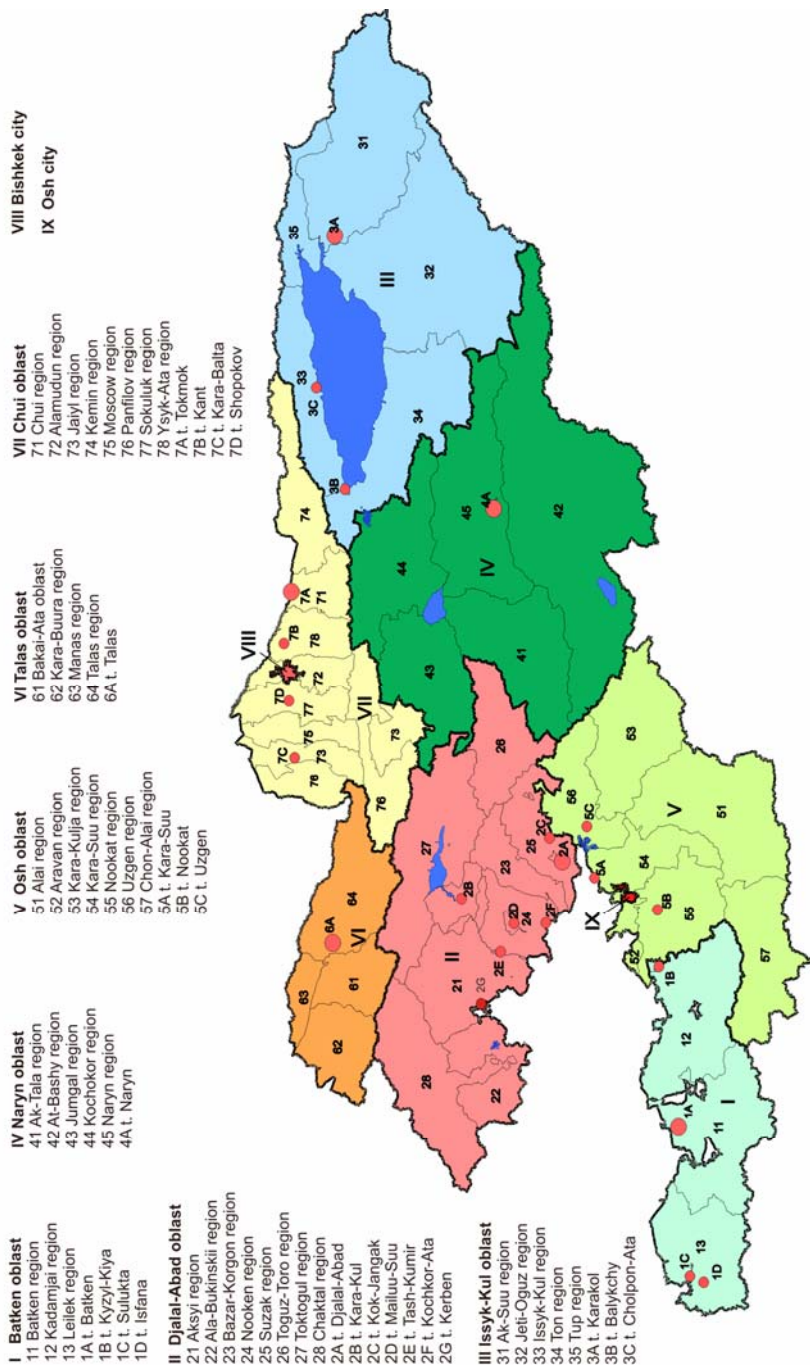
According to the Calendar plan of works on development and preparation of publications according to results of the Population and Housing Census of the Kyrgyz Republic of 2009, the following publications will be issued by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic:

		<b>Date of issue<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Book I</b>	<b>Main social and demographic characteristics of population and number of housing units</b>	IV quarter December 2009
<b>Book II Part 1</b>	<b>Population of Kyrgyzstan</b>	I quarter 2010
<b>Book III (series R)</b>	<b>Regions of the Kyrgyz Republic</b>	II - III quarter 2010
	R1 Batken oblast	
	R2 Djalal-Abad oblast	
	R3 Issyk-Kul oblast	
	R4 Naryn oblast	
	R5 Osh oblast	
	R6 Talas oblast	
	R7 Chui oblast	
	R8 Bishkek city	
	R9 Osh city	
<b>Book II Part 2</b>	<b>Economic activity and Employment of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic</b>	III quarter 2010
<b>Book II Part 3</b>	<b>Population migration of the Kyrgyz Republic</b>	III quarter 2010
<b>Book IV</b>	<b>Housing fund and housing conditions of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic</b>	IV quarter 2010
<b>Book V</b>	<b>Households and Families of the Kyrgyz Republic</b>	IV quarter 2010

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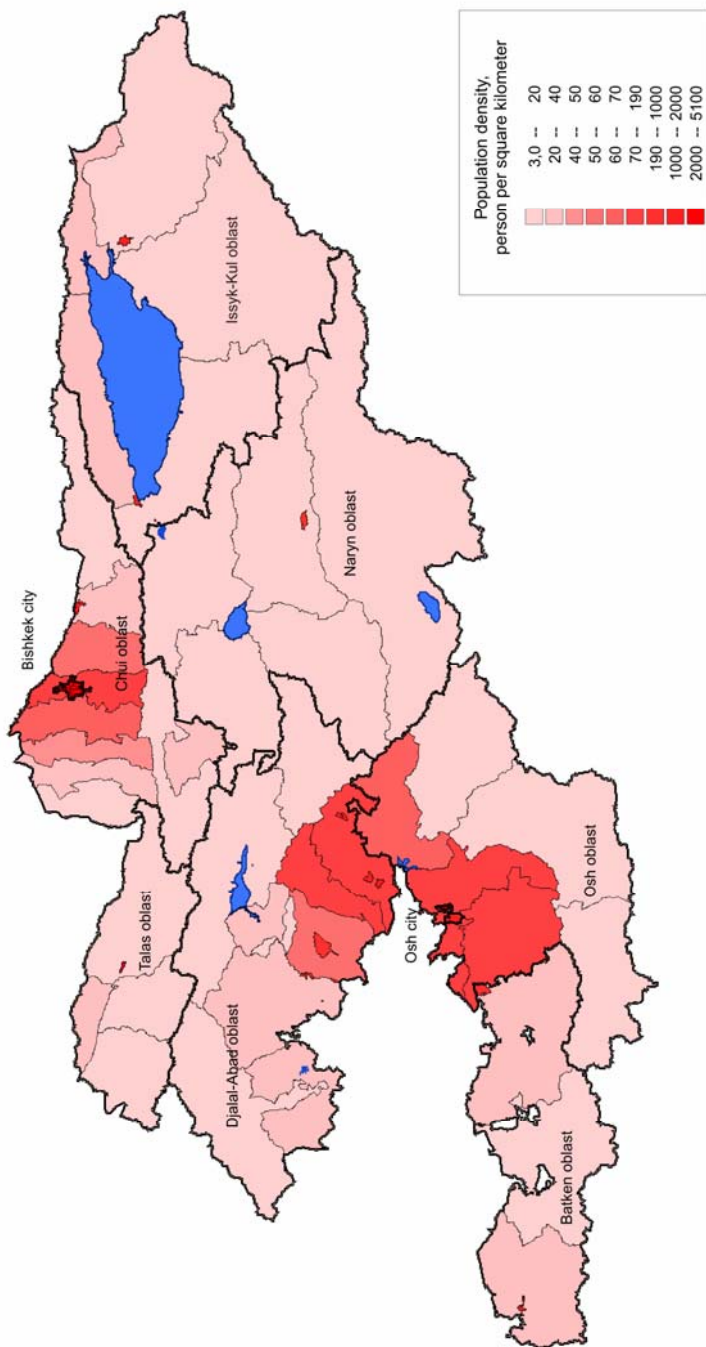
<sup>1</sup>*Dates of issuing publications are provisional and depend on availability of output tables.*

Administrative and territorial divisions of the Kyrgyz Republic by regions and towns





Population density of the Kyrgyz Republic by regions



## II. ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

### **Administrative and territorial divisions of the Kyrgyz Republic**

Kyrgyz Republic consists of 7 oblasts and 2 cities of republican level (including the capital). Every oblast includes rayons and town subject to the oblasts. The rayons include towns subject to rayons, settlements of urban type, settlements and aiyl okrugs, which join rural settlements (see Map №1).

During the past decade, significant changes have taken place in administrative and territorial division. In order to develop the administrative and territorial division of the country and in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “About status of Osh city” (№ 97, dated June 11, 2003) Osh city has become the city subject to republic.

In addition, changes have taken place in the structure of urban and rural types of settlements. Thus, the town Batken, Isfana, Kerben, settlements of rural type, changed from rural to urban status. But in case of Bishkek, new residential areas built in recent years outside the administrative borders were recorded as belonging to the capital.

Urban population of the country resides in 25 towns and 28 settlements of urban type, i.e. in 53 urban settlements. More than 90 percent of urban population lives in towns, rest part of population live in settlements of urban type. Rural population lives in 440 aiyl okrugs (local communities), which include 1834 villages actually located in the district (see Table 1.1).

According to results of the census it has been identified that the actually existing and available villages (aiyls) don't correspond to the State Classification of the System of Designation of Objects of Administrative - Territorial and Territorial Units of the Kyrgyz Republic (SOATE). Thus, 23 villages don't exist in the district due to natural disasters, lack of infrastructure and remoteness (distance). At present, the given district is used for grazing cattle. In addition,

during the census of administrative and territorial division, 15 villages moved to the composition of other villages, either to the composition of their or another aiyl okrug (see Table 1.2).

### III. MAIN SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION AND NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS

#### **Population and its distribution by territory**

Unequal distribution of population by the territory is distinctive for the Kyrgyz Republic. Kyrgyzstan, in general, is a weakly populated country. Average density of present population is 25,6 people per square kilometer. There are very weakly populated regions (in mountainous terrains) and large concentration of population in valleys and towns that conditioned largely by diversity of natural and climatic conditions and peculiarities of the economy of the country (see Map №2).

The most densely populated region is Chui Valley. Its area covers 10,1 % of the territory of the country. Industrial enterprises have been concentrated and agriculture has been developed here. According to results of population census of 2009, 32,4 % of total population live in Chui Valley including habitants of Bishkek city, and hereat the density of population is 81,6 people per square kilometer. Osh oblast is comparatively densely populated territory of Kyrgyzstan (34,5 people per square kilometer) and 19,6 % of population live here. The density of other oblasts as Batken and Djalal-Abad is 22,4 and 27,9 people per square kilometer, and Talas – 19,3 people respectively. Naryn oblast (5,4 people per square kilometer) and Issyk-Kul oblast (9,9 people per square kilometer) are thinly populated with a low population density.

In demographic statistics there are two categories of population: present and resident population.

**Present population** – the population, which live permanently and temporarily in the given settlement at the moment of census.

As of March 24, 2009, the present population of the Kyrgyz Republic has made up 5107,7 thsd. people. More than one third of population (35 %) lives in urban settlements and about two thirds of population (65 %) lives in rural settlements (see Table 2.1). The share of urban and rural population in the total population was not changed as compared to 1999.

Over the ten years after the census of 1999, the total present population of the Kyrgyz Republic has increased by 257,0 thsd. people, or by 5,3 %, including urban population - by 89,0 thsd. people, or by 5,2 %, rural population – by 168,0 thsd. people, or by 5,4 %.

Over the ten years, the present population has mostly increased in Bishkek city (by 9,8 %), Talas oblast (by 9,6 %), Djalal-Abad oblast (by 7,9 %) and Osh oblast (by 6,3 %). The low growth of population was observed in Chui oblast (by 2,4 %) and Issyk-Kul oblast (by 2,3 %). The number of present population in Naryn oblast has decreased by 1,4 % as compared to 1999.

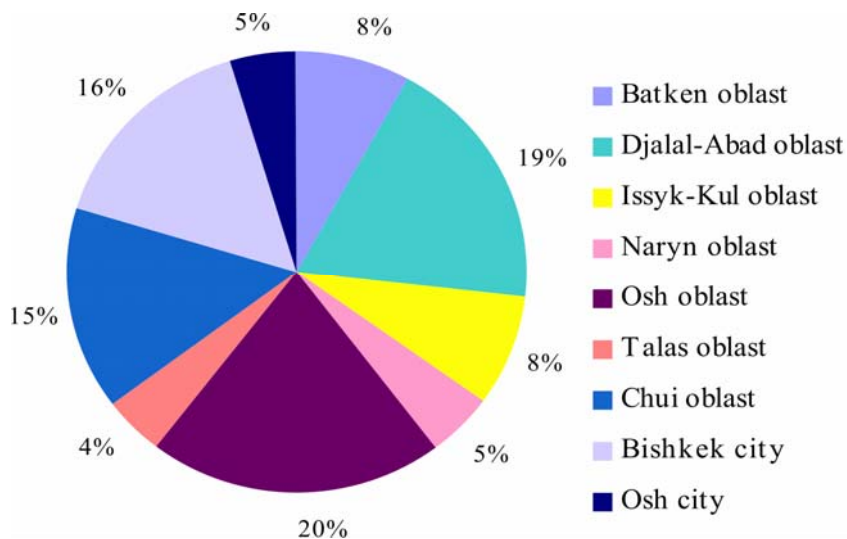
According to census results, more than 90 % of the total urban settlements have made up settlements and settlements of urban type, as well as small towns with habitants up to 50 thsd. people. 531,3 thsd. people or 29,5 % of the total urban population live in them. The majority of the urban population (59,5 %) to the date of census of 2009, was concentrated in large cities with habitants of 100 thsd. people and more – Bishkek city (851,8 thsd. people) and Osh city (220,5 thsd. people). 199,3 thsd. people or 11 % of the total urban population live in middle sized towns with population from 50 to 100 thsd. habitants (Djalal-Abad, Karakol and Tokmok towns) (see Table 2.3).

**Resident population** – the population, which live permanently in the given territory including temporarily absent persons at the moment of census.

As of March 24, 2009, the total resident population of the Kyrgyz Republic has made up 5362,8 thsd. people, including urban population - 1828,2 thsd. people and rural population - 3534,6 thsd. people (see Table 2.2).

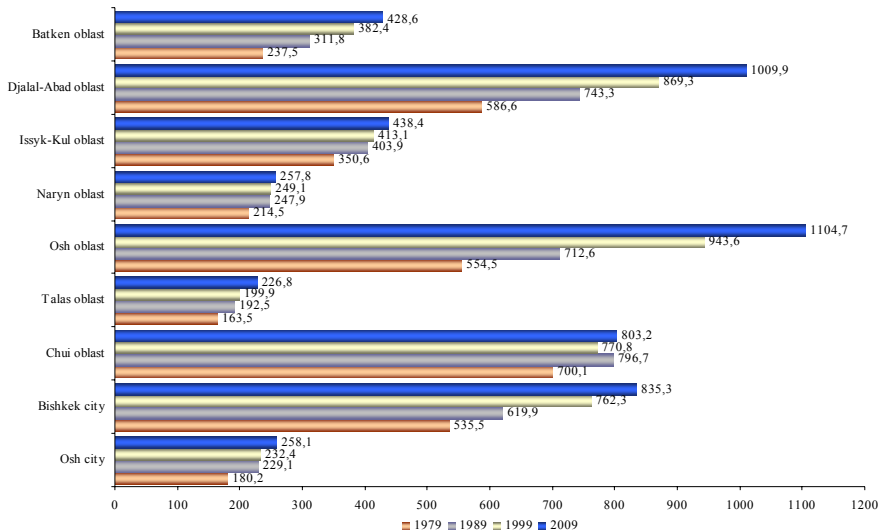
**Figure 1: Distribution of resident population by territory in 2009**

*(as a % to total)*



Over the ten years after the census of 1999, the total resident population of the Kyrgyz Republic has increased by 539,9 thsd. people or by 11,2 %, including urban population - by 149,7 thsd. people or by 8,9 %, rural population - by 390,2 thsd. people or by 12,4 %.

**Figure 2: Change of the resident population by territory**  
(thsd. people)



The growth of resident population by regions over the period 1979-2009 is unequal. The highest increase of resident population is observed in Osh oblast – by 2 times, Batken oblast – by 80,5 %, Djalal-Abad oblast - by 72,2 %, Bishkek city - by 56,0 %. Whereas, the growth of resident population in other regions as Naryn oblast (by 20,0 %) and Chui oblast (14,7 %) is not so high..

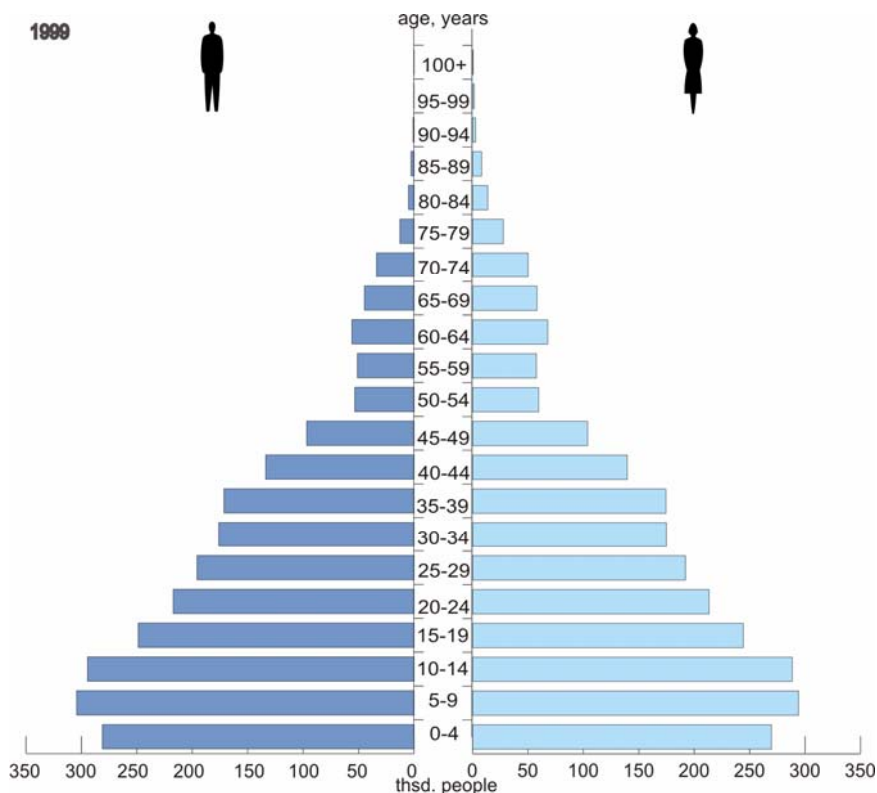
Evolution of demographic processes, migration flows both internal and external have affected the change of the structure of population by sex and age.

In 2009, as compared with the results of the First national population census of 1999, the number of resident population has exceeded the number of present population due to considerable number of temporarily absent persons (250,6 thsd. people) (see Table 3.6).

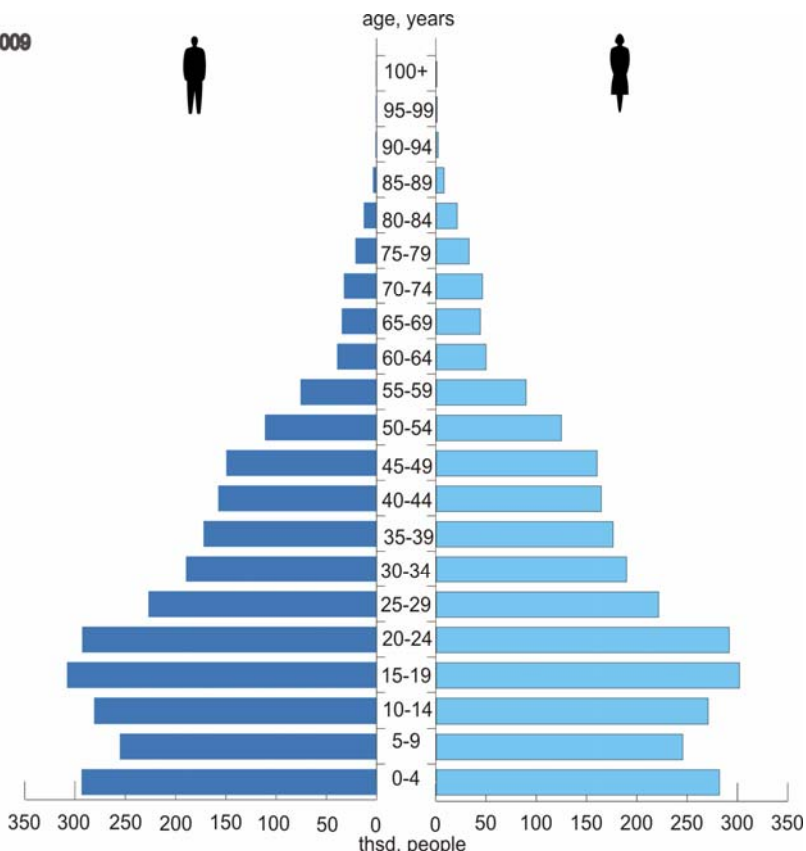
In 2009, the number of women exceeded the number of men, which made up 71,0 thsd. people (in 1999, it made up 62,1 thsd. people). The certain increase of the difference between men and women has not changed their ratio: if, in 1999, there were 975 men per 1000 women, in 2009 - 974 men (see Table 3.2, 3.3).

Disbalance of sexes is envisaged after 35 years of age, and at the age of 80 years and over the number of women exceeds the number of men by more than 2 times. Outcomes of the war and shorter period of men's life than women explain this difference. The average age of population is continuing to increase. Thus, if the average age of population in 1999 has made up 26,2 years of age, in 2009 - 27,6 years of age, men, respectively - 25,2 and 26,7 years of age, women - 27,2 and 28,4 years of age.

**Figure 3: Sex and age structure of the resident population**



2009



There are three large age groups at the macro level: working age, under and over working age population. Trajectory of each group movement has its specific features. Over the period 1999-2009, working age population has increased by 25,4 %, at the same time the total population has increased by 11,2 %. Such high increase promotes additional burden on labour market.

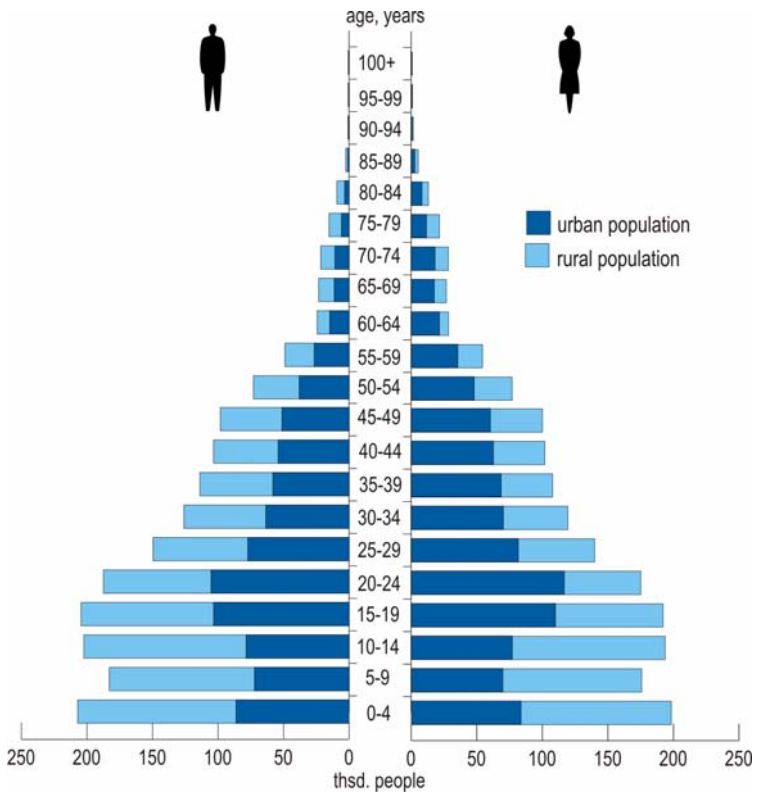
Age structure of the total population has suffered significant changes by all three large age groups (see Table 3.4). The population of Kyrgyzstan from the demographic point of view is young: in 2009, children and teenagers have made up 32,5 %, working-age people - 59,4 % and people over working age - 8,1 %, in this context the ratio of demographic burden for the working-age population has made up in average 682 people, in towns – 573 people, in villages – 745 people.



Alongside, it is necessary to note that the pyramid of age structure of population remains positive as compared to the developing countries where the number of population under working age predominate, and as compared to the developed countries the share of population over working age is higher.

The Second World War considerably affected age structure of population and was followed by reduction of birth rate both in during war and in those years when women born during war entered active fertile age, as well as during fertile age of the generation of their daughters. In the population structure for the year 2009 the share of persons within the age group 60-64 and 65-69 significantly reduced, that is a generation born during war and post-war period.

**Figure 4: Sex and age structure of urban and rural resident population in 2009**



Age structure of urban and rural population is considerably distinguished. Migration processes (besides the differences in the level of fertility and mortality) have affected significantly age structure of the urban population. In urban areas, the prevalence of a population aged 20 and over, an age when young people migrate to towns for study and work is marked. Among the population in the most active working age (30-39, 40-49 years of age) the share of urban habitants is considerably higher than rural habitants. The share of children and teenagers in urban settlements is lower, but higher the aged population as compared with rural settlements.

Thus, the share of the population aged 65 and over in urban settlements has made up 5,0 %, and in rural settlements – 4,7 %.

As a result of the differences mentioned, the population of urban settlements is older than in rural settlements, the average ages being 29,0 и 26,8 respectively.

### **Resident population by nationality and language**

Census data provides detailed characteristic of nationalities populated the country (see Table 4.1). During the population enumeration, nationality was recorded from words of respondents, and the nationality of children was defined by their parents. The Kyrgyz Republic is a multiethnic country where, according to census data of 2009, more than 100 different nationalities live.

During last ten years, considerable changes have taken place in the ethnic structure of population due to migration processes. According to census data of 2009, Kyrgyz are the most numerous nationality in the country, Kyrgyz have made up 3804,8 thsd. people and its share in the total population has increased from 64,9 % in 1999 to 70,9 % in 2009.

The share of Uzbeks, living in the country, in the total population has made up 14,3 %, Russians - 7,8 %, Dungans - 1,1 %, Turks, Uigurs and Tadjiks - 0,8-0,9 %, Ukrainians, Tatars and Kazakhs - 0,4-0,6 % and other nationalities - 1,7 %.

According to census data of 2009, the significant growth was not only among Kyrgyz, but among Dungans, Uzbeks, Tadjiks and representatives of other nationalities. The growth of their number is

mainly related to high natural increase, and the number of Kyrgyz has increased due to coming of ethnic Kyrgyz from Tadjikistan. At the same time, the number of Russians, Ukrainians, Germans, Jews and representatives of other nationalities has reduced due to migration outflow.

Comparison of population growth rates shows that the most growth rate was among Kyrgyz and the number of Kyrgyz has increased by 676,7 thsd. people or by 21,6 %, Uzbeks - by 103,4 thsd. people or by 15,5 %, Dungans - by 6,3 thsd. people or by 12,2 %, Tadjiks - by 3,5 thsd. people or by 8,2 %, Azerbaijans - by 3,3 thsd. people or by 23,6 %, Kurds - by 1,6 thsd. people or by 13,8 %. In addition, it is necessary to note that the number of Turkmens has considerably increased by 3,5 times as compared to 1999, and Chinese – by 2,0 times..

In comparison with 1999, the number of Russians has reduced by 183,6 thsd. people or by 30,4 %, Ukrainians - by 28,5 thsd. people or more than 2 times, Tatars - by 14,0 thsd. people or by 30,8 %, Germans - by 12,0 thsd. people or more than 2 times, Kazakhs - by 9,5 thsd. people or by 22,2 %. It is necessary to note, that the share of all above mentioned nationalities in the total population has also dropped. Thus, if the share of Russians in 1999 made up 12,5 %, in 2009 – it has made up 7,8 % of the total population, Ukrainians, respectively, 1,0 % and 0,4 %, Kazakhs and Tatars - 0,9 % and 0,6 %, Germans and Koreans - 0,4 % in 1999 and respectively 0,2 and 0,3 % in 2009.

The issue of language is very important in a multinational country. The Census 2009 addressed the subject with a question about people's mother tongue as well as about other languages which are spoken fluently.

According to population and housing census data of 2009, 97,6 % of total population has indicated the language of their nationality as mother tongue, that indicates the close relationship between the nationality of a person and his mother tongue. Only 130,6 thsd. people (2,4 %) do not correspond to this model, of which 4,0 thsd. Kyrgyz people (0,1 %) indicated Russian language as mother tongue.

The total number of people speaking the official language fluently currently comprises 71,4 % of the population of the country. Among other language groups marked in many cases by representatives of various nationalities as native language, Uzbek is the most numerous (772,6 thsd. people).

Representatives of separate nationalities, especially Ukrainians, Tatars, Koreans, Germans and Bielorrussians speak Russian, and Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Turks and Kalmucks speak Kyrgyz as their mother language and not the language of their nationalities.

The ability to speak a second language is quite common in the country (59,4 % of population aged 15 years and over).

Among Russians, the share of adult population speaking other languages comprises only 1,4%. The level of this indicator is low also in other groups (Ukrainians, Germans) where the big share of population indicated Russian as a native language. The majority of population speaking a second language is observed among Kyrgyz - 72,2% of adult population and Uzbeks - 16,3 % of population aged 15 years and over.

It is evident that Russian language is still interlanguage in the country and the international language used by most part of population. The great majority of Kyrgyz (94,9 %), Dungans (94,5 %), Kalmucks (92,9 %) aged 15 years and over indicated Russian language as their second language.

Since the independence the status of Kyrgyz language has gained importance. But, according to census results, only 10,2 % of population aged 15 years and over indicated Kyrgyz language as a fluently spoken second language.

Kyrgyz language as a second language is used mostly among Uzbeks and Tadjiks. Thus, 48,9% of adult Uzbek population and 32,0 % of Tadjiks speak Kyrgyz. It is necessary to note that 36,2% of Russians indicated Kyrgyz language as their second language.

Uzbek as a second language is on a third place by significance. 3,7 % of population aged 15 years and over speak Uzbek. 41,8 % of Tadjiks and 16,2 % of Turks indicated Uzbek as a second language.

Finally, English is not mentioned very often as the best-spoken first “other language” but more often as the second “other language”.

In all, English is spoken fluently by 1,2 % of total adult population. Among them, Russians has made up 49,3 %, Kyrgyz - 32,8 %, Uzbeks - 3,4 % and Koreans - 2,6 %.

Thus, multilanguage is one the main characteristics and important cultural value of the Kyrgyz Republic(see Table 4.2, 4.3).

### **Education and literacy level of population**

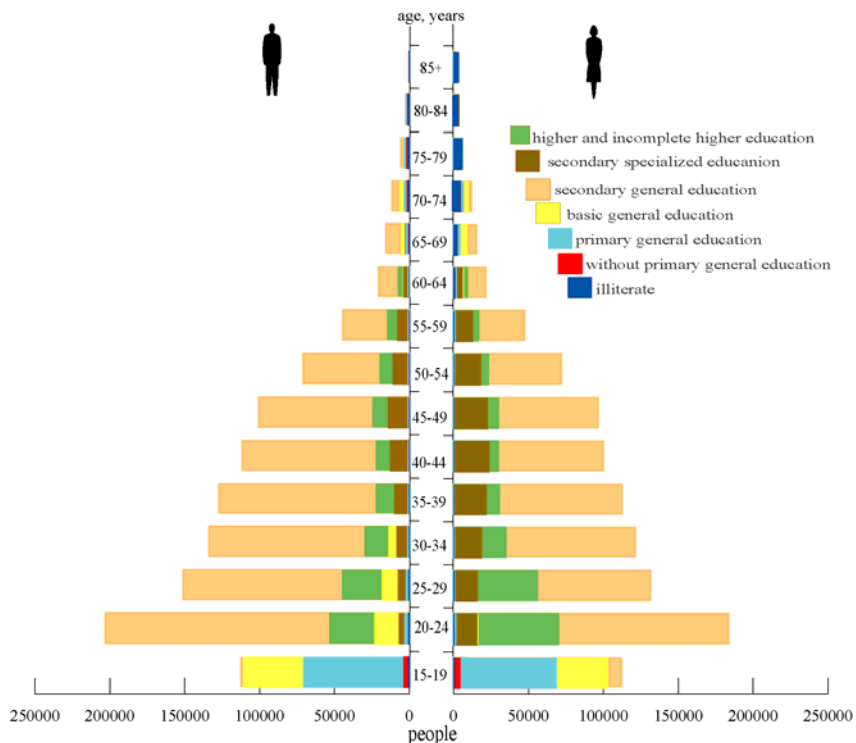
Census results of 2009 have proved that the educational level of population of Kyrgyzstan is quite high. Among population aged 15 years and over, 16,0 % of people have higher and incomplete higher education, 7,1 % - secondary professional education, 58,0 % - completed secondary general education and 11,9 % - basic general education (eight to nine year). Only 5,5 % of population have primary education, 1,7 % - without primary general education, of which illiterate - 28,4 thsd. people or 0,8 % of adult population of the country. About 73 % of illiterates were population over working age, against 84 % by census results of 1999 (see Table 5.1).

The percentage of people having higher education has increased from 10,5 % to 12,4 % as compared to census data of 1999, with secondary general education from 50,0 % to 58,0 %. At the same time, the share of people having secondary professional education has dropped from 10,8 % to 7,1 %.

The education level of urban population is higher than rural population: the share of citizens (urban population) (per 1000 population aged 15 years and over) having both higher education and secondary professional education is higher by 2 times than rural population. Hereat, among urban population, the share of people having basich general education is low and make up 101 people per 1000 population aged 15 years and over than rural population (villager) – 129 people.

There are some differences in education level of men and women.

**Figure 5: Educational level of men and women in 2009**



The share of women having higher education has made up 134 people per 1000 population, men - 113. The share of people having secondary professional education (90 people against 50 per 1000 population) is higher among women than among men. At the same time, the share of women having secondary general education is low and make up 547 people against men – 615 people.

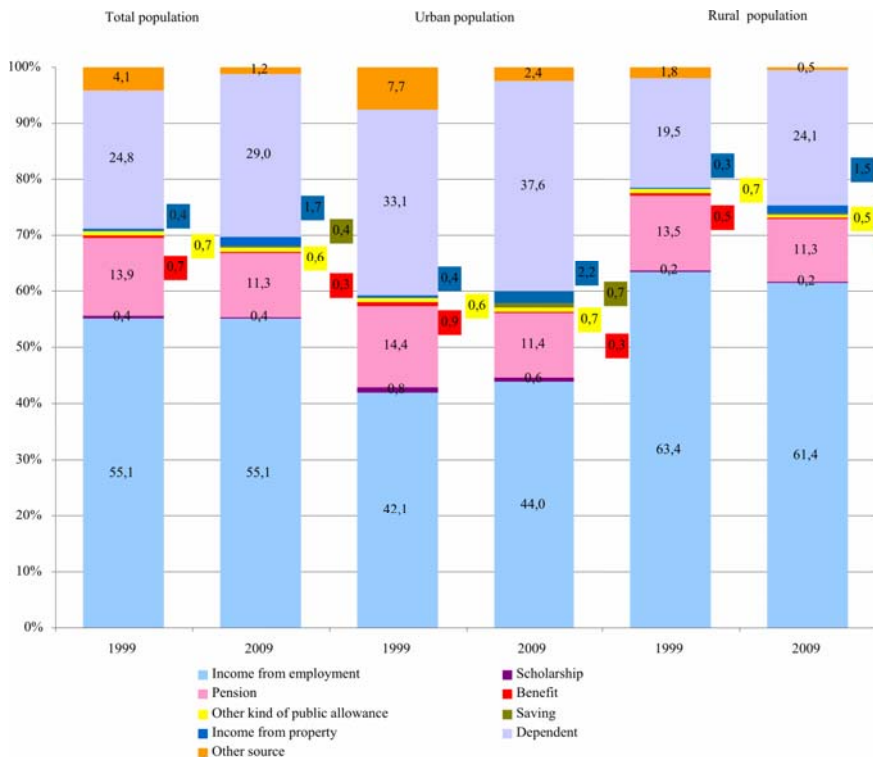
The percentage of people without primary general education is low among men than among women (1,2 and 2,2, % respectively) (see Table 5.2). The level of illiteracy among women is higher by 2 times than among men. More than 80 % of illiterate women are people over 55 years of age (against 84 % according to census data of 1999).

It has not noted the strong regional distinctions in the education level of population, except Bishkek and Osh cities. In the capital, the share of people having higher education exceeds average country level by 2,0 times, and in Osh city – by 1,4 times. In towns of republican subordination the secondary professional education become widespread along with the higher education (7,6% and 9,3% respectively). Among regions, the highest level of people having higher and secondary professional education is observed in Issyk-Kul oblast (12,8% and 9,3% respectively). In Chui oblast, the share of people having secondary professional education also is high (9%). The high level of people having primary professional education is marked in Issyk-Kul oblast (8,8 %), Chui oblast (7,4%) and Talas oblast (6,4 %).

**Sources of income and employment of population**

During population census the issue about population income (livelihood) sources and its economic characteristics was studied: employment, unemployment and economic activity of population (see Table 6.1 and 6.2).

**Figure 6: Structure of main sources of population income**  
(as a % to total)



The population was asked to specify all available sources of income (livelihood) and at the same time to allocate the main source of income (livelihood). The changes in the distribution of the population by source of income during the period between the Population Censuses of 1999 and 2009 reflect the changes which took place in the Republic’s socio-economic life. According to census results of 2009, the population aged 15 years and over who specified that their main source of income came from employment has increased by 21 % and made up 2058, 8 thsd. people as compared to 1999. Their percentage in the total population aged 15 years and over has remained at the level of 1999 and made up 55,1 %. The percentage of people who receive scholarship also has not changed and remained at the level of 1999 (0,4 %). According to



census data of 2009, the population who receive income from the State in the form of pensions and benefits (public allowances) has reduced and made up 436,3 thsd. people. Their percentage in the total population aged 15 years and over also has reduced from 14,6 % in 1999 to 11,6 % in 2009.

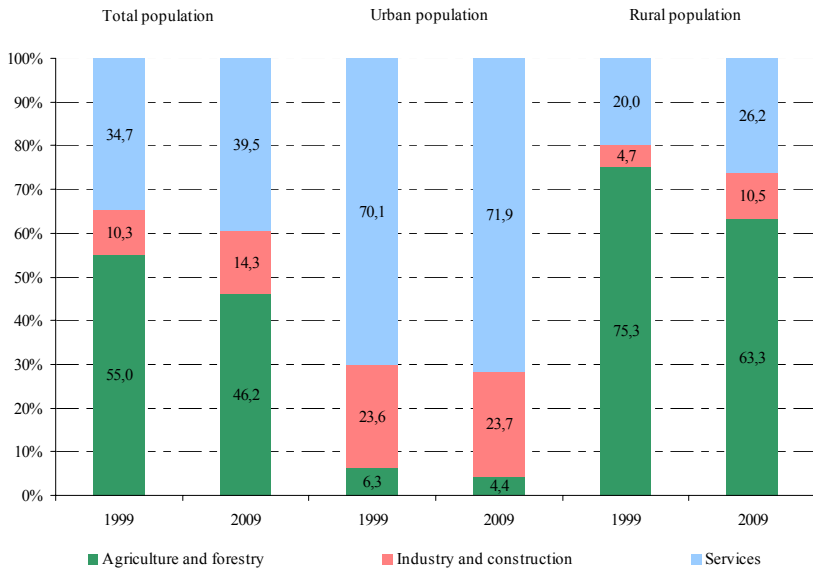
During the last decade, both the number and the share of dependent persons has increased from 24,7 % in 1999 to 29,0 % in 2009 and people with income from property – from 0,4 % to 1,7%, respectively.

Also, during this period, the number of population with income from employment has significantly increased both in towns and in villages. At the same time, during the last decade, their share in towns (urban areas) has increased from 42,1 % in 1999 to 44,1 % in 2009, and in rural areas reduced from 63,4 % to 61,4 %. But people with the income from employment prevail in rural areas.

The reduction in the share of people with income from the State in the form of pensions and benefits, and the increase in the share of dependent persons and people with income from property are marked both in urban areas and rural areas.

According to census results of 2009, agriculture (46,2 %), trade, repair of vehicles, domestic articles, and articles of personal use (13,2 %), construction (6,8 %), manufacturing (5,7 %) are the main types of activity in the structure of the employed population by type of economic activity.

**Figure 7: Distribution of employed population aged 15 years and over by main sectors of economy (as a % to total)**



According to census data of 2009, services are the main employer in urban settlements that provide 71,9 % of all workplaces against 70,1 % in 1999. The share of people employed in industry and construction has not changed as compared to 1999 and made up about one fourths of all employed people in urban areas (settlements). Rural population has been involved in agriculture, which provides about two thirds of all workplaces. Over the last decade, essential changes took place in the structure of employed rural population: population engaged in agriculture has dropped from 75,3 % in 1999 to 63,3 % in 2009, and at the same time, in services has increased from 20,0 % in 1999 to 26,2 % in 2009, industry and construction – from 4,7 % in 1999 to 10,5 % in 2009.

One of the factors promoting such changes is labour migration processes, when labour migrants leave the job (employment) in agriculture and move to services or construction on the place of residence.

## Population migration

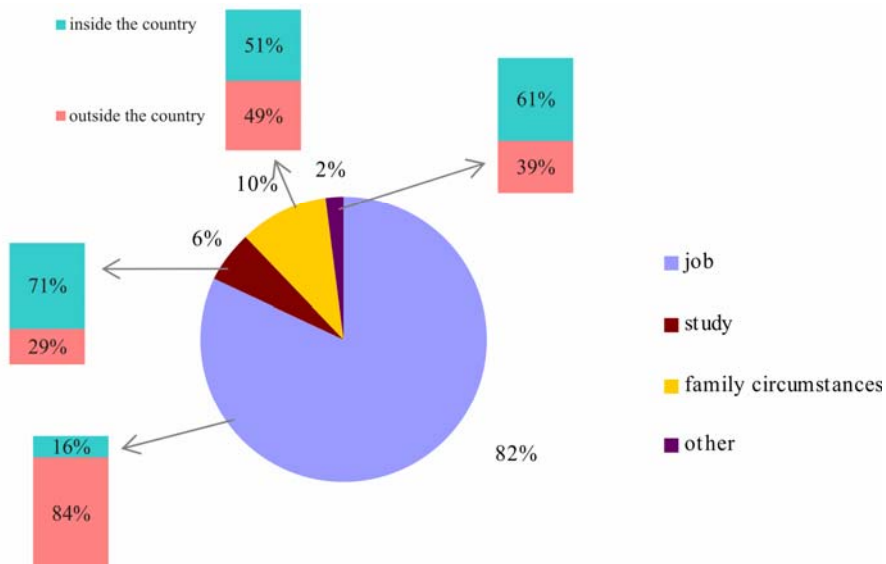
Since the state sovereignty of the Kyrgyz Republic, population and labour migration processes became mass phenomenon. Therewith, the labour migration is still insignificantly studied, it has non-regulated status while the currently available data in the country, official and unofficial, about labour migrants does not reflect real (actual) situation in this issue.

In order to study this phenomenon at the statistical level, in July 2006, it was conducted special (non recurring) survey of employment, which included labour migration issues. For the same purposes, issues related to migration have been also included in the program of Population and Housing Census of 2009.

According to census data of 2009, 330,3 thsd. people from the total resident population were absent temporarily at the place of their permanent residence, of which by cause of job - 267,8 thsd. people or 82 %, study - 20,4 thsd. people or 6 %, family and other circumstances - 42,1 thsd. people or 12%. 250,6 thsd. people or 75,9 % from the total number of temporarily absent people has departed outside the country, and 79,7 thsd. people or 24,1 % - migrated inside the country (see Table 3.6).

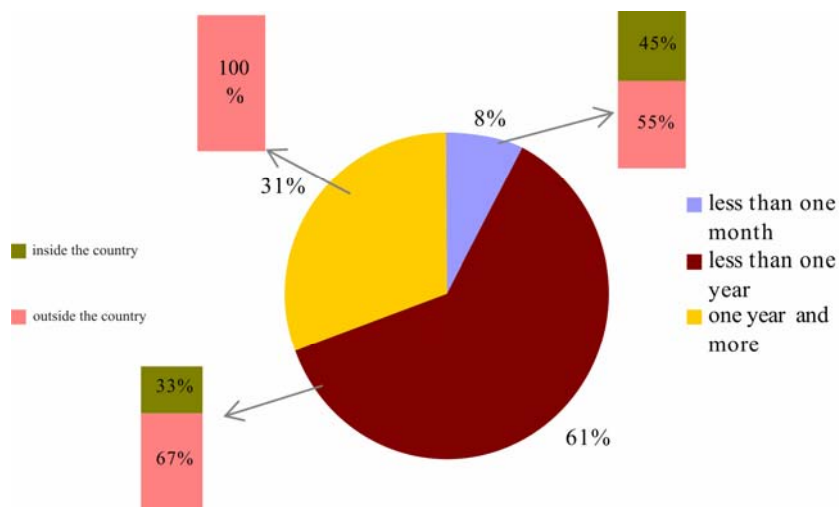
The main part of people resided outside the country (243,2 thsd. people or 97 %) have departed to CIS countries, and 7,4 thsd. people or 3 % - countries out of CIS.

**Figure 8: Distribution of temporarily absent population by cause of absence**  
*(as a % to total)*



From the total number of people moved outside their permanent residence 26,1 thsd. people or 8 % - absented less than one month, 202,8 thsd. people or 61 % - less than one year and 101,4 thsd. people or 31 % - more than one year.

**Figure 9: Distribution of temporarily absent population by period of absence**  
(as a % to total)



Temporarily living persons were also enumerated during the population and housing census of 2009. The number of temporarily living persons has made up 75,1 thsd. people, of which temporarily living by family circumstances and other causes - 47,3 thsd. people or 63 %, job - 18,7 thsd. people or 24,9 %, study - 9,1 thsd. people or 12,1 %. From the total temporarily living persons 14 thsd. people or 18,6 % - came from other countries, including 57 % - by family circumstances and other causes, 33 % - job, 10 % - study (see Table 3.7).

### Population by marital status

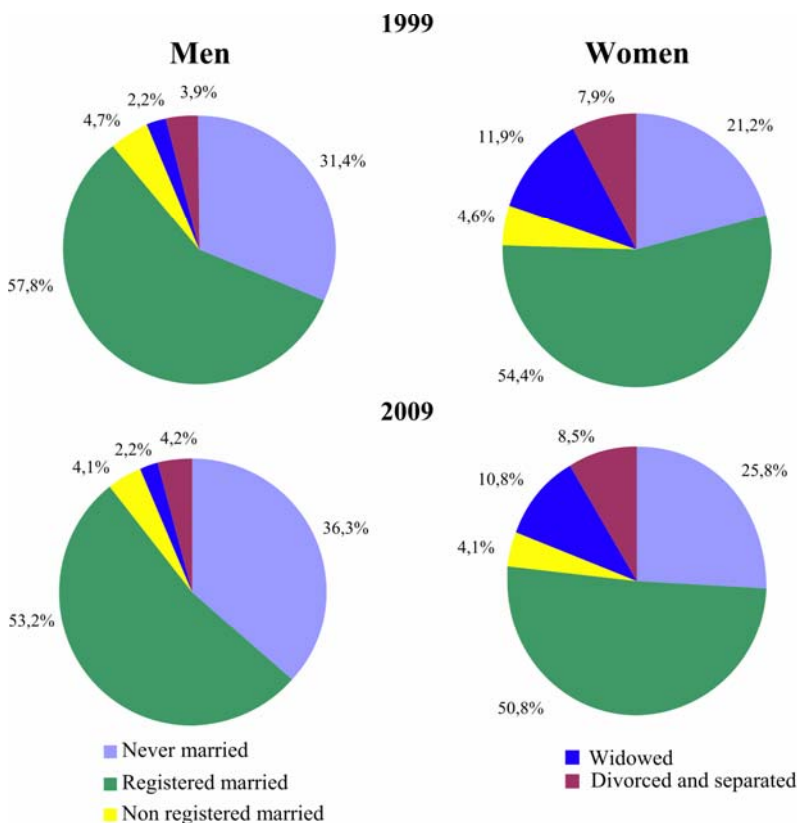
In the Republic, people tend to view the setting up of a family favourably, on the basis of steady, traditional norms of marital-family behaviour of population.

According to population and housing census data of 2009, there are 2 mln. 97 thsd. married people or about 1 mln. 48 thsd. married couples in the country (see Table 7.1). Thus, the main part of population aged 15 years and over are married: men - 57,3 % and women - 54,9 %. The number of married men and women has

reduced by 62,5 % and 59,0 % respectively as compared to 1999 population census data.

This tendency is caused by significant increase during last years of the population of youth born in 1980, not married yet, while at the same time in the country there was increase of birth rate. This conclusion is proved by data on increase of the number of never married people: men - from 31,4 % in 1999 to 36,3 % in 2009, women – from 21,2 % to 25,8 % respectively.

**Figure 10: Men and women by marital status**  
(as a % to total)



Over the decennial period, the share of married men and women non registered in the Registry Offices has reduced from 4,7 % and 4,6 % in 1999 to 4,1 % in 2009, respectively. Non registered

marriages are more common among urban population than among rural population, as in 1999.

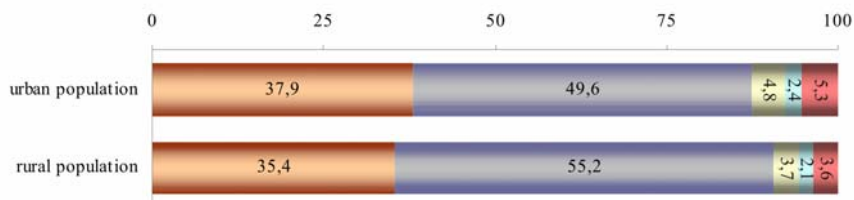
The peculiarity of marital structure of the population is the availability of widowed, divorced and separated persons. The number of divorced and separated urban and rural women has mainly increased. Probably, it is related to the difficulties of transition period, when their husbands moved to other countries to earn money or by other causes and missed for a long time.

According to results of the census of 2009, 247,1 thsd widowed have been registered, of which men (2,2 %) and women (10,8 %) and their marriage was broken off due to death of husband or wife. Exceeding of a number of widows over widowers is the result of outcomes of the Second World War (for the eldest people) and the lower life expectancy of men in comparison with women. Over the ten years period, the number of widowed, particularly, among women, has reduced (see Table 7.2). This is due to decrease in the number of eldest women and decline in mortality of middle aged men and other factors.

In 2009, the married urban population is less than married rural population in comparison with 1999. The percentage of married urban men has made up 54,4 %, married rural men – 58,9 %, and women – 47,6 % and 59,5 % respectively. It is explained mainly by traditional strong families and the less number of divorces in villages.

**Figure 11: Men and women in urban and rural areas by marital status**  
(as a % to total)

**Men**



**Women**



Thus, the great majority of adult population contracts a marriage, i.e. the main characteristic of marriage in Kyrgyzstan – its generality.

**Households and families**

In accordance with international recommendations and methodology for Population and Housing Census of 2009 the main objects of enumeration were “Household” and “Family”, similar to the Population Census of 1999.

The category of a household is wider than the category of a family, because it includes families, members of a family, living separately and singles, relatives, and also persons living together without being related to each other.

**A household** – is one person or groups of people living together in one living unit and making provision for them own all essential for living, having common housekeeping and fully or partially pool and



expend their money (income) . They may be related by marriage, related persons without being related to each other.

**A family** – is a union of people based on a marriage or relationship, living together, related by common life and mutual responsibility.

The differences between a household and a family are as follows:

- a household may consist of one person, while a family consists of at least two people;
- household members may be unrelated to one another, while members of a family must be relatives.

According to population and housing census data of 2009, there are 1145,8 thsd. private households in the country. 5328,3 thsd. people or 99,3 % of the resident population of the country live in households.

Average size of household in the country (Republic) has made up 4,6 people, in towns – 3,8 people, in villages – 5,2 people. Over the ten years period, the size of household has increased both in urban settlements (from 3,5 to 3,8 people) and in rural settlements (from 4,9 to 5,2 people) as compared to population census data of 1999. The biggest size of household is marked in Osh oblast (5,9 people), Batken oblast (5,3 people), Djalal-Abad oblast (5,4 people), and also in Naryn and Talas oblasts where the share of Kyrgyz and Uzbek population traditionally living with several families is high. The smallest size of household (3,6 people), despite some increase, is still specific for the capital (see Table 8.1).

Alongside with data on households analogous characteristics of families are provided. In 2009, there are 1027,4 thsd. families in the country as a whole. The average size of families comprises 5,0 people. 5108,2 thsd. people or 95,2 % of the resident population live in families. The increase of the average size of family is observed almost everywhere. (see Table 8.2).

Thus, the institute of family is still important. The main part of population of Kyrgyzstan live in families and very small part of population live in institutional establishments (institutional households). Differences between the composition of families and

households are inconsiderable due to small number of households comprising one people and very small part of household members who are not relatives.

### **Housing units and housing conditions**

In the Kyrgyz Republic, for the first time in 2009, alongside the population census, the census of housing fund was also conducted.

During the census, the following types of residential premises (housing units) were recorded: individual houses, part of an individual (shared) houses, separate residential apartments, common (communal) apartments, dormitories, dachas, hotels, other residential premises (huts, trains (wagons), yurts, tents) and other non-residential premises (garages, kiosks, rooms in institutions, rooms in stock-raising premises e.t.c.), which were being used for inhabitancy.

In 2009, in distinction from the previous census of 1999, housing units were classified by types: building with one residential unit, building with more than one residential unit (apartment house), building for persons who live in an institutional (specialized) buildings, a dormitory, a hotel, incomplete residential building, ruined residential building and other. Additionally, the number of stories, material for outside wall, period of construction and seismic stability of housing units were recorded.

According to results of Census of 2009, 1183 thsd. premises enumerated on the territory of the republic, of which 1111,1 thsd or 93,9 % - occupied as permanent residence, and the number of unoccupied - 71,9 thsd. or 6,1 % (see Table 9.1).

According to preliminary data, in 2009, the total area of traditional premises (excluding premises in institutional establishments intended for living of separate groups of population) has made up more than 85 million square meters, and increased by 39,4 % (61,1 million square. meters) as compared to 1999.

During the Census, the number of premises located in ruined and incomplete residential buildings was also recorded. So, the number of premises located in incomplete residential buildings, has made up 1,07 thsd, in ruined - 2,5 thsd. units (see Table 9.2).

The number of households living in residential and non-residential premises (excluding the households living in institutional establishments) has made up 1145,8 thsd. units, of which in urban settlements - 473,4 thsd. households or 41,3 %, rural settlements - 672,4 thsd. households or 58,7%.

Generally by country, 865,1 thsd. households or 75,5 % of the total number of households lived in individual residential houses, in part of an individual (shared) house - 12,1 thsd. households or 1,1 %, in separate residential apartments - 237,2 thsd or 20,7 %, in common (communal) apartments - 8,8 thsd or 0,8 %, in dormitories - 16,2 thsd or 1,4 %, in other residential premises (including temporary premises) - 3,2 thsd. households or 0,3 % (see Table 9.3).

In addition, 50 households lived in hotels, 1900 households - in dachas, 1200 households - in other non-residential premises used for living. According to results of the Census, 55 households (or 412 persons without a certain residence) indicated that they have no residential premises.

The number of households by type of occupation of residential premises in urban and rural settlements is different. So, in urban settlements, 48,5 % of households lived in an individual residential houses, in separate residential apartments – 44,0 %, in parts of an individual residential houses - 2,0 %, in common (communal) apartments - 1,6 %, in dormitory - 3,3 % of households to the total number of the households living in urban settlements.

In rural settlements, 94,5 % of households lived in individual residential house, in separate residential apartments - 4,3 %, in parts of an individual residential houses - 0,4 percent, in common (communal) apartments - 0,2 %, in dormitory - 0,1 % to the total number of households living in rural settlements. In urban settlements, 2,1 thsd. households or 0,4 % lived in other residential premises (temporary premises - huts, trains (wagons), yurts, tents), and 1,1 thsd. households or 0,2% - in rural settlements.

In urban settlements, 636 households used for their living other non residential premises (garages, kiosks, rooms in institutions, rooms in stock-raising premises, etc.), in rural settlements - 593 households, or 0,1 % of households both in urban and rural settlements (see Table 9.3).

## IV Tables

**Table 1. Administrative and territorial divisions of the Kyrgyz Republic**

**1.1. Administrative and territorial divisions of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the State Classification of the System of Designation of Objects of Administrative - Territorial and Territorial Units of the Kyrgyz Republic (SOATE).**

	Number of administrative and territorial units and settlements					
	region (without regions in towns)	towns	settlements of urban type	settlement	aiyl okrug	village (ayil) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1834</b>
Batken oblast	3	4	5	-	29	198
Djalal-Abad oblast	8	7	7	3	66	420
Issyk-Kul oblast	5	3	5	-	58	175
Naryn oblast	5	1	2	-	61	134
Osh oblast	7	3	2	-	86	474
Talas oblast	4	1	1	-	36	90
Chui oblast	8	4	5	-	104	331
Bishkek city	-	1	1	-	-	1
Osh city	-	1	-	-	-	11

<sup>1</sup>Actual availability of villages (ayil) at a place as of 24 march, 2009

## 1.2. Deviation of data on number of villages (ayil) by their actual location from SOATE State Classification and its reasons

	Number of administrative and territorial units and villages (ayil) at date of census, units						
	1999	2009					
	actual	actual	SOATE	deviation from SOATE to fact	of which, by reasons		
					actually not existing at the place	moved to composition of another village	actually existing villages not specified in SOATE
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>1808</b>	<b>1834</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>- 23</b>	<b>- 15</b>	<b>+ 2</b>
Batken oblast	189	198	200	-2	- 1	- 2	+ 1
Djalal-Abad oblast	415	420	436	-16	- 7	- 8	-
Issyk-Kul oblast	181	175	189	-14	- 13	- 1	-
Naryn oblast	133	134	134	-	-	-	-
Osh oblast	457	474	478	-4	- 2	- 3	+ 1
Talas oblast	90	90	90	-	-	-	-
Chui oblast	330	331	331	-	-	-	-
Bishkek city	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Osh city	12	11	11	-	-	-	-

**Table 2. Population and its distribution by territory**

**2.1. Number of present urban and rural population and its share in the total population by territory**

(*thsd. people*)

	Total population		including								average annual population growth
			urban population				rural population				
	1999	2009	1999		2009		1999		2009		
			total	as a %	total	as a %	total	as a %	total	as a %	
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	4850,7	5107,7	1713,9	35,3	1802,9	35,3	3136,8	64,7	3304,8	64,7	25,7
Batken oblast	380,2	380,3	74,6	19,6	92,8	24,4	305,6	80,4	287,5	75,6	0,0
Djalal-Abad oblast	869,5	938,6	203,3	23,4	211,7	22,6	666,2	76,6	726,9	77,4	6,9
Issyk-Kul oblast	415,5	425,1	127,1	30,6	119,6	28,1	288,4	69,4	305,5	71,9	1,0
Naryn oblast	248,7	245,3	45,9	18,5	37,5	15,3	202,8	81,5	207,8	84,7	-0,3
Osh oblast	940,6	1000,0	64,6	6,9	82,8	8,3	876,0	93,1	917,2	91,7	5,9
Talas oblast	200,3	219,6	33,9	16,9	33,5	15,3	166,4	83,1	186,1	84,7	1,9
Chui oblast	772,2	790,5	169,3	21,9	143,0	18,1	602,9	78,1	647,5	81,9	1,8
Bishkek city	787,7	865,1	783,3	99,4	861,5	99,6	4,4	0,6	3,6	0,4	7,7
Osh city <sup>1</sup>	236,0	243,2	211,9	89,8	220,5	90,7	24,1	10,2	22,7	9,3	0,7

<sup>1</sup>Here and in other tables: including data on settlements subordinated to town.

## 2.2. Number of resident urban and rural population and its share in the total population by territory

(thsd. people)

	Total population		including								average annual population growth
			urban population				rural population				
	1999	2009	1999		2009		1999		2009		
			total	as a %	total	as a %	total	as a %	total	as a %	
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	4822,9	5362,8	1678,5	34,8	1828,2	34,1	13144,4	65,2	3534,6	65,9	54,0
Batken oblast	382,4	428,6	73,3	19,2	103,8	24,2	309,1	80,8	324,8	75,8	4,6
Djalal-Abad oblast	869,3	1009,9	200,8	23,1	228,3	22,6	668,5	76,9	781,6	77,4	14,1
Issyk-Kul oblast	413,1	438,4	125,4	30,4	126,0	28,7	287,7	69,6	312,4	71,3	2,5
Naryn oblast	249,1	257,8	45,6	18,3	39,0	15,1	203,5	81,7	218,8	84,9	0,9
Osh oblast	943,6	1104,7	64,0	6,8	87,8	7,9	879,6	93,2	1016,9	92,1	16,1
Talas oblast	199,9	226,8	33,5	16,8	33,8	14,9	166,4	83,2	193,0	85,1	2,7
Chui oblast	770,8	803,2	169,2	22,0	144,0	17,9	601,6	78,0	659,2	82,1	3,2
Bishkek city	762,3	835,3	758,2	99,5	831,7	99,6	4,1	0,5	3,6	0,4	7,3
Osh city	232,4	258,1	208,5	89,7	233,8	90,6	23,9	10,3	24,3	9,4	2,6

## 2.3 Number of present and resident, urban and rural population by region (thsd. people)

	Number of present population			Number of resident population		
	total population	including		total population	including	
		urban	rural		urban	rural
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>5107,7</b>	<b>1802,9</b>	<b>3304,8</b>	<b>5362,8</b>	<b>1828,2</b>	<b>3534,6</b>
<b>Batken oblast</b>	<b>380,3</b>	<b>92,8</b>	<b>287,5</b>	<b>428,6</b>	<b>103,8</b>	<b>324,8</b>
t. Batken	17,9	12,1	5,8	19,7	13,4	6,3
t. Kyzyl-Kiya	40,9	30,0	10,9	44,2	31,8	12,4
t. Sulukta	18,0	17,4	0,6	20,7	20,0	0,7
sut. Vostochnyi	5,9	5,9	-	6,6	6,6	-
Batken region	62,3	-	62,3	69,6	-	69,6
Kadamjai region	143,9	17,2	126,7	157,6	20,4	137,2
sut. Aidarken	8,9	8,9	-	10,3	10,3	-
sut. Kadamjai	5,8	5,8	-	6,7	6,7	-
sut. Sovetskii	1,2	1,2	-	1,3	1,3	-
sut. Chauvai	1,3	1,3	-	2,1	2,1	-
v. Pulgon (RC)	2,2	-	2,2	2,5	-	2,5
Leilek region	97,3	16,1	81,2	116,8	18,2	98,6
t. Isfana (RC)	16,1	16,1	-	18,2	18,2	-
<b>Djalal-Abad oblast</b>	<b>938,6</b>	<b>211,7</b>	<b>726,9</b>	<b>1009,9</b>	<b>228,3</b>	<b>781,6</b>
t. Djalal-Abad	92,1	85,2	6,9	97,2	89,0	8,2
t. Kara-Kul	20,8	19,1	1,7	22,6	20,8	1,8
sut. Ketmen-Tebe	1,7	1,7	-	1,9	1,9	-
t. Mailuu-Suu	18,1	18,1	-	22,8	22,8	-
sut. Kek-Tash	2,2	2,2	-	2,7	2,7	-
s. Sary-Bee	0,7	0,7	-	0,9	0,9	-
s. Kara-Jygach	0,8	0,8	-	0,9	0,9	-
s. Kogoi	1,1	1,1	-	1,4	1,4	-
t. Tash-Kumyr	31,7	28,6	3,1	34,8	31,5	3,3
sut. Kyzyl-Djar	2,6	2,6	-	2,6	2,6	-
sut. Shamaldy-Sai	8,7	8,7	-	9,5	9,5	-
Ala-Bukinskii	81,5	-	81,5	87,5	-	87,5
v. Ala-Buka (RC)	10,4	-	10,4	10,8	-	10,8
Aksyi region	106,1	13,2	92,9	113,0	14,1	98,9
t. Kerben (RC)	13,2	13,2	-	14,1	14,1	-
Bazar-Korgon	132,0	-	132,0	142,9	-	142,9
v. Bazar-Korgon	32,1	-	32,1	33,4	-	33,4
Nooken region	109,7	14,8	94,9	117,0	14,8	102,2
t. Kochkor-Ata	14,8	14,8	-	14,8	14,8	-



	Number of present population			Number of resident population		
	total population	including		total population	including	
		urban	rural		urban	rural
v. Massy (RC)	13,0	-	13,0	13,9	-	13,9
Suzak region	220,7	9,3	211,4	241,2	10,5	230,7
t. Kok-Jangak	9,3	9,3	-	10,5	10,5	-
v. Suzak (RC)	23,2	-	23,2	24,0	-	24,0
Toguz-Toro region	21,4	-	21,4	22,1	-	22,1
v. Kazarman	9,1	-	9,1	9,5	-	9,5
Toktogul region	83,4	16,0	67,4	86,3	16,4	69,9
sut. Toktogul	16,0	16,0	-	16,4	16,4	-
Chatkal region	21,1	7,4	13,7	22,5	8,4	14,1
sut. Sumsar	5,1	5,1	-	6,0	6,0	-
sut. Terek-Sai	2,3	2,3	-	2,4	2,4	-
v. Kanysh-Kiya	3,6	-	3,6	3,8	-	3,8
<b>Issyk-Kul oblast</b>	<b>425,1</b>	<b>119,6</b>	<b>305,5</b>	<b>438,4</b>	<b>126,0</b>	<b>312,4</b>
t. Karakol	63,7	63,7	-	66,3	66,3	-
sut. Pristan-	2,7	2,7	-	2,9	2,9	-
t. Balykchy	39,3	39,3	-	42,9	42,9	-
sut. Orto-Tokoi	0,5	0,5	-	0,5	0,5	-
Ak-Suu region	62,5	1,0	61,5	63,7	1,0	62,7
sut. Jyrgalan	1,0	1,0	-	1,0	1,0	-
v. Teplokluchenko	10,6	-	10,6	10,8	-	10,8
Jeti-Oguz region	79,3	-	79,3	82,1	-	82,1
v. Kyzyl-Suu	11,9	-	11,9	12,2	-	12,2
Issyk-Kul region	75,0	10,3	64,7	75,5	10,5	65,0
t. Cholpon-Ata	10,3	10,3	0,0	10,5	10,5	0,0
Ton region	48,9	4,2	44,7	49,1	4,2	44,9
sut. Kadji-Sai	4,2	4,2	-	4,2	4,2	-
v. Bokonbaevo	10,7	-	10,7	10,6	-	10,6
Tup region	56,4	1,1	55,3	58,8	1,1	57,7
sut. Ak-Bulak	1,1	1,1	-	1,1	1,1	-
v. Tup (RC)	9,4	-	9,4	9,8	-	9,8
<b>Naryn oblast</b>	<b>245,3</b>	<b>37,5</b>	<b>207,8</b>	<b>257,8</b>	<b>39,0</b>	<b>218,8</b>
t. Naryn	34,2	34,2	-	34,8	34,8	-
Ak-Tala region	27,5	-	27,5	30,6	-	30,6
v. Baetovo (RC)	7,5	-	7,5	8,4	-	8,4
At-Bashy region	47,2	-	47,2	49,2	-	49,2
v. At-Bashy (RC)	10,6	-	10,6	10,8	-	10,8

	Number of present population			Number of resident population		
	total population	including		total population	including	
		urban	rural		urban	rural
Jumgal region	36,8	2,6	34,2	40,8	3,4	37,4
sut. Min-Kush	2,6	2,6	-	3,4	3,4	-
v. Chaek (RC)	6,0	-	6,0	7,0	-	7,0
Kochkor region	57,9	-	57,9	58,3	-	58,3
v. Kochkorka	9,8	-	9,8	9,9	-	9,9
Naryn region	41,7	0,7	41,0	44,1	0,8	43,3
sut. Dostuk	0,7	0,7	-	0,8	0,8	-
<b>Osh oblast</b>	<b>1000,0</b>	<b>82,8</b>	<b>917,2</b>	<b>1104,7</b>	<b>87,8</b>	<b>1016,9</b>
Alai region	65,2	1,4	63,8	72,6	1,4	71,2
sut. Sary-Tash	1,4	1,4	-	1,4	1,4	-
v. Gulcha (RC)	10,2	-	10,2	11,7	-	11,7
Aravan region	98,3	-	98,3	106,1	-	106,1
v. Aravan (RC)	16,6	-	16,6	17,7	-	17,7
Kara-Kulja region	74,1	-	74,1	87,7	-	87,7
v. Kara-Kuldja	10,2	-	10,2	11,8	-	11,8
Kara-Suu region	321,5	21,9	299,6	348,3	20,9	327,4
t. Kara-Suu (RC)	21,9	21,9	-	20,9	20,9	-
Nookat region	215,0	15,2	199,8	236,4	16,1	220,3
t. Nookat (RC)	13,7	13,7	-	14,4	14,4	-
sut. Naiman	1,5	1,5	-	1,7	1,7	-
Uzgen region	202,3	44,3	158,0	228,6	49,4	179,2
t. Uzgen (RC)	44,3	44,3	-	49,4	49,4	-
Chon-Alai region	23,6	-	23,6	25,0	-	25,0
v. Daroot-Korgon	4,7	-	4,7	4,7	-	4,7
<b>Talas oblast</b>	<b>219,6</b>	<b>33,5</b>	<b>186,1</b>	<b>226,8</b>	<b>33,8</b>	<b>193,0</b>
t. Talas	32,6	32,6	-	32,9	32,9	-
Bakai-Ata region	43,4	-	43,4	44,0	-	44,0
v. Bakai-Ata	6,8	-	6,8	6,8	-	6,8
Kara-Buura region	56,4	0,9	55,5	58,1	0,9	57,2
sut. Maimak	0,9	0,9	-	0,9	0,9	-
v. Kyzyl-Adyr	10,7	-	10,7	10,8	-	10,8
Manas region	29,8	-	29,8	32,9	-	32,9
v. Pokrovka (RC)	6,8	-	6,8	7,4	-	7,4
Talas region	57,4	-	57,4	58,9	-	58,9
v. Manas (RC)	4,1	-	4,1	4,2	-	4,2

	Number of present population			Number of resident population		
	total population	including		total population	including	
		urban	rural		urban	rural
<b>Chui oblast</b>	<b>790,5</b>	<b>143,0</b>	<b>647,5</b>	<b>803,2</b>	<b>144,0</b>	<b>659,2</b>
t. Tokmok	53,1	53,1	-	53,2	53,2	-
Alamudun region	147,2	-	147,2	148,0	-	148,0
v. Lebedinovka	20,4	-	20,4	20,7	-	20,7
Jaiyl region	90,4	37,7	52,7	92,6	37,8	54,8
t. Kara-Balta	37,7	37,7	-	37,8	37,8	0,0
Kemin region	41,9	14,4	27,5	44,2	15,2	29,0
sut. Kemin (RC)	7,8	7,8	-	8,2	8,2	-
sut. Ak-Tuz	0,6	0,6	-	0,6	0,6	-
sut. Bordun	1,4	1,4	-	1,5	1,5	-
sut. Orlovka	4,6	4,6	-	4,9	4,9	-
Moscow region	83,6	-	83,6	84,5	-	84,5
v. Belovodskoe	21,4	-	21,4	21,3	-	21,3
Panfilov region	39,9	7,3	32,6	41,7	7,5	34,2
sut. Kaindy (RC)	7,3	7,3	-	7,5	7,5	-
Sokuluk region	158,1	8,7	149,4	159,2	8,7	150,5
t. Shopokov	8,7	8,7	-	8,7	8,7	-
v. Sokuluk (RC)	12,0	-	12,0	12,0	-	12,0
Chui region	44,8	-	44,8	47,0	-	47,0
Ysyk-Ata region	131,5	21,8	109,7	132,8	21,6	111,2
t. Kant (RC)	21,8	21,8	-	21,6	21,6	-
<b>Bishkek city</b>	<b>865,1</b>	<b>861,5</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>835,3</b>	<b>831,7</b>	<b>3,6</b>
sut. Chon-Aryk	9,7	9,7	-	9,7	9,7	-
<b>Osh city</b>	<b>243,2</b>	<b>220,5</b>	<b>22,7</b>	<b>258,1</b>	<b>233,8</b>	<b>24,3</b>

**Table 3. Number of present and resident population by sex and age****3.1. Number of present and resident population (temporarily living and temporarily absent population) by sex and territory**  
(*thsd. people*)

	Present population					
	total			including temporarily living people		
	both sexes	men	women	both sexes	men	women
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>5107,7</b>	<b>2489,2</b>	<b>2618,5</b>	<b>75,1</b>	<b>37,6</b>	<b>37,5</b>
Urban population	1802,9	843,1	959,8	64,1	32,4	31,7
Rural population	3304,8	1646,1	1658,7	11,0	5,2	5,8
<b>Batken oblast</b>	<b>380,3</b>	<b>186,8</b>	<b>193,5</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Urban population	92,8	44,5	48,3	2,0	1,0	1,0
Rural population	287,5	142,3	145,2	0,8	0,4	0,4
<b>Djalal-Abad oblast</b>	<b>938,6</b>	<b>461,0</b>	<b>477,6</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,2</b>
Urban population	211,7	99,0	112,7	5,9	2,8	3,1
Rural population	726,9	362,0	364,9	2,4	1,3	1,1
<b>Issyk-Kul oblast</b>	<b>425,1</b>	<b>209,6</b>	<b>215,5</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,9</b>
Urban population	119,6	55,7	63,9	1,1	0,6	0,5
Rural population	305,5	153,9	151,6	0,7	0,3	0,4
<b>Naryn oblast</b>	<b>245,3</b>	<b>123,3</b>	<b>122,0</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>1,0</b>
Urban population	37,5	18,2	19,3	0,8	0,4	0,4
Rural population	207,8	105,1	102,7	1,0	0,4	0,6
<b>Osh oblast</b>	<b>1000,0</b>	<b>494,2</b>	<b>505,8</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,9</b>
Urban population	82,8	40,2	42,6	3,2	1,8	1,4
Rural population	917,2	454,0	463,2	2,7	1,2	1,5
<b>Talas oblast</b>	<b>219,6</b>	<b>109,6</b>	<b>110,0</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,8</b>
Urban population	33,5	16,0	17,5	0,7	0,3	0,4
Rural population	186,1	93,6	92,5	0,6	0,2	0,4
<b>Chui oblast</b>	<b>790,5</b>	<b>387,6</b>	<b>402,9</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>1,5</b>
Urban population	143,0	65,9	77,1	0,8	0,3	0,5
Rural population	647,5	321,7	325,8	1,7	0,7	1,0
<b>Bishkek city</b>	<b>865,1</b>	<b>402,9</b>	<b>462,2</b>	<b>44,5</b>	<b>23,0</b>	<b>21,5</b>
Urban population	861,5	401,1	460,4	44,4	22,9	21,5
Rural population	3,6	1,8	1,8	0,1	0,1	0,0
<b>Osh city</b>	<b>243,2</b>	<b>114,2</b>	<b>129,0</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>3,3</b>
Urban population	220,5	102,5	118,0	5,2	2,3	2,9
Rural population	22,7	11,7	11,0	1,0	0,6	0,4

	Resident population					
	total			including temporarily living		
	both sexes	men	women	both sexes	men	women
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>5362,8</b>	<b>2645,9</b>	<b>2716,9</b>	<b>330,3</b>	<b>194,3</b>	<b>136,0</b>
Urban population	1828,2	863,1	965,1	89,2	52,1	37,1
Rural population	3534,6	1782,8	1751,8	241,1	142,2	98,9
<b>Batken oblast</b>	<b>428,6</b>	<b>218,1</b>	<b>210,5</b>	<b>51,2</b>	<b>32,7</b>	<b>18,5</b>
Urban population	103,8	52,1	51,7	13,1	8,6	4,5
Rural population	324,8	166,0	158,8	38,1	24,1	14,0
<b>Djalal-Abad oblast</b>	<b>1009,9</b>	<b>505,3</b>	<b>504,6</b>	<b>79,5</b>	<b>48,3</b>	<b>31,2</b>
Urban population	228,3	109,8	118,5	22,5	13,5	9,0
Rural population	781,6	395,5	386,1	57,0	34,8	22,2
<b>Issyk-Kul oblast</b>	<b>438,4</b>	<b>216,5</b>	<b>221,9</b>	<b>15,0</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>7,2</b>
Urban population	126,0	59,0	67,0	7,4	3,8	3,6
Rural population	312,4	157,5	154,9	7,6	4,0	3,6
<b>Naryn oblast</b>	<b>257,8</b>	<b>130,3</b>	<b>127,5</b>	<b>14,4</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>6,6</b>
Urban population	39,0	19,0	20,0	2,2	1,2	1,0
Rural population	218,8	111,3	107,5	12,2	6,6	5,6
<b>Osh oblast</b>	<b>1104,7</b>	<b>556,8</b>	<b>547,9</b>	<b>110,6</b>	<b>65,6</b>	<b>45,0</b>
Urban population	87,8	43,7	44,1	8,1	5,2	2,9
Rural population	1016,9	513,1	503,8	102,5	60,4	42,1
<b>Talas oblast</b>	<b>226,8</b>	<b>113,5</b>	<b>113,3</b>	<b>8,5</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>4,0</b>
Urban population	33,8	16,2	17,6	1,0	0,5	0,5
Rural population	193,0	97,3	95,7	7,5	4,0	3,5
<b>Chui oblast</b>	<b>803,2</b>	<b>394,4</b>	<b>408,8</b>	<b>15,3</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>7,4</b>
Urban population	144,0	66,6	77,4	1,8	1,0	0,8
Rural population	659,2	327,8	331,4	13,5	6,9	6,6
<b>Bishkek city</b>	<b>835,3</b>	<b>387,1</b>	<b>448,2</b>	<b>14,7</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>7,6</b>
Urban population	831,7	385,3	446,4	14,6	7,1	7,5
Rural population	3,6	1,8	1,8	0,1	0,0	0,1
<b>Osh city</b>	<b>258,1</b>	<b>123,9</b>	<b>134,2</b>	<b>21,1</b>	<b>12,6</b>	<b>8,5</b>
Urban population	233,8	111,4	122,4	18,5	11,2	7,3
Rural population	24,3	12,5	11,8	2,6	1,4	1,2

### 3.2. Number of resident urban and rural population by sex and territory (thsd. people)

	1999			2009		
	both sexes	men	women	both sexes	men	women
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>4822,9</b>	<b>2380,4</b>	<b>2442,5</b>	<b>5362,8</b>	<b>2645,9</b>	<b>2716,9</b>
Urban population	1678,6	802,2	876,4	1828,2	863,1	965,1
Rural population	3144,3	1578,2	1566,1	3534,6	1782,8	1751,8
<b>Batken oblast</b>	<b>382,4</b>	<b>191,4</b>	<b>191,0</b>	<b>428,6</b>	<b>218,1</b>	<b>210,5</b>
Urban population	73,3	35,8	37,5	103,8	52,1	51,7
Rural population	309,1	155,6	153,5	324,8	166,0	158,8
<b>Djalal-Abad oblast</b>	<b>869,3</b>	<b>432,3</b>	<b>437,0</b>	<b>1009,9</b>	<b>505,3</b>	<b>504,6</b>
Urban population	200,8	96,7	104,1	228,3	109,8	118,5
Rural population	668,5	335,6	332,9	781,6	395,5	386,1
<b>Issyk-Kul oblast</b>	<b>413,1</b>	<b>204,7</b>	<b>208,4</b>	<b>438,4</b>	<b>216,5</b>	<b>221,9</b>
Urban population	125,4	59,4	66,0	126,0	59,0	67,0
Rural population	287,7	145,3	142,4	312,4	157,5	154,9
<b>Naryn oblast</b>	<b>249,1</b>	<b>125,9</b>	<b>123,2</b>	<b>257,8</b>	<b>130,3</b>	<b>127,5</b>
Urban population	45,6	22,0	23,6	39,0	19,0	20,0
Rural population	203,5	103,9	99,6	218,8	111,3	107,5
<b>Osh oblast</b>	<b>943,6</b>	<b>472,2</b>	<b>471,4</b>	<b>1104,7</b>	<b>556,8</b>	<b>547,9</b>
Urban population	64,0	31,6	32,4	87,8	43,7	44,1
Rural population	879,6	440,6	439,0	1016,9	513,1	503,8
<b>Talas oblast</b>	<b>199,9</b>	<b>99,4</b>	<b>100,5</b>	<b>226,8</b>	<b>113,5</b>	<b>113,3</b>
Urban population	33,6	15,7	17,9	33,8	16,2	17,6
Rural population	166,3	83,7	82,6	193,0	97,3	95,7
<b>Chui oblast</b>	<b>770,8</b>	<b>377,5</b>	<b>393,3</b>	<b>803,2</b>	<b>394,4</b>	<b>408,8</b>
Urban population	169,2	78,0	91,2	144,0	66,6	77,4
Rural population	601,6	299,5	302,1	659,2	327,8	331,4
<b>Bishkek city</b>	<b>762,3</b>	<b>365,3</b>	<b>397,0</b>	<b>835,3</b>	<b>387,1</b>	<b>448,2</b>
Urban population	758,2	363,2	395,0	831,7	385,3	446,4
Rural population	4,1	2,1	2,0	3,6	1,8	1,8
<b>Osh city</b>	<b>232,4</b>	<b>111,7</b>	<b>120,7</b>	<b>258,1</b>	<b>123,9</b>	<b>134,2</b>
Urban population	208,5	99,8	108,7	233,8	111,4	122,4
Rural population	23,9	11,9	12,0	24,3	12,5	11,8

### 3.3. Share of resident urban and rural population, men and women by territory (%)

	1999			2009		
	men	women	men per 1000 women, people	men	women	men per 1000 women, people
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>49,4</b>	<b>50,6</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>49,3</b>	<b>50,7</b>	<b>974</b>
Urban population	47,8	52,2	915	47,2	52,8	894
Rural population	50,2	49,8	1 008	50,4	49,6	1 018
<b>Batken oblast</b>	<b>50,1</b>	<b>49,9</b>	<b>1 002</b>	<b>50,9</b>	<b>49,1</b>	<b>1 036</b>
Urban population	48,8	51,2	955	50,2	49,8	1 008
Rural population	50,3	49,7	1 014	51,1	48,9	1 045
<b>Djalal-Abad oblast</b>	<b>49,7</b>	<b>50,3</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>1 001</b>
Urban population	48,2	51,8	929	48,1	51,9	927
Rural population	50,2	49,8	1 008	50,6	49,4	1 024
<b>Issyk-Kul oblast</b>	<b>49,6</b>	<b>50,4</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>49,4</b>	<b>50,6</b>	<b>976</b>
Urban population	47,4	52,6	900	46,8	53,2	881
Rural population	50,5	49,5	1 020	50,4	49,6	1 017
<b>Naryn oblast</b>	<b>50,5</b>	<b>49,5</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>50,5</b>	<b>49,5</b>	<b>1 022</b>
Urban population	48,2	51,8	932	48,8	51,2	955
Rural population	51,1	48,9	1 043	50,8	49,2	1 034
<b>Osh oblast</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>1 002</b>	<b>50,4</b>	<b>49,6</b>	<b>1 016</b>
Urban population	49,4	50,6	975	49,8	50,2	991
Rural population	50,1	49,9	1 004	50,5	49,5	1 018
<b>Talas oblast</b>	<b>49,7</b>	<b>50,3</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>1 002</b>
Urban population	46,7	53,3	877	47,9	52,1	920
Rural population	50,3	49,7	1 013	50,4	49,6	1 017
<b>Chui oblast</b>	<b>49,0</b>	<b>51,0</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>49,1</b>	<b>50,9</b>	<b>964</b>
Urban population	46,1	53,9	855	46,2	53,8	859
Rural population	49,8	50,2	991	49,7	50,3	989
<b>Bishkek city</b>	<b>47,9</b>	<b>52,1</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>46,3</b>	<b>53,7</b>	<b>863</b>
Urban population	47,9	52,1	919	46,3	53,7	862
Rural population	51,2	48,8	1 050	50,0	50,0	1 000
<b>Osh city</b>	<b>48,1</b>	<b>51,9</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>48,0</b>	<b>52,0</b>	<b>923</b>
Urban population	47,9	52,1	918	47,6	52,4	910
Rural population	49,8	50,2	992	51,4	48,6	1 059

### 3.4. Number of resident urban and rural population by sex and age group (thsd. people)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both sexes	men	women	both sexes	men	women	both sexes	men	women
<b>Total population</b>	<b>5362,8</b>	<b>2645,9</b>	<b>2716,9</b>	<b>1828,2</b>	<b>863,1</b>	<b>965,1</b>	<b>3534,6</b>	<b>1782,8</b>	<b>1751,8</b>
Including at the age, years:									
0- 9	1074,1	547,4	526,7	312,5	158,7	153,8	761,6	388,7	372,9
10-19	1159,1	587,4	571,7	369,3	182,1	187,2	789,8	405,3	384,5
20-29	1030,7	518,4	512,3	381,3	182,8	198,5	649,4	335,6	313,8
30-39	725,5	360,4	365,1	260,7	121,9	138,8	464,8	238,5	226,3
40-49	629,7	305,8	323,9	228,6	105,5	123,1	401,1	200,3	200,8
50-59	399,2	185,5	213,7	148,2	64,8	83,4	251,0	120,7	130,3
60-69	166,0	72,7	93,3	65,1	26,1	39,0	100,9	46,6	54,3
70-79	131,0	52,4	78,6	46,2	16,6	29,6	84,8	35,8	49,0
80-89	43,8	15,3	28,5	15,2	4,4	10,8	28,6	10,9	17,7
90-99	3,2	0,6	2,6	1,0	0,2	0,8	2,2	0,4	1,8
100 years and over	0,5	0,0	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,4
From total number - population at the age, years:									
under working age	1741,6	886,8	854,8	503,2	254,9	248,3	1238,3	631,9	606,4
working age	3187,4	1618,0	1569,4	1161,9	560,9	601,0	2025,5	1057,1	968,4
above working age	433,8	141,1	292,7	163,1	47,3	115,8	270,8	93,8	177,0
0- 6	777,7	396,5	381,2	228,3	115,7	112,6	549,5	280,8	268,7
7-17	1203,3	611,4	591,9	351,4	177,0	174,4	851,9	434,4	417,5
14-34	2136,5	1075,0	1061,5	763,0	367,1	395,9	1373,5	707,9	665,6
65 years and over	256,3	102,4	153,9	91,3	32,5	58,7	165,0	69,9	95,1
Average age of population	27,6	26,7	28,4	29,0	27,6	30,2	26,8	26,2	27,5



### 3.5. Share of resident population, men and women by age group

(%)

	1999		2009		men per 1000 women, people	
	men	women	men	women	1999	2009
<b>Total population</b>	<b>49,4</b>	<b>50,6</b>	<b>49,3</b>	<b>50,7</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>974</b>
Including at the age, years:						
0- 9	50,9	49,1	51,0	49,0	1038	1039
10-19	50,5	49,5	50,7	49,3	1020	1027
20-29	50,5	49,5	50,3	49,7	1018	1012
30-39	49,9	50,1	49,7	50,3	995	987
40-49	48,7	51,3	48,6	51,4	948	944
50-59	47,1	52,9	46,5	53,5	892	868
60-69	44,4	55,6	43,8	56,2	799	779
70-79	37,4	62,6	40,0	60,0	596	668
80-89	26,0	74,0	34,8	65,2	352	533
90-99	21,0	79,0	21,2	78,8	266	269
100 years and over	13,9	86,1	20,0	80,0	161	250
From total number - population at the age, years:						
under working age	50,8	49,2	50,9	49,1	1032	1037
working age	50,8	49,2	50,8	49,2	1033	1031
above working age	35,1	64,9	32,5	67,5	542	482
0- 6	50,9	49,1	51,0	49,0	1037	1040
7-17	50,6	49,4	50,8	49,2	1026	1033
14-34	50,4	49,6	50,3	49,7	1016	1013
65 years and over	38,1	61,9	40,0	60,0	615	665

### 3.6. Distribution of temporarily absent population by reason, period and place of residence in 2009

(thsd. people)

	total	including temporarily resided on the territory		
		CIS countries	countries out of CIS	regions of the republic
<b>Kyrgyz Republic - total</b>	<b>330,3</b>	<b>243,2</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>79,7</b>
<b>Including temporarily absent people by reason:</b>				
work	267,8	220,0	4,8	43,0
study	20,4	4,1	1,8	14,5
family circumstances	34,6	16,4	0,6	17,6
other	7,5	2,7	0,2	4,6
<b>temporarily absent people living less than one month by reason:</b>	<b>26,1</b>	<b>14,0</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>11,7</b>
work	16,5	11,5	0,2	4,8
study	2,3	0,5	0,1	1,7
family circumstances	4,5	1,4	0,1	3,0
other	2,8	0,6	-	2,2
<b>temporarily absent people living from one month to one year by reason:</b>	<b>202,8</b>	<b>132,2</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>68,0</b>
work	159,8	120,0	1,6	38,2
study	15,7	2,2	0,7	12,8
family circumstances	23,5	8,7	0,2	14,6
other	3,8	1,3	0,1	2,4
<b>temporarily absent people living from one year and more by reason:</b>	<b>101,4</b>	<b>97,0</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>-</b>
work	91,5	88,5	3,0	-
study	2,4	1,4	1,0	-
family circumstances	6,6	6,3	0,3	-
other	0,9	0,8	0,1	-

### 3.7. Distribution of temporarily resided population by reason, period and place of absence in 2009

(thsd. people)

	total	including temporarily arrived from		
		CIS countries	countries out of CIS	regions of the republic
<b>Kyrgyz Republic - total</b>	<b>75,1</b>	<b>9,8</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>61,1</b>
<b>Including temporary residents by reason:</b>				
work	18,7	1,7	2,9	14,1
study	9,1	0,8	0,6	7,7
family circumstances	16,7	3,4	0,4	12,9
other	30,6	3,9	0,3	26,4
<b>temporary residents living less than one month by reason:</b>	<b>40,1</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>33,3</b>
work	5,3	0,5	0,4	4,4
study	1,8	0,2	0,1	1,5
family circumstances	8,9	2,1	0,2	6,6
other	24,1	3,1	0,2	20,8
<b>temporary residents living from one month to one year by reason:</b>	<b>35,0</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>27,8</b>
work	13,4	1,2	2,5	9,7
study	7,3	0,6	0,5	6,2
family circumstances	7,8	1,3	0,2	6,3
other	6,5	0,8	0,1	5,6

**Table 4. Number of resident population by nationality and language****4.1. Number of resident population by selected nationality**

	thsd. people		in % to total		2009 in % to 1999
	1999	2009	1999	2009	
<b>Total population</b>	<b>4822,9</b>	<b>5362,8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>111,2</b>
<i>including:</i>					
Kyrgyz	3128,1	3804,8	64,9	70,9	121,6
Uzbeks	665,0	768,4	13,8	14,3	115,5
Russians	603,2	419,6	12,5	7,8	69,6
Dungans	51,8	58,1	1,1	1,1	112,2
Ukrainians	50,4	21,9	1,0	0,4	43,5
Uigurs	46,9	48,5	1,0	0,9	103,4
Tatars	45,4	31,4	0,9	0,6	69,2
Kazakhs	42,7	33,2	0,9	0,6	77,8
Tajiks	42,6	46,1	0,9	0,9	108,2
Turks	33,3	39,4	0,7	0,8	118,3
Germans	21,5	9,5	0,4	0,2	44,2
Koreans	19,8	17,3	0,4	0,3	87,4
Azerbaijanians	14,0	17,3	0,3	0,3	123,6
Armenians	1,4	0,9	0,0	0,0	64,3
Balkars	1,5	1,3	0,0	0,0	86,7
Bashkirs	2,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	55,0
Belorussians	3,2	1,4	0,1	0,0	43,8
Greek	0,7	0,5	0,0	0,0	71,4
Georgians	0,7	0,6	0,0	0,0	85,7
Dargyns	2,7	2,4	0,1	0,1	88,9
Kalmucks	5,8	4,2	0,1	0,1	72,4
Karachais	2,2	1,7	0,1	0,0	77,3
Chinese	0,9	1,8	0,0	0,1	by 2,0 times
Kurds	11,6	13,2	0,2	0,3	113,8
Lezghins	2,7	2,6	0,1	0,1	96,3
Mordovians	1,5	0,5	0,0	0,0	33,3
Poles	0,8	0,4	0,0	0,0	50,0
Turkmen	0,4	1,4	0,0	0,0	by 3,5 times
Gypsy	1,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	60,0
Chechens (nochkho)	2,6	1,9	0,1	0,0	73,1
Chuvash	0,9	0,3	0,0	0,0	33,3
Other nationalities	15,6	10,5	0,4	0,2	67,3

## 4.2. Number of resident population by selected nationality, mother tongue in 2009

(thsd. people)

	total	including those who indicated as a mother tongue				
		language of own nationality	Kyrgyz	Russian	Uzbek	other
<b>Total population</b>	<b>5362,8</b>	<b>5232,2</b>	<b>31,2</b>	<b>63,2</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>21,3</b>
<i>including:</i>						
Kyrgyz	3804,8	3799,4	-	4,0	1,1	0,3
Uzbeks	768,4	757,7	6,3	3,8	-	0,6
Russians	419,6	419,0	0,3	-	0,1	0,2
Dungans	58,1	56,3	0,3	0,8	0,7	0,0
Ukrainians	21,9	5,4	0,1	16,4	0,0	0,0
Uigurs	48,5	37,3	2,0	2,0	7,1	0,1
Tatars	31,4	20,9	1,1	9,0	0,3	0,1
Kazakhs	33,2	22,4	8,8	1,8	0,1	0,1
Tajiks	46,1	42,3	1,0	0,3	2,4	0,1
Turks	39,4	16,2	6,2	0,7	2,6	13,7
Germans	9,5	2,7	0,1	6,7	0,0	0,0
Koreans	17,3	8,5	0,1	8,7	0,0	0,0
Azerbaijanians	17,3	11,5	0,2	1,0	0,1	4,5
Armenians	0,9	0,4	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0
Balkars	1,3	1,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0
Bashkirs	1,1	0,5	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1
Belorussians	1,4	0,3	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,0
Greek	0,5	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0
Georgians	0,6	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1
Dargyns	2,4	2,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Kalmucks	4,2	0,3	3,7	0,2	0,0	0,0
Karachais	1,7	1,0	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,3
Chinese	1,8	1,5	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0
Kurds	13,2	12,7	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,2
Lezghins	2,6	2,4	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0
Mordovians	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0
Poles	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0
Turkmen	1,4	1,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
Gypsy	0,6	0,4	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0
Chechens (nochkho)	1,9	1,5	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0
Chuvash	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0
Other nationalities	10,5	6,3	0,5	2,6	0,2	0,9

### 4.3. Number of resident population aged 15 years and over by selected nationality, fluently spoken second language in 2009

(thsd. people)

	Persons fluent in second language (total)	including fluent in						
		Kyrgyz	Russian	Uzbek	English	German	French	Turkish
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2218,9</b>	<b>226,5</b>	<b>1854,7</b>	<b>81,8</b>	<b>26,8</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>3,6</b>
<i>including:</i>								
Kyrgyz	1602,6	1,2	1521,2	58,2	8,8	0,7	0,2	2,2
Uzbeks	362,0	176,9	178,0	1,1	0,9	0,1	0,0	0,3
Russians	30,9	11,2	0,8	1,2	13,2	2,0	0,3	0,3
Dungans	36,3	1,6	34,3	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Ukrainians	6,5	0,6	4,7	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,0
Uigurs	30,7	6,3	21,2	2,5	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Tatars	21,2	2,9	16,1	0,7	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,1
Kazakhs	23,0	4,3	17,8	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1
Tajiks	29,4	9,4	7,2	12,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Turks	24,1	6,8	12,7	3,9	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,4
Germans	3,2	0,2	2,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Koreans	8,2	0,4	6,5	0,1	0,7	0,1	0,0	0,0
Azerbaijanians	11,7	2,2	8,3	0,9	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Armenians	0,5	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Balkars	0,9	0,1	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bashkirs	0,8	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Belorussians	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Greek	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Georgians	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Dargyins	1,7	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kalmucks	2,8	0,2	2,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Karachais	1,2	0,1	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Chinese	1,0	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kurds	8,0	0,9	6,9	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Lezghins	1,9	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Mordovians	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Poles	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Turkmen	1,2	0,1	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Gypsy	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Chechens								
(nochkho)	1,3	0,1	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Chuvash	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other nationalities	6,2	0,7	3,9	0,4	1,0	0,1	0,0	0,0

**Table 5. Population by education****5.1. Number of resident population aged 15 years and over by level of education***(thsd. people)*

	Total population aged 15 years and over	including those who have education						without primary general education
		Higher professional	incomplete higher professional	secondary professional	secondary general <sup>1</sup>	basic general (secondary incomplete)	primary general	
Kyrgyz Republic - total								
<b>1999</b>	<b>3090,7</b>	<b>324,4</b>	<b>47,7</b>	<b>333,2</b>	<b>1545,6</b>	<b>566,4</b>	<b>193,8</b>	<b>79,6</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>3738,2</b>	<b>463,2</b>	<b>133,3</b>	<b>263,9</b>	<b>2166,8</b>	<b>443,1</b>	<b>204,0</b>	<b>63,9</b>
including:								
Batken oblast	288,7	20,8	7,9	13,2	198,0	26,8	16,2	5,8
Djalal-Abad oblast	674,2	52,0	18,0	36,8	432,2	82,3	38,6	14,3
Issyk-Kul oblast	305,4	39,2	8,8	28,3	171,9	34,6	18,3	4,3
Naryn oblast	169,7	18,5	2,7	12,6	100,8	20,5	11,4	3,2
Osh oblast	727,2	52,3	13,7	35,1	468,8	96,9	43,8	16,6
Talas oblast	149,0	14,6	3,8	11,0	88,4	17,7	10,1	3,4
Chui oblast	592,2	63,6	14,2	53,1	322,8	93,6	34,6	10,3
Bishkek city	645,2	169,9	50,2	59,7	294,9	44,2	22,8	3,5
Osh city	186,6	32,3	14,0	14,1	89,0	26,5	8,2	2,5

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

## 5.2. Educational level of resident population aged 15 years and over by sex (thsd. people)

	per 1000 people who have education					
	higher professional	incomplete higher professional	secondary professional	secondary general <sup>1</sup>	basic general (secondary incomplete)	primary general
<b>Total population - total</b>						
both sexes						
1999	105	15	108	500	183	63
2009	124	36	71	580	119	55
men						
1999	100	16	82	539	194	54
2009	113	34	50	615	123	53
women						
1999	109	15	133	464	173	71
2009	134	37	90	547	114	56
<b>Urban population</b>						
both sexes						
1999	166	27	137	458	154	44
2009	199	61	91	496	101	42
men						
1999	156	28	100	506	166	37
2009	187	61	64	532	106	43
women						
1999	175	26	170	417	145	50
2009	210	61	113	467	96	42
<b>Rural population</b>						
both sexes						
1999	66	8	89	526	201	75
2009	81	21	59	627	129	62
men						
1999	68	9	71	558	211	64
2009	74	20	43	658	132	58
women						
1999	65	7	108	495	192	85
2009	88	22	76	596	125	65

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



**Table 6. Sources of income and employment of population**

**6.1. Population aged 15 years and over by main source of income (livelihood)**  
(*thsd. people*)

	1999	2009	as a % to total	
			1999	2009
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3090,7</b>	<b>3738,2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>including:</i>				
income from employment	1704,2	2058,8	55,1	55,1
scholarship	12,8	13,9	0,4	0,4
pension	429,1	423,7	13,9	11,3
benefit	20,4	12,6	0,7	0,3
other kind of public allowance	20,4	21,3	0,7	0,6
saving		15,2	0,0	0,4
income from property	11,6	64,9	0,4	1,7
dependent	765,9	1083,7	24,7	29,0
other sources	126,3	44,1	4,1	1,2
<b>Urban population</b>	<b>1193,8</b>	<b>1359,5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>including:</i>				
income from employment	502,1	599,0	42,1	44,1
scholarship	9,7	8,1	0,8	0,6
pension	172,2	155,1	14,4	11,4
benefit	10,4	4,2	0,9	0,3
other kind of public allowance	7,6	9,1	0,6	0,7
saving		10,1	0,0	0,7
income from property	5,0	30,2	0,4	2,2
dependent	395,4	511,3	33,1	37,6
other sources	91,4	32,4	7,7	2,4
<b>Rural population</b>	<b>1897,0</b>	<b>2378,7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>including:</i>				
income from employment	1202,1	1459,8	63,5	61,4
scholarship	3,2	5,8	0,2	0,2
pension	256,9	268,6	13,5	11,3
benefit	10,0	8,4	0,5	0,4
other kind of public allowance	12,8	12,2	0,7	0,5
saving		5,1	0,0	0,2
income from property	6,6	34,7	0,3	1,5
dependent	370,5	572,4	19,5	24,0
other sources	34,9	11,7	1,8	0,5

## 6.2. Employed population aged 15 years and over by type of economic activity

(thsd. people)

	1999	2009	as a % to total	
			1999	2009
<b>Total population</b>				
<b>All types of economic activity</b>	<b>1718,0</b>	<b>2085,6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>including:</i>				
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	945,2	964,1	55,0	46,2
Fishery	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,0
Mining	8,4	13,0	0,5	0,6
Manufacturing	106,2	119,1	6,2	5,7
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	25,7	24,4	1,5	1,2
Construction	35,9	142,1	2,1	6,8
Trade; repair of vehicles, domestic articles and articles for personal use	172,2	274,6	10,0	13,2
Hotels and restaurants	17,8	56,9	1,0	2,7
Transport and communication	56,1	91,9	3,3	4,4
Financial activity	7,9	14,2	0,5	0,7
Operations with real estate, renting and providing services for consumers	16,4	29,9	1,0	1,4
Public administration	70,5	72,3	4,1	3,5
Education	127,6	130,0	7,4	6,2
Healthcare and social services	77,8	61,8	4,5	3,0
Providing communal, social and personal services	41,0	66,2	2,4	3,2
Providing housekeeping services	4,8	24,2	0,3	1,2
Activity of exterritorial organizations	0,6	0,6	0,0	0,0
Undistributed and imprecisely indicated types of activity	3,6	-	0,2	-

continued (table 6.2)

(thsd. people)

	1999	2009	as a % to total	
			1999	2009
<b>Urban population</b>	<b>504,3</b>	<b>606,5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>including:</i>	31,6	26,8	6,3	4,4
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Fishery	6,3	7,8	1,2	1,3
Mining	74,1	67,1	14,7	11,1
Manufacturing	15,5	13,9	3,1	2,3
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	23,0	55,5	4,5	9,2
Trade; repair of vehicles, domestic articles and articles for personal use	127,7	148,7	25,3	24,5
Hotels and restaurants	12,4	29,1	2,5	4,8
Transport and communication	35,0	54,1	7,0	8,9
Financial activity	6,1	10,1	1,2	1,7
Operations with real estate, renting and providing services for consumers	11,6	18,3	2,3	3,0
Public administration	41,8	40,3	8,3	6,6
Education	50,4	52,3	10,0	8,6
Healthcare and social services	37,1	30,7	7,2	5,1
Providing communal, social and personal services	26,6	41,6	5,3	6,9
Providing housekeeping services	2,4	9,8	0,5	1,6
Activity of extraterritorial organizations	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,0
Undistributed and imprecisely indicated types of activity	2,1	–	0,4	–

continued (table 6.2)

(thsd. people)

	1999	2009	as a % to total	
			1999	2009
<b>Rural population</b>	<b>1213,7</b>	<b>1479,1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>including:</i>				
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	913,7	937,3	75,3	63,3
Fishery	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0
Mining	2,0	5,2	0,2	0,3
Manufacturing	32,1	52,0	2,6	3,6
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	10,2	10,6	0,8	0,7
Construction	12,9	86,6	1,1	5,9
Trade; repair of vehicles, domestic articles and articles for personal use	44,5	125,9	3,7	8,5
Hotels and restaurants	5,4	27,8	0,4	1,9
Transport and communication	21,2	37,7	1,7	2,5
Financial activity	1,8	4,1	0,1	0,3
Operations with real estate, renting and providing services for consumers	4,8	11,6	0,4	0,8
Public administration	28,7	32,0	2,4	2,2
Education	77,2	77,7	6,4	5,2
Healthcare and social services	40,7	31,0	3,4	2,1
Providing communal, social and personal services	14,3	24,6	1,2	1,7
Providing housekeeping services	2,4	14,5	0,2	1,0
Activity of extraterritorial organizations	–	0,3	–	0,0
Undistributed and imprecisely indicated types of activity	1,6	–	0,1	–

**Table 7. Population aged 15 years and over by sex and marital status**

**7.1. Number of resident population aged 15 years and over by sex and marital status in 2009**

(*thsd. people*)

	Men			Women		
	total	including		total	including	
		urban population	rural population		urban population	rural population
<b>Population aged 15 and over</b>	<b>1818,2</b>	<b>625,5</b>	<b>1192,7</b>	<b>1920,0</b>	<b>734,0</b>	<b>1186,0</b>
<i>including:</i>						
never married	659,2	236,8	422,4	495,0	217,6	277,4
married:	1042,5	340,4	702,1	1054,5	349,4	705,1
registered	968,5	310,3	658,2	975,9	316,3	659,6
non registered	74,0	30,1	43,9	78,6	33,1	45,5
widowed	39,7	14,8	24,9	207,4	81,2	126,2
divorced and separated	76,8	33,5	43,3	163,1	85,8	77,3

**7.2. Number of resident population aged 15 years and over by sex and marital status in 1999, 2009**

(*as a % to total*)

	Men			Women		
	total	including		total	including	
		urban population	rural population		urban population	rural population

**1999**

<b>Population aged 15 and over</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>including:</i>						
never married	31,4	32,8	30,6	21,2	24,7	18,8
married:	62,5	59,4	64,3	59,0	51,8	63,8
registered	57,8	54,1	60,0	54,4	47,0	59,4
non registered	4,7	5,3	4,3	4,6	4,8	4,4
widowed	2,2	2,4	2,1	11,9	12,2	11,7
divorced and separated	3,9	5,4	3,0	7,9	11,3	5,7

**2009**

<b>Population aged 15 and over</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>including:</i>						
never married	36,3	37,9	35,4	25,8	29,6	23,4
married:	57,3	54,4	58,9	54,9	47,6	59,5
registered	53,2	49,6	55,2	50,8	43,1	55,6
non registered	4,1	4,8	3,7	4,1	4,5	3,9
widowed	2,2	2,4	2,1	10,8	11,1	10,6
divorced and separated	4,2	5,3	3,6	8,5	11,7	6,5

**Table 8. Households and families****8.1. Number of households in urban settlements and rural areas by territory<sup>1</sup>**

	number of households thsd. units	number of household members thsd. people	average size of households, people	
			1999	2009
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>1145,8</b>	<b>5328,3</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>4,6</b>
Urban population	473,4	1808,7	3,5	3,8
Rural population	672,4	3519,6	4,9	5,2
<b>Batken oblast</b>	<b>80,1</b>	<b>425,9</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>5,3</b>
Urban population	23,0	102,2	3,8	4,5
Rural population	57,1	323,7	5,1	5,7
<b>Djalal-Abad oblast</b>	<b>186,4</b>	<b>1007,4</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>5,4</b>
Urban population	51,9	223,6	3,9	4,3
Rural population	134,5	783,8	5,5	5,8
<b>Issyk-Kul oblast</b>	<b>103,2</b>	<b>435,3</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>4,2</b>
Urban population	35,4	124,4	3,6	3,5
Rural population	67,8	310,9	4,5	4,6
<b>Naryn oblast</b>	<b>51,1</b>	<b>256,9</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>5,0</b>
Urban population	9,0	38,5	4,4	4,3
Rural population	42,1	218,4	5,1	5,2
<b>Osh oblast</b>	<b>187,9</b>	<b>1102,3</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>5,9</b>
Urban population	15,3	87,5	4,4	5,7
Rural population	172,6	1014,8	5,6	5,9
<b>Talas oblast</b>	<b>44,2</b>	<b>225,8</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>5,1</b>
Urban population	8,4	33,7	3,8	4,0
Rural population	35,8	192,1	5,2	5,4
<b>Chui oblast</b>	<b>206,3</b>	<b>792,0</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>3,8</b>
Urban population	48,5	143,0	3,0	2,9
Rural population	157,8	649,0	3,9	4,1
<b>Bishkek city</b>	<b>229,1</b>	<b>826,7</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>3,6</b>
Urban population	228,4	823,1	3,3	3,6
Rural population	0,7	3,6	4,6	5,0
<b>Osh city</b>	<b>57,5</b>	<b>256,0</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>4,5</b>
Urban population	53,5	232,7	3,8	4,4
Rural population	4,0	23,3	5,4	5,9

<sup>1</sup> Excluding households living in institutional establishments intended for living of separate population groups

## 8.2. Number of families in urban settlements and rural areas by territory

	number of families thsd. units	number of family members thsd. people	average size of families, people	
			1999	2009
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>1027,4</b>	<b>5108,2</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>5,0</b>
Urban population	391,8	1647,4	4,0	4,2
Rural population	635,6	3460,8	5,2	5,4
<b>Batken oblast</b>	<b>74,9</b>	<b>414,7</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>5,5</b>
Urban population	19,7	94,3	4,4	4,8
Rural population	55,2	320,4	5,3	5,8
<b>Djalal-Abad oblast</b>	<b>174,9</b>	<b>980,2</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>5,6</b>
Urban population	44,0	205,1	4,4	4,7
Rural population	130,9	775,1	5,6	5,9
<b>Issyk-Kul oblast</b>	<b>92,4</b>	<b>421,7</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>4,6</b>
Urban population	29,5	116,4	4,0	4,0
Rural population	62,9	305,3	4,8	4,9
<b>Naryn oblast</b>	<b>49,2</b>	<b>254,1</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>5,2</b>
Urban population	8,4	37,6	4,8	4,5
Rural population	40,8	216,5	5,2	5,3
<b>Osh oblast</b>	<b>182,1</b>	<b>1088,6</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>6,0</b>
Urban population	14,6	85,6	4,7	5,9
Rural population	167,5	1003,0	5,8	6,0
<b>Talas oblast</b>	<b>42,2</b>	<b>222,2</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>5,3</b>
Urban population	7,5	31,9	4,2	4,3
Rural population	34,7	190,3	5,3	5,5
<b>Chui oblast</b>	<b>176,3</b>	<b>754,8</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,3</b>
Urban population	37,3	131,0	3,5	3,5
Rural population	139,0	623,8	4,2	4,5
<b>Bishkek city</b>	<b>186,4</b>	<b>737,1</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>4,0</b>
Urban population	185,7	733,6	3,8	3,9
Rural population	0,7	3,5	5,0	5,2
<b>Osh city</b>	<b>49,0</b>	<b>234,8</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>4,8</b>
Urban population	45,1	211,9	4,5	4,7
Rural population	3,9	22,9	5,6	5,9

**Table 9. Housing units and housing conditions of population in 2009****9.1. Number of residential premises by type<sup>1</sup>**

	Total, thsd. units	of which		total usable area, mln. m <sup>2</sup>
		permanently occupied for residence	not occupied	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1183,0</b>	<b>1111,1</b>	<b>71,9</b>	<b>85,2</b>
Individual residential house	889,2	841,7	47,5	70,4
Part of an individual residential house	12,5	11,8	0,7	0,6
Separate residential apartment	255,3	232,8	22,5	13,3
Common (communal) apartment	9,4	8,7	0,7	0,4
Dormitory	13,5	13,0	0,5	0,3
Other residential premise (including temporary premise)	3,1	3,1	-	0,2
<b>In addition:</b>				
Hotel	0,4	0,4	-	-
Dacha	1,9	1,9	-	0,1
Other non-residential premise used for inhabitation	1,2	1,2	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Excluding premises in institutional establishments intended for living of separate group of population

**9.2. Conditions of traditional residential premises**

	total, thsd. units	of which premises located in	
		incomplete residential buildings	ruined residential buildings
<b>Total</b>	<b>1166,4</b>	<b>1,07</b>	<b>2,50</b>
Individual residential house	889,2	1,00	1,70
Part of an individual residential house	12,5	0,05	0,20
Separate residential apartment	255,3	0,02	0,60
Common (communal) apartment	9,4	-	-



### 9.3. Households by type of occupied residential premises<sup>1</sup>

	total. thsd. units	including living in		distribution of households by type of residential premises, in %		
		urban settlements	rural settlements	total	urban settlements	rural settlements
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1145,8</b>	<b>473,4</b>	<b>672,4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Households indicated type of residential premise</b>	<b>1142,6</b>	<b>472,3</b>	<b>670,3</b>	<b>99,7</b>	<b>99,8</b>	<b>99,7</b>
of which lived in:						
Individual residential house	865,1	229,4	635,7	75,5	48,5	94,5
Part of an individual residential house	12,1	9,4	2,7	1,0	2,0	0,4
Separate residential apartment	237,2	208,5	28,7	20,7	44,0	4,3
Common (communal) apartment	8,8	7,3	1,5	0,8	1,6	0,2
Dormitory	16,2	15,6	0,6	1,4	3,3	0,1
Other residential premise (including temporary premise)	3,2	2,1	1,1	0,3	0,4	0,2
<b>In addition:</b>						
Hotel	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Dacha	1,9	0,4	1,5	0,2	0,1	0,2
Other non-residential premise used for inhabitancy	1,2	0,6	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,1
<b>Number of households indicated to the absence of residential premise, type of residential premise</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding households living in institutional establishments intended for separate group of population.

## V. Methodological principles

According to the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 29, 2005, № 661 «On conduction of 2009 Population and Housing Census in the Kyrgyz Republic», population and housing census was conducted simultaneously on the whole territory of Kyrgyzstan from March 24 to April 2, 2009 by specially trained enumerators. In 2009, in the Kyrgyz Republic for the first time both Population enumeration and quantitative and qualitative indicators of the Housing fund were covered at the same time.

In order to strengthen the legislation basis of census, in March 2008 the new Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Population and Housing Census» has been adopted, which defined that population census is conducted in our country once in decade in terms timed for the next world population censuses round. United Nations General Assembly defined a year 2010 as a term of next round.

Methodological base of the Census was developed by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the international rules and standards, expertised by the corresponding international organizations (UNFPA, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States) and was highly valued.

For the first time in our country, census documentation (census questionnaires) was approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as a main user of statistical information about census.

### **Program of Population and Housing Census of 2009**

3 forms of census questionnaires (enumeration form) were used during the conduction of Population and Housing Census of 2009:

- Form 1 “Census questionnaire – List of residents”;
- Form 2 “Census questionnaire – Population”;
- Form 3 “Census questionnaire – Housing”.

Census questionnaires were filled in Kyrgyz or Russian languages by desire of respondent.

Information about only one respondent was entered into the Form 2 “Census questionnaire – Population”.

### **Enumeration method**

During the Census 2009, the method of interviewing population was used, similar to the previous Population Census.

The data was entered to the census questionnaires “List of residents” and “Population” irrespectively on availability of registration and its type (permanent or temporary), as well as rights on a housing area in this or other premise without providing any documents.

As a rule, settlement, house, apartment, dormitory, etc. where the interviewed person spent a large part of his time are considered as the permanent place of residence. All persons lived permanently (usually) including those persons who were temporarily absent at the moment of census, as well as persons who resided temporarily in the premise but permanently (usually) lived in other place were enumerated in each premise. In order to cover completely the population of the country, during the Population and Housing Census, stationary enumeration posts (open place in institutions and big markets) were organized in Bishkek and Osh cities. In these places, any adult person could come and give necessary information about him/herself and members of his/her household.

### **Enumeration period**

The Population and Housing Census was conducted over the period from March 24 to April 2, 2009 simultaneously on the whole territory of the country and as of March 24, 2009, 00 o'clock defined as a “moment of population enumeration”. At the moment of population enumeration it was made records which reflected actual situation, though census questionnaires filled in during 10 days. The need of such moment is related to certain changes in number of population and demographic characteristics of the population due to birth, death, marriage, changing place of residence, etc.

## **Categories of enumerated population**

According to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on “Population and Housing Census” and methodological regulations the data was entered to the enumeration documentation on the basis of information provided by population verbally or in written without documentary confirmation upon the place of actual residence, irrespectively on availability of registration and its type, as well as the right on housing.

According to methodological regulations, the persons staying outside of their permanent residence during the census, were enumerated both at the place of their permanent residence with a note about temporary absence, and at the place of temporary residence with the note about temporary residence.

P&H Census gives answer the question “What was the number of population of the Kyrgyz Republic at the moment of census?”:

- citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic permanently living on the territory of the country including temporarily absent persons, with obligatory indication of period and reason of their absence;

- persons without citizenship and foreigners (students, labour migrants, etc.) who permanently or temporarily residing on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic (excluding foreigners working in a missions/agencies of foreign states in the Kyrgyz Republic, international organizations and members of their households living with them).

### **The order of enumeration of separate categories of citizens:**

- persons moved abroad temporarily by cause of work, official travel, study, visit of relatives and friends, for holidays, etc. were enumerated at the place of their permanent residence in the Kyrgyz Republic with a note about temporary absence, irrespectively on a period of leaving at the moment of census;

- persons permanently living in the given premise and moved outside the Kyrgyz Republic for 1 year and more, but planning to return later on, were enumerated at the place of their permanent

residence in the Kyrgyz Republic with a note about temporary absence;

- students of higher professional educational institutions, colleges, vocational schools came for a study from other settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic, were enumerated at the place of their study, but not in households of their parents;

- military servants of term duty (excluding those who were called up for training and special period) living in the closed territories (in barracks), were enumerated at the place of military command location. Military servants living outside of closed territory, were enumerated according to general rules;

- imprisoned persons were enumerated at the place of penal institution location, but not at home;

- citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic working abroad in diplomatic, trade and other representations of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as members of their households living with them, were enumerated by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the census questionnaires for them were not filled in at the place of their permanent residence in the Kyrgyz Republic;

- persons temporarily staying in hospitals, sanatoria, hotels and other institutions were enumerated with a note about temporary residence, as well as persons permanently resided in them without other place of residence;

- foreigners permanently living in the Kyrgyz Republic (i.e. persons with citizenship of other state only) and persons without citizenship were enumerated at the place of their residence according to general rules. Foreigners and persons without citizenship arrived in the Kyrgyz Republic for permanent residence and but still without residence permits were enumerated according to general rules;

- persons without permanent residence were enumerated at the place of their actual location (for example: homeless persons, persons moving from one place of residence to another);

- persons temporarily staying on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic and permanently residing abroad and came to the Kyrgyz Republic for a work, study or other purposes were enumerated as well;

- foreigners working in diplomatic, consular, trade, other foreign representations, international organizations and members of their families, foreign military servants, as well as foreign correspondents staying on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic as of March 24, 2009, 00 hours were not enumerated.

### **Check activities**

In order to enumerate comprehensively, except occasions of omissions or double records of some persons, check activities were implemented during the Census and later on. “Notifications” were filled in for those persons who were at the moment of census in the enumerated household but had other permanent residence (where nobody gave information for census staff). These “Notifications” were forwarded to the address of their permanent residence for checking. To avoid double enumeration there were issued notifications about being enumerated for persons moving during census and for persons having more than one place of residence.

To check coverage completeness and correct data entry in census questionnaire, there was immediately undertaken selective control visit right after finalization of census at enumeration areas during three days from (3 to 5 April 2009). Control visits were made to every tenth household (10%) among all the enumeration areas across the country, when persons missed during P&H Census and revealed during control visits were entered to census questionnaire, while those mistakenly enumerated – were excluded from them.

## VI. Conventional signs and abbreviations

### 1. Conventional signs:

**0,0** – Negligible or insignificant value

**"-"** – Data is not available

### 2. Abbreviations:

<b>t.</b>	- town
<b>sut.</b>	- settlement of urban type
<b>RC</b>	- Rayon Center
<b>v.</b>	- rural settlement (village)
<b>NatStatCom KR</b>	- National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>UN</b>	- United Nations
<b>UNFPA</b>	- United Nations Population Fund
<b>CIS</b>	- Commonwealth of Independent States
<b>DFID</b>	- UK Department for International Development
<b>SC SOATE</b>	- State Classification of the System of Designation of Objects of Administrative - Territorial and Territorial Units of the Kyrgyz Republic (SOATE)

### Explanations:

**Urban Kenesh (urban municipality)** - urban municipality including data of corresponding town and subordinated to it settlements of urban type or rural settlements.

**Aiyl okrug** - administrative and territorial unit consists of one or several villages where local community executes local government according to the Constitution and Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic

*Insignificant deviations of totals from the sum of components in tables are explained by rounding of data.*

**Main social and demographic characteristics of population and  
number of housing units**

**Book 1**

**Responsible for the publication:**

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