

**YOUTH WELL-BEING AND DEVELOPMENT INDEX
IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

2022

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METHODOLOGY

In 2017, the first systematic measurement of the complex state of youth was carried out in Kyrgyzstan, which was based on international tools for determining the Global Development Index and the Youth Wellbeing Index, adapted to the conditions of Kyrgyzstan. Indexing methodology "Youth Well-Being and Development Index" was calculated taking into account 94 sub-indicators and indicators combined into 8 indices of well-being and development of the country's youth in terms of such indicators as: civic participation; economic opportunities; education and science; culture; health; family; ICT; youth safety and security.

In 2022, the methodology for calculating the YWBDI was significantly improved by a group of experts by including a number of additional sub-indicators and indicators in the index. Each area has been structured and now includes five sections - 1) Global and International Indices; 2) Opportunities for youth; 3) Needs and needs of youth; 4) Mechanisms for the implementation of the youth agenda; 5) Youth satisfaction.

YWBDI is an analytical complex indicator of the dynamics of changes in the situation of young people in the Kyrgyz Republic, considered through:

- development - as a process of irreversible quantitative and qualitative changes according to established criteria;
- well-being - as a social, physiological, psychological and material condition of young people.

Purpose of YWBDI- determination of the main directions for the development of youth policy and improving the quality of decisions made at the national and local levels regarding the youth of the Kyrgyz Republic.

YWBDI is calculated based on 2 measurement methods:

1. Subjective data - a survey of young people in the Kyrgyz Republic aged 14 to 28 years, according to a standard representative sample, with a sampling error of 5-7 percent, while the weights are evenly distributed. The sample was based on the following key factors: territorial, age, gender, ethnicity, type of residence. The total number of questions asked was -1640 people.
2. Objective data - the study of statistical and other data available in statistical bodies, authorized state bodies, studies and reports.

Given that some indicators require not only quantitative but also qualitative measurement, it was decided to additionally include the FGD tool in the methodology, which makes it possible to more objectively assess the condition of young people according to one or another indicator.

The next improvement in the methodology for calculating the YWBDI is the introduction of another area - "Ecology". Recognizing the importance of studying environmental risks that can lead to negative consequences, the report includes environmental aspects, their impact on the behavior of young people and the reaction of the authorities. In addition, a review of open sources of information indicates a significant increase in youth discussions on environmental topics.

Thus, the real YWBDI includes the measurement of nine areas:

1. Civic Participation
2. Economic Dimension

3. Education
4. culture
5. Health
6. ICT
7. Safety
8. Family
9. Ecology

In calculating this index, equal weights were used for each of the spheres.

The results of the YWBDI can be used to assess the state of the above areas, both individually and as a whole, taking into account the responsibility of all interested parties.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS FOR NINE BLOCKS AND INDICATORS

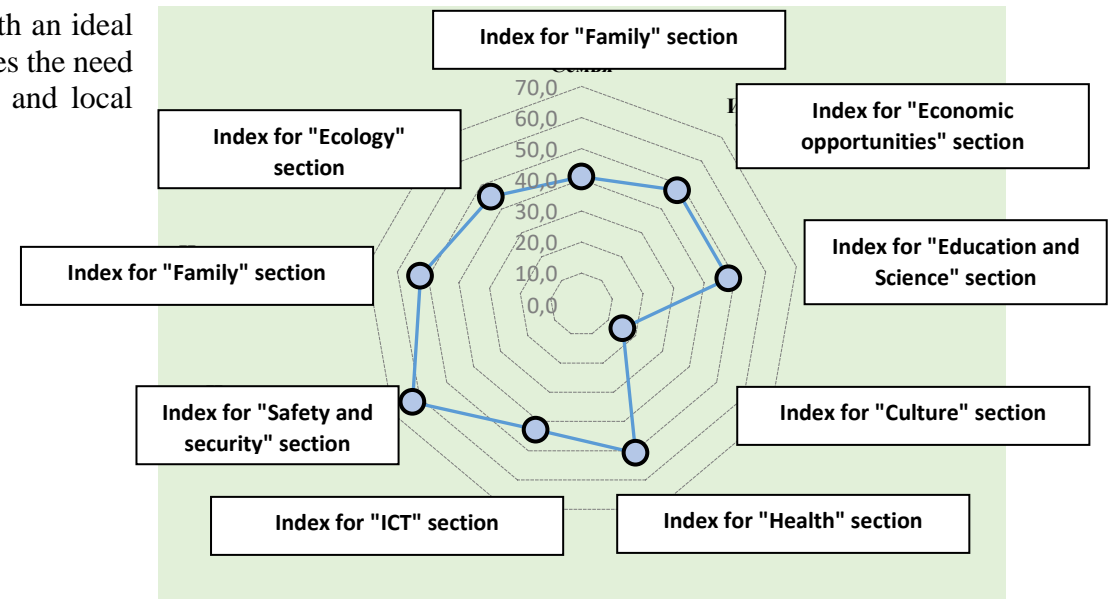
OVERALL YWBDI RESULTS

According to the rating scale, the YWBDI value in 2022 was 0.45 (with an ideal value of 1). These values are at a level below the average, which indicates the need to improve the quality of decisions related to youth made by central and local executive authorities.

- Low value: 0-0.494
- Mean: > 0.494-0.607
- High value: > 0.607 - 0.671
- Pretty high value: > 0.671-0.810
- Very high value: > 0.811-1

Values by spheres:

1. Civic participation - 0.41
2. Economic opportunities - 0.48
3. Education and science - 0.47
4. Culture - 0.15
5. Health - 0.51
6. ICT - 0.43
7. Safety and security - 0.63
8. Family - 0.53
9. Ecology - 0.45



According to the results of the YWBDI 2022, the most prosperous areas were "Safety and security" (0.63) and "Health" (0.51). A high degree of concern should be caused by the state of the sphere - "Culture" (0.15).

Given that the methodology for calculating the integral index has undergone fundamental changes, not all sub-indicators and indicators are subject to comparison. The table below provides a list of indicators that were used both in the 2017 and 2022 measurements, respectively, their values can be compared. At the same time, it should be noted that the values for 2022 according to the old and new methods may differ due to the difference in measurement approaches.

| Indicator | Values in 2017 | Values in 2022 | Change | Value 2022 (new methodology) |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------|------------------------------|
| Civic Participation | | | | |
| The number of respondents showing interest in the socio-political life of the country, to the total number of respondents (14–28 years old) | 31.5 | 39.2 | +7.7 | 74.5 |
| The number of respondents who noted their willingness to sacrifice something personal for the sake of the country | 36.7 | 45.4 | +8.7 | 45.4 |
| The number of respondents who participated in the elections (as a voter, observer, candidate), to the total number of respondents (18-28 years old) | 46.4 | 31.3 | -15.1 | 50.5 |
| The number of respondents who participated in volunteer work in communities, to the total number of respondents (14-28 years old) | 12.0 | 33.0 | +21.0 | 33.0 |
| The number of respondents who noted satisfaction with the socio-political situation | 60.5 | 43.0 | -17.5 | 43.0 |
| Index of public confidence - "Assessment of the activities of state executive authorities and local governments" (State Agency for Youth, Physical Culture and Sports under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic) | 46.9 | 34.0 | -12.9 | 42.7 |
| Economic Dimension | | | | |
| GDP per capita | 13.6 | 12.0 | -1.6 | 3.1 |
| Global Competitiveness Index | 20.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 38.0 |
| Number of respondents whose food expenses are up to 30% of their total income | 46.0 | 70.2 | +24.2 | 70.2 |
| The level of permanent economic employment of the population | 81.0 | 61.4 | -19.6 | 41.7 |
| Ease of employment | 14.0 | 15.5 | +1.5 | 15.5 |
| Percentage of young people ready to start their own business | 25.0 | 27.2 | +2.2 | 21.5 |
| Percentage of young people who have the opportunity to purchase their own housing | 9.0 | 7.9 | -2.1 | 7.9 |
| Satisfaction with financial situation | 62.5 | 24.4 | -38.1 | 43.2 |
| Education | | | | |
| Education level index | 76.2 | 69.3 | -6.9 | 69.3 |
| Percentage of young people who have the opportunity to continue their education | 47.3 | 66.7 | +19.4 | 66.7 |
| The number of students in the system of secondary vocational education to the total number of young people (18–22 years old) | 11.6 | 14.0 | +2.4 | 14.0 |
| The number of students in the system of higher professional education to the total number of young people (18–22 years old) | 22.5 | 32.9 | +10.4 | 32.9 |
| Share of young people for whom it is important to gain knowledge | 76.8 | 86.6 | +9.8 | 86.6 |
| Share of spending on education in public spending | 18.2 | 23.3 | +5.1 | 23.3 |
| Share of young people who are satisfied with the quality of education | 71.5 | 45.7 | -25.8 | 45.7 |
| culture | | | | |
| Needs of cultural pastime | 16.0 | 29.3 | +13.3 | 14.8 |
| Public spending on culture | 1.6 | 1.5 | -0.1 | 1.5 |
| Health | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|------|------|-------|------|
| Access to clean drinking water | 89.9 | 94.1 | +4.2 | 94.1 |
| Proportion of the young population leading an active and healthy lifestyle | 36.2 | 24.4 | -11.8 | 24.4 |
| Level of accessibility of health facilities and services for young people | 41.7 | 35.4 | -6.3 | 17.7 |
| Satisfaction with your health | 85.1 | 54.2 | -30.9 | 54.2 |
| ICT | | | | |
| Answers “quite affordable” or “affordable” to the question about the cost of communication services | 62.1 | 74.4 | +12.3 | 74.4 |
| “Mostly yes” answers to the question about the provision of ICT skills by the educational institution | 29.9 | 59.3 | +29.4 | 59.3 |
| Satisfaction with the state of ICT in Kyrgyzstan | 65.5 | 56.2 | -9.3 | 56.2 |
| Safety and security | | | | |
| A negative answer to the question, someone from friends, peers, relatives, colleagues or classmates (classmates) whom you know personally has been a victim of physical, psychological and sexual violence | 5.9 | 15.3 | +9.4 | 84.7 |
| Satisfaction with the state of security | 85 | 47.5 | -37.5 | 47.5 |
| Family | | | | |
| Family resilience index | 84.0 | 96.7 | +12.7 | 76.4 |

1. CIVIL PARTICIPATION (PUBLIC AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)

The general sub-index of the “Civil Participation” sphere was 0.41, which refers to low indicators and is characterized as “below satisfactory”. In 2017, the youth civic participation index was 0.51 and was recognized as “satisfactory”.

Five components - sections - were used to measure and describe the scope of civic participation and socio-political activity:

1. Needs and requirements for civic participation and social and political activity.
2. Access and opportunities for civic participation and social and political activity.
3. Mechanisms for the implementation of civic participation and social and political activities.
4. Satisfaction of young people with the implementation of their civic participation and social and political activities.
5. Positions of Kyrgyzstan in global and international ratings related to the sphere of civic participation and social and political activity.

| Section | Indicator | Scale | Values in 2022 | Section average |
|---|--|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| Global and International Indices | Youth Progress Index | %, 0-100 | 66.2 | 41.8 |
| | Democracy index (best index minus worst, ratio of KR to best result in %) | %, 0-100 | 35.0 | |
| | Rule of law index (best index minus worst, ratio of KR to best result in %) | %, 0-100 | 31.8 | |
| | Population confidence index | %, 0-100 | 34.0 | |
| Possibilities | Percentage of respondents who are members of political parties and movements out of the total number of respondents | %, 0-100 | 3.6 | 37.5 |
| | Percentage of respondents who believe that young people play a positive role in the life of Kyrgyzstan (1. Takes an active part in the public and political life of the country; 2. Seeks to work in state authorities and local self-government) of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 45.5 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who believe that "The development of the country is possible in providing more freedom and initiative to people" | %, 0-100 | 23.2 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who believe that "There may be problems and shortcomings in a democratic system, but it is the best form of government available" of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 18.6 | |
| | The percentage of respondents who believe that "In the name of the interests of society and the state, it is possible to restrict some rights and freedoms of the individual" and "The rights and freedoms of the individual are the main thing for a person, they cannot be limited even for the benefit of the entire state and society" of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 46.2 | |
| | The percentage of respondents who do not consider the actual problem - "Inability to realize oneself" of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 87.6 | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------|------|-------------|
| Needs/Necessities | The percentage of respondents who are interested in the socio-political life of the Kyrgyz Republic from the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 74.5 | 31.6 |
| | The percentage of respondents who consider "freedom of speech, religion, place of residence" the most important value of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 8.4 | |
| | The percentage of respondents who consider "personal freedom, independence, an active life position" the most important value of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 9.3 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who consider "the ability to benefit other people" the most important value of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 6.2 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who wanted to, but could not, for various reasons, take part in elections out of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 14.1 | |
| | The percentage of respondents who acted as initiators and organizers of social and political actions from the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 6.4 | |
| | The average percentage of respondents who believe that the state should support youth and their initiatives with resources, and put into practice state projects and programs from the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 22.3 | |
| | The percentage of respondents who indicated their willingness to sacrifice something personal for the sake of the country out of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 45.4 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who believe that "By all means, Kyrgyzstan must remain a sovereign state" of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 60.2 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who consider "Citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic" as their main identity out of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 69.7 | |
| | The percentage of respondents who choose as a priority the country where they want to live - "democratic country" of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 54.7 | |
| | The percentage of respondents who choose as a priority the country where they want to live - "secular country" of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 8.5 | |
| Implementation mechanisms | The percentage of respondents who do not feel restricted in expressing their opinion out of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 66.1 | 47.7 |
| | Percentage of respondents who participated in elections (as a voter, observer, candidate) out of the number of respondents who have reached the age of 18. | %, 0-100 | 50.5 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who participated in the last elections (JK KR) of the number of respondents who indicated that they took part in the elections. | %, 0-100 | 52.5 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who would like to take part in the elections, but due to circumstances could not from the number of respondents over the age of 18 years. | %, 0-100 | 22.3 | |
| | Average percentage of respondents who participated in public hearings out of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 21.4 | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|----------|------|-------------|
| | Percentage of respondents with volunteering experience out of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 33.0 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who do not consider the current problem - "Lack of attention to youth by the state" of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 80.1 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who are aware of the legal liability for prohibited actions in the online environment (calls for extremism, distribution of prohibited content (pornography) and fakes from the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 55.6 | |
| Satisfaction/Wellbeing | Percentage of respondents who fundamentally do not participate in elections (reverse) of the number of respondents who have reached the age of 18 years. | %, 0-100 | 93.9 | 46.5 |
| | The percentage of respondents who believe that the elections in the Kyrgyz Republic are fair and fair from the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 16.5 | |
| | The percentage of respondents who had to participate in social and political actions - rallies and demonstrations, hunger strikes (Reverse) of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 77.2 | |
| | The percentage of respondents who are satisfied with the current situation and do not need changes from the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 5.1 | |
| | The percentage of respondents who plan to live and work in the Kyrgyz Republic (link their future with the Kyrgyz Republic) of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 51.5 | |
| | The percentage of respondents who are satisfied with the level of legal protection as a citizen of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 59.0 | |
| | The percentage of respondents who are now satisfied with their participation in the public life of the country as a whole out of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 43.0 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who are satisfied with participation in the public life of the country as a whole 3 years ago of the total number of respondents. | %, 0-100 | 29.2 | |
| | Index of confidence in the Ministry of Culture and Youth Affairs | %, 0-100 | 42.7 | |
| | Index of confidence in the Ministry of Justice | %, 0-100 | 29.2 | |
| Index for the section "Civic participation" | | | | 41.0 |

As we see from the results of the study, in recent years there has been a decrease in the civic and socio-political participation of young people both in Kyrgyzstan and in the world. But at the same time, civic and political participation takes on a wide variety of forms. There is a tendency to develop non-traditional formats of participation, such as participation in political demonstrations, protests and marches, as well as online activism - signing petitions, writing articles or blogging on political topics, as well as popularizing and distributing such materials on social networks. At the same time, the pandemic and emergencies (military conflicts in the country (KR-TJ) and external ones (clashes in KZ, the war in Ukraine, tragic incidents (Dacha-Su)) gave a great impetus to the growth of volunteering and volunteering among young people.

If earlier the issues that caused concern among young people encouraged young people to act in the form of voting for certain candidates, or joining political associations, today they are more inclined to solve such issues by organizing and participating in various actions, protests and demonstrations, and also through social media activity, charity events or community volunteer work.

It is worth noting that the low value of the index was especially strongly affected by the low indicator of section 1.1., which determines the needs and requirements, the desire of young people to participate in socio-political processes and civic activities. The overall figure for this section is 31.6%.

This is due to many factors, but one of the key ones is that many young people are deeply disappointed with political processes, dishonest methods of struggle and corruption during election campaigns, conflicts and strife in the country. Among other things, there is a lack of civic education, during surveys and focus group discussions, there were many young people who cannot navigate the state-political structure, do not understand why it is important to participate in socio-political processes, how regulatory legal acts can be reflected on their rights and opportunities. Young people do not know how the system of government in the country is built and in what processes they can participate, exert influence in order to promote their interests and solve problems in their community, using their potential,

Building a priority, on the question of what country they would like to live in, for many respondents it turned out to be the most important "to live in a democratic country" - 54.7%. At the same time, many of the respondents do not understand some terms related to the state structure, civil and political processes, for example, such as "secular state and country". And in this regard, they choose the most familiar words and terms, such as "democratic political regime, state and country."

| Question | Value, % | |
|--|----------|------------|
| | Secular | Democratic |
| In which country would you like to live. | 8.5 | 54.7 |

Respondents noted that in educational institutions, especially at school, due attention is not paid to subjects that are aimed at the formation of civic identity and civic competencies.

Everything leads to the fact that they do not use the existing opportunities and access to the exercise of their civil and socio-political rights. Accordingly, the indicator for section 1.2 "Access and opportunities for civic participation and social and political activity" is also below the average - 37.5%.

Section "Needs and requirements for civic participation and social and political activity."

This section includes 12 indicators.

The share of young people who noted that they are interested in social and political life in the Kyrgyz Republic increased from 31.5% to 74.5%. But at the same time, other studies show that more than half of young people (53%) are not interested in politics at

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|--|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| The share of respondents who are interested in the socio-political life of the Kyrgyz Republic out of the total number of respondents. | 31.5 | 74.5 |

all, while more of them are girls and young women, representatives of urban youth and Russian nationality.¹

Less than 10% consider personal freedom, freedom of religion, place of residence, independence and active citizenship as the most important values. Most of these people are girls and young women (63%).

69.7% of young people consider "Citizen of Kyrgyzstan" as their main identity.

54.7% want to live in a democratic country. 60.2% of young people think that "By all means, Kyrgyzstan must remain a sovereign state."

| If we talk about your identity, who do you feel more like? | Value, % | |
|--|----------|---------|
| | wives | husband |
| Citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic | 71.0 | 68.1 |

Another very important feature of youth civic and socio-political participation is focus and focus on specific issues. A sense of alienation, apathy and disillusionment with traditional decision-making processes and the political system, and a cynical attitude towards them, encourages many young citizens to direct their energies towards the particular issues or goals that are of paramount importance to them.

6.2% consider "the ability to benefit other people" as one of the most important values. 45.4% of young people are ready to sacrifice something personal for the sake of the country. They choose not to get involved in traditional political processes because they feel their voice is being ignored and they do not have the resources or competencies needed for political participation, or traditional formats of participation are not effective in bringing about real change.

22.3% believe that the state should support young people and their initiatives with resources, implement state projects and programs in practice.

Section "Access and Opportunities for Civic Participation and Social and Political Activities".

The section includes 6 indicators.

Representation of youth in political parties and movements is 3.6%. Among them, 55.9% are men, 44.1% are women. The index has doubled.

12.4% of respondents believe that "the inability to realize oneself" is one of the 3 most pressing problems. 58.3% of them are girls and young women.

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|--|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| Share of respondents who are members of political parties and movements out of the total number of respondents | 1.8 | 3.6 |

At the same time, the most vulnerable in self-realization are adolescents aged 14 to 17 and young people aged 18-21.

¹Report on the results of the research of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation "Youth of the Kyrgyz Republic: Lost in transformation? 2020/2021". Bishkek, 2022
<https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/bischkek/19184.pdf>

| What problems do you consider the most urgent at the present time? | Value, % | | | | Total |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | 14 - 17 years old | 18 - 21 years old | 22 - 25 years old | 26 - 28 years old | |
| Inability to realize oneself | 38.7 | 29.4 | 14.9 | 17.0 | 100 |

45.5% of young people believe that youth plays a positive role in the life of Kyrgyzstan. 23.2% believe that "The development of the country is possible in providing greater freedom and initiative to people."

Section "Mechanisms for the implementation of civic participation and social and political activities."

It includes 8 indicators. In this section, the best indicators are observed - 47.7% (average value). This suggests that the country has ways and mechanisms for the implementation of civic participation and socio-political activities of young people.

Half (50.5%) of the respondents took part in the last elections (elections of deputies of the Zhogorku Kenesh). But at the same time, in 2020-2021, there was a decrease in the participation of young people in electoral processes. For example, only 25.1% of young people out of the total number of young voters (18-30 years old) exercised their right to vote and took part in the early presidential elections and the referendum on the form of government of the country, held on January 10, 2021. Despite the fact that young people (28-29 years old) are one of the most significant groups of voters in terms of the number of voters - more than a quarter (27%) of the total number of voters.²

Statistics of participation of young people (18-30 years old) in the Parliamentary elections held on October 4, 2020³ was significantly higher - 44.2%.

Young people tend to focus their efforts on solving specific problems that are important to them, while resorting to alternative methods of civic participation. One of the ways to do this, they see, is to engage in volunteering and volunteer activities. A great rise in the volunteer movement was associated with the pandemic, young people were involved in providing support to vulnerable groups - they delivered food kits, medical equipment and medicines, and also helped medical workers.

According to the results of the survey, 33% of young people have experience in volunteering and voluntary work. This figure is 2.75 times higher than in 2017.

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|---|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| Share of respondents with volunteering experience out of the total number of respondents. | 12 | 33 |

²<https://tizme.gov.kg/>

³Data on youth participation in the Parliamentary Elections (28.11.2021) has not yet been made public.

Young people began to pay more attention to issues of local importance, the formation and distribution of local budgets. When asked if you had to participate in public hearings, 21.4% answered positively, while young people aged 26-28 are the most active, but schoolchildren and students also see the need to participate in solving problems of local communities.

| Have you ever participated in public hearings? | Value, % | | | | Total |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | 14 - 17 years old | 18 - 21 years old | 22 - 25 years old | 26 - 28 years old | |
| Yes | 15.4 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 28.2 | 100 |

Section "Satisfaction of young people with the implementation of their civic participation and social and political activities."

This section includes 8 parameters - indicators. The sub-index of the section is 46.5% (unsatisfactory).

One of the significant reasons for the low interest and participation of young people in electoral processes is due to the fact that only 16.5% of young people believe that "elections in the Kyrgyz Republic are fair and fair." 58.5% of those who believe that this is not the case are girls and young women.

Only 5.1% of young people are satisfied with the current situation and they believe that changes are not needed. 22.8% of them show their disagreement and dissatisfaction with the existing realities through participation in social and political actions - rallies and demonstrations, hunger strikes. 59% of respondents are satisfied with the level of legal protection as a citizen (41% are not satisfied). 43% of young people are satisfied with the level of their participation in the public life of the country.

Slightly more than half (51.5%) of young people plan to live and work in the Kyrgyz Republic (link their future with the Kyrgyz Republic).

The section also includes indicators of the Index of public confidence in the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy and in the Ministry of Justice. For 2020, it is 29.2% for the Ministry of Justice and 42.7% for the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy.

Section "Positions of Kyrgyzstan in global and international rankings related to the sphere of civic participation and socio-political activity"

This section includes the values of 4 global (international) indexes. The cumulative section average is 41.8%.

In the previous study, the section included the indicator of Kyrgyzstan in the framework of the Youth Development Index. Unfortunately, in 2021 Kyrgyzstan was not included in this study, out of 86 countries Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Russia were included in it⁴. In this regard, the value of the Youth Progress Index 2021 has been included in the current index.⁵

⁴<https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/pdf/2021/20211224.docx>

⁵<https://youthprogressindex.org/>

For a more complete picture, the data of the Democracy Index (the best index minus the worst, the ratio of the Kyrgyz Republic to the best result in%) - 35%, as well as the Rule of Law Index (the best index minus the worst, the ratio of the Kyrgyz Republic to the best result in%) - 31.8% and the Index of confidence of the population of Kyrgyzstan in the executive bodies - 34%.

The Democracy Index is a global study and the accompanying rating of the countries of the world in terms of the level of democracy of the British research center Economist Intelligence Unit.

The Rule of Law Index is a global study and accompanying ranking that measures the achievements of countries around the world in terms of providing them with a legal environment based on the universal principles of the rule of law.

"Index of public confidence" - a generalized indicator of the dynamics of changes in the mass moods of society, reflecting the attitude of the population to the activities of state executive bodies and municipal self-government bodies (mayor's offices of the cities of Bishkek and Osh, authorized representatives of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the regions and heads of local state administrations - akims of districts) .

2. ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

The general sub-index of the sphere "Economic Opportunities" was 0.48, which in general can be characterized as "below a satisfactory level". This is one of two areas that received positive dynamics compared to 2017. In 2017, the economic sub-index was 0.45.

The sphere of economic opportunities consists of five sections: the needs and necessities for economic activity, access to economic opportunities, implementation mechanisms, youth satisfaction with financial situation, global and international rankings.

The low value of the index was affected by the low performance of global and international indices. The rest of the sections are slightly above average.

| Section | Indicator | Scale | Values in 2022 | Section average in 2022 |
|---|---|--------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Global and International Indices | GDP per capita in the world ranking (the best index minus the worst, the ratio of the Kyrgyz Republic to the best result in %) | 0-100% | 3.1 | 20.6 |
| | Global Competitiveness Index (best index minus worst, ratio of QI to best result in %) | 0-100% | 38.0 | |
| Possibilities | Percentage of young people who did not register marriage due to lack of funds | 0-100% | 88.6 | 58.0 |
| | Percentage of young people who consider the problems of unemployment and employment to be the most pressing | 0-100% | 79.0 | |
| | Percentage of young people with no income in the last year | 0-100% | 40.4 | |
| | Proportion of young people dependent on relatives | 0-100% | 66.5 | |
| | Ease of employment | 0-100% | 15.5 | |
| Needs/Necessities | Percentage of young people with migration experience or their loved ones | 0-100% | 70.6 | 53.8 |
| | Share of respondents whose food expenses are up to 30% of their total income | 0-100% | 70.2 | |
| | Share of respondents whose development/education spending exceeds 50% | 0-100% | 13.5 | |
| | Percentage of young people interested in running their own business or household | 0-100% | 53.5 | |
| | Percentage of young people planning to purchase their own housing | 0-100% | 61.0 | |
| Implementation mechanisms | Percentage of young people who did not find their first job within a year or found it difficult to answer | 0-100% | 58.1 | 52.9 |
| | Percentage of young people who did not find their last job within a year or found it difficult to answer | 0-100% | 57.4 | |
| | Permanent economic employment rate | 0-100% | 41.7 | |
| | Share of respondents involved in business and entrepreneurship | 0-100% | 9.8 | |
| | Share of respondents ready to start their own business | 0-100% | 21.5 | |
| | The share of respondents who consider the lack of access to resources as the main problem of starting a business | 0-100% | 78.3 | |
| | The share of respondents who consider the complexity of business regulation procedures as the main problem of starting a business | 0-100% | 86.4 | |
| | The share of respondents who consider the lack of information and communications the main problem of starting a business | 0-100% | 88.2 | |
| | The share of respondents who believe that the state helps young entrepreneurs | 0-100% | 13.8 | |
| | The share of respondents who noted the economic reasons for the difficulty of obtaining mortgage loans | 0-100% | 73.7 | |
| Satisfaction/ | Percentage of divorces due to financial problems | 0-100% | 88.5 | 54.1 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--------|------|-------------|
| well-being | Share of young people who are satisfied with their financial situation | 0-100% | 61.7 | |
| | The share of young people with a difficult financial situation | 0-100% | 63.4 | |
| | The share of respondents who own their own housing | 0-100% | 7.9 | |
| | The share of respondents who indicated that they did not plan to return after leaving for migration | 0-100% | 86.7 | |
| | Satisfaction of young people with financial situation | 0-100% | 34.6 | |
| | Index of public confidence in the Ministry of Economic Development and Commerce | 0-100% | 27.0 | |
| Index for the section "Economic Opportunities" | | | | 47.9 |

Section "Global and International Indices»

The cumulative average for this section is 20.6%.

The section includes two indicators: GDP per capita and the Global Competitiveness Index. In the last report, this section included the indicators of the World Bank Group's Business Doing Index and the level of migration. Due to the fact that in 2021 the World Bank announced its decision to stop publishing the annual rating due to the emergence of information about violations committed in the preparation of previous reports, this indicator was not included in the National Index this year. In turn, data on migration were included in the sections " the needs and necessities " and "Satisfaction with financial situation".

Next, we will consider indicators for 2022 that characterize the general conditions for ensuring well-being and development.

GDP per capita

The level of economic development and economic growth rates of the Kyrgyz Republic remain low. GDP per capita was \$1,123 in 2021 and \$1,133 in 2016. Within the framework of this index, GDP per capita is considered as a classifier of the level of economic activity and the quality of life of the population. According to the updated classification of the World Bank⁶, the Kyrgyz Republic is in the group of countries with lower middle incomes along with Uzbekistan, while Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Belarus are in the group of countries with upper middle incomes (4046-12535 USD). The leaders in nominal per capita GDP in 2020 were Luxembourg, Switzerland, the Nordic countries: Norway, Ireland and Iceland, the Netherlands and Denmark, Sweden and Finland.

Among the main reasons for the decline in this indicator may be due to the accelerated spread of coronavirus in 2020 and the restrictions imposed because of it (the introduction of a state of emergency, restrictions on the activities of enterprises and the movement of people, the closure of educational institutions, borders, flights, shopping and entertainment facilities, stopping transport, the transition of employees to a remote work mode, the return of migrant workers, etc.). In this regard, the business activity of economic activity slowed down, which began to put pressure on the labor market, negatively affect the employment of the population and the material condition of households. Low economic growth also depends on inefficient government policy, corruption, and the lack of a targeted government policy. The Asian Development Bank report notes that the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic will slow down in 2022 and recover slightly in 2023, provided that external uncertainty does not drag on.

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|----------------|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| GDP per capita | 13.6 | 12.0 |

Global Competitiveness Index⁷

The World Economic Forum defines national competitiveness as the ability of a country and its institutions to generate sustained economic growth that is sustainable over the medium term. The authors of the study emphasize that countries with high indicators of national competitiveness, as a rule, provide a higher level of well-being for their citizens. At the end of 2019, in the ranking of the Global Competitiveness Index, Kyrgyzstan occupies 96th out of 141 countries with 54 points, having improved its performance compared to 2018 by one position (97th place and 53 points). The Kyrgyz Republic has the best indicators for the implementation of information technologies (65th place), macroeconomic stability (74th) and business dynamism (78th), and the worst - for innovation potential (129th), the volume of the domestic market (125th), the efficiency of the market for goods and services (115th) and the development of the financial system (118th). In the analyzed year, Singapore became the leader of the rating, the USA took the second place, Hong

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|------------------------------|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| Global Competitiveness Index | 20.0 | 20.0 |

⁶http://www.vavt-imef.ru/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Monitoring_54text4-1.pdf

⁷ https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

Kong - the third. Russia ranked 43rd (66.7 points), Kazakhstan - 55th (62.9), Armenia - 69th (61.3). Tajikistan lost two positions, taking 104th place with 52.4 points.

Section "Youth Opportunities for Economic Independence"

The section score is 58%, which is not a satisfactory indicator. The section assesses youth employment opportunities and income levels.

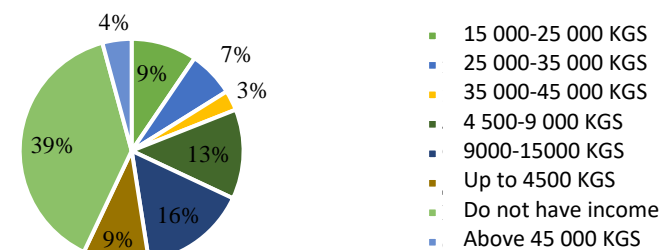
Average income level, employment after graduation

The coronavirus pandemic has had a negative impact on youth income and employment. Among the negative effects of the pandemic was the reduction in remittances from abroad, which included both payment for goods and transfers from labor migrants. Not only do remittances account for about 30% of the country's GDP, but they are also the main source of income for many households.

The financial component of the quality of employment among young people remains at a low level. According to the 2016 survey, the share of young people with an average income level exceeding the average subsistence level in the republic (4,794 soms in 2016) was 32%, in 2021 this share was 25.2% with a subsistence level of 6,268 soms. If we do not take into account the category of youth aged 14-17, which includes schoolchildren and students, 39% of young people aged 18-28 have no income, 16% have an income of 9,000-15,000 soms, 13% - from 4,500-9,000 soms.

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|----------------------|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| Average youth income | 32.0 | 25.2 |

Average monthly income of young people aged 18-28 over the past year



The number of employed young people aged 15-28 is 661.7 thousand (66.4% of the economically active population). An oversupply of labor creates a problem of unemployment among the young population. Thus, according to the survey, about 30% of respondents answered that they were able to find a job within a period of up to one year after their studies. When asked about job expectations, only 15.5% of those surveyed agreed that it would be easy or very easy to find a job, and 72.8% of young people consider unemployment to be the most pressing problem at the moment.

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|--|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| The level of permanent economic employment of the population | 81.0 | 61.4 |
| Ease of employment | 14.0 | 15.5 |

An increase in the population requires ensuring the demand for labor. Otherwise, this will lead to negative consequences: an increase in unemployment, an increase in poverty, inequality, a decrease in consumption, social tension, etc. The country has a disproportionately high level of unemployment among young people than in the whole population. The unemployment rate among young people aged 16-29 was 33.6%. The number of unemployed among young people aged 15-28 was about 80 thousand people in 2018 - of which the share of young people aged 15-17 was 4%, 18-23 years old - 53%, 24-28 years old - 43% . A high level of youth unemployment can be caused by low wages, a shortage of jobs in places of residence, a lack of professional knowledge and skills, and a lack of professional experience.

Section "Needs / Necessities"

The cumulative average for this section is 61.7%. The section evaluates the material well-being of young people in terms of their needs and necessities .

Percentage of young people with migration experience or their relatives

30% of the young people surveyed say that they or their family members have experience of labor migration. That is, remittances have a significant impact on the increase in demand for goods and services, and in general, thanks to remittances from migrants, living conditions in the country are noticeably improving, including for young people. However, a country's dependence on remittances can perpetuate the belief that there is no alternative to supporting themselves and their families other than migration.

Basic expenses

The main items of expenditure for young people are the cost of food and clothing. For 29.8% of the young people surveyed, food expenses account for more than 30% of their income, and for 25.4% of respondents, clothing expenses. At the same time, 13.5% of

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|---|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| Number of respondents whose food expenses are up to 30% of their total income | 46.0 | 70.2 |

of young people can direct more than 50% of their income to activities related to education and development. Compared to the previous measurement, the number of respondents whose food expenses accounted for up to 30% of their total income increased by 24%.

Percentage of young people interested in running their own business or household

Youth entrepreneurship is an important resource in the development of small and medium-sized businesses, as it is believed that young entrepreneurs are more receptive to innovation and risk-taking in business⁸. According to the survey, the majority of the young population (53.5%) demonstrates an interest in doing business. At the same time, young people do not explore the market in which they plan to open a business, therefore, they often suffer losses.⁹

Percentage of young people planning to purchase their own housing

Most of the respondents (61%) wish to purchase housing as a property. But due to the lack of sufficient financial resources, housing affordability remains low. The reasons for the low affordability of housing for young people are due to many factors, including high interest rates on mortgages due to the high cost of resources used by banks; a high level of required official income for borrowers, which leads to a decrease in access to loans for most citizens; the high cost of real estate housing in the primary and secondary markets due to the orientation of construction companies to maximize profits through the construction of “elite class” housing or construction on a “self-finishing” basis.

Section "Implementation Mechanisms"

The cumulative average of this section is 52.9%.

Willingness of young people to start their own business and purchase their own housing

Despite the desire and need of young people to run their own business or economy, most of the youth of Kyrgyzstan are not ready for this. The index measures the readiness of young people to start their own business as an indicator of the assessment of the favorable business environment. According to the survey, in 2022, 27.2% of young people

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|---|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| Percentage of young people ready to start their own business | 25.0 | 27.2 |
| Percentage of young people who have the opportunity to purchase their own housing | 9.0 | 7.9 |

showed their willingness to start their own business, while in 2017 this figure was 25%. Respondents noted the main problems of starting a business: lack of access to resources (78.3%), complexity of business regulation procedures (86.4%), lack of information and communications (88.2%). The vast majority of young people (86.2%) believe that the state does not help young entrepreneurs.

The share of young people who have the opportunity to purchase their own housing is small - 7.9%, in 2017 this figure was higher - 9%. This suggests that the affordability of housing is declining, especially among low-income individuals. The housing program of the Kyrgyz Republic "My Home" for

⁸"Youth Situation Analysis", Elnura Kazakbayeva (UNFPA)

⁹FGD results

2021-2026, adopted by the Government in July 2021, is aimed at providing citizens of the country with the opportunity to purchase affordable housing financed through long-term and low-cost mortgages.

Section "Satisfaction/Wellbeing"

The cumulative average for this section is 54.1%.

Satisfaction with financial situation

In 2022, overall satisfaction with the financial situation in Kyrgyzstan decreased by more than 2.5 times compared to 2017 data. If in 2017 62.5% of young people were satisfied with their financial situation, then in 2022 this figure was only 24.4%.

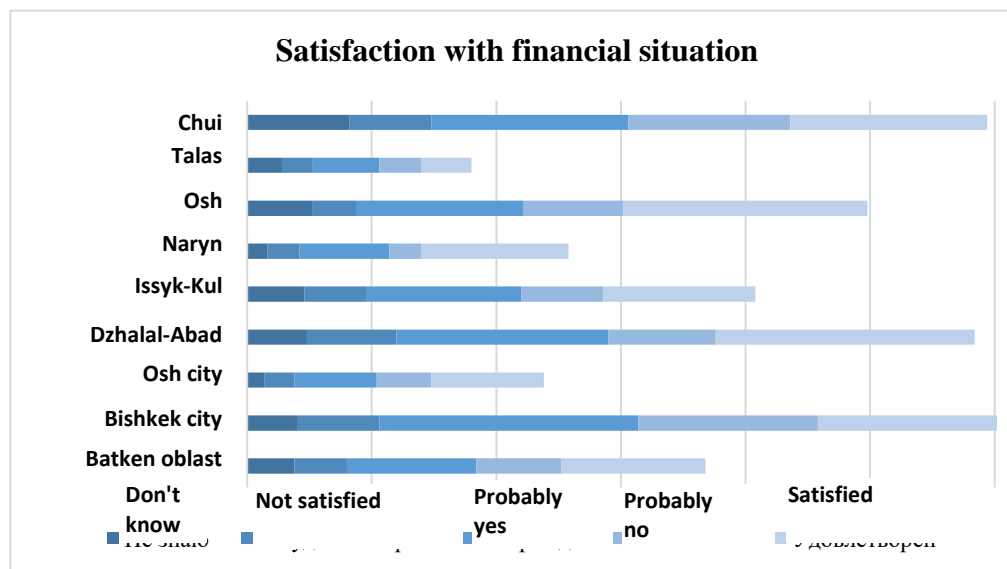
The level of satisfaction of young people with their financial situation varies depending on the area of residence. The share of young people satisfied with their financial situation was the highest in Naryn (73.6%) and Osh regions (66.3%), the most dissatisfied youth was in Chui (33%), Talas region (32.2%) and the city of Osh. Bishkek (32.2%).

At the same time, according to the results of calculating this indicator, in accordance with the new methodology, the share of young people who are satisfied with their financial situation in 2022 is 43.2%. Thus, the number of young people satisfied with their financial situation has decreased by almost 1.5 times.

It should also be noted the high proportion of divorces due to financial problems (88.5%) and the proportion of young people experiencing a difficult financial situation (63.4%). The problem is that their children may continue to bear a disproportionate burden of income poverty.

Migration

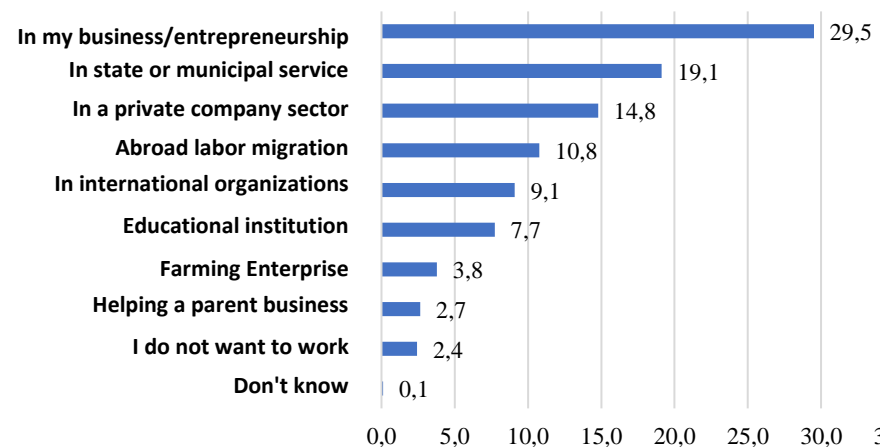
| Indicator | Value, % | |
|---|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| Satisfaction of young people with financial situation | 62.5 | 24.4 |



According to NSC data from 2014 to 2018. 19,273 people aged 15-34 (48.7% of the total number of emigrants) emigrated from the country as a whole, while only 7,546 young people immigrated (53.7% of all immigrants). Nearly a quarter of migrants are young people aged 14-28¹⁰. The actual scale of youth migration in Kyrgyzstan is significant and, accordingly, requires serious research and increased involvement of the public and responsible government agencies in the process of discussing this problem and its consequences.

Regarding the plans of young people, when asked where they would like to work, 10.5% see themselves abroad or in labor migration. The share of young people who noted that they do not plan to return after leaving for migration is 13.3%. Thus, migration processes in the country, on the one hand, are formed due to labor surplus, on the other hand, due to the degradation of the economy.

Where would you like to work?



Index of public confidence in the Ministry of Economic Development and Commerce

| | Population Confidence Index (Ministry of Economic Development and Commerce) | Index "Personal trust of a citizen in the state" | Index "Personal perception of the level of corruption in state executive bodies and local governments" | Index "Assessment of the activities of state executive bodies and local governments" |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| 2017 | 26.2 | 37.9 | 13.6 | 27.1 |
| 2021 | 27 | 35.5 | 17.8 | 26.9 |

The Ministry of Economic Development and Commerce has one of the lowest indicators in terms of the level of public confidence in the activities of state bodies and local governments. This aggregate index includes indicators of three indices: “Personal trust of a citizen in the state”, “Personal perception of the level of corruption in state executive bodies and local self-government bodies” and “Evaluation of the activities of state executive bodies and local self-government bodies”. In 2021, the average value of the population confidence index was 27%.

¹⁰https://www.vb.kg/doc/421492_nacstatkom:_chislennost_molodeji_v_kyrgyzstane_sokrashaetsia.html

3. EDUCATION

The general sub-index of the sphere "Education" amounted to 0.48, which in general can be characterized as "below a satisfactory level". Compared to 2017, when the indicator was 0.66, the index has deteriorated significantly.

When describing this area, indicators of opportunities in obtaining education, the need for education, implementation mechanisms (in obtaining education) and satisfaction with the education received were used. Some of these indicators are integrated into education indices, some are taken from national statistics, international statistics and survey data.

The field of education consists of five sections:

1. Global and international education indices.
2. Opportunities for education.
3. Needs/Necessities for education.
4. Implementation mechanisms in education
5. Satisfaction/Well-being with the education received.

Each section includes a set of related indicators. For example, in the section "Education Opportunities" there are indicators of access to preschool education, as well as indicators of enrollment in secondary and higher vocational education (from statistical data). The section "Needs/Necessities in education" contains the indicators "Number of respondents who plan to continue their education" and "Number of respondents for whom professionalism and self-realization are a value", obtained from the survey. The section "Implementation Mechanisms in Obtaining Education" contains indicators of public spending on education and indicators of the ratio of salaries of school teachers and teachers to GDP per capita. In the section "Satisfaction with the education received", the corresponding indicator was used (from the survey),

The value of the general education index was influenced by such indicators as: the proportion of young people for whom it is important to acquire knowledge (86.6%) the proportion of young people who plan to continue their education (75.3%), the availability of textbooks and the provision of students (73.5%).

The indicators of desire to work in the education system (7.7%), professionalism and realization as values (7.4%), and young people for whom scientists and scientists are an example (11.8%) turned out to be low.

| Section | Indicator | Values in 2022 | Section average in 2022 |
|---|---|----------------|-------------------------|
| Global and International Indices | Education level index (from HDI) (best index minus worst, ratio of QI to best result in %) | 69.3 | 60.4 |
| | Human capital index (WB) (best index minus worst, ratio of HR to best result in %) | 51.5 | |
| Possibilities | Percentage of young people who have the opportunity to continue their education | 66.7 | 32.0 |
| | Percentage of young people for whom scientists and scientists are an example | 11.8 | |
| | Percentage of young people who spend their free time studying and reading books | 21.0 | |
| | Proportion of young people willing to devote their free time to capacity building | 55.5 | |
| | The number of students in the system of secondary vocational education to the total number of young people (18–22 years old) | 14.0 | |
| | The number of students in the system of higher professional education to the total number of young people (18–22 years old) | 32.9 | |
| | Access to early childhood education | 22.0 | |
| Needs/Necessities | Proportion of young people planning to continue their education | 75.3 | 43.2 |
| | Share of young people for whom it is important to gain knowledge | 86.6 | |
| | Proportion of young people for whom deep knowledge is a reason to follow | 11.9 | |
| | Share of young people for whom professionalism and self-realization are a value | 7.4 | |
| | The share of foreign students studying in the Kyrgyz Republic to the total number of students | 35 | |
| Implementation mechanisms | Proportion of young people who consider the key problem currently associated with difficulties in obtaining education | 93.5 | 40.9 |
| | Percentage of youth using the Internet for educational purposes | 63.5 | |
| | The share of young people spending on education in the total structure of expenditures | 35 | |
| | Percentage of young people willing to work in the education system | 7.7 | |
| | Availability of textbooks and provision of students | 73.5 | |
| | The ratio of salaries of school teachers and teachers to GDP per capita | 16.7 | |
| | Share of patents (intellectual property rights) obtained by young people | 13.9 | |
| | Share of spending on education in public spending | 23.3 | |
| Satisfaction/Wellbeing | Proportion of young people who do not want to continue education due to poor quality or lack of personal or family motivation | 96.6 | 62.9 |
| | Percentage of young people for whom obtaining a formal diploma is important | 22.7 | |
| | Share of young people who consider the quality of education to be high | 46.4 | |
| | Share of young people who are satisfied with the quality of education | 45.7 | |
| | The share of young people who consider the quality of education as a key problem at present | 86.7 | |
| | Percentage of young people who are satisfied with their work and studies | 71.5 | |
| | The number of those who passed the ORT to the total number of graduates | 56.9 | |

| | | | |
|--|--|------|-------------|
| | Percentage of young people who are prevented from opening and starting their own business by problems in education | 83.0 | |
| | Proportion of young people who feel insecure and experience violence in educational settings | 88.0 | |
| | Index of confidence in the Ministry of Education and Science | 31.5 | |
| Index for the section "Education and Science" | | | 47.9 |

Global and International Indices¹¹

The Education Index is considered as one of the key indicators of social development and is used to calculate the Human Development Index.

In comparison with 2017, the corresponding index of Kyrgyzstan changed by -3.2 values and amounted to 73% (in accordance with the old calculation method) compared to 76.2%.

According to the human capital index, Kyrgyzstan has 0.6, which means that a child born today in the Kyrgyz Republic will grow up to be 60% more productive than it could be if he had a full education and good health. This is lower than the average for the Europe and Central Asia region, but higher than the average for lower-middle-income countries.

According to one measure of the Human Capital Index, students in the Kyrgyz Republic score 420 on a scale where 625 is advanced and 300 is minimal.

Section "Opportunities in getting education"

A significant indicator in the index is the ability of young people to continue their education 66.7%, while among those who cannot do this, the majority indicated the reasons for the lack of money to pay for education (18.9%) and the desire to work (15.4%).

The impact of covid-19 on the situation in education in the country

The education sector is one of the hardest hit by the pandemic.

The Kyrgyz Republic, like many other states, closed its borders, declared a state of emergency in areas where the epidemiological situation was particularly difficult, and introduced quarantine measures. The consequence of these measures is the closure of all 6,426 schools and pre-school institutions in the country, which affected more than 1.7 million children. The main problem was to ensure the availability of distance learning.

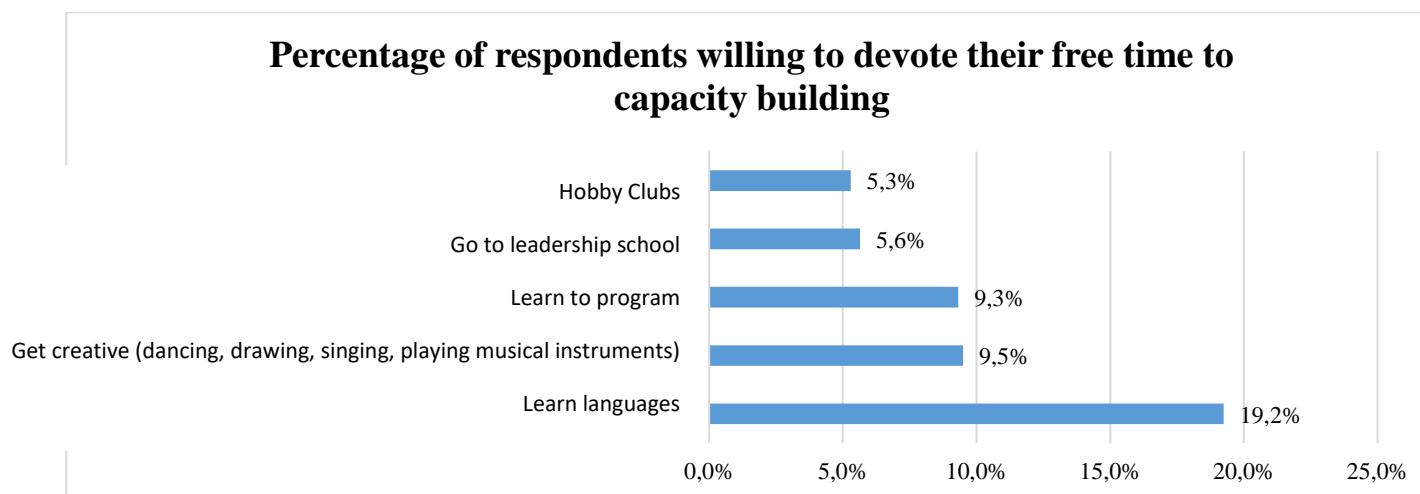
As a result, given that some national and international indicators were calculated and published during the pandemic, as well as the prolongation of the effects of the pandemic reflected in the responses of the respondents, it is necessary to take into account the impact of Covid-19 on some sub-indices of education.

¹¹https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/Annual%20progress%20report-2.pdf?fbclid=IwAR30HWT15By_ciAZtWFOmblmtiON96O2QIBS798mJLZ_CLcO-7-XMKh-G0

Due to low incomes, households allocate very little funds from the family budget for the education of young people, and there are practically no cheap external borrowings for education purposes from banking and non-banking institutions.¹² According to the survey, the share of expenditures on education is 35% in the total structure of expenditures.

It is noteworthy that 11.8% of girls than boys are going to continue their education, and among those who are not going to, boys are 7.8% more. At the same time, the opportunities for continuing education for both sexes are approximately the same - 63.1% - boys, 69.4% - girls.

Also, the average is the indicator of the desire to devote free time to increasing the potential of 55.5%. This indicator is composite.



The values of other indicators are low, which is reflected in the Educational Opportunities index itself, which is lower than the others in the section. Thus, the indicator of access to preschool education is 22%. According to a policy brief by the National Statistical Committee¹³ the reasons for the low enrollment are the small number of preschool organizations in rural areas, the decline in family incomes and the growth of direct costs of education. First of all, this affected children from low-income families and families living in rural areas. Due to poverty and the cost of preschool, many parents choose to skip preschool and enroll their children in primary school when they are 6 years old to reduce family costs, as primary education costs less than preschool.

¹²<https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-07/Situational%20analysis%20youth%20RU.pdf>

¹³Analysis of the effectiveness of the education system in the Kyrgyz Republic, Policy note, National Statistical Committee, 2020

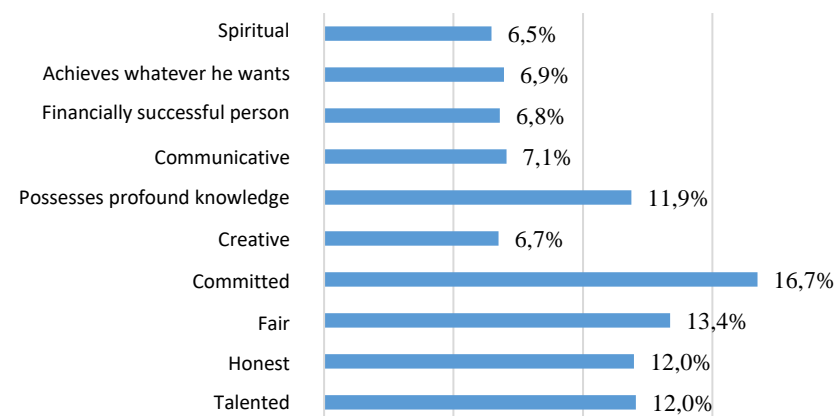
Section "Needs / Necessities in getting education"

Compared to the previous index, the rate of young people planning to continue their education has increased. So in 2017 it was 61.7%, in 2022 - 75.3%.

The highest in the section is the sub-index showing the share of young people for whom it is important to gain knowledge, which also increased by 9.8 points from 76.8% to 86.6%. However, it should be noted that, unlike the 2017 survey, respondents were not limited to choosing one option (either obtaining a document on education, or gaining knowledge). In this regard, obtaining a document on education is also important for 78.3%. Moreover, a variant of the answer appeared – networking/nepotism, which scored 65.3%.

One of the new indicators is the indicator of youth, for whom deep knowledge is a reason to follow. The value of 11.9% is low, however, when considered together with other answer options, it can be seen that the answers are distributed approximately equally.

For what reasons is the person/people a role model for you (no more than 3 options)



Section "Satisfaction / Well-Being in Education"

The index of public confidence is a generalized indicator of the dynamics of changes in the mass moods of society, reflecting the attitude of the population to the activities of state bodies. The confidence index has been collected and calculated since 2012 and consists of three sub-indices.

| | Population Confidence Index (Ministry of Education and Science) | Index "Personal trust of a citizen in the state" | Index "Personal perception of the level of corruption in state executive bodies and local governments" | Index "Assessment of the activities of state executive authorities and local self-government bodies" |
|-----------------|---|--|--|--|
| 2017 (2nd half) | 29 | 45.4 | 8.9 | 32.9 |
| 2021 (2nd half) | 31.5 | 45.3 | 17.3 | 31.2 |

In 2017 the average indicator of the index of public confidence was 30.7, and in 2022 - 34.

Section "Mechanisms for implementation in obtaining education

The rate of youth using the Internet for educational purposes is high at 62.9 and consists of those who always use the Internet and those who often use the Internet.

| How often do you use the Internet to access educational resources? | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Always | Rarely | Never | Rarely | Often |
| 30.1 | 7 | 10.5 | 18.9 | 33.4 |

Probably, the indicator was influenced by online learning. However, still 6.5% of students and 9.3% of those who combine work and study could not continue their education due to lack of access to the Internet, TV and computer¹⁴during a pandemic. It should be noted that the indicators of rural youth in online learning are lower than those of urban (85.4% of rural students versus 92% of urban ones, the same ratio remains among students and workers), despite the closure of the premises.¹⁵

The indicator of the desire to work in educational institutions is extremely low (7.7%), perhaps this is due to another indicator - the ratio of salaries of school teachers and teachers to GDP per capita (16.7%). For 2019, wages in education in Bishkek averaged 16,632 soms, in Osh - 14,807, and the lowest wage in Osh region - 10,265 soms. Due to the difference in wages, many workers and young people are moving to the capital, which leads to high unemployment in cities and a shortage of personnel in rural areas and the periphery, which also affects the level of preparation of students for higher education.¹⁶

According to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers dated March 30, 2022 No. 181 "On the conditions of remuneration of teachers and certain categories of employees in the education system", from April 1, 2022, the wages of education workers were increased.

¹⁴ http://www.donors.kg/images/docs/reports_and_studies/Report_on_the_results_of_a_survey_on_the_impact_of_COVID_19_on_youth_ru.pdf

¹⁵ Report on the results of a survey of the impact of COVID-19 on youth in Kyrgyzstan, <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/ru/52958-otchet-po-rezultatam-oprosa-vliyaniya-covid-19-na-molodezh-v-kyrgyzstane>

¹⁶ Analysis of the effectiveness of the education system in the Kyrgyz Republic, Policy note, National Statistical Committee, 2020

4. CULTURE

The overall culture sub-index is 0.15, which can generally be described as "very low". This is the lowest indicator among other areas of the index. Compared to the results of the index for 2017, the cultural sector worsened its performance by more than 2 times. In 2017, the overall sub-index was 0.36.

The "Culture" sphere consists of four sections: opportunities for cultural pastime, needs for cultural pastime, implementation mechanisms (in obtaining cultural leisure) and level of satisfaction. Each section includes a set of related indicators. The section "Opportunities for cultural pastime" includes indicators of access to cultural activities, including in the Internet, as well as an increase in cultural and leisure places over the analyzed period. The section "Needs for cultural pastimes" contains the corresponding indicator from the survey, as well as the proportion of young people who raise the issue of the lack of organized leisure. The section "Implementation Mechanisms" contains indicators of public spending on culture, the number of respondents visiting cultural sites and the share of GDP for the arts, entertainment and recreation. The fourth section "Satisfaction" includes the Index of Trust in the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic, "The number of graduates of colleges and universities in the creative direction", as well as the indicator "The number of certificates received for the right from the Kyrgyz patent in the creative direction". International indices related to the development of culture were not used in this section due to their absence, incomplete information or outdated data.

| Section | Indicator | Scale | Value in % | Section average |
|---------------------------|--|--------|------------|-----------------|
| | | | 2022 | 2022 |
| Possibilities | Opportunities for cultural activities | 0-100% | 1.8 | 33.1 |
| | Access to cultural activities | 0-100% | 62.1 | |
| | Access to cultural activities on the Internet | 0-100% | 67.5 | |
| | % increase in cultural and leisure places in the analyzed years | 0-100% | 1.0 | |
| Needs/Necessities | Needs of cultural pastime | 0-100% | 14.8 | 8.1 |
| | Percentage of young people who raise the issue of the lack of organized leisure as an urgent problem | 0-100% | 1.4 | |
| Implementation mechanisms | Share of GDP for arts, entertainment and recreation | 0-100% | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| | Number of respondents visiting cultural sites per 1000 people | 0-100% | 1.0 | |
| | Public spending on culture | 0-100% | 1.5 | |
| Satisfaction/Wellbeing | The number of graduates of colleges and universities in the creative field in the ratio of the total number of graduate students of the analyzed | 0-100% | 0.2 | 18.9 |
| | The number of received certificates for the right from the Kyrgyz patent in the creative direction | 0-100% | 13.9 | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------|------|-------------|
| | Index of confidence in the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic | 0-100% | 42.7 | |
| Index on the section "Culture" | | | | 15.3 |

Section "Opportunities"

The cumulative average for this section is 33.1%.

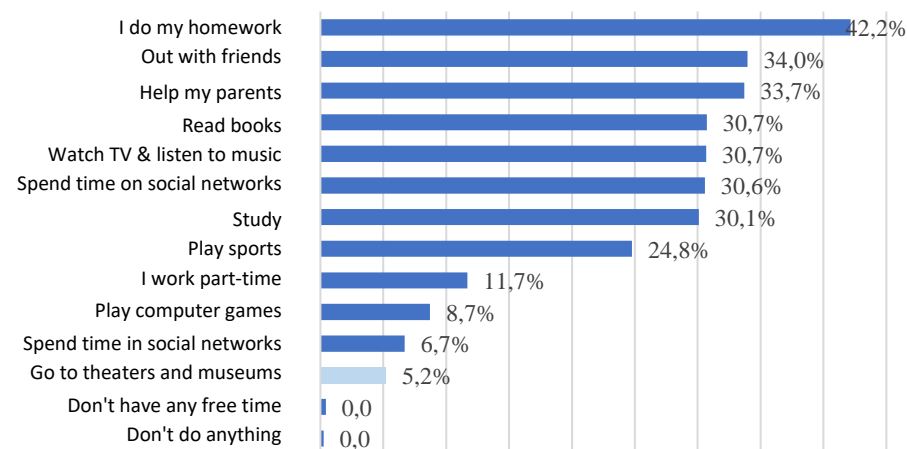
Opportunities for cultural activities

According to the survey, household chores take up most of the potential free time of young people. Only 5.2% of young people visit theaters and museums, a large proportion of young people - 42.2% do housework and 34% prefer to go out with friends or help their parents. On the one hand, this indicates low access to cultural facilities, on the other hand, young people are forced to help their family with housework in their free time, or they prefer to spend their leisure time in a completely different way, for example, watching TV or surfing social networks.

Access to cultural activities

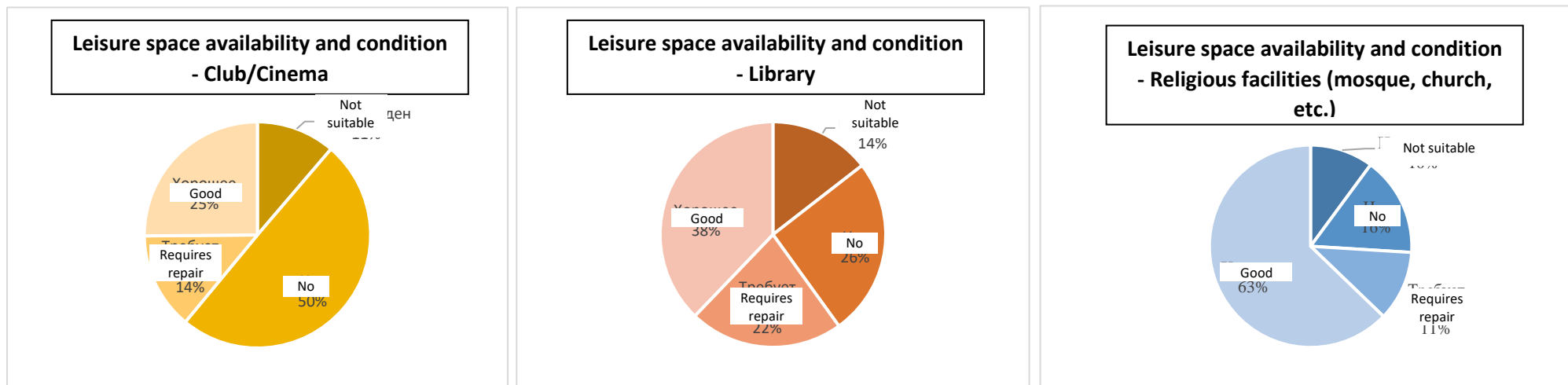
The sub-indicator "access to cultural activities" has an average of 62.1%. This is an aggregate measure of access to places such as libraries, youth centres, clubs, parks, theatres, clubs, museums and cinemas. If we consider separately the category "access to theaters and museums", then according to the survey, more than 60% of young people say that there are no museums and theaters in their locality or they are in unusable condition. Cultural institutions also voice the problems of underfunding, morally and technically obsolete material and technical base, limited repertoire of houses of culture, etc.¹⁷ At present, important cultural infrastructure institutions oriented towards large groups of the population, such as clubs/cinemas and libraries, are in a difficult situation. When asked about the presence of a club and a cinema in the locality where the respondents live, half of them answered that they do not exist, 25% of young people believe that these facilities are not suitable or require repair, and 30% say they exist. The situation with libraries, according to young people, is somewhat better. Thus, 38% of young people assess the state of libraries in their communities as "good". The survey also asked to

How do you spend your free time? (Choose up to 3 options)



¹⁷https://soros.kg/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/cultural_modernization_2021.pdf

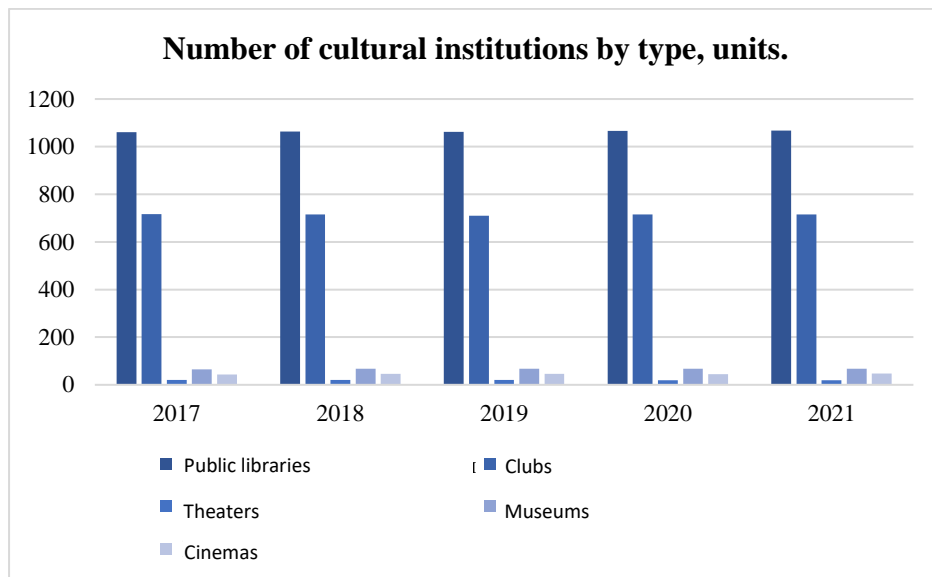
assess the condition of other objects, such as playgrounds, religious objects, parks, Internet cafes, etc. As a result, among all the proposed objects, religious objects (mosques, temples, churches, etc.) turned out to be the most accessible.).



Access to cultural activities on the Internet

Today, the Internet opens up access to a huge amount of information about art exhibitions and concerts, about books and performances, and increases the accessibility of familiarization with culture. Considering that today's youth is a digital generation, whose growing up takes place in close connection with digital technologies, a sub-indicator was introduced that reflects the proportion of young people using the Internet to visit entertainment resources. This year, this share was 67.5%. However, it should be noted that these Internet resources include not only cultural events such as digital libraries, multimedia exhibitions, etc., but also simply entertainment content.

Growth of cultural and leisure places in the analyzed years



This year, the growth of cultural and leisure places increased by 1% compared to 2017. It is significant that in the country over the past five years the situation with the reconstruction and construction of cultural facilities has not changed much, not to mention the solution of systemic problems related to the renewal of the material and technical base, human resources and the quality of services provided by cultural institutions, etc.

Section "Needs / Necessities"

The cumulative average for this section is 8.1%.

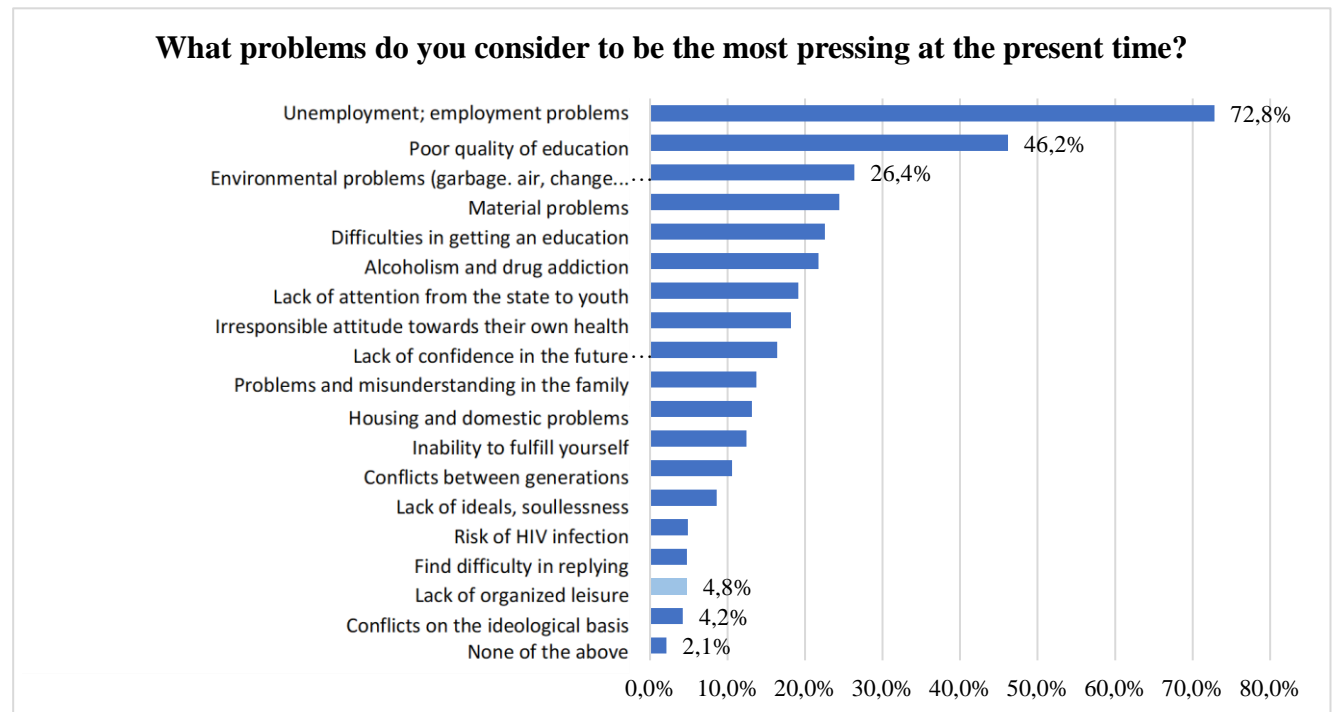
Needs of cultural pastime

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|---------------------------|------------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| Needs of cultural pastime | 81.7 (16%) | 29.3 |

In 2022, the indicator reflecting the desire of young people to devote their free time to culture is only 29.3%. In 2017, this figure was 81.7%, while, as emphasized in the report, it must be taken into account that the declared need of young people for cultural leisure does not mean their real need for culture. Of the more than half of those who said that they spend their leisure time in a cultural way, a significant part (73%) meant watching TV and listening to music. Excluding this large group of young people, only 16% of respondents read or visit cultural facilities (theaters, museums, exhibitions, etc.). In this regard, we are seeing an improvement in the situation compared to 2017, but the indicator still remains at a low level. The reasons for the low need for cultural leisure can be: 1) Low quality and lack of variety of services, provided by cultural institutions; 2) Views, norms and models of cultural pastime are poorly spread among young people; 3) The process of digitalization is changing the youth dimension of culture. Today's youth prefer to spend more and more time online than to visit cultural institutions.

Percentage of young people who raise the issue of the lack of organized leisure as an urgent problem

According to the survey, young people do not consider the problem of lack of organized leisure as one of the highest priorities in the country (4.8%). At the same time, it is necessary to understand that the issues of employment, material well-being and quality education are of greater concern to young people. Thus, the situation of young people remains unstable, young people do not feel fully provided for and protected, and therefore problems in terms of leisure recede into the background. Due to the lack of knowledge of this issue, it is necessary to systematically conduct monitoring studies of the cultural and leisure activities of young people in order to develop and organize more effective leisure programs.



Section "Implementation Mechanisms"

The cumulative average of this section is 1.0%.

Public spending on culture

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|----------------------------|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| Public spending on culture | 1.6 | 1.5 |

The expenditure part of the state budget for the “culture” sphere remains at a minimum level, ensuring only its survival. According to the Law "On Culture", the share of its financing in the republican budget should be 3%, but the actual share of spending on culture is 1.5%. Compared to 2017, the share of expenses decreased by 0.1%. Due to low funding, a number of institutions are actually in a conservation mode, not having sufficient material and financial resources to ensure normal operation. As for non-state funding, it can be noted that cultural objects are weakly attracted by non-state sources (sponsorship, grant projects, charitable funds, etc.). Some cultural institutions cope with problems on their own, exist at the expense of activist, temporary, labor resources of employees¹⁸.

Number of respondents visiting cultural sites per 1000 people

According to the survey, a very small percentage (1% per 1000 people) of young people visit cultural sites. The reasons for the low attendance of cultural institutions may be the low solvency of the population and the low quality of the services provided and their diversity, weak mechanisms for disseminating new cultural achievements or cultural events, etc.

Section "Satisfaction/Wellbeing"

The cumulative average for this section is 21.5%.

The share of young people in the creative direction

The development of culture through the alignment and creation of cultural leisure programs is possible thanks to specialists in the socio-cultural sphere and creative areas. Thus, the number of graduates of colleges and universities of creative specialties in the ratio of the total number of graduates is only 0.2%. The number of received certificates for the right from the Kyrgyz patent in the creative direction -13.9%.

Index of confidence in the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic

¹⁸https://soros.kg/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/cultural_modernization_2021.pdf

| | Index of public confidence (Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic) | Index "Personal trust of a citizen in the state" | Index "Personal perception of the level of corruption in state executive bodies and local governments" | Index "Assessment of the activities of state executive bodies and local governments" |
|-------------|--|---|---|---|
| 2017 | 45.7 | 53.4 | 41.2 | 42.5 |
| 2021 | 42.7 | 49.9 | 36.0 | 41.5 |

Compared to 2017, this year the population's confidence in the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy decreased by 3% and amounted to 42.7%. This is one of the highest indicators in terms of the level of public confidence in the activities of state bodies and local governments.

5. HEALTH

The overall sub-index in the area of "Health" was 0.51, which can be characterized as a "satisfactory level". Compared to 2017, the indicators worsened, but slightly (by 0.5). In 2017, the Health sub-index was 0.56.

Sphere "Health" consists of five sections: 1. Global and international indices; 2. Opportunities for young people to maintain a healthy lifestyle (HLS); 3. The needs and requirements of young people in a healthy lifestyle and in sports facilities; 4. Implementation mechanisms; 5. Satisfaction with the health care system.

| Section | Indicator | Scale | Value in % | Section average |
|----------------------------------|--|--------|------------|-----------------|
| | | | 2022 | 2022 |
| Global and International Indices | Healthy Life Index (WHO) | 0-100% | 71.5 | 53.5 |
| | Maternal mortality index | 0-100% | 36.1 | |
| | Sexual and reproductive health (proportion of abortions before the age of 29 of the total) | 0-100% | 53.0 | |
| Possibilities | The level of accessibility of facilities for physical culture and sports | 0-100% | 22.4 | 46.4 |
| | Percentage of young people who want to regularly engage in physical culture or sports | 0-100% | 70.3 | |
| Needs/Necessities | Share of young people who are informed and aware of a healthy lifestyle | 0-100% | 88.0 | 85.7 |
| | Proportion of youth who neglect alcohol when they feel anxious and defenseless | 0-100% | 92.0 | |
| | Proportion of young people who regularly visit sports facilities | 0-100% | 77.2 | |
| Implementation mechanisms | Percentage of the population with access to clean drinking water | 0-100% | 94.1 | 29.9 |
| | Number of incidence of hepatitis at the age of 14-28 years | 0-100% | 1.0 | |
| | Proportion of young people who received a medical examination in the last three years | 0-100% | 78.7 | |
| | Health spending, as % of GDP (average global spending 9.97%) | 0-100% | 2.6 | |
| | Proportion of youth accessing psychological services | 0-100% | 6.0 | |
| | Health spending from the budget of young people | 0-100% | 2.7 | |
| | Percentage of young people active in physical culture and sports | 0-100% | 24.4 | |
| Satisfaction/Wellbeing | Proportion of youth mortality among the total population | 0-100% | 3.1 | 38.3 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------|------|-------------|
| | Growth in the number of young people without experience of acquiring a disability | 0-100% | 94.0 | |
| | Satisfaction with your health | 0-100% | 54.2 | |
| | Level of accessibility of health facilities and services for young people | 0-100% | 17.7 | |
| | Proportion of young people who are dominated by a positive mood (feelings) | 0-100% | 37.2 | |
| | Index of public confidence in the Ministry of Health | 0-100% | 23.5 | |
| Index for the section "Health" | | | | 50.8 |

Section "Global and International Indices"

The cumulative average of this section is 53.5%.

Healthy Life Index (WHO)

The life expectancy index is the main indicator of average life expectancy in the countries of the world. Being an indicator of the development of a wide range of social subsystems, it is associated mainly with the effectiveness of the administrative apparatus of the state and its social policy. In general, it is generally accepted that the increase in life expectancy is a consequence of: economic development; scientific progress (primarily in the field of medicine); growth of hygienic culture of the population and educational level. But while life expectancy has increased substantially in most countries in recent decades, this figure does not take into account whether the years lived were active and healthy.¹⁹ Kyrgyzstan in this rating takes 123rd place out of 191 countries with an average life expectancy of 71.5 years.

Maternal mortality index

In 2021, maternal mortality per 100,000 children born was 36.1%. Among the CIS countries, Kyrgyzstan still has the highest maternal mortality rates. Now the causes are most often chronic diseases, as well as complications associated mainly with the postpartum period and hypertensive disorders during pregnancy, therefore, special attention should be paid to the issue of family planning and reproductive health²⁰.

Sexual and reproductive health (proportion of abortions before the age of 29 of the total)

¹⁹<https://gtmarket.ru/>

²⁰<https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/>

In 2021, 9,047 cases of abortion (53% of the total) were registered in Kyrgyzstan in women under the age of 29. The reasons that influence such a large number of abortions are primarily due to the unavailability of contraceptives and insufficient awareness of family planning methods. This indicator is also influenced by factors such as: lack of permanent work and economic difficulties, lack of housing, medical conditions, young age and unpreparedness for motherhood, unwillingness to have children.

Section "Opportunities"

The cumulative average for this section is 46.4%.

The level of accessibility of facilities for physical culture and sports

A high proportion of young people (70.3%) want to regularly engage in physical culture or sports. This is a good indicator, since physical activity provides significant benefits for maintaining the health of the heart, brain, and the entire human body. Therefore, it is very important

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|--|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| The level of accessibility of facilities for physical culture and sports | 26.1 | 22.4 |

to strengthen the body's defenses with preventive measures through physical activity already at a young age. The survey results show that since 2017, the level of accessibility of sports facilities (sports grounds in courtyards and park areas, football fields, swimming pools, ski lodges, fitness centers) for physical activity has decreased by 3.7%. The low availability of facilities for physical culture and the lack of free time are the main reasons that prevent young people from regular physical education. Thus, 20.4% of young people do not regularly engage in physical education and sports due to the lack of sports facilities in the territory of the settlement or near it.

Section "Needs / Necessities"

The cumulative average of this section is 85.7%.

Share of young people who are informed and aware of a healthy lifestyle

Young people are quite well informed about the benefits of physical activity and maintaining a healthy lifestyle (88%), however, 8% still do not neglect alcohol when they feel anxiety and defenselessness. Information and communication campaigns are needed at all levels, including on social media, to increase awareness and knowledge about the wide range of health and social and economic benefits of physical activity.

Proportion of young people who regularly visit sports facilities

Despite the barriers voiced by young people to engage in physical activity, 77.2% of young people regularly visit sports facilities.

Section "Implementation Mechanisms"

The cumulative average of this section is 29.9%.

Percentage of the population with access to clean drinking water

To date, the country has not been able to fully provide the population with clean drinking water. According to the NSC, over the past five years, there have been improvements in providing access to clean drinking water to the population. In 2022, this figure was 94.1%, which

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|--------------------------------|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| Access to clean drinking water | 89.9 | 94.1 |

is 4.2% more than in 2017. In accordance with the Program for the Development of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Systems in Settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026, developed with the support of development partners to achieve the SDGs, the implementation of the NSDS 2040, the following indicators were determined by 2026: - providing at least 95% of the cities of the republican, regional, district significance with centralized drinking water supply that meets the requirements of regulatory quality; - provision of centralized drinking water supply to more than 2,000.0 thousand people living in rural areas; provision of wastewater disposal systems for at least 70% of the population living in district centers, having the status of villages, etc.

Number of incidence of hepatitis at the age of 14-28 years

It is noted that the incidence of hepatitis has decreased in the country, compared to the same period in 2021, the incidence of hepatitis has decreased by 8.8%. 706 cases were registered (in 2021 - 760). At the same time, most of them are viral hepatitis A - 654 cases (92.6%). High rates are noted in Batken and Osh regions, as well as in Osh²¹.

In 2022, the incidence of hepatitis among 14-28 year olds was 1%.

Proportion of young people who received a medical examination in the last three years

78.7% of young people have undergone a medical examination in the last three years. It is a good trend that young people regularly undergo routine medical examinations, as this can prevent the development of various diseases at an early stage.

Health spending, as % of GDP (average global spending 9.97%)

There is insufficient financing of the health care system in the country. The share of healthcare spending in GDP in 2022 was 2.6%. While this indicator in the world averages 9.97%. Despite the fact that this indicator does not take into account the effectiveness of the use of funding, and also depends on the size of GDP, it reflects the degree of attention paid by the state to the health of citizens.

²¹<https://dgsen.kg/deyatelnost/upravlenie-profilaktiki-infekcionnY/ezhemesYachnYj-bjulleten-sjesizn/bjulleten-za-2022-god.html>

Percentage of young people applying to psychological services. If young people feel anxiety and defenselessness, only 6% of young people seek professional psychological help. Almost 50% of young people prefer to turn to relatives or friends for support. 14% of young people do not turn to anyone - this can be an alarming sign, since the silence of the problem can negatively affect the psychological and emotional state.

Health spending from the budget of young people

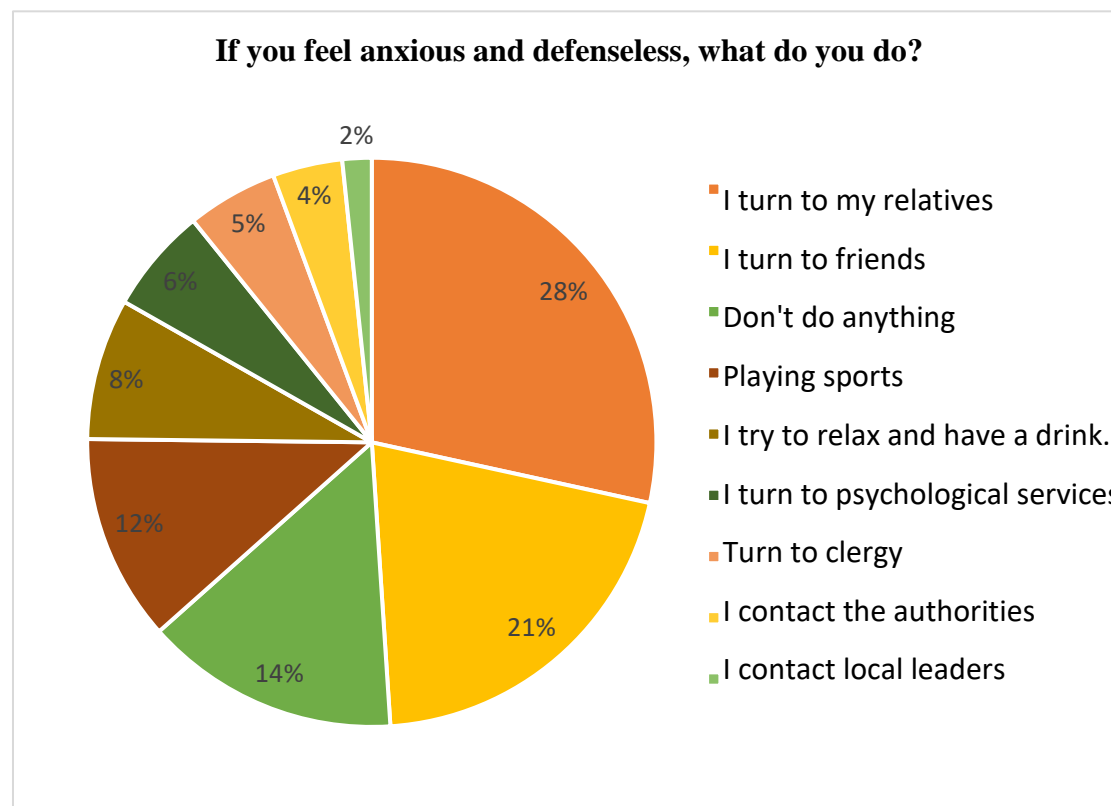
Most respondents spend monthly within 20% of their income to maintain their health. For the majority of respondents, spending on medical services is a big burden.

Some respondents in the framework of the FGD confuse the purchase of medical insurance with compulsory medical insurance. None of the participants purchased health insurance of their own free will, only in case of going abroad they were forced to buy it. In general, participants feel good, consider themselves healthy and do not consider it necessary to purchase it, as this entails additional financial costs.

Percentage of young people who are actively involved in physical culture and sports

Compared to 2017, the share of young people actively engaged in physical culture and sports fell by 11.8%. As mentioned above, this may be due to the low availability of facilities for physical education and the lack of free time. In addition, such barriers as "poor condition of sports facilities and sports equipment", "high cost of payment" were announced.

Section "Satisfaction/Wellbeing"



| Indicator | Value, % | |
|--|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| Proportion of the young population leading an active and healthy lifestyle | 36.2 | 24.4 |

The combined average of this section is 23.6%.

Proportion of youth mortality among the general population and cases of acquired disability

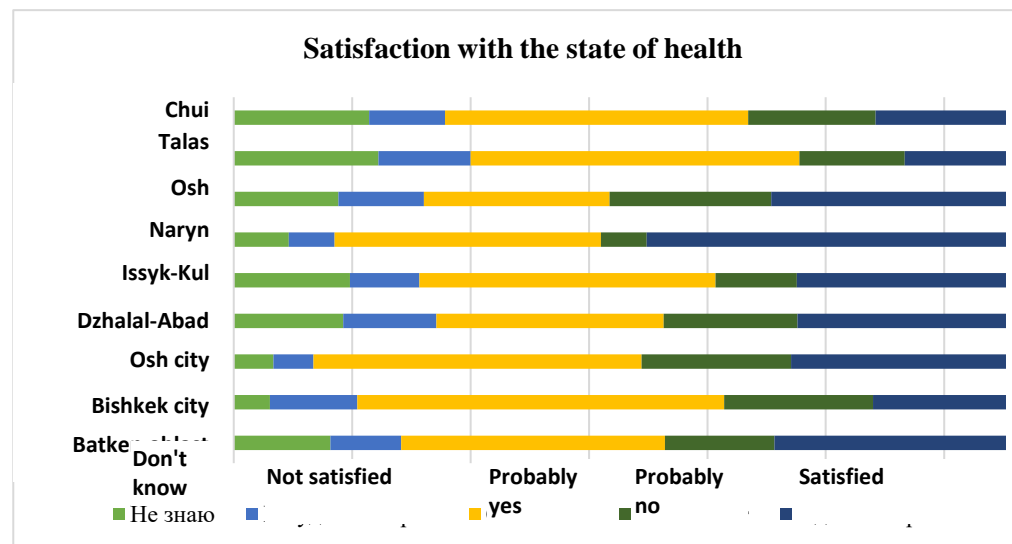
The proportion of youth mortality among the general population is 3.1%. Following the global trend, in Kyrgyzstan the main causes of premature death in the age group of 14-28 years are road traffic injuries, suicides, problems of the nervous system, neoplasms. 94% - an increase in the number of young people without experience of acquiring a disability in 2022.

Satisfaction with your health

The overall satisfaction of young people with the state of health in Kyrgyzstan is at an average level. Based on the survey data on a 7-point scale (7 - the greatest satisfaction, 1 - the least satisfaction), 54.2% of respondents gave a score from 5 to 7 points, and 27.9% - from 1 to 3 points. It should be noted that the satisfaction of the population with the state of health in 2017 was much higher. Thus, 85.1% of respondents gave an assessment from 5 to 7 points, and 6.7% - from 1 to 3 points. This may be due to the consequences of the coronavirus infection. According to the official statistics of the Republican headquarters for coronavirus, about 85,000 cases of coronavirus infection have been registered in Kyrgyzstan over the entire period. However, this figure can be much higher, since some people did not go to the doctors and suffered the disease in a milder form.

In the regional context, the most satisfied young people with their health status live in Naryn province (87.6%) and Osh city (80.7%), the least - in Osh province (20.9%) and Bishkek city (19.9%). In general, the level of satisfaction with the state of health is high and averages 76%.

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|-------------------------------|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| Satisfaction with your health | 85.1 | 54.2 |



Level of accessibility of health facilities and services for young people

Satisfaction of young people with the accessibility of healthcare facilities and services remains low (17.7%). The majority of respondents rated the availability and quality of the proposed health care services as “satisfactory”. The highest scores at the “good” level were received by the categories

related to the availability and quality of medical procedures and vaccinations (30.5%), dental treatment and prosthetics (29.8%), as well as diagnostic procedures (26.7%) .

| No. | Name of service | Very bad | Very good | bad | Satisfactory | Good |
|----------|--|----------|-----------|------|--------------|------|
| 1. | List of free services | 20.4 | 8.6 | 20.3 | 32.4 | 18.3 |
| 2. | Consultations of medical specialists | 12.5 | 9.4 | 19.6 | 35.3 | 23.2 |
| 3. | Lab tests | 12.8 | 8.5 | 16.8 | 36.0 | 25.8 |
| 4. | Diagnostic procedures (ECG, ultrasound, etc.) | 11.4 | 9.4 | 14.2 | 38.3 | 26.7 |
| 5. | Dental treatment and dentures | 12.0 | 13.6 | 11.9 | 33.3 | 29.2 |
| 6. | Therapeutic procedures, vaccinations | 10.1 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 37.9 | 30.5 |
| 7. | Operations | 12.8 | 9.5 | 14.8 | 36.9 | 26.0 |
| 8. | Get help | 12.5 | 9.5 | 14.9 | 36.1 | 27.1 |
| 9. | Infrastructural access to FAP and other medical institutions | 12.4 | 10.1 | 14.3 | 37.5 | 25.7 |
| 10. | Online appointment with specialists | 17.9 | 9.8 | 18.0 | 31.9 | 22.4 |
| elev en. | Family planning and pregnancy management issues | 15.6 | 10.4 | 14.4 | 34.6 | 25.0 |

Proportion of young people in whom a positive mood (feelings) prevails

The proportion of young people in which a positive mood prevails is only 37.2%. Based on the survey, the top 5 feelings (moods) experienced by young people today were named: activity (47.7%), uncertainty (28%), anxiety (27.8%), passivity (22%), loss (19.7%). This is a very worrying indicator, since most young people experience anxiety and uncertainty. In terms of regions, the largest proportion of young people experiencing negative emotions (anxiety, anger, uncertainty, despair, aggressiveness, etc.) was recorded in Jalal-Abad and Issyk-Kul regions. Obviously, external factors strongly affect the mental and emotional state of young people, in particular, anxiety about the future, for career prospects, for getting a quality education, for self-realization in this country, etc.

Index of public confidence in the Ministry of Health

| | Population Confidence Index (Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic) | Index "Personal trust of a citizen in the state" | Index "Personal perception of the level of corruption in state executive bodies and local governments" | Index "Assessment of the activities of state executive bodies and local governments" |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| 2017 | 14.3 | 34.2 | -9.0 | 17.8 |
| 2021 | 23.5 | 40.7 | 3.8 | 25.5 |

The Ministry of Health has the lowest indicator (23.5%) in terms of the level of public confidence in the activities of state bodies and local governments. This aggregate figure was formed due to the fact that the majority of respondents rated the work of the Ministry low and consider it the most corrupt state body in the country.

6. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

The overall sub-index in the area of "ICT" was 0.43, which can be characterized as a "low value". The index has decreased, but not significantly compared to the 2017 figure (0.51). Then the index was included in the group with an average level.

This area was described using indicators of access, skills training and satisfaction with information and communication technologies (ICT).

The ICT field consists of three sections:

1. Global and international ICT indices.
2. Opportunities in the use of ICT.
3. Needs/Necessities for ICT.
4. Implementation mechanisms.
5. Satisfaction/Wellbeing

Global and International Indices

Section 1 measures ICT development and e-government development in Kyrgyzstan. The latest publication of the International ICT Development Index was published in 2017. Then our country was in 109th place with a value of 4.37%. The indicator includes sub-indices of access, use and ICT skills. The index is currently suspended. One reason is the lack of data. Thus, for Kyrgyzstan, there are no data on households with a computer; households with Internet access; bandwidth; fixed broadband and Internet users.

The e-government development index in the countries of the world is a comprehensive indicator that assesses the readiness and capabilities of national government structures in using information and communication technologies (ICT) to provide public services to citizens. Kyrgyzstan in the 2020 ranking is in the list of countries with a high rating (from 0.5 to 0.75).

| Section | Indicator | Value in % | Section average |
|------------------------------------|--|------------|-----------------|
| | | 2022 | 2022 |
| Global and International Indices | ICT development index (the best index minus the worst one, ratio of KR to the best result in %) | 42.5 | 54.3 |
| | E-Government Development Index (best index minus worst, ratio of KR to best result in %) | 66.1 | |
| Possibilities | Proportion of young people for whom communication services are available | 74.4 | 45.5 |
| | Availability of Internet cafes as a place of leisure | 37 | |
| | Access to desktops and laptops that provide basic ICT skills | 25 | |
| Needs/Necessities | what is the purpose of using the technique | | 29.3 |
| | Percentage of young people using the Internet for the following purposes: news inform. resources, social networks, messengers, e-mails, information search | 33.0 | |
| | Percentage of young people who trust the Internet the most as a source of information | 25.5% | |
| | for what purpose do you use the Internet FGD | | |
| Implementation mechanisms | Awareness of the impact and consequences of ICT | 61.6 | 33.5 |
| | Gap in the number of Internet access points by locality (least number of points / highest number of points) | 5.3 | |
| Satisfaction/Wellbeing | Proportion of young people satisfied with the provision of ICT skills by an educational institution | 59.3 | 51.6 |
| | Satisfaction with the use of ICT | 56.2 | |
| | Index of public confidence in the Ministry of Digital Development | 39.3 | |
| Index for the section "ICT" | | | 42.8 |

Possibilities

74.4% rate the cost of communications as affordable, of which 39.7% do not even track how much they spend, and 34.8% try to save on communications. The number of people connected to cellular communications in 2020 amounted to 7315.9 thousand people. It is noteworthy that if we consider the structure of household cash expenditures depending on the sex of the head of the household and the level of poverty, we can see that both women and men in poverty spend slightly more on communication services than rich women and men. The share of expenses for communications is 3.8% for a female head of household and 3.6% for a male head of household. It is also interesting to look at the costs of communication services depending on the place of residence.²²

| | Total (soms per month) | Communication services | Share in total expenses (%) |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Total (by country) | 3913.6 | 143.3 | 3.6 |
| urban settlements | 4401.2 | 186.8 | 4.2 |
| Countryside | 3635.6 | 118.5 | 3.2 |

25% have access to computers and laptops. More than 14 thousand personal computers are purchased annually in the country, more than half of which are in Bishkek.

Needs/Necessities

Young people have the greatest confidence as a source of information in the Internet - 25.5%. Social networks are in second place (16.1%), television is in third (15.3%). Note that online activism (Internet petitions, posts, publications, etc.) is shown by 20.2% of young people. That exceeds the number of those who participated in rallies and demonstrations. At the same time, 3.2% want to engage in Internet blogging in their free time.

Implementation mechanisms

Young people assess their awareness of the risks of using ICT technologies as follows. Potentially harmful effects on health are noted by 68.9%; viruses, trojans, spyware and other malicious software - 58.3%; loss and theft of sensitive personal data - 57.6%; online propaganda of violent extremism and terrorism - 54.6%; legal liability for prohibited actions in the online environment - 55.6%.

²²Information and Communication Technologies in the Kyrgyz Republic 2016-2020, NSC, 2021

There were 29.4 thousand Internet access points in Kyrgyzstan in 2020, of which 15.235 thousand were in Bishkek, the least in Talas region - 812. According to the survey, the most popular reason for accessing the Internet among young people is access to instant messengers and voice communications (48.7%), followed by access to social networks (46.5%), and the general search for information on the Internet (37.9%).²³

Satisfaction/Wellbeing

Satisfaction with the use of ICT is estimated as average (56.2%). According to UNICEF, the proportion of young people and adults with ICT skills among young women (aged 15-24) was about 30%, and among women aged 15-49 it was 21%. At the same time, the most common skill is copying or moving a file or folder (23.8% and 17.1%), and the rarest is writing a computer program in some programming language (3.2% and 2%).²⁴

59.3% believe that their educational institution provides all the necessary technical skills in the field of ICT for further successful education, employment and functioning in society. According to the NSC the predominant share of enterprises and organizations using ICT was in the field of education - 30.1%. The number of specialists from enterprises and organizations directly involved in the field of information and communication technologies in 2020 amounted to 18 thousand people, of which more than 4 thousand people. (23%) accounted for organizations in the field of education.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, education in educational institutions was transferred to an online format, which created new challenges for providing lifelong education, primarily the creation of digital tools for the distance learning system. There is not enough quantitative information on the presence of televisions, ICT devices and the Internet in the homes of the country's residents, but the available data indicate that at least 1 in 10 children most likely do not have access to distance learning.²⁵

The authors of the study “Education for the 21st century in Kyrgyzstan: Modern realities and a roadmap for systemic reforms” believe that given the widespread use of ICT (in everyday life, work, etc.), “it is necessary to develop an ICT curriculum for primary grades (1 -4), as well as for upper secondary school (10-11) to develop students' skills in using ICT for learning, work and education”. In addition, the UCA study suggests the following actions for ICT education. It is critical that the government improve ICT infrastructure and resources to promote the development of a range of ICT skills, and that pre- and continuing professional development of teachers enhance the ability of teachers to effectively and efficiently use resources and deliver project-based learning.²⁶ Motivate students to pursue education and career choices in STEM and ICTs by providing work-based learning experiences through establishing

²³Information and Communication Technologies in the Kyrgyz Republic 2016-2020, NSC, 2021

²⁴<https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-04/SDG%20report%20RUS%20%283%29.pdf>

²⁵<https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/Annual%20progress%20report-2.pdf>

²⁶<https://ucentralasia.org/media/l4jnpj55/executivesummarykyrgyzstanrus.pdf>

partnering with business and social enterprises to provide students with short-term internships so they can learn on the job.

At the beginning of 2020, out of the total number of personal computers, more than 76 thousand, or 34%, accounted for business entities operating in the field of education. The total number of office equipment used by enterprises and organizations in the field of education in 2020 amounted to more than 21 thousand and increased by 5% compared to 2019. This includes interactive whiteboards, multimedia projectors, scanners and tablets.

7. SAFETY AND SECURITY

The overall sub-index in the area of "Safety and Security" was 0.63, which is assessed as a "high value". This index, according to the previous publication, was included in the group with a rather high value (0.72) and was the leader among sub-indices.

The Safety and Security area consists of five sections:

1. Global and international safety indices.
2. Security features.
3. Needs/Necessities for security.
4. Implementation mechanisms in ensuring security.
5. Satisfaction / Well-Being Safe

| Section | Indicator | Value in % | Section average |
|----------------------------------|--|------------|-----------------|
| | | 2022 | 2022 |
| Global and International Indices | Peace index | 50.5 | 70.3 |
| | Global Terrorism Index | 90.0 | |
| Possibilities | Percentage of youth defining the role of youth in active participation in activities and actions to promote peace and security | 25.2 | 46.2 |
| | Percentage of young people who have the opportunity to live in a safe environment from physical violence | 67.1 | |
| Needs/Necessities | Percentage of young people who discuss the topic of safety and security in their circle | 61.6 | 72.3 |
| | Proportion of young people who consider the goal of youth policy to be youth safety | 82.9 | |
| Implementation mechanisms | Proportion of young people who turn to special services in case of violence | 19.0 | 55.7 |
| | Percentage of young people in need of support from the Ministry of Internal Affairs | 92.4 | |
| Satisfaction/Wellbeing | Percentage of young people who have not experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence | 86.5 | 68.9 |

| | | | |
|--|--|------|-------------|
| | A negative answer to the question, someone from friends, peers, relatives, colleagues or classmates (classmates) whom you know personally has been a victim of physical, psychological and sexual violence | 84.7 | |
| | Satisfaction with the state of safety (questionnaire, final question of the safety section) | 47.5 | |
| | The crime rate among young people aged 14-28 (from the reverse) | 99.9 | |
| | Index of confidence in the Ministry of Internal Affairs | 25.9 | |
| Index for the section "Safety and security" | | | 62.6 |

Young people themselves see the concept of "security and security" through "stability in the country", "the availability of rights and freedom of speech" and a situation where "there is no threat/risk to life and health".

The security situation has deteriorated significantly compared to 2017. This concerns, on the one hand, a sharp increase in the number of people who have experienced various forms of violence, and on the other hand, the same sharp decrease in the feeling of security among young people.

| Indicator | Value, % | | Changes in % |
|--|----------|------|--------------|
| | 2017 | 2022 | 2017-2022 |
| Percentage of young people who have experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence | 2.4 | 13.5 | 11.1 |
| Answers to the question whether any of your friends, peers, relatives, colleagues or classmates (classmates) whom you know personally have been the victim of physical, psychological and sexual abuse | 5.9 | 15.3 | 9.4 |
| Proportion of young people aged 16-24 who are victims of racketeering | 6.6 | 6.6 | 0 |
| Satisfaction with the state of security | 85.0 | 47.5 | -37.5 |
| Proportion of young people who feel safe in their place of residence | 86.7 | 29.8 | -56.9 |

Global and international indices

The section includes the Global Peace Index and the Global Terrorism Index. The first also decreased compared to 2017 from 35% to 22.4%. This is a complex indicator that characterizes the peacefulness of the countries of the world, measuring the level of violence within the state and the level of aggressiveness of its foreign policy. The impact of armed conflict in the world increased by almost 30% between 2015 and 2017 and then decreased in 2018. In 2021, conflicts flared up again everywhere, including the authors of the study citing a clash between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in the corresponding year.²⁷

The Global Terrorism Index is a comprehensive study that measures the level of terrorist activity in countries around the world and shows which countries and to what extent are facing a terrorist threat. In the 2020 report, Kyrgyzstan is in 92nd place with an index of 90%.

Possibilities

The role of youth in creating and strengthening security 25.2% see active participation in actions to promote peace and security (teams, actions, debates, etc.), 14.3% - in promoting the positive aspects of non-violence, 17, 8%: - in informing the relevant authorities about violations, and most of all - 42.8% - in law-abiding and not violating the rights of others.

According to the National Statistical Committee, in 2020, about 10,000 people turned to crisis centers and other specialized institutions that provide socio-psychological assistance to the population on the facts of domestic violence, most of which (86%) are women, and young women aged 18- 34 years old accounted for 37%.²⁸

Among the respondents, the majority provided moral assistance to the victim of violence.

Needs/Necessities²⁹

The high rate among young people who talk about safety and security in their circle can be associated, firstly, with an increase in the level of anxiety during the pandemic (60% of youth and adolescents). Anxiety is associated with concern about the health of loved ones, especially parents, their own

The impact of COVID-19 on the security situation in the country

The situation with family (domestic) violence after the start of the COVID19 epidemic and the introduction of the state of emergency (state of emergency) has worsened. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, from January to March 2020, law enforcement agencies of Kyrgyzstan registered 2,319 appeals on facts of domestic violence. For comparison, this figure is 65% more than in the same period in 2019. 95% of the victims are women aged 21 to 50 years.

²⁷<https://www.visionofhumanity.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/GPI-2022-web.pdf>

²⁸<http://www.stat.kg/ru/news/semjnoe-nasilie-sredi-zhenshin-i-muzhchin/>

²⁹<https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-07/Situational%20analysis%20youth%20RU.pdf>

health, as well as worries about the future in the country and uncertainty. Increased anxiety was noted among rural youth, as well as in the age category over 24 years. In addition, girls are more concerned about the future and take more protective measures. The main and important factor in the current situation, according to young people, is the availability of reliable information.³⁰ Secondly, with the increase in cases of domestic and gender-based violence, which have been exposed and exacerbated during the pandemic.

Implementation mechanisms

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, in 2020, 8.6 thousand temporary protection orders were issued for domestic violence, which is 39% more than in 2019. This growth is largely due to the improvement in the response of the internal affairs bodies to the facts of domestic violence, the activities of the district police officers in issuing protection orders, the inclusion of such facts in the criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the activities of the internal affairs bodies, as well as increased social tension in families during the COVID pandemic -19.³¹

Until 2017, within the framework of the compilation of the National Statistical Committee “Youth in the Kyrgyz Republic”, official data were collected and made available on the number of people who applied to crisis centers and institutions providing social and psychological assistance to the population and data on the distribution of victims of domestic violence. However, the collection was subsequently discontinued.

If in 2020 the number of criminal cases initiated and sent to courts for consideration of facts of domestic violence increased by 1.7 times compared to 2016, then compared to 2019, on the contrary, it decreased by 1.9 times. The number of people treated for diseases (injuries) resulting from domestic violence decreased from 1,425 people in 2019 to 1,085 in 2020, or by 24%. In 2020, the number of women treated as a result of domestic violence was 2.8 times higher than that of men.³²

Satisfaction/Wellbeing

The survey shows that the proportion of young people aged 16 to 24 who have become victims of racketeering has remained the same since 2017 at 6.6%. Perhaps this is due to online learning during the pandemic, when students did not see each other for a long time. However, at the same time, teenage girls (15-18 years old) suffered from bullying and sexual harassment on the Internet, more than others, and from attempts to harm themselves during the pandemic. Vulnerable groups of the population faced significant difficulties more than the main group of respondents: 13.3% experienced online bullying or sexual harassment.³³ Our survey also showed that among the respondents who knew each other who experienced violence, 9% experienced it in the Internet space, which is much higher in value than other options.

³⁰http://www.donors.kg/images/docs/reports_and_studies/Report_on_the_results_of_a_survey_on_the_impact_of_COVID_19_on_youth_ru.pdf

³¹<http://www.stat.kg/ru/news/semajnoe-nasilie-sredi-zhenshin-i-muzhchin/>

³²Ibid

³³<https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-07/Situational%20analysis%20youth%20RU.pdf>

Official statistics show that the proportion of young people in relation to the total number of people who committed a crime in 2018 remains very significant and stable (about 49.7%). The proportion of young people aged 18-24 who committed crimes in 2018 is almost 2 times higher than other age groups of young people (14-17 and 25-29). The most common offenses among young people are theft, robbery and robbery, hooliganism and drug-related crimes. The crimes were committed mainly by persons who were not working or studying at the time of the crime (74%). Unemployment and poverty are among the main influencing factors. The growth of crimes among minors, according to experts, is due to the fact that the country maintains a high level of migration (both external and internal),³⁴

The index of confidence in the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the second half of 2021 amounted to 29.5%. Despite the fact that the confidence index remains low, there has been an increase in all indicators over the specified period.

| | Population Confidence Index (Ministry of the Interior) | Index "Personal trust of a citizen in the state" | Index "Personal perception of the level of corruption in state executive bodies and local governments" | Index "Evaluation of the activities of state executive authorities and local governments" |
|------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 2017 (2nd half) | 14.5 | thirty | -6.5 | 20.1 |
| 2021 (2nd half) | 29.5 | 38.3 | 8.9 | 29.3 |

According to research fund "Center for Research on Democratic Processes" from 2020, among the most common reasons that women do not go to the police were: shame and unwillingness for anyone to know about the violence; distrust of the police; the assumption that the police will not do anything.³⁵

³⁴<https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-07/Situational%20analysis%20youth%20RU.pdf>

³⁵<https://cabar.asia/ru/kyrgyzstan-chto-delat-i-kuda-idi-v-sluchae-domashnego-nasiliya>

8. FAMILY

In Kyrgyzstan, the family is the foundation of society. Family - a circle of persons bound by rights and obligations arising from marriage, kinship, adoption or other form of adoption of children for upbringing and designed to strengthen and develop family relations³⁶. Young people perceive family relationships as a thread that will connect with their loved ones throughout their lives. It is this long-term relationship with parents and home that is one of the distinguishing features of youth in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia. Families provide stable and successive development and serve as a key vector and guide in life for young Kyrgyzstanis.

In 2022, the general sub-index of the “Family” sphere was 0.52, which refers to the average indicators and is characterized as “satisfactory”. In 2017, in this area it was 0.62 and was recognized as “high”.

When describing the sphere "Family", five sections were used:

1. Needs
2. Opportunities for young families and youth in the family.
3. Mechanisms for the implementation of support for young families and young people in the family.
4. Satisfaction with support from the state and the well-being of young people in the family.
5. Index of family stability.

| Section | Indicator | Scale | Values in 2022 | Section average |
|---|--|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| Global and International Indices | Family sustainability index: the number of marriages to the sum of the number of marriages and divorces. | %, 0-100 | 76.4 | 76.4 |
| Needs | Percentage of respondents who see themselves in the future "married and with family" and "live with a partner" | %, 0-100 | 73.5 | 64.9 |
| | Share of respondents planning and already having children (0.1%) | %, 0-100 | 56.2 | |
| Possibilities | Percentage of respondents who are married (registered, civil) to the total number of respondents | %, 0-100 | 19.2 | 29.9 |
| | Percentage of respondents with children + children in care of the total number of respondents | %, 0-100 | 16.8 | |

³⁶ <https://www.alc.kg/semya-i-brak/>

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------|------|-------------|
| | The percentage of single respondents who have the opportunity to live separately from their parents from the total number of respondents | %, 0-100 | 6.7 | |
| | Percentage of respondents with a family (partner or children) who have the opportunity to live separately from their parents | %, 0-100 | 13.9 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who have the opportunity to register a marriage in the registry office of the total number of respondents | %, 0-100 | 85.2 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who have the ability to make decisions on their own, regardless of the older generation of family members of the total number of respondents | %, 0-100 | 37.7 | |
| Implementation mechanisms | The percentage of respondents who noted that they are aware and the family doctor informed about the importance and necessity of family planning to the total number of respondents | %, 0-100 | 9.4 | 43.3 |
| | Average percentage of respondents who could confide and tell their family members about the violence | %, 0-100 | 11.7 | |
| | The share of families that applied for the "Balaga suyunchu" allowance (123071) of the number of families where children were born (the number of births - 159658) in 2021 | %, 0-101 | 77.1 | |
| Satisfaction/Wellbeing | Percentage of respondents who feel government support in raising children | %, 0-100 | 15.7 | 48.2 |
| | Percentage of respondents who consider themselves safe at home to the total number of respondents | %, 0-100 | 53.3 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who do not experience violence at home to the total number of respondents | %, 0-100 | 95.2 | |
| | Index of confidence in the Ministry of Social Development | %, 0-100 | 28.4 | |
| Index for the section "Family" | | | | 52.5 |

Section "Needs".

The section includes 2 indicators. And it shows that even in difficult socio-economic conditions, young people, girls, boys, continue to dream of creating a family, having children. 73.5% of young people see their life in the future "married and with family" and "living with a partner". 56.2% of respondents are planning or already have children.

In 2020, the median age at first marriage was 24 for women and 28 for men. Compared to 2016, the age of marriage for women decreased by 0.2 years, while for men it increased by 0.1 years.³⁷

Section "Opportunities for young families and youth in the family"

³⁷<https://ru.sputnik.kg/20211221/interesnye-cifry-o-brakah-v-kyrgyzstane-1060542045.html>

The section “Opportunities for young families and youth in the family” has a low figure of 29.9%, which negatively affected the overall sub-index. The section includes 6 indicators, whose indicators showed that respondents have difficulties and barriers in exercising their rights and defending their interests in the family, as well as in creating a family.

Less than 20% of respondents are married. 85% of young people have the opportunity to register their marriage at the registry office. 16.8% have children. Only 13.9% of young families live separately from their parents or other relatives. 6.7% of single respondents live separately from their parents.

37.7% of respondents in whose families decisions are made directly by young people, independently, regardless of the older generation of family members. At the same time, more than 62.2% of girls and young women and 62.4% of boys and young men in the family make decisions by parents, father-in-law/mother-in-law and grandfather/grandmother. If we consider by age, then in families, 84.2% of young people aged 14-17, 68.6% of young people aged 18-21, 46% of young people aged 22-25 and 28.9% of young people aged At the age of 26-28, decisions are made by older family members.

This suggests that young people often occupy non-leading roles in decision-making processes, including those regarding their well-being and future.

| Indicator | Value, % | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 14 - 17 years old | 18 - 21 years old | 22 - 25 years old | 26 - 28 years old |
| Share of respondents in whose families older family members (parents, father-in-law, grandparents) make decisions, disaggregated by age. | 84.2% | 68.6% | 46.0% | 28.9% |

The ability to make decisions independently is also a skill, the ability to choose from a variety of actions the one that develops the situation in the best way. The inability to make decisions often leads to inaction, and as a result - to the inability to improve one's own life. As a young person or girl matures and develops, they learn and begin to make decisions not only about themselves, but also about others. The skill of making

decisions for others is usually more complicated, since in this case the number of options is greater, and the objective function contains not only one's own interests, but also the interests of those for whom these decisions are made. And in these cases, the scope of responsibility increases. Responsibility is the skill of identifying events as the consequences of one's own actions or decisions. And a young man or girl daily, every minute is faced with a certain choice of strategies for their behavior. Therefore, it is important for them to develop the skills of independent decision and to bear responsibility for these decisions, that is, to see the causal relationship of their actions.

Section "Mechanisms for the implementation of support for young families and young people in the family."

The section includes 3 indicators.

Support for young families is one of the important priorities of state policy, because it is they who experience significant difficulties in the process of formation and life. Young families face various problems, such as: 1) problems of material security, housing and employment of young spouses; 2) problems of adaptation of young spouses to each other, to a new situation (change of roles, stereotypes and behavior styles) and to new relatives; 3) social problems; 4) problems of stability of the modern family; 5) problems of family education, etc. However, young families can not always solve these

problems and challenges on their own and even calling for help from their closest relatives, friends, acquaintances. And in this regard, it is important that the state provides support and assistance, creates conditions for young families.

And one of the state policy measures to support young families and responsible parenthood is family planning. Family planning is an educational, integrated medical or social activity that allows individuals, including minors, to freely determine the number and spacing of children and choose the means by which this can be achieved.

In July 2022, the state launched a new Family Planning 2030 program. This is a very important step, given that, according to the study, only 10.8% of respondents indicated that they are aware and the family doctor informed about the importance and necessity of family planning practice. Thus, we see that few young people and families receive information from health professionals regarding sexual and reproductive rights (SRHR), health and family planning. It can be assumed that the ways of obtaining information about SRHR and family planning play a significant role in the effectiveness of its use. Obviously, the quality of information received from the Internet, the media, friends and acquaintances is significantly different from professional advice from medical staff, so such programs can improve the situation.

Unfortunately, despite strong ties with their family members, only 11.7% of respondents could trust and tell their family members about the violence and, in the event of violence, would prefer to remain silent or turn to other people.

Starting from January 1, 2018, a lump-sum payment project for newborn children was launched in Kyrgyzstan, with the exception of children who are fully supported by the state “Balaga suyunchu”. In the period from January 2018 to November 2021, 546,975 people received, while the amount of payment for each baby is 4,000 soms³⁸. In 2021, 123,071 families with newborns received benefits, which is 77.1% of the total number of children born.

Section "Satisfaction with support from the state and the well-being of young people in the family."

The section includes 3 indicators.

The family is one of the areas that are minimally regulated by laws. Since it is believed that family relationships are more related to moral and ethical categories.

15.7% of young people feel the support of the state in raising children. In 2017, this figure was 34.7%. The drop in the indicator may be due to the fact that during the pandemic, families faced many difficulties during quarantine and related distance learning. For many families, the transition to a distance form of education was very difficult; while studying at home, schoolchildren and their parents had difficulty in learning discipline. Others found it difficult to master educational material in unfamiliar digital formats. And despite all the efforts on the part of the state to make the educational process convenient for everyone,

| Indicator | Value, % | |
|---|----------|------|
| | 2017 | 2022 |
| Share of respondents with volunteering experience out of the total number of respondents. | 12 | 33 |

³⁸<https://ru.sputnik.kg/20211124/kyrgyzstan-posobie-rebenok-milliardy-mintsifry-1054716727.html>

including vulnerable groups of the population, there were those who dropped out of the educational process, especially in the first weeks of the pandemic, those who did not have the necessary gadgets and the Internet.

Some parents were unprepared and dissatisfied with the fact that they had to take on a large share of the academic burden that the school should bear. Disputes and conflicts arose both at home and between parents and teachers, as well as administrations of educational institutions.

The pandemic and quarantine measures, social isolation have exposed not only these problems in the lives of families. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2020, with the start of quarantine due to COVID-19, the number of facts of domestic violence in the country increased by 62%. A total of 9,025 cases of domestic violence were registered³⁹. But at the same time, growth continued in 2021, for 9 months of 2021, the police registered 7,665 cases of domestic violence. This is almost 30% more compared to the same period in 2020.

Only half of the respondents (53.3%) consider themselves safe at home. 4.8% said they face violence at home.

Section "Family stability index".

This indicator is calculated as the ratio of the number of marriages in the total amount of marriages and divorces (2021) and is 76.4%. In 2016, it was 84%.

| Region | 2020 | 2021 | Height |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Osh city | 398 | 605 | 52% |
| Bishkek city | 1 854 | 2659 | 43.4% |
| Chui area | 1613 | 2128 | 31.9% |
| Jalal-Abad region | 1463 | 1929 | 31.8% |
| Batken region | 630 | 825 | 30.9% |
| Osh region | 1 521 | 1 922 | 26.3% |
| Issyk-Kul region | 831 | 1041 | 25.2% |
| Naryn region | 423 | 487 | 15.1% |
| Talas region | 395 | 441 | 11.6% |

The number of divorces in Kyrgyzstan in 2021 increased by 31.8% compared to 2020. In 2020, 9128 divorces were registered. In 2021, 12,037 divorces were registered, the highest number in 11 years. The number of divorces for the year increased in all regions, most of all (in percentage terms) in the cities of Osh and Bishkek. In 2021, the number of marriages has decreased - 38,875 against 39,747 marriages in 2020. Last year was the lowest number of marriages since 2011⁴⁰.

In general, studies show that young people express greater satisfaction with family life, out of 96.6% of those surveyed, 91.8% described it as "very satisfactory" and 4.8% as "satisfactory". It is this area that has the greatest impact on overall satisfaction with life, regardless of the financial and material situation.⁴¹

³⁹<https://kloop.kg/blog/2021/09/21/v-kyrgyzstane-snova-zafiksirovan-rost-sluchaev-semejnego-nasiliya/>

⁴⁰<https://www.for.kg/news-774402-en.html>

⁴¹Report on the results of the research of the Friedrich Ebbert Foundation "Youth of the Kyrgyz Republic: Lost in transformation? 2020/2021". Bishkek, 2022 <https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/bischkek/19184.pdf>

9. ECOLOGY

The general sub-index of the “Ecology” sphere was 0.45, which refers to low indicators. The index is new and published for the first time.

The sphere of ecology consists of five sections.

1. Global and international indices.
2. Opportunities
3. Needs/Necessities.
4. Implementation mechanisms in ensuring the ecological environment.
5. Satisfaction/Well-being with the environmental situation.

| Section | Indicator | Value in % | Section average |
|--|---|------------|-----------------|
| | | 2022 | 2022 |
| Global and International Indices | Eco-efficiency index (best index minus worst, ratio of KR to best result in %) | 72.2 | 72.2 |
| Possibilities | Share of state budget expenditures on environmental protection | 0.32 | 7.8 |
| | Percentage of the population using mostly clean fuels and technologies | 22.1 | |
| | Share of investment in fixed assets for environmental protection and rational use of natural resources | 0.89 | |
| Needs/Necessities | Percentage of respondents who are concerned about water pollution | 76.6 | 67.1 |
| | Share of volunteers involved in subbotniks, environmental campaigns | 0.5 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who are concerned about air pollution | 80.2 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who are concerned about the problem of deforestation and the disappearance of animal and plant species | 77.9 | |
| | The proportion of respondents who are concerned about the poor performance of sanitary and veterinary services (dirt, landfills, garbage) | 76.6 | |
| | Percentage of respondents who are concerned about the problem of soil pollution with chemicals (plastic, batteries, etc.) | 76.2 | |
| | The share of respondents who are concerned about the problem of adverse changes in weather and climate conditions | 74.0 | |
| Percentage of young people concerned about the environmental situation | 74.7 | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|-------|-------------|
| Implementation mechanisms | Percentage of respondents who sort waste | 25.8 | 48.5 |
| | The share of respondents who take good care of natural resources (water, light, soil, etc.) | 27.9 | |
| | Share of respondents who plant trees and flowers | 25.4 | |
| | Share of respondents who do not burn vegetable waste | 14.6 | |
| | Share of respondents who reduce the number of trips by private car | 6.3 | |
| | MSW removed per capita | 191.0 | |
| Satisfaction/Wellbeing | Satisfaction with the environmental situation | 35.6 | 30.3 |
| | Index of public confidence in natural resources, ecology and technical supervision | 24.9 | |
| Index for the section "Ecology" | | | 45.2 |

Global and International Indices

A section represents just one index -Environmental Performance Index. It is a composite indicator that measures a country's achievements in terms of the state of the environment and natural resource management. Kyrgyzstan occupies the 126th position in the 2022 ranking. The report notes the following. “Kyrgyzstan fell to the very bottom of the regional ranking, taking 126th place out of 180 countries with a score of 35.7 points. This low score reflects poor performance on a wide range of environmental issues, including air quality and waste management. In the absence of effective emission regulation, Kyrgyz enterprises release hazardous pollutants into the atmosphere that threaten urban populations in cities such as Bishkek (NDI, 2021). Despite the fact that the population of the capital is only one million people, it ranks second in the world for (worst) air quality (UNEP, 2022b). The bowl-shaped geography of Bishkek traps pollutants emitted by burning coal, leading to serious health consequences for city residents.”⁴²

Possibilities

The section shows the lowest performance not only in the section, but in the entire Index. The cumulative figure is 7.8%. The situation reflects the ability of Kyrgyzstan to take care of the environment.

Young people themselves, according to the survey, understand environmental safety, first of all, as clean nature.

Needs/Necessities

⁴²<https://epi.yale.edu/downloads/epi2022report06062022.pdf>

The section reflects the problems in the environmental situation of the country that are of concern to young people. Thus, the most attention (80.2%) received the problem of air pollution. In the past few years, addressing the problem of air pollution due to smog in Bishkek has been a priority for the city authorities. In 2021, Bishkek topped the international rating of world cities in terms of air pollution IQ Air.⁴³ According to research of AUCA and the OSCE Academy have a decisive influence on the level of air pollution in Bishkek due to climatic conditions and anthropogenic factors. The three main sources of anthropogenic air pollution with PM2.5 particles are households and buildings not connected to the TPS (thermal power station) plant, the TPS plant itself and cars. The largest “contribution” to smog in Bishkek is made during the heating season by households that are heated mainly by coal. As the analysis showed, over the past 6 years, coal emissions have increased by 22%, and coal consumption is only growing.⁴⁴ The problem of smog during the heating season has been widely reported in the media, and despite the fact that it mainly affects the capital, it causes concern among young people across the country. According to the analysis of the environmental organization "MoveGreen", with the onset of spring and summer, the air is cleared of particulate matter, but the atmosphere still contains "permanent" gases throughout the year - pollutants: NO - nitrogen oxide, NO₂- nitrogen dioxide, HCO - formaldehyde. The concentration of the latter is high and exceeds the maximum allowable concentration by several times. Once in the body, these gases cause respiratory diseases, skin irritation, and in some cases contribute to the development of certain forms of cancer.⁴⁵

In second place in importance (77.9%) was the environmental problem of deforestation, the disappearance of animal and plant species. According to the Forest Code, forests in the Kyrgyz Republic are nature conservation, perform soil protection, water protection, climate regulation, sanitary-hygienic, health improvement, preventing the negative effects of global climate change through the absorption of carbon dioxide. Official statistics shows that since 1966 to 2020, as a result of the termination of clearcuts, natural regeneration and conversion of forest crops to forested area, the forest cover of the country has increased by 3.13%. In addition, there is a concept of development of the forestry industry of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2040, the main goals of which are to preserve forests and increase the forested area up to 6.5% and increase the contribution of forestry to the country's GDP up to 1%.⁴⁶ However, activists claim that poachers have reduced the area of Kyrgyz forests by three times over the past 70 years. They refer to the main problems of the industry as non-execution of punishments for illegal felling of trees and corruption of the relevant state bodies.

Kyrgyzstan expresses its commitment to the global climate change agenda through such national documents as the “National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040”, the Concept of Environmental Security, the Green Economy Development Program and others. Moreover, 2022 has been declared in Kyrgyzstan as the year of protection of mountain ecosystems and climate resilience. At the initiative of the Kyrgyz Republic, the participants of the 76th session of the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution declaring 2022 the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development.

⁴³<https://kloop.kg/blog/2021/11/08/bishkek-vozglavil-rejting-gorodov-mira-po-urovnyu-zagryaznyonosti-vozduha/>

⁴⁴https://www.auca.kg/ru/auca_news/4806/

⁴⁵<https://movegreen.kg/2022/06/05/analitika-bishkekchane-dyshat-nezdorovym-vozduhom-ne-tolko-zimoy-no-i-letom/>

⁴⁶<https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/Yrsaliev-state%20of%20forests%20kyrgyzstan.pdf>

In general, to the question “Are you personally concerned about the environmental situation?” 74.7% of young people answered yes, and 14.6% - no. At the same time, they invest in the concept of environmental safety, first of all, (in descending order): preservation of nature/environment (flora, fauna); waste recycling and sorting, environmental cleanliness; availability/cleanliness of air and water. Solving environmental problems for young people is on the list of the highest priorities. Thus, 61.9% of respondents consider it impossible to achieve sustainable development in Kyrgyzstan without solving environmental problems. Among the most urgent problems of the country, 7.6% indicated environmental problems.

Implementation mechanisms

The section includes sub-indicators of youth participation in changing/improving the country's environmental situation. The majority (27.9%) contribute through careful attitude to natural resources (water, light, soil, etc.). The second and third most popular answers are garbage sorting (25.8%) and planting flowers and trees (25.4%). Most environmental events are held by public organizations, including in conjunction with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, where the initiators are, first of all, young people.

As part of the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development, Protection of Mountain Ecosystems and Climate Resilience in the country, the state also launched the national campaign "Zhashyl Muras" with a focus on involving young people from all regions in planting trees. As part of the campaign, a special portal has been created, which provides information about the forest ecosystems of Kyrgyzstan and the needs for forest planting activities. Stakeholders can participate in planting a forest by selecting a site online or by providing financial assistance to increase the country's forested area.

78.6% believe that ordinary people, the public should participate in solving environmental problems. In 2001, Kyrgyzstan joined the Aarhus Convention "On public access to information on environmental issues, participation in the adoption of environmentally significant decisions and access to justice." According to the sixth National Report of the Kyrgyz Republic on the implementation of the Aarhus Convention for the period 2017-2020 barriers to public participation in decision-making on specific activities are as follows.

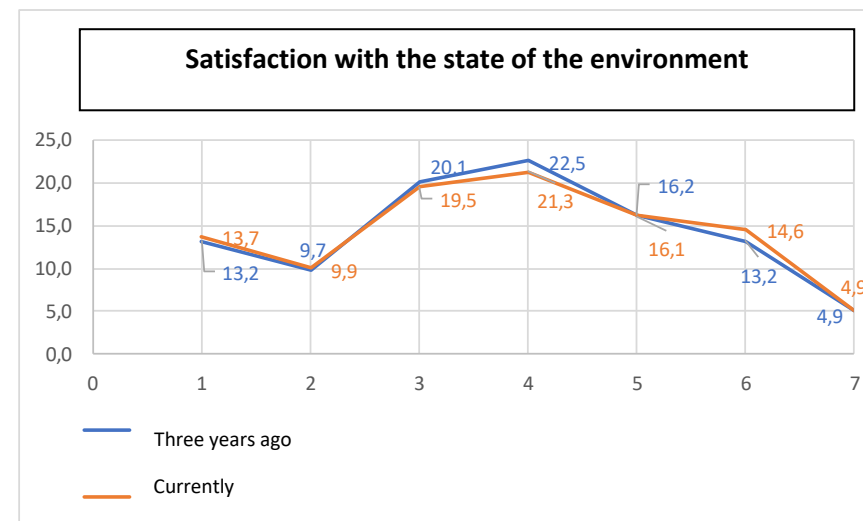
1. Untimely informing the public about the planned activity, violations of environmental legislation, including those restricting the right to public participation in the decision-making process.
2. There are no procedures for feedback from the public, that is, informing about the accepted proposals.
3. Insufficient justification of project proposals proposed by the public.
4. The rights of the public in making environmentally significant decisions are stipulated in many legislative acts, but they are largely virtual rights, since not a single legislative act stipulates specific mechanisms for public influence on decision-making. The public can express its opinion, but public authorities are only required to take it into account (non-specific language), i.e. there are no mandatory elements.⁴⁷

⁴⁷http://aarhus.kg/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Natsionalnyj-doklad-po-Orhuskoj-Konventsii_2020.pdf

Satisfaction/Wellbeing

Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with the state of the environment from 1 to 7. The graph shows that the majority rate the indicator at 4, and they believe that this value also suits their state three years ago.

2.7% named environmental reasons among the reasons for moving.



| | Population confidence index | Index "Personal trust of a citizen in the state" | Index "Personal perception of the level of corruption in state executive bodies and local governments" | Index "Assessment of the activities of state executive authorities and local self-government bodies" |
|---|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| 2017 (2nd half year) (State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic) | 28.3 | 35.9 | 23.4 | 25.6 |
| 2021 (2nd half) Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision | 24.9 | 32.8 | 19.6 | 22.3 |

According to the results of the FGD with young people, in order to change the environmental situation in Kyrgyzstan, it is necessary to strengthen the implementation of laws, environmental education and enlightenment of children, increase forest plantations and the transition to electrification of vehicles, the implementation of programs and actions by the state.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Civil and socio-political participation.**

1. Today, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic, with the support of international organizations and in partnership with civil society organizations, is taking huge steps to improve the system for the formation of civic competencies in educational institutions. The key role in the process of forming these skills is assigned to the subject "Man and Society". The curricula and content of this subject are being revised, including subject standards and many others. In 2018, textbooks for grades 5 and 6 were published. To date, a textbook for grades 7-8 is being developed. But we will be able to observe changes in the civic competencies of young people from these measures and interventions only in subsequent years. Therefore, it is worth continuing to work on this and review the school curriculum to increase teaching hours, aimed at the formation of civic competencies and critical thinking. This is especially true in the context of preparing for the PISA-2025 study. PISA is an international program for assessing the educational achievements of students - a test that assesses the literacy of 15-year-old students in different countries of the world and the ability to apply knowledge in practice. Kyrgyzstan participated in PISA twice - in 2006 and 2009 and took the last places. This study focuses on the study of the level of development of creative and critical thinking skills, as well as civic competencies. evaluating the literacy of 15-year-old schoolchildren around the world and the ability to apply knowledge in practice. Kyrgyzstan participated in PISA twice - in 2006 and 2009 and took the last places. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen extracurricular activities. Introduce extracurricular activities and activities such as debates, simulation games and other interactive formats. Since interactive methods and practical tasks help to provide a connection between theory and practice, apply knowledge to solve various applied problems and real cases.
2. The results of the aforementioned interventions to change the system for the formation of civic competencies in educational institutions largely depend on the performers - that is, school teachers and their levels of potential. In this regard, it is necessary to pay special attention to the training and education of teachers in the subject "Man and Society". During the focus group discussions, it was revealed that in many schools teachers do not have specialized education, or lessons on the subject "Man and Society" are not conducted at all.
3. Another of the additional measures to increase civic participation and the formation of civic competencies can be the strengthening of school self-government "School self-government" as an example of the implementation of a participation mechanism and a system for promoting the needs, rights and interests of schoolchildren. It is necessary to ensure the consistency of this initiative at the district, regional and national levels. The participation of students in school self-government contributes to the formation of a clearer and more conscious civic position, and a value attitude towards themselves and others; allows to increase social competence; develop social skills of behavior and attitudes towards independent decision-making in social problem situations. At present, in the practice of many educational institutions, school self-government is mistakenly understood as a short-term program or a one-time event, when children only "play democracy". Whereas self-government and school self-government, in particular, should become the reality of the entire educational process, the management process carried out in a general education institution. There are many studies confirming that school parliaments promote the development of positive leadership and the willingness of young people to become involved and actively participate in the activities of communities, districts, regions and the

country. carried out in a general education institution. There are many studies confirming that school parliaments promote the development of positive leadership and the willingness of young people to become involved and actively participate in the activities of communities, districts, regions and the country. carried out in a general education institution. There are many studies confirming that school parliaments promote the development of positive leadership and the willingness of young people to become involved and actively participate in the activities of communities, districts, regions and the country.

4. LSG (local self-government bodies) to strengthen the interaction and involvement of young people in the decision-making process, in the formation of programs and budgets, introduce mechanisms for participatory research (research practices that involve and are included in society and useful to society) and discussions with young people. In participatory research, an approach is used in which young people share their knowledge and opinions about what difficulties, problems and needs they have, what solutions and measures are needed to solve them, that is, they are the main experts in prioritizing problems and directions , the formation of policies and measures for the development of municipalities, the region and the country. It is also very important to be more active in social networks in order to increase the transparency and accountability of LSGs, establish feedback and collection of proposals from young people through "open days", competitions of youth initiatives. The introduction of these mechanisms will allow LSGs to ensure the obligation enshrined in legislation (the Law on Local State Administration and Local Self-Government Bodies) to involve young people in decision-making processes, including the development and monitoring of the implementation of the socio-economic development program (SEDP), its implementation plan and the local budget. It is also necessary to consider the possibility of introducing a fund to support youth initiatives, Public Private Partnership (PPP) mechanisms, as well as a municipal social order. The introduction of these mechanisms will allow LSGs to ensure the obligation enshrined in legislation (the Law on Local State Administration and Local Self-Government Bodies) to involve young people in decision-making processes, including the development and monitoring of the implementation of the socio-economic development program, its implementation plan and the local budget. It is also necessary to consider the possibility of introducing a fund to support youth initiatives, PPP mechanisms, as well as a municipal social order. The introduction of these mechanisms will allow LSGs to ensure the obligation enshrined in legislation (the Law on Local State Administration and Local Self-Government Bodies) to involve young people in decision-making processes, including the development and monitoring of the implementation of the socio-economic development program, its implementation plan and the local budget. It is also necessary to consider the possibility of introducing a fund to support youth initiatives, PPP mechanisms, as well as a municipal social order.
5. Strengthen the work of youth committees to involve and strengthen their role in the development of SEDP (Social Economic Development Plan) and the allocation of funds from the local budget to increase the economic and social participation of young people in communities.
6. Develop and launch an information and educational platform for youth on civic identity in accordance with the concept of “Kyrgyz Zharany” (Youtube channel, social networks - anime, infographics, youth series, etc.).
7. Allocate and ensure the presence in the state of a separate paid personnel unit - a specialist in youth affairs, determine the range of his functional duties and the expected results of his work.

▪ **Economic block.**

1. It is necessary to take measures to improve the business environment in the country and focus on improving the services provided by the state.

Respondents noted the main problems of starting a business: lack of access to resources (78.3%), complexity of business regulation procedures (86.4%), lack of information and communications (88.2%). The vast majority of young people (86.2%) believe that the state does not help young entrepreneurs.

2. It is necessary to develop programs to promote entrepreneurship among young people (conduct training/game events, develop promotional materials promoting the idea of socially responsible entrepreneurship, etc.), inform young people-entrepreneurs about state support and ongoing competitions for business ideas and start-ups.
3. Improve the regional policy for the development of youth entrepreneurship. Strengthen the involvement of young people in the agricultural sector in accordance with the principles of the green economy.
4. The lack of synergy between the curriculum and the demands of the labor market is also present, given that 54.7% of young people are notoriously confident that it will not be easy for them to find a job in the future. Thus, it is necessary to pay special attention to the revision of the structure of education, for example, through ensuring close cooperation of educational institutions with the private sector.
5. Further labor market research should also take into account demographic trends (eg the trend towards a declining share of youth in the country) and their impact on the pension system, food security, etc.

6. It is necessary to systematically monitor and study the processes of youth labor migration and its impact on the demographic situation, the labor market, the level and quality of life of the country's population in order to develop an effective policy.

30% of young people state that they or their family members have experience of labor migration.

7. There is a risk that the lack of any action on the part of the state in terms of taking drastic measures to create favorable working and living conditions will increase the outflow of the population and encourage young people to stay in the country of destination. It is advisable to conduct research focused on the opportunities and benefits that young people can get in their home country outside of migration. Thanks to the promotion of alternative regulation of youth behavior, it is possible to open up new opportunities for understanding migration processes.

89% of young people want to go abroad to work or get an education.

13.3% do not plan to return after leaving for migration.

8. The system of statistical accounting that exists in the country requires improvement in terms of collecting and processing data on youth migration, entrepreneurship and other relevant areas in which young people are involved.
9. It is necessary to pay attention to the high proportion of young people who do not have the opportunity to purchase their own housing. It is necessary to develop social support programs for young families, which include mechanisms for providing them with affordable housing.

▪ **Education.**

1. The high (compared to others) share of spending on education in both household spending and the state budget demonstrates the importance of education for wealth. Young people consider it necessary to continue their education in order to build a successful career, while the factor of having “connections”, in their opinion, also plays an important role.
2. Demand for preschool institutions exceeds supply. Access to pre-school education is 22% according to the sub-index. The alternative to public kindergartens is not available to low-income families. Development in early childhood has many dimensions and includes the orderly development of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and normative skills and abilities during the first years of life. Physical growth, reading and numeracy skills, social-emotional development, and readiness to learn are vital areas of a child's overall development, laying the foundation for later life and setting the trajectory of health, learning, and well-being. The state, realizing the importance of the early development of children, needs to create a system of social support for the health and education of families with children of preschool age.
3. It is necessary to pay attention to the professional development of teachers in ICT to create a trend and the need for digital literacy and the use of interactive methods, practical lessons.
4. Expand the possibilities of access to online education in various areas, taking into account multilingualism.
5. The introduction of class hours or a subject for vocational guidance of students from the 8th grade.

▪ **Culture.**

1. It is necessary to develop methods for assessing the effectiveness of the activities of cultural and leisure institutions in order to improve the quality of management in this area.
2. It is necessary to develop and implement a system of measures to stimulate the activities of creative workers of cultural institutions, associated not only with material incentives, but also by improving the image of workers in cultural and leisure institutions.

| |
|--|
| <i>0.2% - the number of graduates of colleges and universities of creative specialties in the ratio of the total number of graduates is.</i> |
|--|
3. Creation of experimental sites and testing of updated models of cultural institutions, taking into account the characteristics of the region and preserving traditional elements, as well as focused on the needs of young people.
4. It is advisable to map the existing and potential opportunities for financing the cultural sector.
5. It is necessary to systematically conduct monitoring studies of cultural and leisure activities, taking into account the needs of young people and people with disabilities in order to develop and organize more effective leisure programs and informal venues.

- **ICT.**

1. ICT skills determine the effective use of information and communication technologies. The lack of such skills continues to be one of the key barriers preventing people, and women in particular, from fully benefiting from the potential of information and communication technologies.⁴⁸In this regard, it is necessary to change the curriculum of schools to be ICT-oriented, using an inclusive approach.
2. The indicators of the ICT index demonstrate the use by young people, to a greater extent, of mobile phones (smartphones). And although mobile phones now perform many of the functions of a computer, the survey showed that access to the Internet is carried out for the purposes of communication and entertainment.

Young people prefer to express their opinion using digital technologies rather than offline (rallies, demonstrations, etc.). In this regard, it is necessary to increase the importance of online platforms for gathering public opinion and take measures to integrate online petitions into political decision-making. In this way, the state can encourage "peaceful" youth demonstrations approach.

- **Health.**

1. Organize special training or a propaganda campaign to form an active life position of society in relation to health, manifested in behavior and activities and conscious opposition to factors that destroy health.
2. Taking into account the gender, age, cultural, physical and other characteristics of the territories, develop programs for the development of mass sports⁴⁹. Such programs may include holding mass recreational, physical culture and sports events in schools and universities, proposals for the construction and reconstruction of sports infrastructure, holding national and international scientific and practical conferences, methodological seminars and forums on the development of youth sports, etc.
3. Focus on promoting and informing the public about health and family planning issues, about the importance of taking preventive measures in order to prevent diseases at an early stage, etc. It is necessary to find practical mechanisms for implementing the Healthy Lifestyle program.
4. It is necessary to create psychological services in all educational institutions of the country, including in district hospitals or at akimiats (family and child support department) so that a competent specialist can provide timely assistance and prevent suicide attempts in advance.

About 100 teenagers commit suicide every year in Kyrgyzstan.

14% of young people do not turn to anyone when they feel defenseless and anxious.

- **Safety and security.**

⁴⁸<https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-04/SDG%20report%20RUS%20%283%29.pdf>

⁴⁹The concept of mass sports or "sport for all" may include the activities of people, in the format of the process of physical education and self-education, introspection and self-control for general physical development, health improvement, improvement of motor skills and abilities, classes at the level of physical recreation, improvement of posture and physique .

1. The pandemic has exposed the problems of some areas of human life. Security is one of the clearest proofs of this. The already wide coverage of young people in the digital space has deepened both in informal systems, such as communication, and mandatory inclusion in digital education. The problem of the safety of young people in cyberspace has surfaced. Legislatively, responsibility for cyberbullying is not fixed, moreover, law enforcement agencies do not have the necessary tools to catch criminals. Due to the lack of political protection mechanisms, it is necessary to conduct a broad information campaign on the rules of safe behavior on the Internet and possible actions in cases of cyberbullying.
2. Expand the “Safe City” system, where the emphasis should not be on roads, but on the safety of citizens in general.
3. Conduct a broad information campaign about services and telephones in situations of violence and danger, threats to life.
4. Increasing confidence in law enforcement and judicial authorities through training of employees in correct and effective communication with the population, mediation, etc.
5. Strengthening the role of Public Prevention Centers in LSGs as the main drivers and bridges for communication and resolving issues to eliminate the indifference of the local population.
6. Implementation of the GALS methodology or another one in terms of masculinity and responsibility and consciousness of the male sex in order to prevent violence against women and children.

▪ **Family.**

1. In the future, it is necessary to conduct additional in-depth research on strengthening the institution of the family at all levels of government.
2. Strengthen work in educational institutions and include lessons in self-knowledge and personal growth for students in grades 8-11 to develop independent decision-making skills. Expand the Family Planning Program, train health workers to work with youth. It is especially important to expand coverage with youth-friendly health services. As the average age of onset of sexual activity is declining worldwide, sexually transmitted infections are on the rise, early pregnancies are on the rise, addictions and addictions continue to spread, adolescents and young people need access to age-appropriate and friendly environments. youth services. When problems and difficulties arise, adolescents and young people, fearing a cold reception and fear of publicity, they try not to seek help from medical institutions, since in ordinary clinics they are not a particularly welcome contingent: they are optional, insolvent, peculiar, touchy. Therefore, it is necessary for them to create conditions and services under which they will feel comfortable, in a friendly environment for them. Youth-friendly medical services include advisory, informational, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitation, psychological services on issues of reproductive health and safe behavior. At the same time, services are provided by specialists with the skills of preventive work and friendly communication with young people. Therefore, it is necessary for them to create conditions and services under which they will feel comfortable, in a friendly environment for them. Youth-friendly medical services include advisory, informational, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitation, psychological services on issues of reproductive health and safe behavior. At the same time, services are provided by

specialists with the skills of preventive work and friendly communication with young people. Therefore, it is necessary for them to create conditions and services under which they will feel comfortable, in a friendly environment for them. Youth-friendly medical services include advisory, informational, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitation, psychological services on issues of reproductive health and safe behavior. At the same time, services are provided by specialists with the skills of preventive work and friendly communication with young people. of a psychological nature on issues of maintaining reproductive health and safe behavior. At the same time, services are provided by specialists with the skills of preventive work and friendly communication with young people. of a psychological nature on issues of maintaining reproductive health and safe behavior. At the same time, services are provided by specialists with the skills of preventive work and friendly communication with young people.

3. Only half of the respondents (53.3%) consider themselves safe at home, 4.8% noted that they face violence at home. This is a worrying indicator that needs to be addressed. In order to reduce violence in the family, it is necessary to take measures to prevent cases of domestic violence through the obligatory wide awareness of the importance of using non-violent resolution of conflict situations and disagreements, as well as non-violent methods of education.
4. Conduct competitions and events aimed at strengthening intergenerational dialogue at the local, regional and national levels.
5. Implement extracurricular programs in universities, colleges on the “Family Institute and Relationships Based on Rights”.

▪ **Ecology.**

1. Young people are concerned about the environmental situation in the country and are ready to take an active part in preventing negative consequences for the environment. It is necessary to develop specific mechanisms for involving young people in solving environmental problems. This can be realized both through the participation of young people in green actions, and through the inclusion of youth movements in the implementation of environmental conservation and climate sustainability policies.
2. The key problem in the field of ecology is the problem of smog and emissions, in connection with which it is important to train young people in alternative energy sources, energy-saving technologies.
3. It is also necessary to work on the development of environmental education at all levels of the education system.
4. By 2030, new SDG indicators will be developed to measure progress towards sustainable development and help build the statistical capacity of developing countries. Since some indicators of the Index coincide with SDG priorities, proposals should be made to collect missing data by 2030.
5. It is necessary to consider the issue of regular publication by the National Statistical Committee of the collection “Youth of the Kyrgyz Republic”. Raise donor funds as needed.