



# GENDER SNAPSHOT

## Women's economic activity: What is the situation in Kyrgyzstan?



A gender analysis of the labour market in recent years shows a **steady downward trend in women's employment** and labour force participation rates, which exacerbates gender inequality. In Kyrgyzstan, the female employment rate does not exceed **42.4%**.

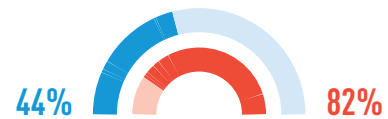
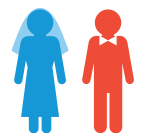
Women's employment rate is

**1.7** times lower than that of men

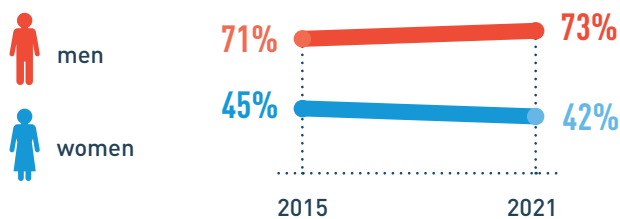


The employment rate of married women is almost

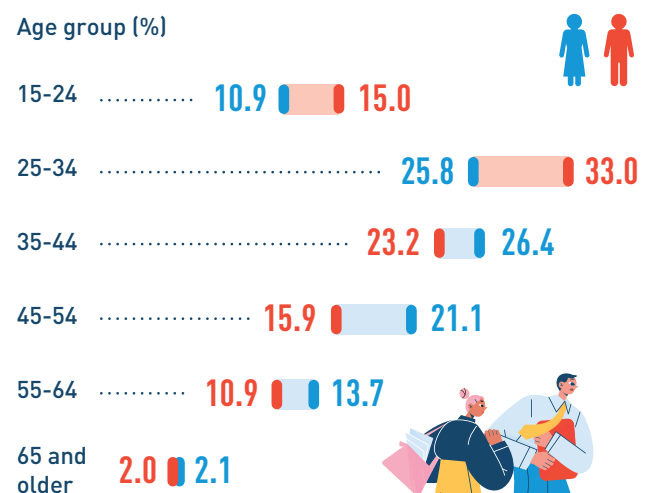
**2** times lower than the employment rate of married men



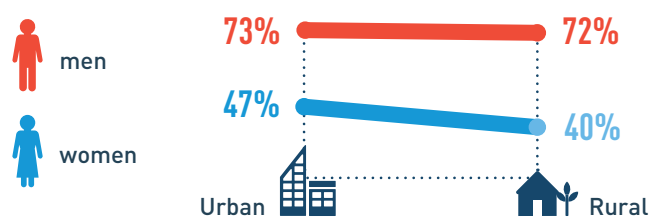
Between 2015 and 2021, women's rate of employment decreased while men's increased



The largest gender employment gap is in the 25-34 age group, 2021



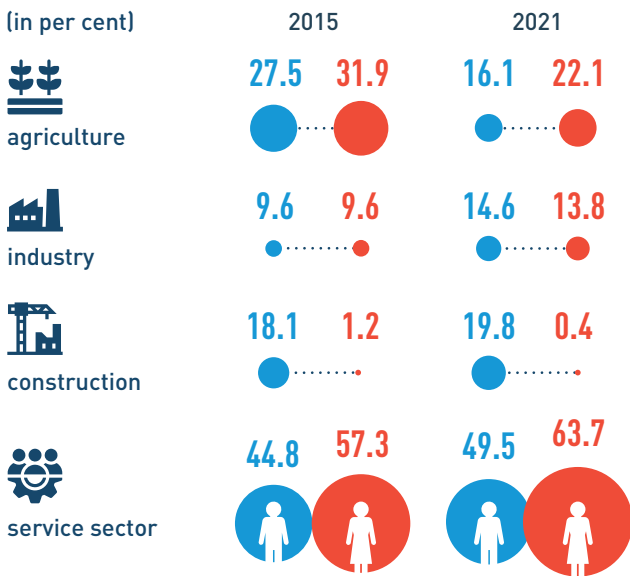
In 2021, women's employment rate was higher in urban than in rural areas, but the same for men in rural and urban areas



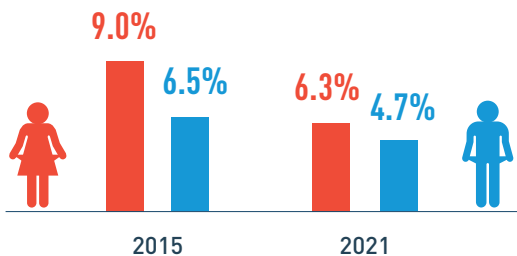
Since 2015, women's share of employment in agriculture has decreased almost



Most people are employed in the service sector, women even more so than men. Women also dominate in agriculture while more men work in construction



Female unemployment rate is 1.3 times higher than the male unemployment rate

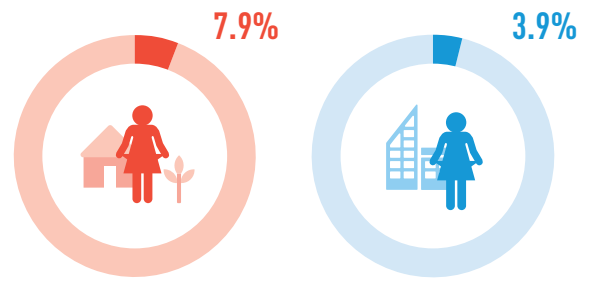


The data in all graphs refer to the year 2021.

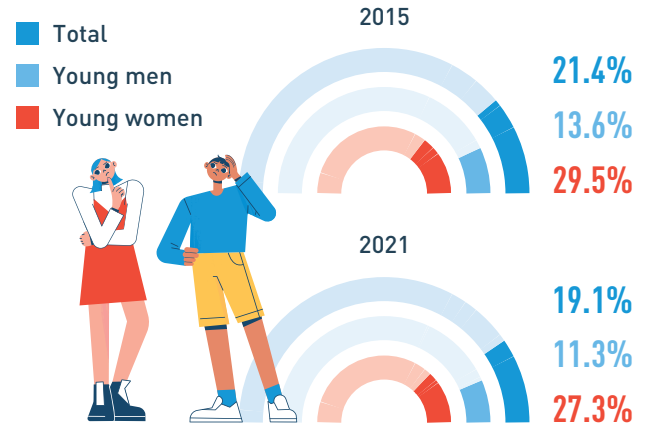
**Sources:**

- National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (NSC KR) and UN Women Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia. 2022. "Sustainable Development Goals and Gender in the Kyrgyz Republic".
- NSC KR. 2022. "Women and men of the Kyrgyz Republic".

Unemployment rate of rural women is 2 times higher than that of urban women

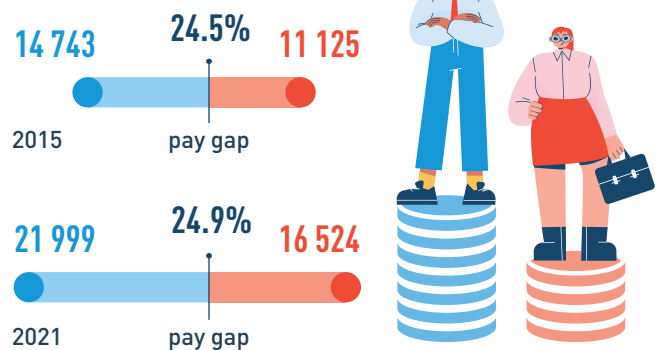


One in five young people between the ages of 15 and 24 do not work or study. This rate is 2.4 times higher for young women than young men



The average salary of women is 75.1% of the average salary of men

In Kyrgyzstani Som (KGS)



**More information:**

- <http://www.stat.kg/ru/>
- <https://eca.unwomen.org/ru/digital-library/publications>

