



**НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

Age structure of the population and its transformation

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Age structure of the population

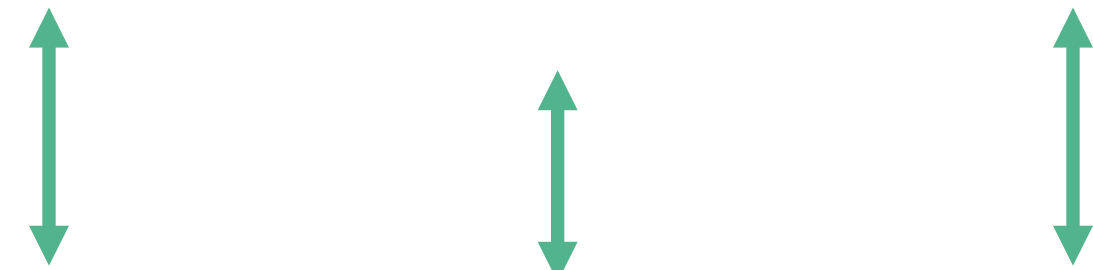


Population is the most important resource and the fundamental basis for the existence and development of any country



The dynamics of the population and changes in its structure characterize the demographic potential of the country

On the one hand, the age structure is formed under the influence of demographic processes of birth rate, mortality, and population migration

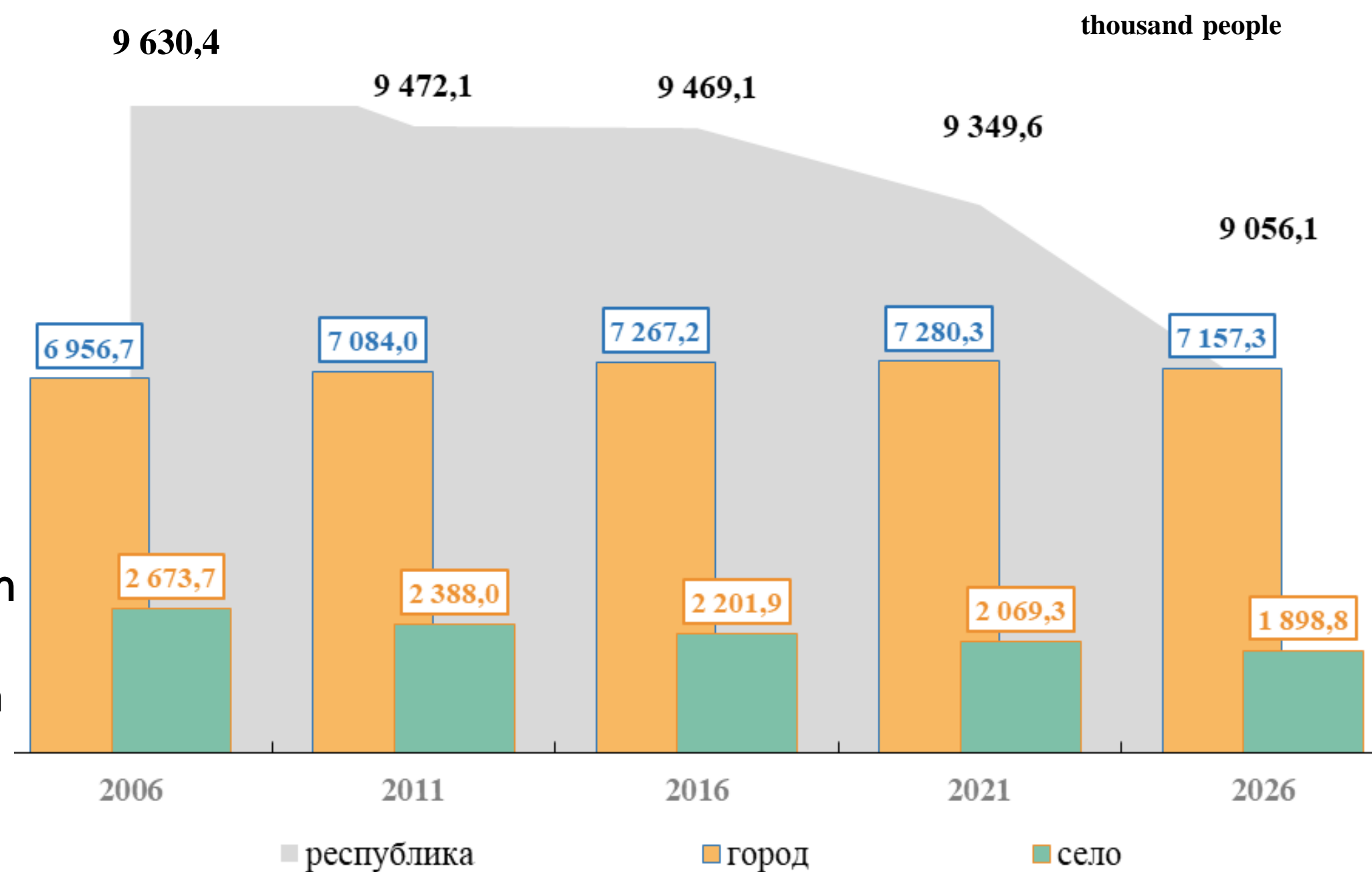


At the same time, it has an impact on the dynamics of all demographic processes



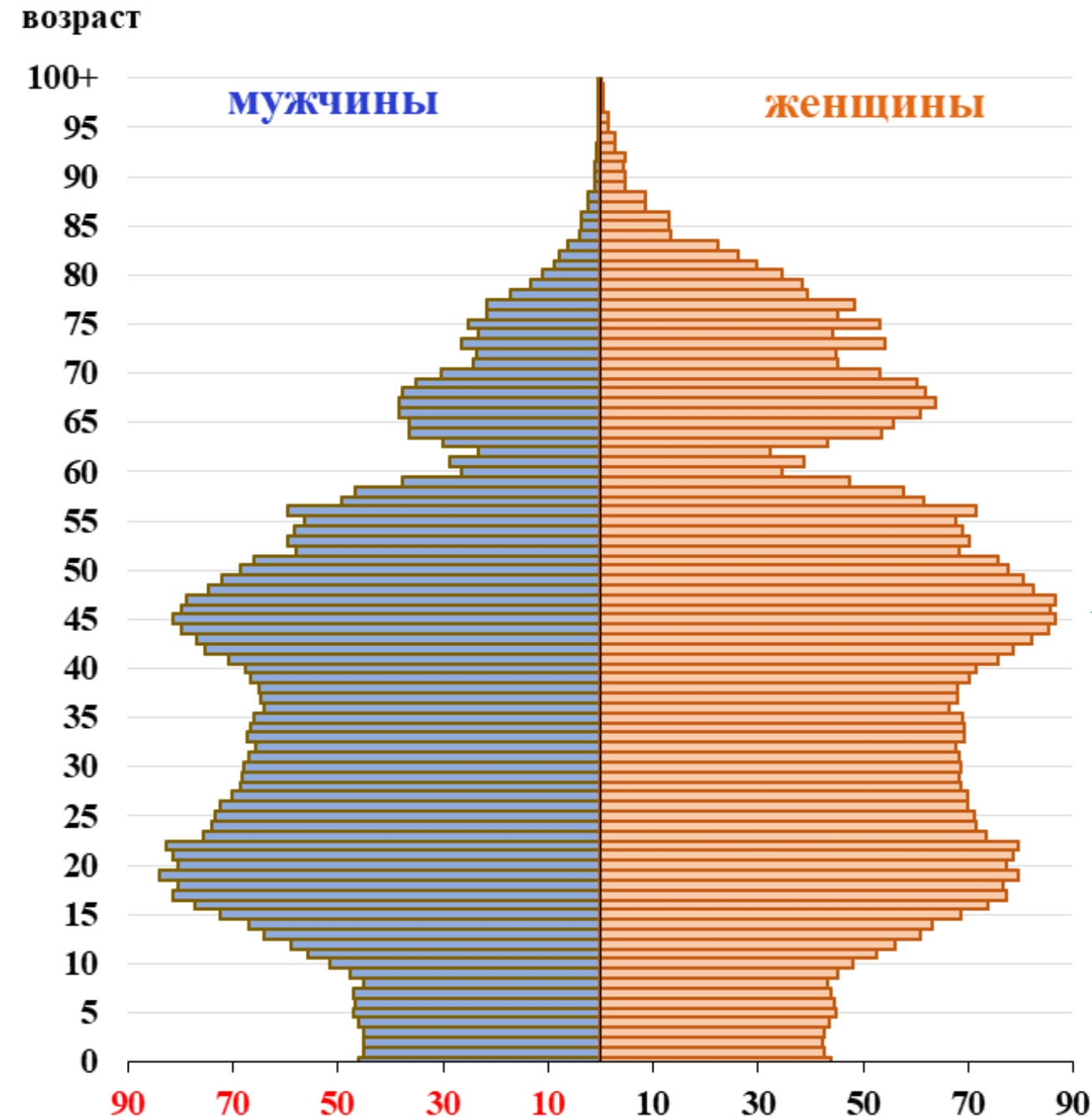
Dynamics of the total population of the Republic of Belarus

- ❖ As of January 1, 2026, the population of the Republic of Belarus was 9,056.1 thousand people.
- ❖ The trend of population decline, which has been characteristic of most developed countries in recent decades, is also observed in our country.
- ❖ The number of residents of the republic has decreased by 574 thousand people, or 6% over 20 years.
- ❖ At the same time, there is an increase in the population in the following age groups:
 - ❖ 7–12 years old (born 2014–2019); 35–42 years old (born 1984–1991); 57–74 years old (born 1952–1969);
 - ❖ 84 years and older (born 1926–1942).



Population pyramid of the Republic of Belarus

at the beginning of 2006



characteristic features:

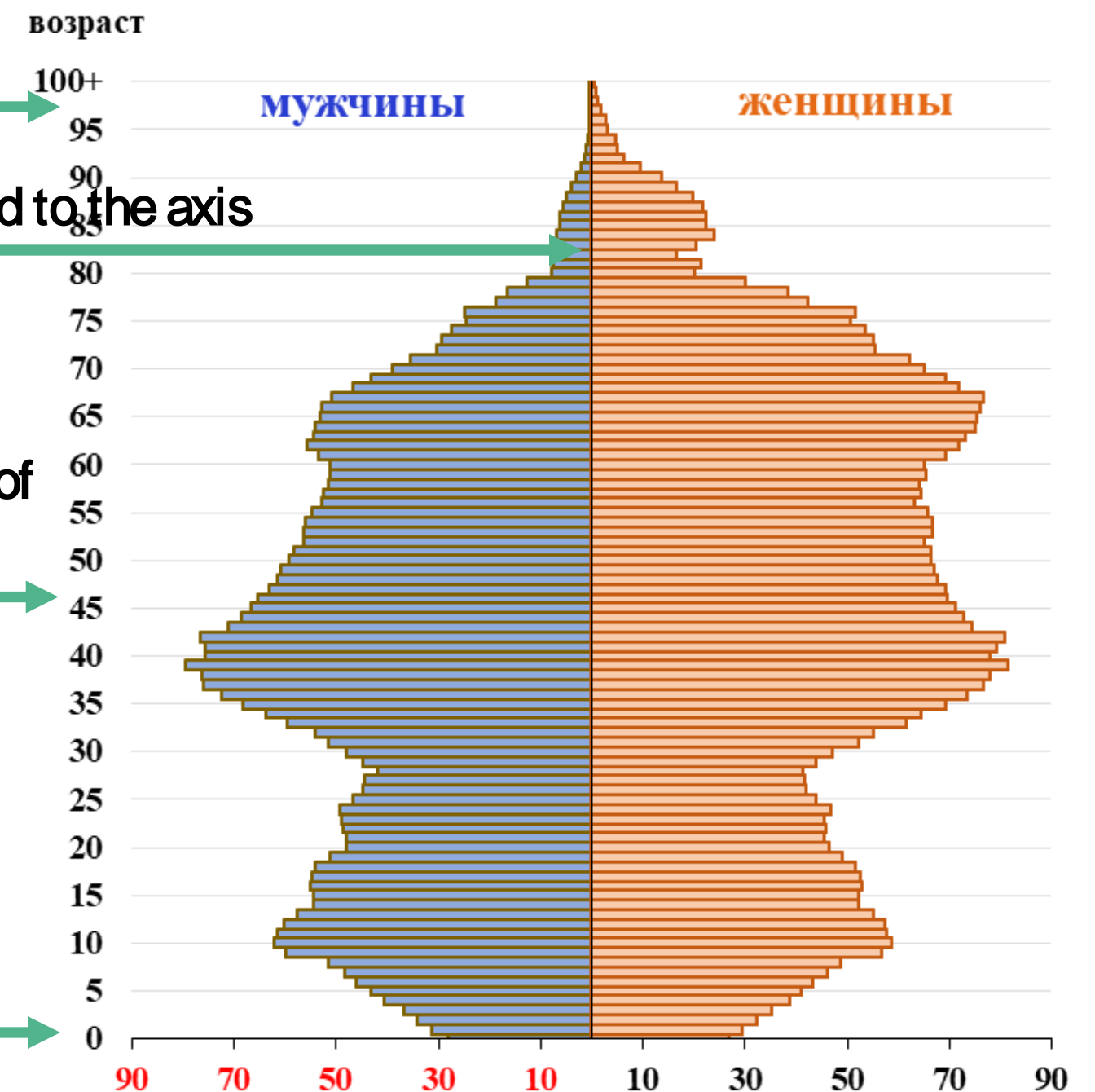
sexual imbalance

compression of the pyramid to the axis

differences in the number of generations

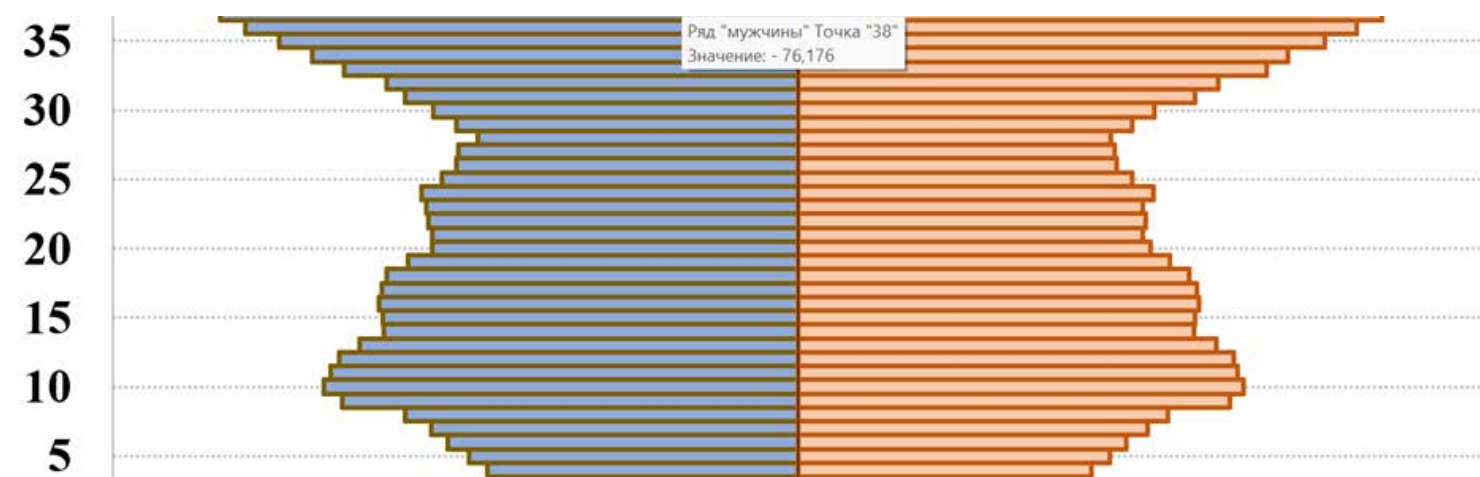
narrow base

at the beginning of 2006

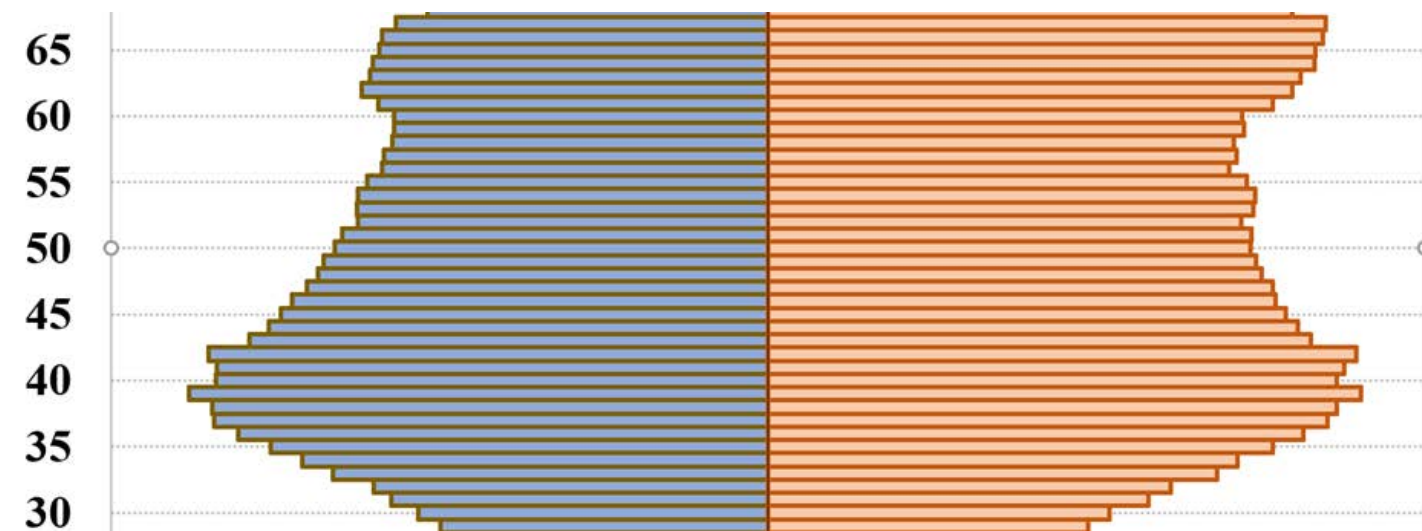


Trends in the transformation of the age structure of the population of the Republic of Belarus as of 01.01.2026 and their consequences

❖ Declining numbers in the 11-19 age groups



❖ The broad middle part of the pyramid – age groups 30 – 65 years



❖ WAVE-LIKE DEFORMATION OF THE AGE STRUCTURE

➤ Decrease in the number of people entering working age

➤ Increase in the number of people of working and retirement age

❖ POPULATION AGING

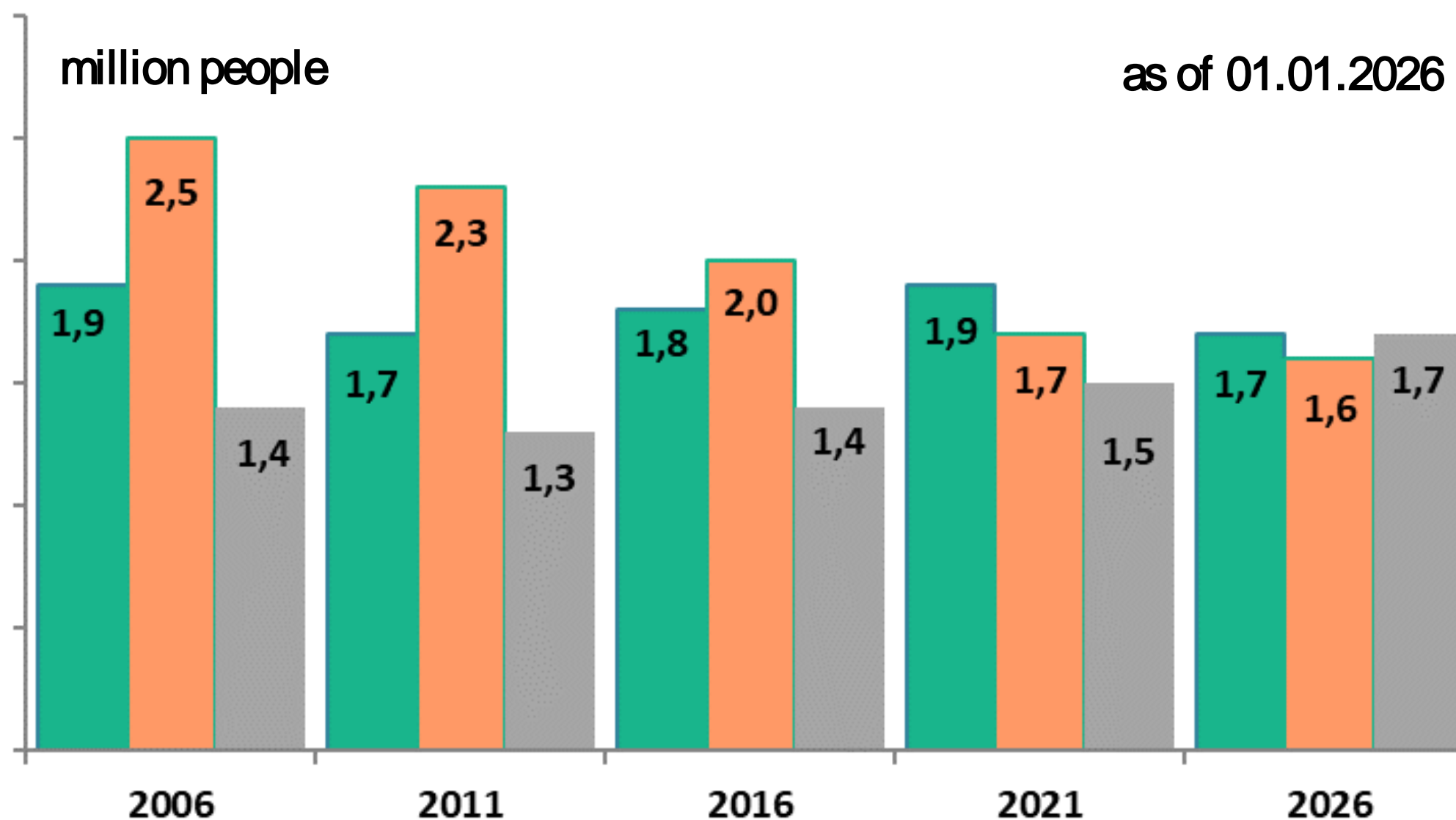
❖ INCREASE IN DEMOGRAPHIC LOADING BY OLDER AGES



Trends in the age structure of the population of the Republic of Belarus over the past 20 years

➤ a reduction in the number of younger age groups and an increase in the number of older ones

➔ POPULATION AGING



children (0–17 years)
by 0.2 million people, or 10.9%

youth (14–30 years)
by 0.9 million people, or by 34.9%

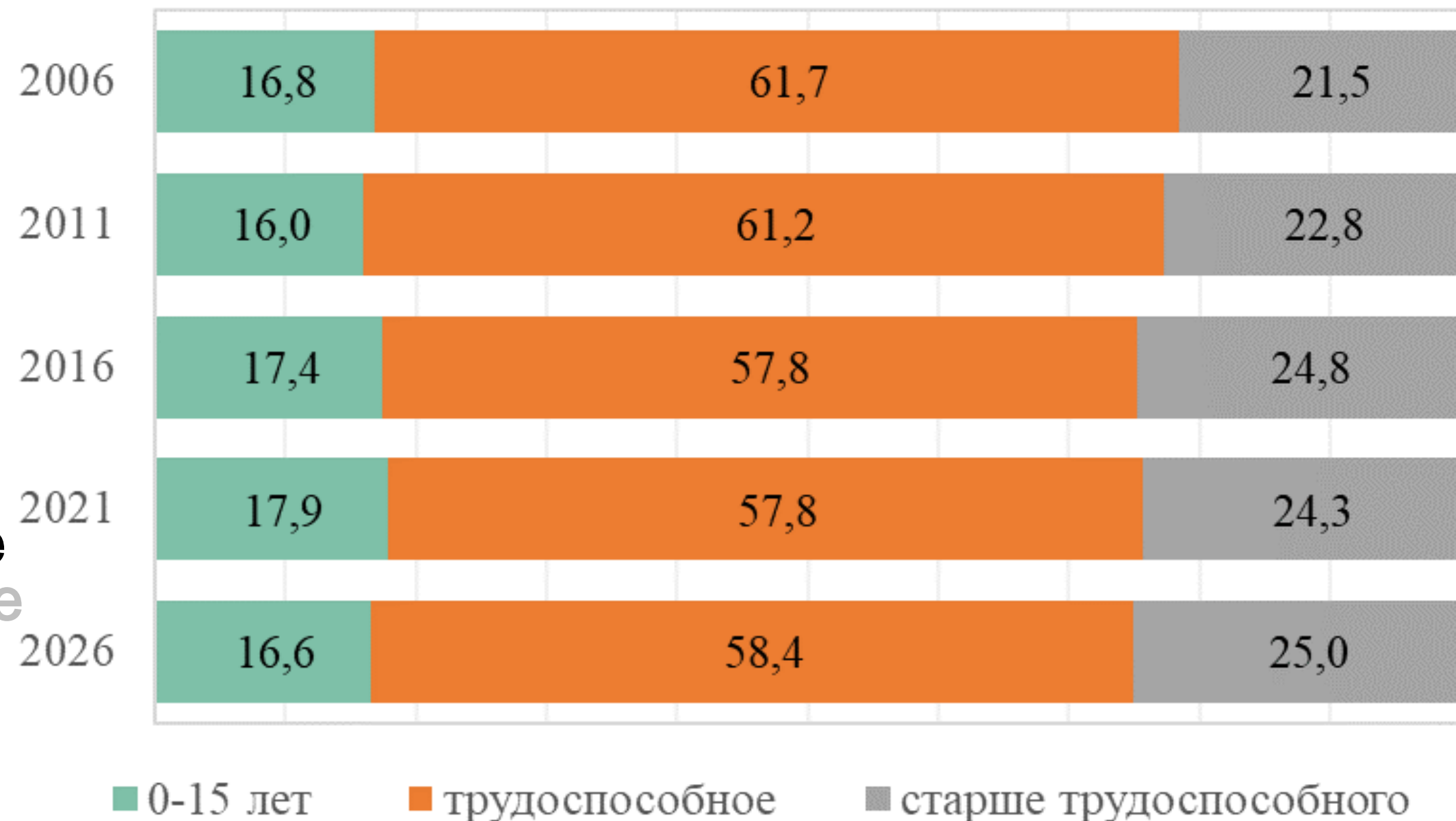
persons 65+ years old
by 0.3 million people, or by 18.2%



Trends in the age structure of the population of the Republic of Belarus over the past 20 years

- reduction in the proportion of the population in ages:
 - younger than working age – by 0.2 percentage points;
 - working age – by 3.3 percentage points
- an increase in the proportion of people over the working age by 3.5 percentage points

as a percentage of the total population

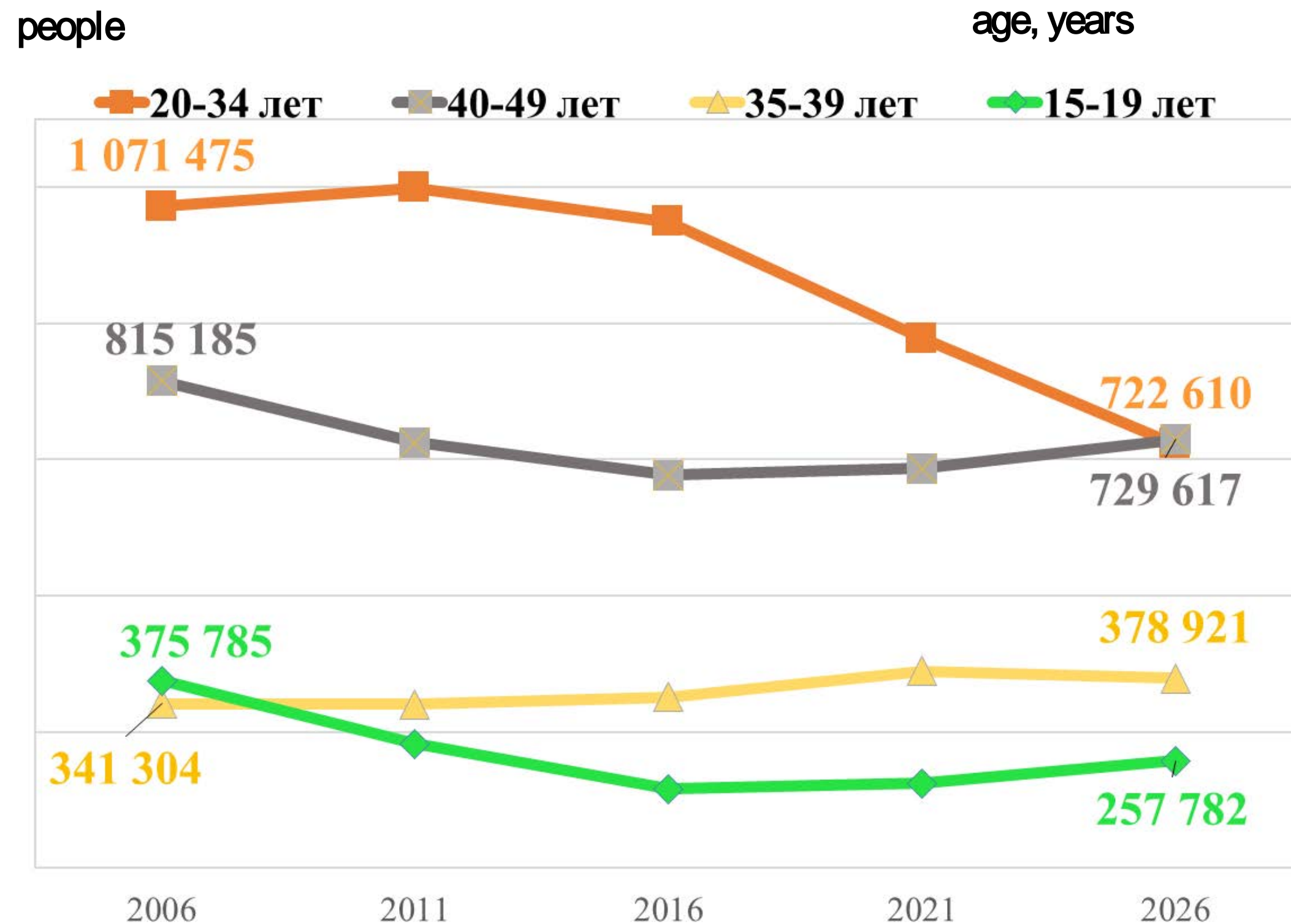


Trends in the age structure of the population of the Republic of Belarus over the past 20 years

- reduction in the number of women of childbearing age (15–49 years) –
by 514.8 thousand people or by 19,8%

The current dynamics are due to the entry into active childbearing age of a small cohort of people born in the late 1990s and early 2000s.

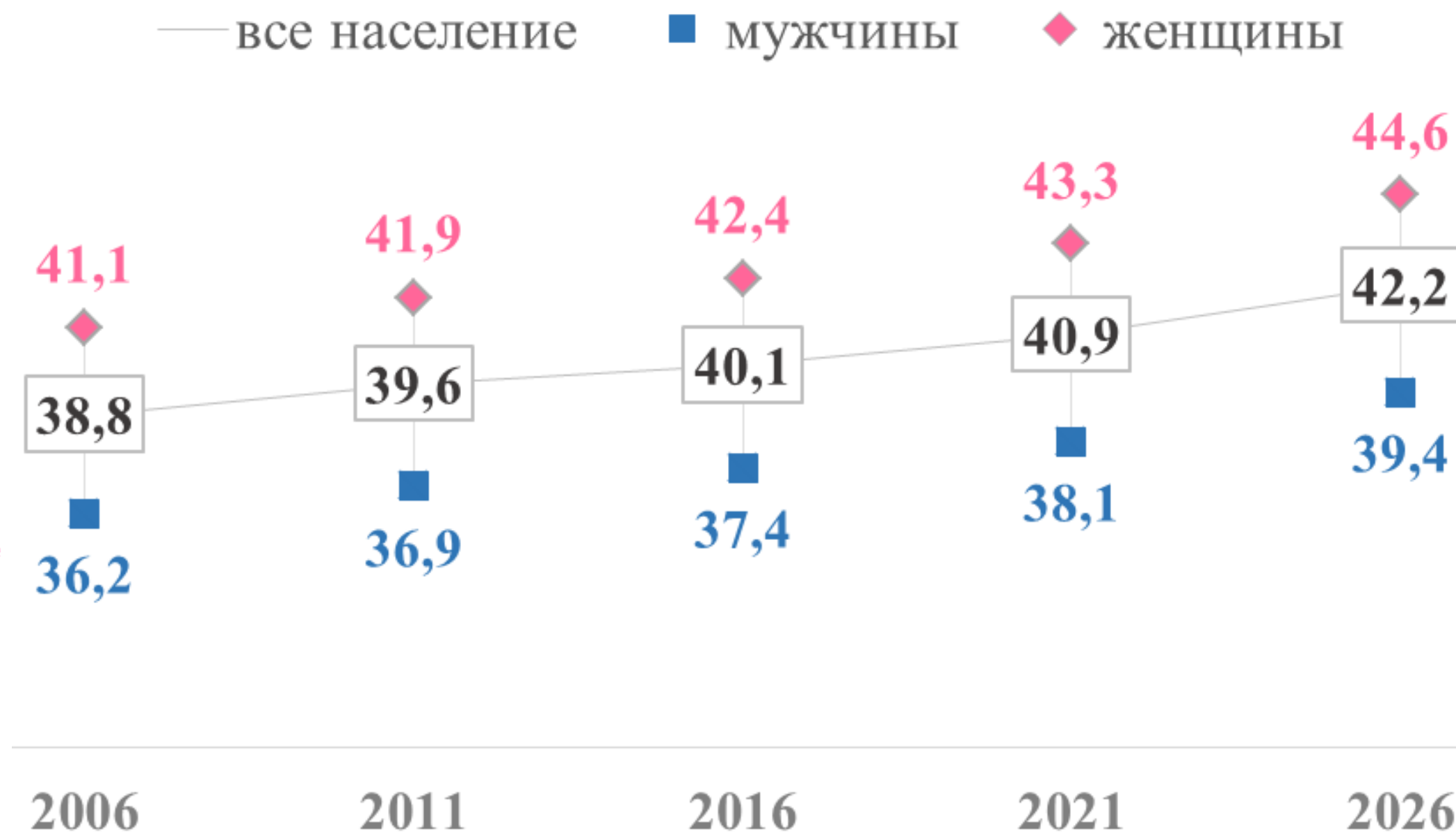
- ✓ *For reference:*
Taking into account age shifts, by the beginning of 2031, the number of women in the 20-29 age group is expected to increase.



Trends in the age structure of the population of the Republic of Belarus over the past 20 years

- Increase in median age:
 - total population – by 3.4 years
 - men – by 3.2 years
 - women – by 3.5 years

❖ The female population of Belarus is older than the male population—the average age of women is 5.2 years higher than that of men. However, the gap has widened over time—as of January 1, 2006, it was 4.9 years.

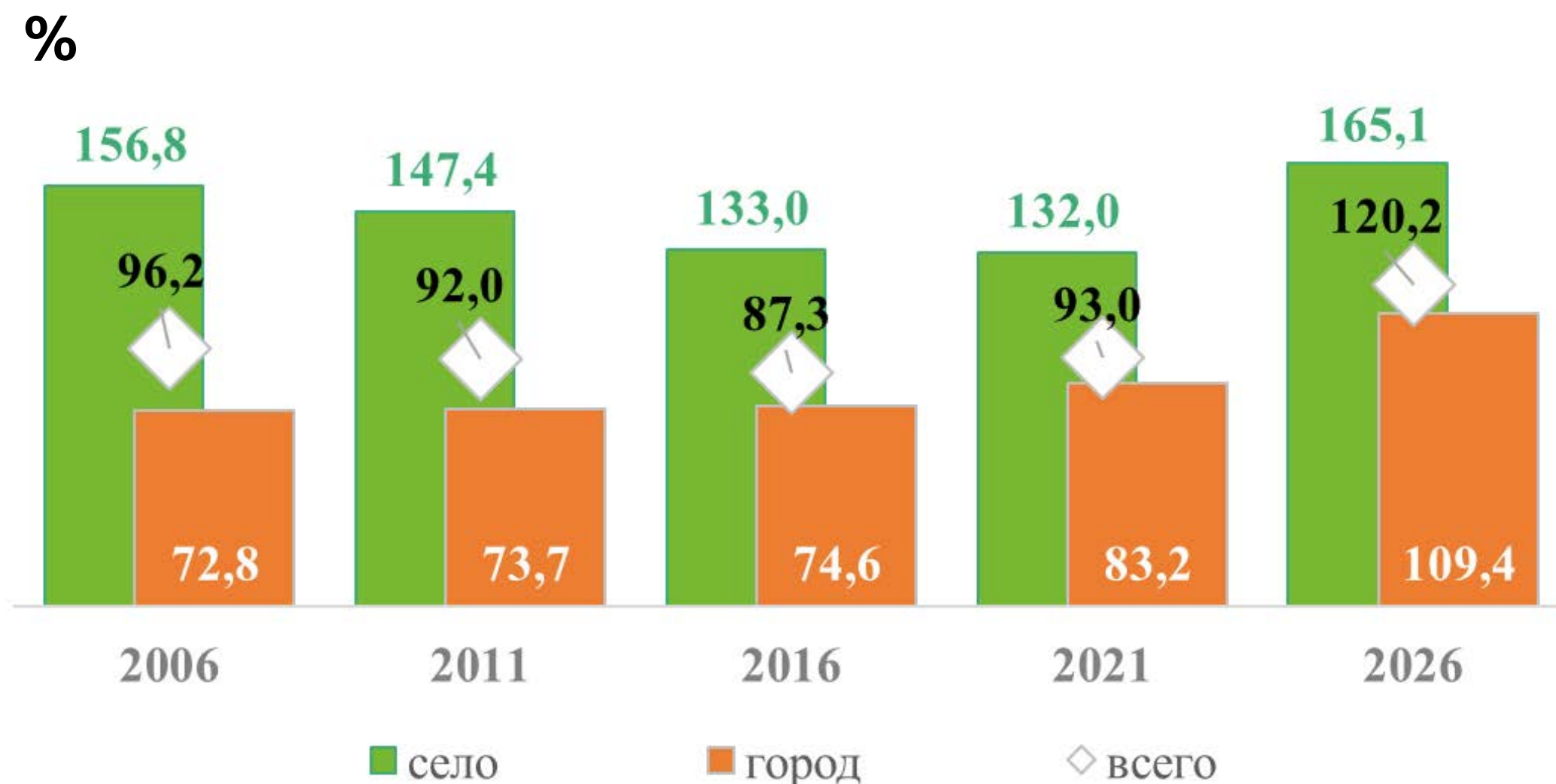


Trends in the age structure of the population of the Republic of Belarus over the past 20 years

➤ the aging rate has increased by 24 percentage points

✓ *For reference:
the aging rate is the ratio of the number of people aged 65 years and older to the number of children aged 0–14 years.*

The aging process and the transformation of the age structure have a significant impact on the change in the proportions between the population of working age and those older than working age.



CONCLUSIONS

- The decline in the population of Belarus is not only an internal feature, but a reflection of the global demographic transition, which is characterized by:

below-replacement fertility;

delayed marriage and parenthood;

individualization and shifting values and reproductive attitudes.

Thus, the demographic situation in the Republic of Belarus is no exception in the context of European and global trends.

- To overcome negative demographic trends and maintain the workforce, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Belarus until 2040, the National Security Concept, and a number of state programs have been adopted:

Socioeconomic Development Program for 2026–2030;

Development of Demographic Potential for 2026–2030;

Health of the Nation;

Housing Construction, and others.





СПАСИБО ЗА ВНИМАНИЕ!



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