



IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT

2021

Editorial Board

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YOUTH IN THE LABOUR MARKET

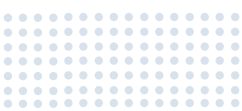
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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CIS-Stat	Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
EU-28	European Union (28 Member States)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
SNS	System of National Accounts
GDP	Gross domestic product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
kg	Kilogram
g	Gram
kg/m ²	Kilogram per square meter
m ²	Square meter
0,0	Magnitude nil or negligible value
-	Category not applicable
...	No data available

Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

YOUTH IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

The abstract «Youth in the Commonwealth of Independent States» is another publication in the series regularly produced by the CIS Statistical Committee on this subject with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The previous 2014, 2016 and 2018 issues are available on the Committee's web site www.cisstat.com/youth/rus.

In 2019, the Government of the Russian Federation allocated earmarked funds to UNFPA thereby making it possible to launch the implementation of the Better Data for Better Policies Regional Programme intended to contribute to the improvement of socio-demographic statistics and statistical capacity building in the CIS countries. The present abstract and the earlier published brochure «Youth in the Commonwealth of Independent States and Sustainable Development Goals» are a result of implementation of some specific components of the Programme.

The national statistical services of the CIS countries have immensely contributed to preparing publications on youth by their active involvement in the process.

In 2021, the Commonwealth of Independent States celebrates the 30th anniversary of its foundation. At present, one fifth of the population of the Commonwealth countries are boys and girls aged 15–29 who were born, raised and socialized in a new socio-economic and political context.

The CIS member-states differ from one another by their historically formed traditions and levels of their economic development producing a direct impact on the lifestyles and living conditions of their population including youth. However, a common feature of all the countries of the Commonwealth is the equal right of both men and women to education and labour market participation, health protection, social assistance and state support guaranteed by law.

Youth is a priority population group in the national programmes and social projects adopted by the governments of the CIS countries as well as in the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the relevant targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

DEMOGRAPHY

As of the beginning of 2020, the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States were home to about 286 million people of whom approximately 52 million, or 18 per cent of their total population, were young people from 15 to 29 years old. The share of youth varies noticeably throughout the CIS countries. In Belarus, Ukraine, Russia and Moldova it constitutes 16 to 18 per cent; in Armenia, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan it ranges from 19 to 22 per cent while their share in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan constitutes 24 to 27 per cent.

In all the CIS countries, the share of youth in the total population has fallen over the past 20 years. In the CIS as a whole, it has dropped from 24 to 18 per cent in 2020 as compared to 2000. The fastest rate of decline, from seven to five percentage points, has been observed in Russia, Ukraine, Armenia, Belarus and Kazakhstan. The share of youth in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan has been falling at a slower rate of 3.6 to 0.3 p.p. The situation is typical in most countries of the world including high-fertility states.

Such changes in the age composition of the population are primarily attributed to a steady trend towards an increasing life span of the population. The increasing share of ageing population will have serious socio-economic implications in the nearest future, including for the maintenance of labour market sustainability and national pension systems.

FAMILY AND FERTILITY

In the Commonwealth countries, as in many countries of the world, the mean age at marriage and the mean age of mothers at first childbirth show an upward trend.

Many young people consider it important to acquire vocational education and a stable job prior to marriage. For example, in Ukraine, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Armenia, the mean age of mothers at first childbirth increased by two or three years in 2019 as compared to 2000.

At the same time, it is important to mention multidirectional trends in age-specific fertility rates in the CIS countries. Based on the dynamics of the 2000–2019 fertility rates per 1,000 women in the 20–24 and 25–29 age groups with the highest fertility rates, the Commonwealth countries can be divided into the following three groups:

- the countries where fertility increased among women in both the 20–24 and 25–29 age groups such as Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan;
- the countries where fertility decreased among women in the 20–24 age group and increased in the 25–29 age group such as Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine;
- Tajikistan where fertility increased among women in the 20–24 age group and decreased in the 25–29 age group.

It is noteworthy that most of the Commonwealth countries demonstrate a steady downward trend in the number of adolescent pregnancies and abortions. Using modern contraceptives and informing the population about possible negative consequences of abortions help prevent unwanted pregnancies and abortions.

Compared to 2010, in 2019 the number of abortions among young women aged 15–29 decreased from 18 to 11 per 1,000 women of the corresponding age in Belarus, from 23 to 17 in Kazakhstan, and from 16 to 14 in Kyrgyzstan. In Russia, the number of abortions among girls aged 15–17 dropped from nine to two per 1,000 of girls of the corresponding age group.

In a number of the Commonwealth countries, governments provide social support to families with children aimed, among other things, at increasing fertility rates. These measures include, for example, lump sum public benefits paid at the birth of a child. In the Russian Federation, mothers also receive maternal capital on such occasions. Childcare benefits are paid for children up to the age of three in Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Tajikistan; up to the age of two in Armenia and Uzbekistan; and up to 1.5 years of age in Russia. The amount of such benefits may vary throughout the countries depending on the age of the child being cared for, and in some countries, it depends on the order of priority of the children's birth.

Obviously, to provide women with a possibility of remaining economically active it is necessary to develop the network of preschool educational institutions and day-care facilities with nursery groups meeting modern requirements for the children's health and upbringing, to expand the practice of flexible working hours and take other relevant measures.

HEALTH

Goal 3 of the global Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 – **Ensure healthy lives and promote the well-being of all at all ages** – stipulates for a number of measures aiming to ensure universal coverage of quality health services, reduce morbidity and mortality from socially significant diseases and external causes, along with a substantial increase in health financing.

In most Commonwealth countries, state budget expenditure on health increased in 2019 compared to 2000, however, its share in the GDP is still markedly lower than in a number of other countries.

In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan its share is within 1.1–2.3 per cent, and in Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Russia, Belarus and Moldova it ranges from 2.8 to 4.1 per cent.

For the sake of comparison, the share of health expenditure constitutes from 4.0 to 8.3 per cent in the countries of the European Union, 13.9 per cent in the USA, 7.6 per cent in Canada, and 9.3 per cent in Japan.

At the same time, the CIS countries are noted for a sufficiently high provision of the population with hospital beds and skilled medical staff. As of the beginning of 2020, the health care systems of the Commonwealth countries had 1,100 hospitals with two million hospital beds (of this number, 0.9 million beds were intended for children aged 0–14).

Household surveys conducted in a number of CIS countries have identified the attitude of youth to their health condition. In 2019, 22 per cent of young males aged 15–19 in Armenia assessed their health as excellent and about 67 per cent as good whereas

among girls of this age the relevant indicators constituted 25 and 72 per cent respectively. According to the 2019 survey conducted in Moldova, 90 per cent of boys aged 15–19 and 92 per cent of girls of the same age assessed their health condition as good. A more critical assessment of their health came from boys and girls in the course of the 2018 survey in Russia. Only 65 per cent of boys aged 15–19 and 68 per cent of girls of the same age spoke about their health condition as good. According to the survey undertaken in Belarus at the beginning of 2020, 62 per cent of males and 56 per cent of females, aged 16–19, assessed their health as good.

The Sustainable Development Goals aspire to end the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and a number of other dangerous diseases globally by 2030.

Practically all the CIS countries are witnessing a decrease in the number of newly diagnosed cases of active tuberculosis among youth. Azerbaijan where 40 females aged 25–29 contracted tuberculosis in 2015 and 42 in 2019 per 100,000 women of corresponding age is an exception. There is also a considerable spread in the number of newly diagnosed TB cases among youth across the CIS countries. These indicators are especially high in Kyrgyzstan (115 cases per 100,000 young males and 93 cases per 100,000 young females in 2019), Tajikistan (98 and 62), Moldova (95 and 54), and Russia (61 and 36 respectively).

Higher risks of contracting a number of especially dangerous infectious diseases are typical of youth all over the world. This is attributed partly to lack of experience and neglect of prevention measures as well as insufficient information about their effectiveness in the mass media popular among youth.

The situation with incidence of HIV infections remains complicated in the CIS region. In some countries, the number of newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons aged 15–29 per 100,000 population of this age continues to increase: from 9.7 in 2015 to 25.7 in 2019 per 100,000 young males and from 7.3 to 9.2 per 100,000 young females in Armenia as well as from 30 to 31 and 28 to 30 respectively in Moldova.

The Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey undertaken in Belarus in 2019 showed that only 54 per cent of males and 56 per cent of females aged 15–29 had a comprehensive knowledge of the ways of HIV transmission. Over 90 per cent of young persons knew where HIV tests could be taken, however, only two thirds of this number resorted to such services.

Despite a steady downward trend, a rather high incidence of alcoholism and drug and substance abuse among youth is still typical of most CIS member states, with men prevailing among the total number of patients. Azerbaijan where the number of drug addicts increased from 39 cases per 100,000 young males in 2015 to 65 cases in 2019, and Armenia, with its respective increase from 48 to 60, are an exception. Similar indicators among females are ten times less, but they also tended to increase in that period.

The Sustainable Development Goals call for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health services including family planning, information and education and integration of reproductive health issues into national strategies and programmes.

As already mentioned, there is a steady decline in the Commonwealth countries in the number of adolescent pregnancies and abortions. Yet, despite preventive measures to avoid unintended pregnancies and abortions as well as HIV infections and other dangerous diseases harmful to reproductive health, the situation remains rather complicated. Obviously, the countries still have to find their own ways of addressing this issue with due consideration for the historically formed norms and traditions.

Youth in the Commonwealth countries face rather high risks of mortality from external causes such as accidents, injuries including injuries in traffic accidents, poisonings, homicides, and suicides. The social and psychological support services operating in the Commonwealth countries have expanded the range and improved the quality of services but undoubtedly hold potential for further development and provision of the target population groups with relevant information.

Despite the emerging downward trend, the suicide rate remains high among youth in the CIS member states outstripping similar indicators in many countries of the world. These indicators are two to six times higher among males than among females, and they remain especially high in Kazakhstan (22 per 100,000 males aged 15–29), Belarus (20), and Russia (18).

EDUCATION

In the Commonwealth countries, achieving Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 – **Ensure universal and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all** – and maintaining educational achievements already accomplished is guaranteed by national legislation ensuring equal rights of men and women to education and implementation of these rights in practice.

A distinctive feature of the Commonwealth region is a high educational level of its entire population. The educational systems of the CIS countries have ensured a literacy rate close to 100 per cent and gender equality in educational opportunities. This is confirmed by the fact that in most CIS member states girls prevail among students of higher and secondary vocational institutions.

The current population census will make it possible to assess changes in the people's educational attainment and literacy rate that have taken place over the past decade.

The same as in financing health care, the CIS countries increase their spending on education. In 2019, the share of this expenditure in the GDP constituted from 2.0 to 3.7 per cent in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Russia as well as 4.8 to 6.6 per cent in Belarus, Tajikistan, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

For the sake of comparison, in 2017 the share of educational expenditure in the GDP constituted from 3.1 to 6.9 per cent in the EU countries, 6.1 per cent in the USA and 3.3 per cent in Japan.

In recent years, in most CIS countries there have been upward trends in the share of youth in higher vocational education. A notable proportion of youth in the Commonwealth countries strive to pursue the highest possible level of education, if circumstances permit.

From 2015 through 2019, the number of university students per 1,000 of population aged 15-29 increased from 64 to 83 in Azerbaijan, from 109 to 155 in Kazakhstan, from 113 to 132 in Kyrgyzstan, from 69 to 90 in Tajikistan, from 29 to 51 in Uzbekistan, and from 173 to 205 in Ukraine. However, this indicator dropped from 140 to 125 in Armenia, from 196 to 181 in Belarus, and from 132 to 122 in Moldova. In Russia, this indicator remained at the same level throughout the stated period and constituted 173 students per 1,000 of population aged 15–29.

It should be noted that for some of the potential students the difficulty in obtaining higher and secondary vocational education is connected with the need to pay for it. Even at state universities where the majority of students at this level of education is enrolled, from 50 to 84 per cent of students pay full tuition fees.

At the same time, many young people choose applied professions obtaining them at initial and secondary vocational institutions. In a number of CIS countries, there is a certain mismatch between labour market needs for skilled workers and a limited supply of graduates of these institutions.

According to the Integrated Monitoring of Living Conditions (IMLC), in 2018, 54 per cent of youth aged 15–23 were planning to continue their education at vocational institutions in the Russian Federation. Of the total number of young persons planning to continue their education at vocational institutions, 74 per cent of boys and 78 per cent of girls intended to pursue their goal at higher educational institutions, 16 and 12 per cent respectively planned to get an education at secondary vocational institutions, and only five and three per cent respectively wanted to become skilled workers. Increasing the attractiveness of initial vocational training can be considered a priority in the educational policies, and obtaining a modern working profession can contribute to a young person's good start in the labour market and subsequent advancement in education and occupation.

From the viewpoint of the key message of the global Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 – Leaving no one behind – an important priority in public educational policies of the CIS countries is the implementation of the right of young persons with disability or those living in remote and rural areas to obtain a profession competitive in the labour market. In this connection, it is highly important to develop inclusive education and distance learning programmes using modern technologies and equipment for online communication as well as teaching methods adapted to distance learning.

YOUTH IN THE LABOUR MARKET

High priority is attached in the CIS countries to achieving Goal 8 – **Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

On getting modern education and using widely the latest technologies, youth is capable of taking innovatory and original approaches to addressing various issues. The well-being of each specific young person as well as the possibility of youth to participate actively in economic development and influence the policy of the state in their interests depend on an adequate position of youth in the labour market of their respective countries.

In recent years, the combined labour force (total number of employed and unemployed) in the Commonwealth as a whole has been estimated at 135 million persons. At the same time, the proportion of youth aged 15–29 in its structure fell from 26 to 21 per cent over the past 10 years, amounting to 25 million in 2019. In the CIS countries, youth account for 18 to 32 per cent of the national labour force.

In the Commonwealth countries, 19 million young people are out of the labour force (i.e. are economically inactive in the labour market). However, a considerable part of them are currently getting an education or are engaged in child care or household functions and may later enter the labour market in search of work.

Labour market formation depends on migration to a certain extent. Some young people leave for permanent residence in other countries, mostly within the Commonwealth, thus constituting from 20 to 40 per cent of the total number of migrants. Notwithstanding some doubtlessly positive aspects of open labour markets, a considerable outflow of labour force, including youth, from the donor countries depletes their human capital because these processes involve the most enterprising and educated members of society.

Position of youth in the labour market is determined by a set of factors. In addition to employment and unemployment rates, these include educational attainment, gender, duration of unemployment and dynamics of youth not in employment, education or training.

Despite the sufficiently high level of youth employment in general, in most countries there is still a gender gap in favour of males (from six to 31 p.p.). Women are much more likely to be unpaid caregivers. However, the problem can be addressed by creating conditions for combining paid employment and maternity.

Young people with professions also encountered difficulties in finding employment. Graduates of vocational education institutions found it especially difficult to get their first permanent job matching their profession. Some young persons found themselves in a situation of long-term forced unemployment, partially due to a mismatch between the number of trained specialists and their training profiles, and labour market needs.

According to the 2018 sample monitoring of the quality and accessibility of educational, health, social and employment promotion services conducted in Russia, only half of employed youth under 30 worked according to their trade, a little over 17 per cent were employed in closely related jobs, and about 35 per cent had to accept jobs not matching their profession. According to the Integrated Monitoring of Living Conditions (IMLC), more than half of youth aged 15–29 looked for their first job with the help of parents, friends and acquaintances, and every fifth young persons responded to vacancy announcements.

Prior to 2020, a general positive trend in the labour markets of the Commonwealth countries was a decline in both overall unemployment (from 6.2 to 5.8 per cent of the total labour force) and forced unemployment among youth (from 10.0 to 8.9 per cent) in 2014 through 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a considerable slump in their national economies and led to a closure of a considerable number of jobs resulting in higher unemployment rates.

The employed youth in the Commonwealth have high levels of education. From 40 to 80 per cent of the employed youth have received vocational education: secondary, higher or postgraduate. However, in many countries a considerable share of unemployed are young persons with higher education, some of whom are subsequently employed in less skilled jobs. In this case, skills are lost with time, the knowledge acquired becomes obsolete and the money spent on education by the state or by young people themselves and their parents is wasted. This situation clearly calls for a more active development of youth employment policies.

The majority of employed youth in the CIS countries are hired workers. At the same time, from 20 to 35 per cent of employed youth in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova are self-employed or entrepreneurs, or are trying to start their own business. In Azerbaijan, the share of youth who are not hired workers constitutes 69 per cent.

Young people prefer work in the services sector. They account for almost 70 per cent of the employed youth aged 15–29, whereas in the total employed population this proportion is somewhat lower (63 per cent in 2019).

In a number of the Commonwealth countries, informal employment of youth is rather high, with every fifth young person employed informally in non-agricultural economic sectors. An increasing share of informal employment of the population including youth is noted in Armenia, Belarus and Russia, while its share in Kazakhstan, Moldova and Uzbekistan is decreasing. Women are less involved in informal employment than men are.

In recent years, a positive trend in the labour markets in almost all the Commonwealth countries has been a falling share of youth seeking employment for 12 months and more as well as of youth not in education, employment or training. In 2019, they constituted from five to seven per cent of youth aged 15–29 in Belarus and Kazakhstan, from 11 to 15 per cent in Russia and Ukraine and from 20 to 26 per cent in Moldova, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia. However, in Uzbekistan, the share of youth aged 16–24 not in employment, education or training has increased from 21 per cent in 2015 to almost 26 per cent. According to the labour market survey undertaken in Tajikistan in 2016, the share of such youth constituted 29 per cent. At the same time, the share of women aged 15–24 not in employment, education or training still exceeds the share of men in most CIS countries.

WELL-BEING. POVERTY

The well-being of youth as a key target group of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 has shown some positive trends in the Commonwealth countries, manifested primarily in the growing real incomes of households including those headed by persons under 30 years of age (in most countries, by five to eight per cent in 2019).

In many Commonwealth countries, wages are the main source of income of young families. Income from self-employment is high in a number of countries (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova), where a large portion of the population works in the informal sector. In Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Tajikistan, household income is strongly influenced by remittances from household members who migrate to other countries for earnings.

An indirect confirmation of improving material well-being of households is a positive trend in the availability of cars, computers and smartphones as well as other modern high-quality items facilitating housework such as dishwashing machines, microwave ovens, etc. Participation of the population in programmes for the acquisition of more modern housing, including through mortgage, also helps improve living conditions. The increase in household incomes is accompanied by changes in their consumption expenditure structure.

Although the share of expenditure on food has declined in recent years, it is still the largest household expenditure item in most Commonwealth countries.

The mobility and communication skills of youth influence their consumption expenditure patterns in the form of a higher share of spending on transport and communication. In a number of CIS countries, youth also have a high share of expenditure on culture, leisure and recreation, including expenditure on hotels, cafes and restaurants. Such consumption preferences speak more of the differences in the priorities of youth and older people than of greater financial capacities.

To assess the material well-being of the population, including youth, it is highly important to conduct non-recurrent sample surveys and analyze their findings. For example, the findings of the 2019 sample survey of households in Belarus showed that more than three quarters of the households consisting of persons under 30 years of age assessed their well-being as average, and 16 per cent – as low or somewhat lower than average.

According to the 2019 sample survey of household budgets in Moldova, 28 per cent of households headed by persons under 30 years of age assessed their living standards as very good and 69 per cent – as satisfactory. Eighty per cent of respondents noted that their living standards had not changed as compared to the previous year, and 14 per cent said that theirs had improved.

LEISURE OF YOUTH. PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

Under a market economy, when an overwhelming part of services, including those connected with physical culture, sports and visits to cultural and other facilities, have to be paid for, people's activity in these areas depends not only on their commitment to a healthy way of life and their interests but also on their financial capacities.

According to sample household surveys, whose coverage varies substantially throughout the CIS countries, in 2019, 44 per cent of young persons aged 15–29 practiced sports in Azerbaijan. In 2020, 72 per cent of males aged 16–19 and 41 per cent of males aged 20–29 practiced physical culture and sports in Belarus, whereas among females these indicators constituted 79 and 30 per cent respectively.

During the 2020 household survey in Belarus, young respondents aged 16–29 named the following priority recreations:

- Socializing with friends and acquaintances – 62 per cent of males and 64 per cent of females,
- Spending time on the Internet – 65 and 54 per cent,
- Watching TV broadcasts and videos and listening to the music – 43 and 47 per cent,
- Outdoor exercise – 36 and 52 per cent,
- Physical culture and sports – 22 and 13 per cent respectively.

According to the Quality of Life Survey conducted in Kazakhstan in 2019, 49 per cent of boys and 44 per cent of girls aged 14–17 as well as 46 per cent of males and 42 per cent of females aged 18–29 were satisfied with their leisure.

According to the Integrated Monitoring of Living Standards conducted in Russia in 2018, over the previous 12 months youth aged 16–29 went to:

- The cinema – 74 per cent,
- Concerts – 33 per cent,
- Restaurants, cafes and bars – 71 per cent,
- Sports events as spectators – 36 per cent of respondents.

Besides that, 59 per cent of respondents said they went on trips or excursions. About 30 per cent of those who did not go on trips or excursions said that was due to family circumstances, and almost half of respondents ascribed it to lack of funds.



POPULATION and

mIGRATION



YOUTH IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT



RESIDENT POPULATION

(beginning of year)

	Total	including at age, years					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Total population, thousands							
• Azerbaijan							
2000	8 032.8	2 545.6	2 088.0	1 938.4	774.5	583.0	103.3
2010	8 997.6	2 030.7	2 664.0	1 973.9	1 584.0	543.2	201.5
2020	10 067.1	2 256.7	2 255.8	2 421.8	1 904.4	973.2	255.2
• Armenia							
2000	3 226.9	798.5	814.5	763.8	418.6	351.9	79.6
2010	3 055.2	579.5	890.1	581.9	586.3	290.9	126.5
2020	2 959.7	599.5	577.6	693.3	533.2	409.5	146.6
• Belarus							
2000	10 002.5	1 896.4	2 208.9	2 334.3	1 658.5	1 472.6	431.8
2010 ¹⁾	9 495.6	1 405.9	2 148.5	2 004.0	2 143.1	1 208.0	586.1
2020	9 410.3	1 595.4	1 509.3	2 203.8	1 963.2	1 551.0	587.6
• Kazakhstan							
2000	14 901.6	4 172.1	3 828.3	3 324.2	1 947.8	1 324.1	305.1
2010	16 440.5	4 029.9	4 501.0	3 486.1	2 789.4	1 252.6	381.5
2020	18 631.8	5 372.8	3 821.9	4 107.7	3 096.4	1 735.1	497.9
• Kyrgyzstan							
2000	4 922.0	1 694.3	1 381.1	1 000.9	451.1	312.6	82.0
2010	5 477.6	1 656.9	1 656.6	1 055.2	748.2	259.0	101.7
2020	6 523.5	2 144.9	1 597.1	1 350.4	900.4	427.6	103.1
• Moldova							
2000	3 644.1	865.8	902.5	792.9	586.6	387.9	108.4
2010	3 563.7	595.5	970.4	735.9	761.5	357.0	143.4
2020	2 640.4	489.4	464.4	588.1	523.6	450.9	124.0
• Russia							
2000	146 890.1	27 065.8	33 388.1	34 105.9	25 487.8	21 010.2	5 832.3
2010	142 833.5	21 586.9	33 125.8	30 124.7	32 398.4	17 924.2	7 673.5
2020	146 748.6	25 936.9	23 477.4	35 343.8	29 184.3	23 998.8	8 807.4
• Tajikistan							
2000	6 250.0	2 611.3	1 734.6	1 125.0	426.3	285.7	67.1
2010	7 621.2	2 714.6	2 364.0	1 346.4	834.0	265.3	96.6
2020	9 313.8	3 191.0	2 541.4	1 877.6	1 140.5	457.1	106.2
• Uzbekistan							
2000	24 487.7	9 364.6	6 831.0	4 729.1	1 988.2	1 257.2	317.6
2010	28 001.4	8 365.0	8 773.3	5 578.2	3 660.2	1 171.1	453.6
2020	33 905.2	9 870.2	8 662.2	7 627.4	4 982.9	2 234.5	528.0
• Ukraine							
2000	48 663.6	8 373.3	10 732.1	10 585.4	8 713.4	7 790.6	2 468.8
2010	45 598.2	6 496.0	10 018.8	9 699.6	9 851.4	6 700.8	2 831.6
2020	41 732.8	6 386.7	6 693.2	10 001.5	8 673.2	6 879.4	3 098.8
• CIS							
		Millions					
2000	276	59	66	61	44	36	10
2010	278	51	68	58	57	31	13
2020	286	57	52	67	54	40	16

Resident population

Table continued

	Total	including at age, years					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Males, thousands							
• Azerbaijan							
2000	3 927.0	1 261.9	1 055.7	952.6	366.5	262.2	28.1
2010	4 455.5	1 078.8	1 334.3	960.6	760.8	240.9	80.1
2020	5 028.0	1 206.6	1 176.3	1 197.1	903.9	443.2	100.9
• Armenia							
2000	1 545.7	409.7	401.9	361.9	190.4	153.0	28.8
2010	1 465.8	307.3	416.4	282.4	285.5	125.9	48.3
2020	1 397.0	318.0	290.3	326.1	235.9	172.2	54.5
• Belarus							
2000	4 693.6	972.0	1 118.4	1 150.1	775.1	569.9	108.1
2010 ¹⁾	4 409.8	722.7	1 092.8	979.1	992.9	464.9	157.4
2020	4 350.5	819.2	763.9	1 083.2	909.0	624.5	150.7
• Kazakhstan							
2000	7 177.5	2 126.0	1 924.0	1 616.4	891.6	541.1	78.5
2010	7 925.0	2 066.9	2 251.0	1 703.0	1 289.7	499.1	115.3
2020	9 034.1	2 765.1	1 941.7	2 017.2	1 450.4	707.1	152.7
• Kyrgyzstan							
2000	2 429.9	859.2	695.9	496.1	215.9	136.9	26.0
2010	2 703.7	844.8	834.7	522.5	353.7	110.8	37.2
2020	3 237.6	1 098.3	814.2	674.7	428.8	184.7	36.9
• Moldova							
2000	1 744.5	441.9	454.3	382.3	270.9	158.7	36.4
2010	1 713.5	305.7	493.4	363.0	354.2	148.5	48.7
2020	1 269.2	258.8	237.6	292.3	250.4	189.3	40.8
• Russia							
2000	68 698.3	13 826.9	16 911.9	16 826.2	11 818.5	8 043.7	1 271.1
2010	66 015.9	11 056.9	16 722.9	14 742.7	14 743.1	6 753.3	1 997.0
2020	68 123.2	13 314.9	11 998.6	17 486.7	13 528.9	9 412.1	2 382
• Tajikistan							
2000	3 140.7	1 342.1	864.2	554.0	215.0	140.0	25.2
2010	3 846.0	1 393.8	1 193.5	670.2	409.9	133.6	44.9
2020	4 724.1	1 664.1	1 292.0	940.7	558.4	220.0	48.9
• Uzbekistan							
2000	12 193.3	4 773.5	3 438.5	2 324.8	975.5	579.1	101.9
2010	14 015.0	4 297.3	4 442.9	2 768.8	1 777.8	551.6	176.6
2020	17 045.3	5 112.5	4 426.3	3 826.2	2 420.3	1 044.2	215.8
• Ukraine							
2000	22 530.4	4 292.2	5 428.5	5 146.0	3 967.4	3 079.1	617.3
2010	21 032.6	3 338.4	5 112.7	4 763.7	4 454.4	2 551.4	811.9
2020	19 343.6	3 290.6	3 439.8	5 005.4	4 013.4	2 703.5	890.9
• CIS							
		Millions					
2000	130	30	33	30	20	14	3
2010	131	26	34	29	26	12	4
2020	134	30	26	33	25	16	4

Resident population

Table continued

	Total	including at age, years					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Females, thousands							
• Azerbaijan							
2000	4 105.8	1 283.7	1 032.3	985.8	408.0	320.8	75.2
2010	4542.1	951.9	1 330.0	1 013.3	823.7	302.3	121.4
2020	5 039.1	1 050.1	1 079.5	1 224.7	1 000.5	530.0	154.3
• Armenia							
2000	1 681.2	388.8	412.6	401.9	228.2	198.9	50.8
2010	1 589.4	272.2	473.7	299.5	300.8	165.0	78.2
2020	1 562.7	281.5	287.3	367.2	297.3	237.3	92.1
• Belarus							
2000	5 308.9	924.4	1 090.5	1 184.2	883.4	902.7	323.7
2010 ¹⁾	5 085.8	683.2	1 055.7	1 024.9	1 150.2	743.1	428.7
2020	5 059.8	776.2	745.4	1 120.6	1 054.2	926.5	436.9
• Kazakhstan							
2000	7 724.1	2 046.1	1 904.4	1 707.8	1 056.2	783.0	226.7
2010	8 515.5	1 963.0	2 250.0	1 783.1	1 499.7	753.5	266.2
2020	9 597.6	2 607.7	1 880.2	2 090.5	1 646.0	1 028.0	345.2
• Kyrgyzstan							
2000	2 492.1	835.0	685.2	504.9	235.2	175.8	56.0
2010	2 773.9	812.1	821.9	532.7	394.5	148.1	64.6
2020	3 285.9	1 046.5	783.0	675.7	471.6	242.9	66.2
• Moldova							
2000	1 899.6	423.9	448.2	410.6	315.7	229.2	72.0
2010	1 850.2	289.8	477.0	372.9	407.3	208.5	94.7
2020	1 371.2	230.6	226.8	295.8	273.2	261.6	83.2
• Russia							
2000	78 191.8	13 238.9	16 476.2	17 279.7	13 669.3	12 966.4	4 561.3
2010	76 817.6	10 530.0	16 402.9	15 382.0	17 655.2	11 170.9	5 676.6
2020	78 625.4	12 622.0	11 478.8	17 857.1	15 655.4	14 586.7	6 425.4
• Tajikistan							
2000	3 123.9	1 297.3	862.9	569.2	211.7	143.1	39.1
2010	3 775.1	1 320.8	1 170.5	676.1	424.1	131.8	51.6
2020	4 589.7	1 526.9	1 249.4	936.9	582.1	237.1	57.3
• Uzbekistan							
2000	12 294.4	4 591.1	3 392.5	2 404.3	1 012.7	678.1	215.7
2010	13 986.4	4 067.7	4 330.4	2 809.4	1 882.4	619.5	277.0
2020	16 859.9	4 757.7	4 235.9	3 801.2	2 562.6	1 190.3	312.2
• Ukraine							
2000	26 133.2	4 081.1	5 303.7	5 439.4	4 746.0	711.5	1851.5
2010	24 565.6	3 157.6	4 906.1	4 935.9	5 396.9	4 149.4	2 019.7
2020	22 389.2	3 096.1	3 253.4	4 996.1	4 659.8	4 175.9	2 207.9
• CIS							
		Millions					
2000	146	29	33	31	24	22	7
2010	147	25	34	29	31	19	9
2020	152	27	26	34	29	24	12

Resident population

Table continued

	Total	including at age, years					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Total population, percent							
• Azerbaijan							
2000	100	31.7	26.0	24.1	9.6	7.3	1.3
2010	100	22.6	29.6	22.0	17.6	6.0	2.2
2020	100	22.4	22.4	24.1	18.9	9.7	2.5
• Armenia							
2000	100	24.7	25.2	23.7	13.0	10.9	2.5
2010	100	19.0	29.1	19.1	19.2	9.5	4.1
2020	100	20.3	19.5	23.4	18.0	13.8	5.0
• Belarus							
2000	100	19.0	22.1	23.3	16.6	14.7	4.3
2010	100	14.8	22.6	21.1	22.6	12.7	6.2
2020	100	17.0	16.0	23.4	20.9	16.5	6.2
• Kazakhstan							
2000	100	27.3	26.1	22.3	13.2	9.0	2.1
2010	100	24.5	27.4	21.2	17.0	7.6	2.3
2020	100	28.8	20.5	22.0	16.6	9.3	2.7
• Kyrgyzstan							
2000	100	34.4	28.0	20.3	9.2	6.4	1.7
2010	100	30.2	30.2	19.3	13.7	4.7	1.9
2020	100	32.9	24.5	20.7	13.8	6.5	1.6
• Moldova							
2000	100	23.8	24.8	21.8	16.1	10.6	3.0
2010	100	16.7	27.2	20.6	21.4	10.0	4.0
2020	100	18.5	17.6	22.3	19.8	17.1	4.7
• Russia							
2000	100	18.4	22.7	23.2	17.4	14.3	4.0
2010	100	15.1	23.2	21.1	22.7	12.5	5.4
2020	100	17.7	16	24.1	19.9	16.4	6.0
• Tajikistan							
2000	100	41.8	27.7	18.0	6.8	4.6	1.1
2010	100	35.6	31.0	17.7	10.9	3.5	1.3
2020	100	34.3	27.3	20.2	12.2	4.9	1.1
• Uzbekistan							
2000	100	38.3	27.9	19.3	8.1	5.1	1.3
2010	100	29.9	31.3	19.9	13.1	4.2	1.6
2020	100	29.1	25.5	22.5	14.7	6.6	1.6
• Ukraine							
2000	100	17.2	22.0	21.8	17.9	16.0	5.1
2010	100	14.2	22.0	21.3	21.6	14.7	6.2
2020	100	15.3	16.0	24.0	20.8	16.5	7.4
• CIS							
2000	100	21.3	23.9	22.3	15.9	12.9	3.7
2010	100	18.3	24.4	21.0	20.4	11.2	4.7
2020	100	19.9	18.2	23.4	18.9	14.0	5.6

Resident population

Table continued

	Total	including at age, years					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Males, percent							
• Azerbaijan							
2000	100	32.1	26.9	24.3	9.3	6.7	0.7
2010	100	24.2	29.9	21.6	17.1	5.4	1.8
2020	100	24.0	23.4	23.8	18.0	8.8	2.0
• Armenia							
2000	100	26.5	26.0	23.4	12.3	10.0	1.8
2010	100	20.9	28.4	19.3	19.5	8.6	3.3
2020	100	22.8	20.8	23.3	16.9	12.3	3.9
• Belarus							
2000	100	20.7	23.8	24.5	16.5	12.2	2.3
2010	100	16.4	24.8	22.2	22.5	10.5	3.6
2020	100	18.8	17.6	24.9	20.9	14.3	3.5
• Kazakhstan							
2000	100	29.6	26.8	22.5	12.4	7.5	1.1
2010	100	26.1	28.4	21.5	16.3	6.3	1.5
2020	100	30.6	21.5	22.3	16.1	7.8	1.7
• Kyrgyzstan							
2000	100	35.4	28.6	20.4	8.9	5.6	1.1
2010	100	31.2	30.9	19.3	13.1	4.1	1.4
2020	100	33.9	25.2	20.8	13.2	5.7	1.1
• Moldova							
2000	100	25.3	26.0	21.9	15.5	9.1	2.1
2010	100	17.8	28.8	21.2	20.7	8.7	2.8
2020	100	20.4	18.7	23.0	19.7	14.9	3.2
• Russia							
2000	100	20.1	24.6	24.5	17.2	11.7	1.9
2010	100	16.8	25.4	22.3	22.3	10.2	3.0
2020	100	19.6	17.6	25.6	19.9	13.8	3.5
• Tajikistan							
2000	100	42.7	27.5	17.6	6.8	4.5	0.8
2010	100	36.2	31.0	17.4	10.7	3.5	1.2
2020	100	35.2	27.4	19.9	11.8	4.7	1.0
• Uzbekistan							
2000	100	39.2	28.2	19.1	8.0	4.7	0.8
2010	100	30.7	31.7	19.8	12.7	3.9	1.2
2020	100	30.0	26.0	22.4	14.2	6.1	1.3
• Ukraine							
2000	100	19.1	24.1	22.8	17.6	13.7	2.7
2010	100	12.9	20.0	20.1	21.9	16.9	8.2
2020	100	17.0	17.8	25.9	20.7	14.0	4.6
• CIS							
2000	100	23.1	25.5	23.2	15.6	10.6	2.0
2010	100	19.9	26.3	21.9	19.9	9.2	2.8
2020	100	22.3	19.7	24.7	18.6	11.7	3.0

Resident population

Table continued

	Total	including at age, years					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Females, percent							
• Azerbaijan							
2000	100	31.3	25.1	24.0	10.0	7.8	1.8
2010	100	21.0	29.3	22.3	18.1	6.6	2.7
2020	100	20.8	21.4	24.3	19.9	10.5	3.1
• Armenia							
2000	100	23.1	24.6	23.9	13.6	11.8	3.0
2010	100	17.1	29.8	18.9	18.9	10.4	4.9
2020	100	18.0	18.4	23.5	19	15.2	5.9
• Belarus							
2000	100	17.4	20.6	22.3	16.6	17.0	6.1
2010	100	13.4	20.8	20.2	22.6	14.6	8.4
2020	100	15.4	14.7	22.2	20.8	18.3	8.6
• Kazakhstan							
2000	100	26.5	24.7	22.1	13.7	10.1	2.9
2010	100	23.1	26.4	20.9	17.6	8.9	3.1
2020	100	27.2	19.6	21.8	17.1	10.7	3.6
• Kyrgyzstan							
2000	100	33.5	27.5	20.3	9.4	7.1	2.2
2010	100	29.3	29.6	19.2	14.2	5.4	2.3
2020	100	31.8	23.8	20.6	14.4	7.4	2.0
• Moldova							
2000	100	22.3	23.6	21.6	16.6	12.1	3.8
2010	100	15.7	25.8	20.1	22.0	11.3	5.1
2020	100	16.8	16.5	21.6	19.9	19.1	5.1
• Russia							
2000	100	16.9	21.1	22.1	17.5	16.6	5.8
2010	100	13.7	21.4	20.0	23.0	14.5	7.4
2020	100	16.1	14.6	22.7	19.9	18.5	8.2
• Tajikistan							
2000	100	41.5	27.6	18.2	6.8	4.6	1.3
2010	100	35.0	31.0	17.9	11.2	3.5	1.4
2020	100	33.3	27.2	20.4	12.7	5.2	1.2
• Uzbekistan							
2000	100	37.3	27.6	19.6	8.2	5.5	1.8
2010	100	29.1	30.9	20.1	13.5	4.4	2.0
2020	100	28.2	25.1	22.5	15.2	7.1	1.9
• Ukraine							
2000	100	15.6	20.3	20.8	18.2	18.0	7.1
2010	100	12.9	19.9	20.1	22.0	16.9	8.2
2020	100	13.8	14.5	22.3	20.8	18.7	9.9
• CIS							
2000	100	19.8	22.4	21.5	16.1	14.9	5.3
2010	100	16.8	22.9	20.2	20.7	13.0	6.4
2020	100	17.9	16.9	22.3	19.1	16.0	7.8

¹⁾ Data as of January 1, 2010 are recalculated taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census in the Republic of Belarus.

POPULATION AGED 15–29 IN THE TOTAL POPULATION

(beginning of year)

	Resident population, thousands					Percent of total population			
	Total	aged 15–29	including at age, years			aged 15–29	including at age, years		
			15–19	20–24	25–29		15–19	20–24	25–29
• Azerbaijan									
2000	8 032.8	2 088.0	806.4	657.7	623.9	26.0	10.0	8.2	7.8
2005	8 447.4	2 399.0	927.6	809.9	661.5	28.4	11.0	9.6	7.8
2010	8 997.6	2 664.3	905.2	939.2	819.9	29.6	10.1	10.4	9.1
2015	9 593.0	2 564.5	724.9	902.8	936.8	26.8	7.6	9.4	9.8
2020	10 067.1	2 255.8	633.4	723.0	899.4	22.4	6.3	7.2	8.9
• Armenia									
2000	3 226.9	814.5	309.4	264.9	240.2	25.2	9.6	8.2	7.4
2005	3 156.0	859.7	321.2	297.0	241.5	27.3	10.2	9.4	7.7
2010	3 055.2	890.1	286.6	320.1	283.4	29.1	9.4	10.4	9.3
2015	3 010.6	721.7	190.5	254.6	276.6	24.0	6.3	8.5	9.2
2020	2 959.7	577.6	167.7	174.3	235.6	19.5	5.6	5.9	8.0
• Belarus									
2000	10 002.5	2 208.9	799.9	716.1	692.9	22.1	8.0	7.2	6.9
2005	9 697.5	2 258.5	795.5	766.6	696.4	23.3	8.2	7.9	7.2
2010 ¹⁾	9 495.6	2 148.5	621.5	776.6	750.4	22.6	6.5	8.2	7.9
2015 ¹⁾	9 453.1	1 835.2	452.4	605.7	777.1	19.4	4.8	6.4	8.2
2020	9 410.3	1 509.3	458.6	445.0	605.7	16.0	4.9	4.7	6.4
• Kazakhstan									
2000	14 901.6	3 828.3	1 403.6	1 255.9	1 168.8	25.7	9.4	8.4	7.9
2005	15 074.8	4 166.0	1 584.6	1 362.4	1 219.0	27.6	10.5	9.0	8.1
2010	16 203.3	4 509.0	1 498.8	1 630.6	1 379.6	27.8	9.3	10.0	8.5
2015	17 415.7	4 287.3	1 168.1	1 495.9	1 623.3	24.6	6.7	8.6	9.3
2020	18 631.8	3 821.9	1 179.7	1 159.3	1 482.9	20.5	6.3	6.2	8.0
• Kyrgyzstan									
2000	4 874.7	1 346.6	509.9	443.6	393.1	27.6	10.5	9.1	8.1
2005	5 136.1	1 536.2	599.1	513.2	423.9	29.9	11.7	10.0	8.3
2010	5 418.3	1 654.7	596.9	594.4	463.4	30.5	11.0	11.0	8.6
2015	5 895.1	1 670.8	527.4	578.2	565.2	28.3	8.9	9.8	9.6
2020	6 523.5	1 597.1	503.8	522.5	570.8	24.5	7.7	8.0	8.7
• Moldova									
2000	3 644.1	902.5	343.0	305.9	253.6	24.8	9.4	8.4	7.0
2005	3 600.4	1 002.6	359.5	341.6	301.5	27.8	10.0	9.5	8.3
2010	3 563.7	970.4	296.5	358.0	315.9	27.2	8.3	10.0	8.9
2015 ²⁾	2 844.7	649.2	178.0	223.7	247.5	22.8	6.2	7.9	8.7
2020 ²⁾	2 640.4	4 64.4	137.7	141.7	185.0	17.6	5.2	5.4	7.0

Population aged 15–29 in the total population

Table continued

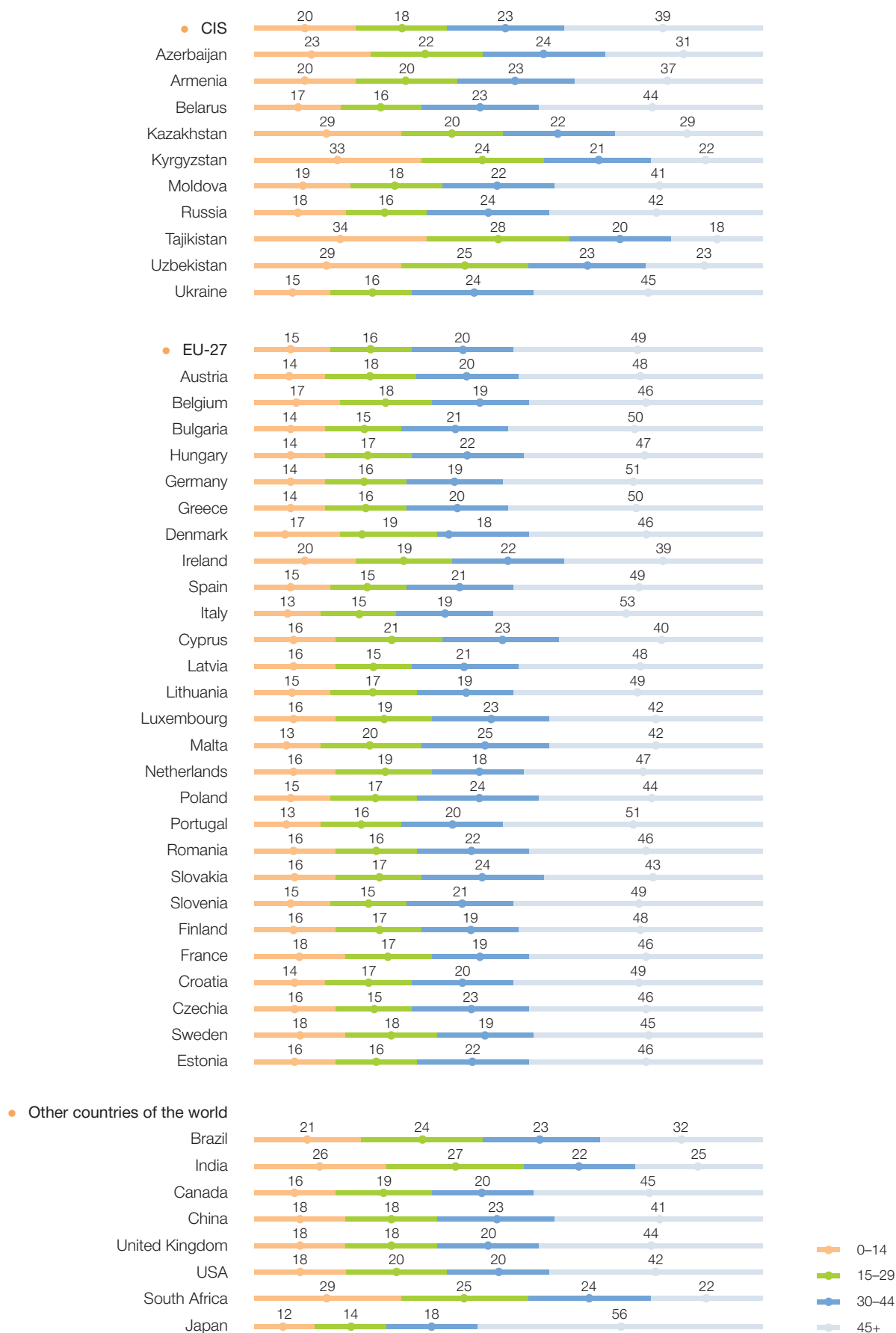
	Resident population, thousands					Percent of total population			
	Total	aged 15–29	including at age, years			aged 15–29	including at age, years		
			15–19	20–24	25–29		15–19	20–24	25–29
• Russia									
2000	146 890.1	33 879.0	12 321.9	11 106.0	10 451.1	23.1	8.4	7.6	7.1
2005	143 801.0	35 004.3	11 852.3	12 098.1	11 053.9	24.4	8.3	8.4	7.7
2010	142 833.5	32 370.7	8 237.4	12 121.6	12 011.7	22.7	5.8	8.5	8.4
2015	146 267.3	28 742.3	6 828.9	9 292.9	12 620.4	19.7	4.7	6.4	8.6
2020	146 748.6	23 477.4	7 161.3	6 888.8	9 427.3	16.0	4.9	4.7	6.4
• Tajikistan									
2000	6 264.6	1 727.1	704.7	549.5	473.0	27.6	11.2	8.8	7.5
2005	6 842.2	2 063.6	862.6	675.8	525.2	30.2	12.6	9.9	7.7
2010	7 621.2	2 364.0	863.6	844.9	655.5	31.0	11.3	11.1	8.6
2015	8 551.2	2 559.3	867.8	855.0	836.5	29.9	10.1	10.0	9.8
2020	9 313.8	2 541.4	839.0	855.1	847.3	27.3	9.0	9.2	9.1
• Uzbekistan									
2000	24 487.7	6 831.0	2 637.4	2 219.0	1 974.6	27.9	10.8	9	8.1
2005	26 021.3	7 831.6	3 116.0	2 565.7	2 149.9	30.1	12	9.8	8.3
2010	28 001.4	8 773.2	3 222.1	3 052.7	2 498.4	31.3	11.5	10.9	8.9
2015	31 022.5	9 212.1	2 909.2	3 237.3	3 065.6	29.7	9.4	10.4	9.9
2020	33 905.2	8 662.2	2 559.0	2 890.7	3 212.5	25.5	7.5	8.5	9.5
• Ukraine									
2000	48 663.6	10 732.1	3 819.5	3 506.0	3 406.6	22.1	7.8	7.2	7.0
2005	46 749.2	10 812.7	3 572.8	3 793.9	3 446.0	23.1	7.6	8.1	7.4
2010	45 598.2	10 018.8	2 688.1	3 564.4	3 766.4	22.0	5.9	7.8	8.3
2015	42 759.7	8 301.5	2 073.6	2 740.7	3 487.2	19.4	4.8	6.4	8.2
2020	41 732.8	6 693.2	1 869.7	2 094.9	2 728.6	16.0	4.5	5.0	6.5
• CIS									
	Millions								
2000	276	66	24	22	20	24	9	8	7
2005	275	70	25	24	21	26	9	9	8
2010	278	68	21	24	23	25	8	9	8
2015	284	65	17	22	26	23	6	8	9
2020	286	52	16	17	21	18	6	6	7

¹⁾ Data as of January 1, 2010 and January 1, 2015 are recalculated taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census in the Republic of Belarus.

²⁾ Population by place of usual residence, recalculated from the 2014 census.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS

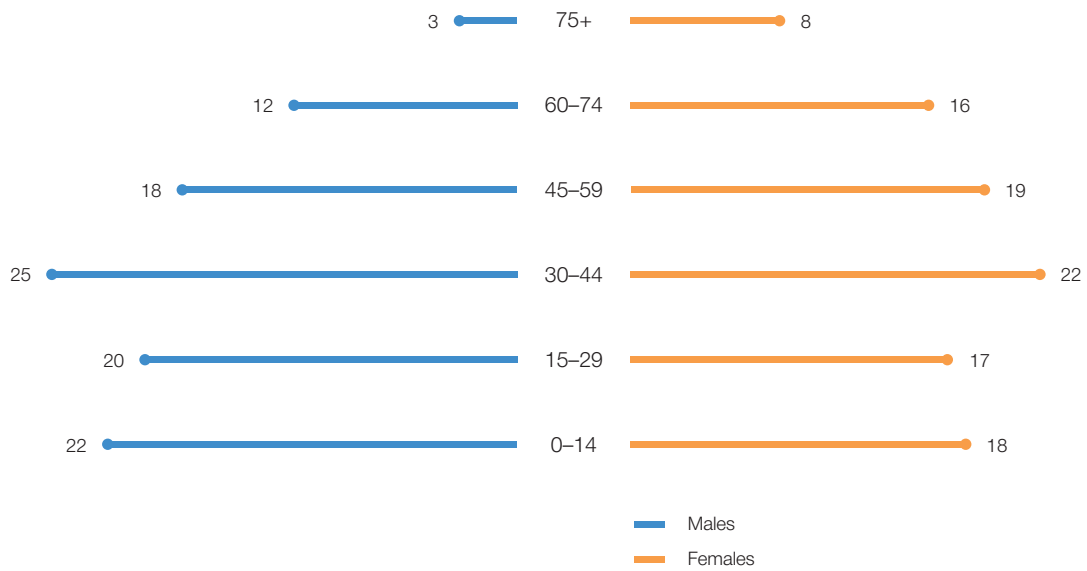
(percent of total population; 2020)



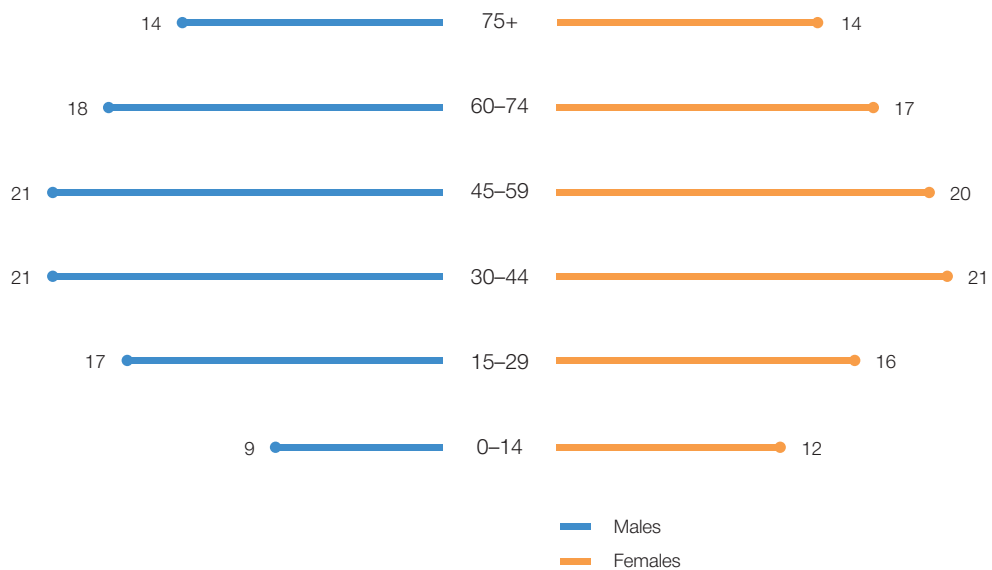
POPULATION STRUCTURE BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

(percent; 2020)

CIS



EU-28



ETHNIC STRUCTURE OF POPULATION

(according to Census data)

	Total population		Population aged 15–29		
	thousands	percent of total	thousands	percent	
				of total	of population of given ethnicity
• Azerbaijan (2009)¹⁾					
Total population	8 922.4	100	2 642.2	100	29.6
the most numerous ethnicities					
Azerbaijanis	8 172.8	91.6	2 436.3	92.2	29.8
Lezghins	180.3	2.0	52.1	2.0	28.9
Russians	119.3	1.3	34.4	1.3	28.8
Talishs	112.0	1.3	33.5	1.3	29.9
Avars	49.8	0.6	14.4	0.5	28.9
• Armenia (2011)					
Total population	3 018.9	100	797.2	100	26.4
the most numerous ethnicities					
Armenians	2 961.8	98.1	782.6	98.1	26.4
Yezidis	35.3	1.2	10.1	1.3	28.6
Russians	11.9	0.4	2.2	0.3	18.5
Assyrians	2.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	25.0
Kurds	2.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	28.6
• Belarus (2019)					
Total population	9 413.4	100	1 520.1	100	16.2
the most numerous ethnicities					
Belarusians	7 990.7	84.9	1 344.5	88.5	16.8
Russians	707.0	7.5	70.7	4.7	10.0
Poles	287.7	3.1	38.4	2.5	13.4
Ukrainians	159.7	1.7	15.9	1.1	10.0
Jews	13.7	0.1	1.9	0.1	13.9
• Kazakhstan (2009)					
Total population	16 009.6	100	4 492.4	100	28.1
the most numerous ethnicities					
Kazakhs	10 096.8	63.1	3 018.2	67.2	29.9
Russians	3 793.8	23.7	926.5	20.6	24.4
Uzbeks	457.0	2.9	130.7	2.9	28.6
Ukrainians	333.0	2.1	62.6	1.4	18.8
Uighurs	224.7	1.4	58.6	1.3	26.1
• Kyrgyzstan (2009)					
Total population	5 362.8	100	1 639.3	100	30.6
the most numerous ethnicities					
Kyrgyz	3 804.8	71.0	1 202.1	73.3	31.6
Uzbeks	768.4	14.3	231.3	14.1	30.1
Russians	419.6	7.8	101.1	6.2	24.1
Dungan	58.4	1.1	16.8	1.0	28.8
Uighurs	48.5	0.9	13.8	0.8	28.5

Ethnic structure of population

Table continued

	Total population		thousands	Population aged 15–29		
	thousands	percent of total		thousands	percent	
					of total	of population of given ethnicity
• Moldova (2014)						
Total population	2 804.8	100	666.3	100	23.8	
the most numerous ethnicities						
Moldovans	2 068.1	73.7	505.3	75.8	24.4	
Romanians	192.8	6.9	52.4	7.9	27.2	
Ukrainians	181.0	6.5	30.7	4.6	17.0	
Gagauz	126.0	4.5	30.1	4.5	23.9	
Russians	111.7	4.0	20.4	3.1	18.3	
• Russia (2010)						
Total population	142 857	100	32 541	100	22.8	
the most numerous ethnicities						
Russians	111 017	77.7	25 032	76.9	22.5	
Tatars	5 311	3.7	1 233	3.8	23.2	
Ukrainians	1 928	1.3	175	0.5	9.1	
Bashkirs	1 585	1.1	387	1.2	24.4	
Chuvash	1 436	1.0	296	0.9	20.6	
• Tajikistan (2010)						
Total population	7 564.5	100	2 350.1	100	31.1	
the most numerous ethnicities						
Tajiks	6 373.8	84.3	1 983.3	84.4	31.1	
Uzbeks	926.3	12.2	288.9	12.3	31.2	
Kyrgyz	60.7	0.8	17.9	0.8	29.5	
Russians	34.8	0.5	7.6	0.3	21.8	
Turkmens	15.2	0.2	5.0	0.2	32.9	
• Uzbekistan (at the end of 2016 – according to current statistics)						
Total population	32 120.5	100	...	...	...
the most numerous ethnicities						
Uzbeks	26 917.7	83.8	...	...	...
Tajiks	1 544.7	4.8	...	...	...
Kazakhs	803.4	2.5	...	...	...
Russians	750.0	2.3	...	...	...
Karakalpaks	708.8	2.2	...	...	...
• Ukraine (2001)						
Total population	48 240.9	100	10 783.2	100	22.4	
the most numerous ethnicities						
Ukrainians	37 541.7	77.8	8 671.0	80.4	23.1	
Russians	8 334.1	17.3	1 649.7	15.3	19.8	
Belarusians	275.8	0.6	28.6	0.3	10.4	
Moldovans	258.6	0.5	52.3	0.5	20.2	
Crimean Tatars	248.2	0.5	61.4	0.6	24.7	

¹⁾ 2019 Census final data are under development.

ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGES

(according to Census data)

	Population of given ethnicity aged 15–29, thousands	able to speak		
		language of their ethnicity	language of other ethnicities ¹⁾	including Russian
• Azerbaijan (2009)²⁾				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Azerbaijanis	2 436.3	...	...	...
Lezghins	52.1	...	...	...
Russians	34.4	...	...	...
Talishs	33.5	...	...	...
Avars	14.4	...	...	...
• Armenia (2011)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Armenians	782.6	781.1	530.8	447.9
Yezidis	10.1	9.5	10.0	0.7
Russians	2.2	2.1	1.3	
• Belarus (2019)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Belarusians	1 344.5	302.1	1 034.9	1 010.1
Russians	70.7	68.6	2.0	
Poles	38.4	0.4	37.9	22.9
Ukrainians	15.9	0.5	15.4	14.2
Jews	1.9	0.01	1.9	1.8
• Kazakhstan (2009)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Kazakhs	3 018.2	2 986.5	31.7	29.4
Russians	926.5	916.6	9.9	
Uzbeks	130.7	124.8	6.0	2.2
Ukrainians	62.6	53.8	8.8	2.6
Uighurs	58.6	6.7	51.9	51.5
• Kyrgyzstan (2009)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Kyrgyz	1 202.1	1 200.9	729.1	692.1
Uzbeks	231.3	228.6	157.0	69.9
Russians	101.1	101.1	14.5	
Dungan	16.8	16.2	16.5	15.5
Uighurs	13.8	10.5	15.2	8.8

	Population of given ethnicity aged 15–29, thousands	able to speak		
		language of their ethnicity	language of other ethnicities ¹⁾	including Russian
• Moldova (2014)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Moldovans	505.3	492.1 ³⁾	370.3	363.3
Romanians	52.4	51.8	42.0	40.7
Ukrainians	30.7	18.3	28.7	28.0
Gagauz	30.1	27.4	29.3	29.2
Russians	20.4	20.0	11.9	
• Russia (2010)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Russians	25 032	24 982	4 134	
Tatars	1 233	813	1 443	1 228
Bashkirs	387	232	503	387
Chuvash	296	192	331	295
Ukrainians	175	46	208	174
• Tajikistan (2010)²⁾				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Tajiks	1 983.3	...	...	...
Uzbeks	288.9	...	...	...
Kyrgyz	17.9	...	...	...
Russians	7.6	...	...
Turkmens	5.0	...	...	...
• Ukraine (2001)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Ukrainians	8 671.0	8 423.7	6 402.3	5 953.0
Russians	1 649.7	1 633.9	1 260.9	
Crimean Tatars	61.4	58.1	78.1	54.8
Moldovans	52.3	39.8	75.0	41.7
Belarusians	28.6	4.3	48.9	25.4

¹⁾ Respondent could indicate proficiency in several languages.

²⁾ In this context, information has not been developed. In Azerbaijan, 2019 Census final data are under development.

³⁾ Moldovan and Romanian languages.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

(number of persons registered by the interior affairs due to change of permanent residence; persons)

	Number of arrivals				Number of departures				Migration balance of population aged 15–29
	total	including at age 15–29			total	including at age 15–29			
		total	from CIS	from other countries		total	to CIS	to other countries	
• Azerbaijan									
2010	2 228	433	398	35	799	214	193	21	219
2015	2 649	630	428	202	1 557	811	728	83	-181
2019	2 042	442	234	208	1 654	800	675	125	-358
• Armenia¹⁾									
2010	905	315	267	48	3 273	938	810	128	-623
2015	2 160	489	...	...	3 041	641	...	...	-152
2019	10 783	2 263	222	2 041	3 143	650	188	462	7 640
• Belarus									
2010	17 169	4 640	3 901	739	6 866	2 505	1 817	688	2 135
2015	28 349	7 973	6 411	1 562	9 855	3 274	2 256	1 018	4 699
2019	34 846	15 268	8 491	6 777	20 976	9 389	5 256	4 133	5 879
• Kazakhstan									
2010	42 057	15 854	13 130	2 724	26 541	8 940	8 429	511	6 914
2015	16 581	6 172	5 343	829	30 047	7 651	6 899	752	-1 479
2019	12 255	3 888	3 062	826	45 225	9 421	8 584	837	-5 533
• Kyrgyzstan									
2010	3 903	1 677	1 659	18	54 531	27 107	26 984	123	-25 430
2015	3 559	1 314	1 283	31	7 788	2 934	2 884	50	-1 620
2019	1 400	420	408	12	7 560	2 198	2 158	40	-1 778
• Moldova²⁾									
2010	771	187	166	21	4 714	1 357	1 022	335	-1 170
2015	1 629	358	333	25	2 236	593	355	238	-235
2019	2 483	393	337	56	3 660	851	509	342	-458
• Russia³⁾									
2010	191 656	69 450	63 758	5 692	33 578	10 425	6 654	3 771	59 025
2015	598 617	193 210	169 550	23 660	353 233	135 921	116 927	18 994	57 289
2019	701 234	236 994	194 627	42 367	416 131	137 958	114 135	23 823	99 036
• Tajikistan									
2010	1 352	436	...	...	5 379	2 339	...	...	-1 903
2015	580	212	...	...	2 871	1 239	...	...	1 027
2019	259	79	...	...	9 720	4 028	...	...	-3 949
• Uzbekistan									
2010	4 665	1 549	1 485	64	44 420	16 428	16 197	231	-14 882
2015	2 466	760	720	40	31 765	9 953	9 705	248	-9 193
2019	2 543	542	514	28	13 229	3 976	3 870	106	-3 434
• Ukraine									
2010	30 810	7 848	...	...	14 677	4 049	...	...	3 799
2015	30 659	13 682	...	...	21 409	9 862	...	...	3 820
2019	45 011	26 822	...	...	26 789	11 632	...	...	15 190

¹⁾ Hereinafter, according to administrative records (electronic databases) on registration or deregistration of population at the place of residence, according to data from the Passport and Visa Department of Police of the Republic of Armenia.

²⁾ Hereinafter, for arrivals and departures, data from the Ministry of Information Technology and Communications of the Republic of Moldova.

³⁾ Hereinafter, since 2011 individuals registered at the place of stay for the period of 9 months and more and individuals deregistered due to the end of their period of stay have been included to the statistical registration of a long-term migration.

MIGRATION INTENSITY

(interstate migration balance per 10 000 population of corresponding age)

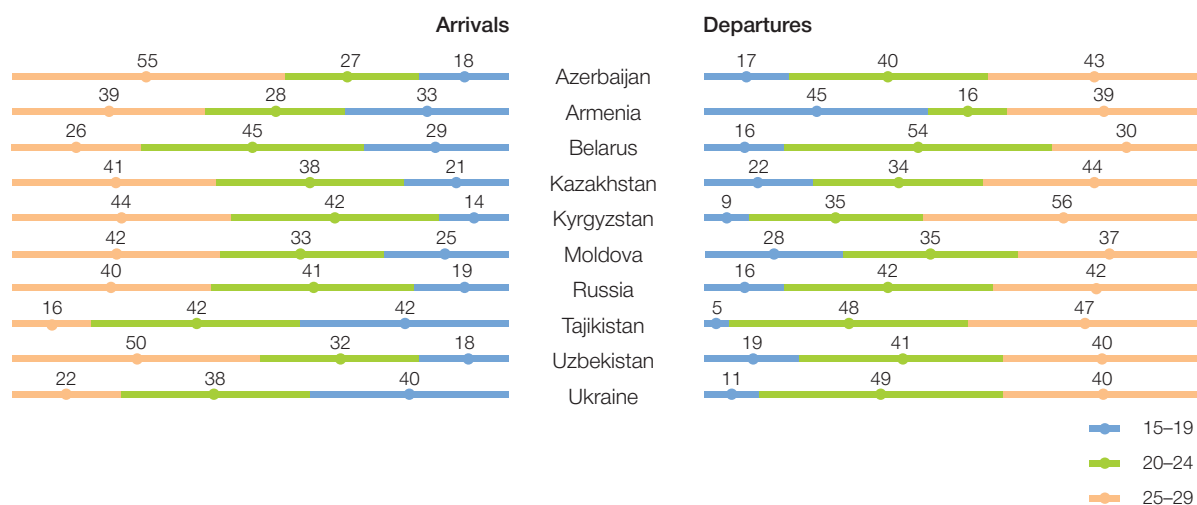
	2010		2015		2019	
	total	aged 15–29	total	aged 15–29	total	aged 15–29
Azerbaijan	1.6	0.8	1.1	-0.7	0.4	-1.6
Armenia	-7.8	-7.1	-2.9	-2.2	25.8	27.4
Belarus ¹⁾	10.9	10.1	19.5	26.1	14.7	38.3
Kazakhstan	9.6	15.3	-7.7	-3.4	-17.7	-14.3
Kyrgyzstan	-92.9	-153.6	-7.1	-9.7	-9.5	-11.1
Moldova	-11.1	-12.1	-2.1 ²⁾	-3.7 ²⁾	-4.4 ²⁾	-9.5 ²⁾
Russia	19.0	18.2	16.8	20.3	19.4	41.5
Tajikistan	-5.3	-8.0	2.7	1.2	10.3	4.2
Uzbekistan	-13.9	-16.7	-9.4	-10.0	-3.2	-3.9
Ukraine	3.5	3.8	2.2	4.7	4.4	22.3

¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

²⁾ Calculated for the population in the place of usual residence, taking into account 2014 census data.

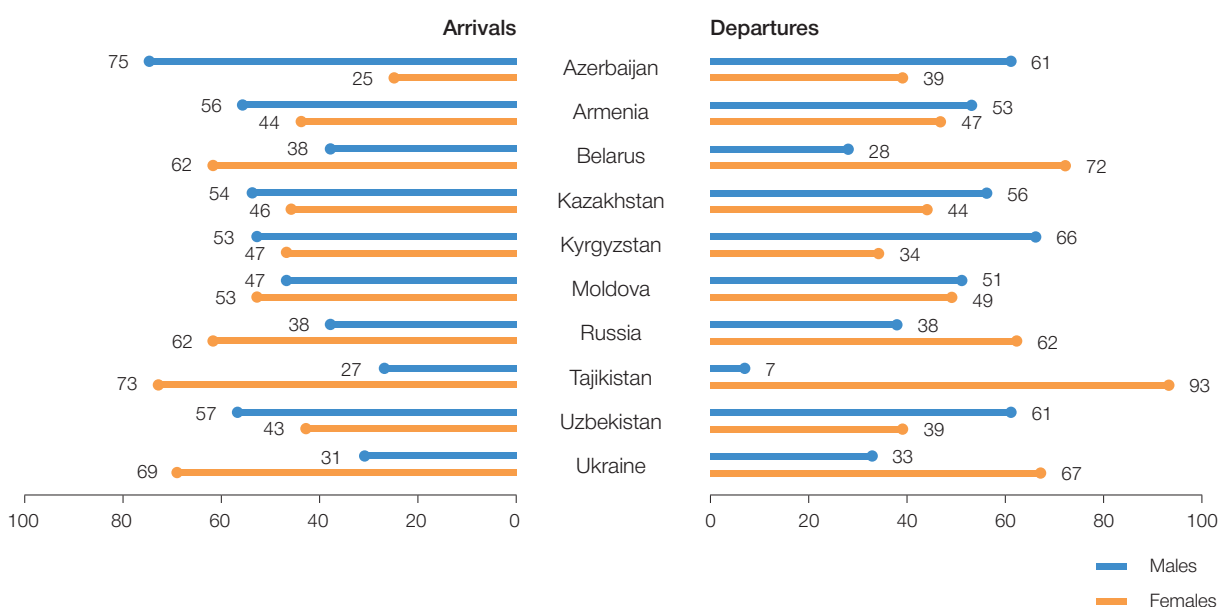
MIGRANTS AGED 15–29 BY AGE

(excluding internal migrants; percent of total number of migrants of corresponding age; 2019)



MIGRANTS AGED 15–29 BY SEX

(excluding internal migrants; percent of total number of migrants of corresponding age; 2019)



INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Arrived ¹⁾ to:	Number of arrivals aged 15–29, persons	including persons resided on the territory:											
		Azerbaijan	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Russia	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan	Ukraine	other countries
• Azerbaijan													
2010	433	x	-	4	43	3	-	281	1	11	17	38	35
2015	630	x	-	1	33	11	2	294	1	17	33	36	202
2019	442	x	-	-	24	5	1	156	-	16	10	22	208
• Armenia													
2010	315	...	x	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2015	489		x										
2019	2 263	-	x	7	25	-	1	152	-	5	3	29	2 041
• Belarus													
2010	4 640	85	60	x	170	36	99	2 091	16	527	53	764	739
2015	7 973	108	49	x	379	14	73	1 521	52	1 269	47	2 899	1 562
2019	15 268	277	86	x	409	62	61	2 311	297	3 459	569	960	6 777
• Kazakhstan													
2010	15 838	232	54	42	x	657	14	3 447	152	538	7 912	68	2 722
2015	6 168	80	62	47	x	302	3	1 309	108	245	3 117	66	829
2019	3 901	69	7	18	x	119	3	811	98	247	1 681	20	828
• Kyrgyzstan													
2010	1 677	2	-	1	308	x	-	1 179	115	1	47	6	18
2015	1 314	2	-	2	175	x		834	139	3	126	2	31
2019	420	-	-	-	46	x	-	103	171	-	87	1	12
• Moldova													
2010	187	-	-	1	2	-	x	108	-	1	-	54	21
2015	358	-	2	2	1	-	x	91	-	-	-	237	25
2019	393	1	2	7	1	-	x	210	-	-	-	116	56
• Russia													
2010	69 450	5 760	7 260	1 624	10 124	8 189	4 407	x	7 664	953	8 956	8 821	5 692
2015	193 210	8 885	13 418	5 052	20 636	10 438	11 103	x	21 038	4 364	25 412	49 204	23 660
2019	236 994	11 281	17 361	4 201	27 571	23 953	7 028	x	35 537	11 289	20 498	35 908	42 367
• Tajikistan													
2010	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	x	...	...	...	...
2015	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	x	...	...	...	...
2019	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	x	...	...	...	...
• Uzbekistan													
2010	1 546	5	-	4	574	122	1	456	298	24	x	25	37
2015	760	7	-	-	363	10	-	246	82	5	x	12	35
2019	542	1	2	-	243	32	-	124	101	13	x	11	15
• Ukraine													
2010	7 848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	x	...
2015	13 682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	x	...
2019	26 822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	x	...

¹⁾ According to data from the internal affairs bodies of hosting country; excluding internal migration.

IMMIGRANTS FROM NON-CIS COUNTRIES¹⁾

(persons)

	Total			including at age of 15–29		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan						
All countries	62	1 282	1 131	35	202	208
including:						
Germany	3	12	15	2	2	-
Georgia	35	782	747		168	160
Israel	7	3	4	-	-	-
Iran	5	144	95	3	10	4
Latvia	3	2	2	-	-	-
Turkey	4	164	197	2	8	35
• Armenia						
All countries	447	...	10 783	48	...	2 263
including:						
Georgia	35	...	778	...	...	258
Syria	1	...	535	...	...	76
USA	2	...	224	...	...	8
Lebanon	-	...	377	...	...	30
Iran	1	...	560	...	...	72
• Belarus						
All countries	2 866	5 844	12 313	739	1 562	6 777
including:						
Germany	153	309	446	24	11	40
Georgia	227	338	487	73	105	173
China	133	1 310	4 669	127	581	3 807
Latvia	363	189	...	65	30	...
Lithuania	799	701	...	146	92	...
USA	130	376	573	29	19	31
Turkey	68	179	499	30	45	171
• Kazakhstan						
All countries	8 141	2 615	2 854	2 722	829	828
including:						
Germany	366	222	230	78	39	50
Israel	43	21	12	10	6	4
Iran	49	88	130	12	29	54
China	4 020	1 249	1 492	1 625	427	423
Turkey	286	233	136	79	44	25
• Kyrgyzstan						
All countries	111	305	59	18	31	12
including:						
Germany	14	11	9	4	2	1
Turkey	13	27	4	2	3	2
Afghanistan	8	13	-	2	9	-
China	43	170	22	5	14	6
Pakistan	2	11	-	1	2	-

Immigrants from non-CIS countries

Table continued

	Total			including at age of 15–29		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Moldova						
All countries	126	175	292	21	25	56
including:						
Israel	40	76	80	7	10	8
USA	36	56	86	8	7	8
Romania	-	13	22	-	2	9
Germany	26	10	32	3	2	6
Bulgaria	1	3	1	-	-	1
• Russia						
All countries	19 716	62 460	83 237	5 692	23 660	42 367
including:						
Vietnam	921	4 012	6 742	...	1 873	2 834
Germany	2 621	3 976	2 631	431	412	214
Georgia	5 245	7 038	6 925	1 831	1 994	1 715
Israel	814	1 077	718	151	258	222
India	110	2 894	9 588	...	2 677	9 021
China	1 380	9 043	15 306	498	3 715	5 126
USA	653	1 084	857	114	124	97
• Tajikistan						
All countries	-	35	-	-	-	-
• Uzbekistan²⁾						
All countries	110	131	144	64	40	28
including:						
Germany	15	6	11	7	1	2
Israel	43	65	14	17	15	4
USA	19	16	22	7	6	3
• Ukraine						
All countries	7 012	13 326	30 441	...	...	...
including:						
Germany	453	266	366	...	...	...
Israel	833	443	983	...	...	...
China	302	...	...	...	...	...
USA	727	703	1057	...	...	...
Turkey	386	651	3328	...	...	...

¹⁾ According to processing of documents containing statistical records of arrivals and departures (documents required for primary migration registration) for persons arriving to the country. For each receiving country are given countries of origin that in recent years have sent the largest numbers of migrants.

²⁾ According to the Ministry of the Interior; at the permanent place of residence.

EMIGRANTS TO NON-CIS COUNTRIES¹⁾

(persons)

	Total			including at the age of 15–29		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan						
All countries	44	163	228	21	83	125
including:						
Germany	9	17	25	7	4	-
USA	6	20	27	-	-	-
Georgia	2	17	29	-	5	38
Turkey	10	66	89	-	29	35
• Armenia						
All countries	1 240	...	3 143	128	...	650
including:						
USA	5	...	362	...	...	27
France	-	...	326	...	...	86
Spain	-	...	85	...	...	30
Belgium	-	...	47	...	...	10
Germany	-	...	220	...	...	76
• Belarus						
All countries	1 826	3 176	8 035	688	1 018	4 133
including:						
Germany	433	439	838	137	104	213
Israel	351	286	790	147	86	179
China	52	63	1 131	39	45	857
Lithuania	81	589	435	20	136	135
Poland	113	319	1 751	48	189	1 195
USA	221	327	...	77	91	...
• Kazakhstan						
All countries	1 585	3 055	4 298	510	751	837
including:						
Germany	974	2 196	2 803	359	565	569
Israel	90	84	150	23	9	26
Canada	145	121	82	33	21	16
China	32	32	92	7	3	27
USA	173	265	273	56	79	50
• Kyrgyzstan						
All countries	309	216	246	124	51	41
including:						
Germany	111	89	96	52	18	14
Canada	16	19	25	6	2	2
USA	88	50	51	32	10	8
China	4	-	-	2	-	-
Israel	20	10	1	4	2	-
Turkey	14	23	39	10	12	7

Emigrants to non-CIS countries

Table continued

	Total			including at the age of 15–29		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Moldova						
All countries	1 185	870	1 352	335	238	342
including:						
Israel	232	174	200	63	37	29
USA	523	287	564	155	73	137
Romania	15	6	15	10	5	5
Germany	220	253	341	60	83	82
Austria	15	28	51	5	7	11
• Russia						
All countries	12 372	54 405	54 134	3 771	18 994	23 823
including:						
Vietnam	32	3 008	3 281	...	1 594	1 469
Germany	3 725	4 531	4 308	1 204	934	689
Georgia	459	3 729	4 085	132	1 070	925
Israel	947	1 050	948	255	316	228
India	17	1 612	5 262	...	1 457	5 013
China	248	9 821	8 627	97	3 610	2 819
USA	1 461	1 610	1 414	453	424	226
• Tajikistan						
All countries	16	4	...	-	-	...
including:						
Germany	4	-	...	-	-	...
Israel	5	-	...	-	-	...
USA	6	-	...	-	-	...
• Uzbekistan²⁾						
All countries	698	1 149	452	231	248	106
including:						
Germany	119	157	65	40	29	13
Israel	237	192	100	77	67	24
USA	199	263	112	61	44	30
Canada	11	36	8	4	2	4
• Ukraine						
All countries	7 207	...	...	...	...	...
including:						
Germany	1 879	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	1 507	...	...	...	...	...
USA	965	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	158	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	146	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	178	...	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ According to processing of documents containing statistical records of arrivals and departures (documents required for primary migration registration), for persons departing from the CIS countries.

²⁾ According to the Ministry of the Interior; at the permanent place of residence.

INTERNAL MIGRANTS AGED 15–29

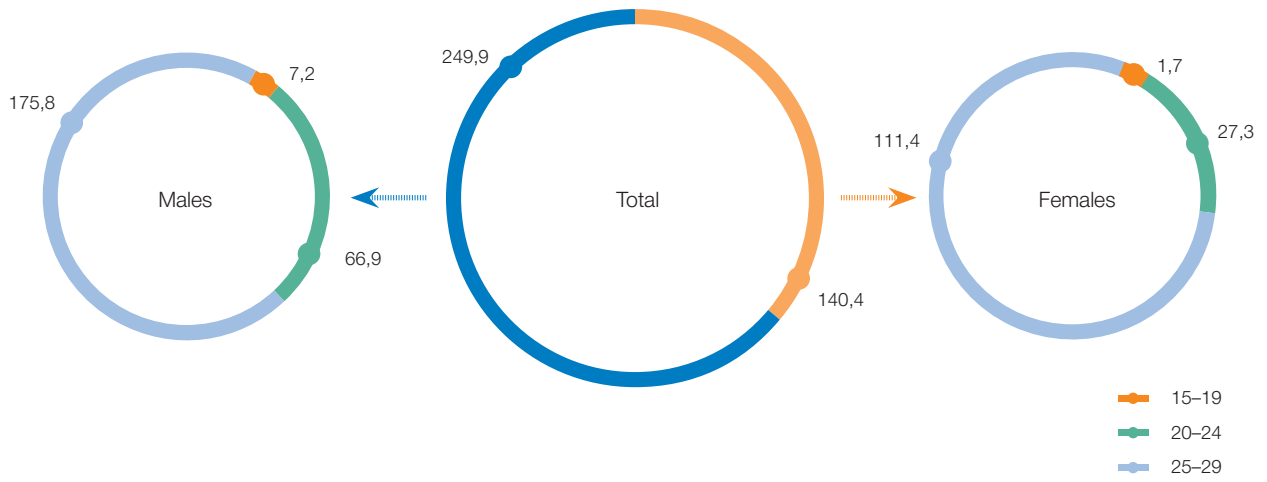
(persons who changed the place of permanent residence within a country; persons)

	Arrivals				Departures			
	total	including:			total	including:		
		to urban area		to rural area		from urban area	from rural area	
		total	from rural area				total	to urban area
• Azerbaijan								
2010	14 608	8 989	3 145	5 619	14 608	8 511	6 097	3 145
2015	9 133	5 458	2 063	3 675	9 133	5 210	3 923	1 944
2019	4 075	1 816	...	2 259	4 075	1 725	2 350	...
• Armenia								
2010	2 587	...	...	...	2 587	1 491	1 096	...
2019	14 654	8 661	...	5 993	14 654	11 268	3 386	...
• Belarus								
2010	131 483	107 149	42 965	24 334	131 483	82 478	49 005	42 965
2015	132 116	107 251	40 356	24 865	132 116	86 725	45 391	40 356
2019	140 908	112 133	31 842	28 775	140 908	105 362	35 546	31 842
• Kazakhstan								
2010	181 433	129 372	58 600	52 061	181 433	129 372	52 061	30 460
2015	198 523	144 697	69 174	53 826	198 523	144 697	53 826	31 065
2019	349 392	217 522	95 687	131 870	349 392	217 522	131 870	69 180
• Kyrgyzstan								
2010	10 749	6 175	4 389	4 574	12 736	5 288	7 475	6 288
2015	9 551	4 887	3 346	4 664	10 309	3 559	6 770	4 719
2019	10 093	5 159	4 030	4 934	10 095	2 844	7 251	4 031
• Moldova								
2011	19 904	8 422	5 446	11 482	19 904	6 180	13 724	5 466
2015	13 873	6 504	2 126	7 369	13 873	4 101	9 772	4 378
2019	10 842	6 836	4 616	4 006	10 842	3 411	7 431	4 616
• Russia								
2010	799 757	595 407	...	204 350	799 756	480 472	319 284	...
2015	1 619 296	1 181 041	...	438 255	1 619 297	1 090 630	528 667	...
2019	1 327 706	961 757	...	365 949	1 327 706	929 845	397 861	...
• Tajikistan								
2010	15 010	7 287	4 804	7 723	17 470	6 947	10 523	8 159
2015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2019	24 255	13 963	3 617	10 292	30 511	21 408	9 103	3 528
• Uzbekistan								
2010	96 107	58 234	...	37 873	116 159	72 783	43 376	...
2015	77 308	39 949	...	37 359	112 186	78 890	33 296	...
2019	69 332	39 490	...	29 842	72 766	35 232	37 534	...

• Russia

**EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15–29
FALLING IN THE CATEGORY OF MIGRANT WORKERS**

(data of the Sample Survey on Migrant Labour in the Russian Federation; 2019; thousands)





FAMILY and



FERTILITY



YOUTH IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT



WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

(beginning of year)

	Women aged 15–49			Including women aged 15–29		
	total, thousands	percent of total population	percent of total number of women	total, thousands	percent of total population	percent of total population number of women of reproductive age
• Azerbaijan						
2000	2 212.1	27.5	53.9	1 032.3	12.9	46.7
2010	2 696.4	30.0	59.4	1 330.0	14.8	49.3
2020	2 623.1	26.1	52.1	1 079.5	10.7	41.2
• Armenia						
2000	918.9	28.5	54.7	412.6	12.8	44.9
2010	888.0	29.1	55.9	473.7	15.5	53.3
2020	745.1	25.2	47.7	287.3	9.7	38.6
• Belarus						
2000	2 634.5	26.3	49.6	1 090.5	10.9	41.4
2010	2 482.9	26.1	48.8	1 055.7	11.1	42.5
2020	2 204.3	23.4	43.6	745.4	7.9	33.8
• Kazakhstan						
2000	4 076.0	27.4	52.8	1 904.4	12.8	46.7
2010	4 600.4	28.4	54.8	2 255.6	13.9	49.0
2020	4 541.6	24.4	47.3	1 880.2	10.1	41.4
• Kyrgyzstan						
2000	1 272.1	26.1	51.5	667.2	13.7	52.4
2010	1 512.2	27.9	55.1	820.8	15.1	54.3
2020	1 625.5	24.9	49.5	783.0	12.0	48.2
• Moldova						
2000	998.2	27.4	52.5	448.2	12.3	44.9
2010	990.6	27.8	53.5	477.0	13.4	48.2
2020	608.4	23.0	44.4	226.8	8.6	37.3
• Russia						
2000	39 781.7	27.2	51.0	16 747.9	11.4	42.1
2010	37 121.3	26.0	48.3	15 995.7	11.2	43.1
2020	34 502.0	23.5	43.9	11 478.8	7.8	33.3
• Tajikistan						
2000	1 535.4	24.5	49.2	862.9	13.8	56.2
2010	2 030.4	26.6	53.8	1 170.5	15.4	57.6
2020	2 401.0	25.8	52.3	1 249.4	13.4	52.0
• Uzbekistan						
2000	6 472.3	26.1	52.0	3 495.1	14.1	54.0
2010	8 300.2	28.5	57.0	4 492.3	15.4	54.1
2020	8 982.3	26.5	53.3	4 235.9	12.5	47.2
• Ukraine						
2000	12 582.7	25.9	48.1	5 303.7	10.9	42.2
2010	10 612.5	25.5	47.2	4 906.1	10.7	42.2
2020	10 865.5	26.0	48.5	3 253.4	7.8	29.9
• CIS						
	Millions					
2000	73	27	51	32	12	47
2010	71	26	49	33	12	46
2020	68	24	45	26	9	38

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

(number of live births per 1000 women of corresponding age)

	under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49
Azerbaijan							
2000	29.0	131.2	98.5	51.7	22.3	6.1	0.8
2010	60.0	172.9	127.2	57.8	29.4	5.1	0.7
2019	48.1	145.8	102.2	47.1	18.7	4.3	0.7
Armenia							
2000	31.6	120.0	63.7	28.9	13.0	3.5	0.4
2010	27.1	110.1	91.9	47.9	16.8	3.2	0.2
2019	16.8	110.6	100.6	59.1	26.2	5.9	0.5
Belarus							
2000	27.4	109.8	75.5	35.5	11.5	2.0	0.1
2010	20.7	89.8	101.6	62.1	23.2	3.7	0.1
2019	10.8	68.4	89.0	68.6	33.9	6.7	0.2
Kazakhstan							
2000	32.93	132.8	104.62	63.94	28.25	6.03	0.6
2010	28.19	146.65	155.71	111.52	62.52	16.15	0.76
2019	23.2	166.3	172.71	124.24	74.5	20.28	1.03
Kyrgyzstan							
2000	34.1	163.6	133.3	87.8	46.0	13.3	2.4
2010	34.1	181.4	179.7	123.8	70.3	21.8	3.0
2019	37.7	208.8	189.0	129.8	80.1	22.0	1.3
Moldova							
2000	36.3	103.7	67.8	34.7	12.2	2.6	0.1
2010	26.7	85.3	79.4	47.0	19.6	3.7	0.1
2019 ¹⁾	28.6	99.5	104.6	76.0	37.8	7.5	0.4
Russia							
2000	27.4	93.6	67.3	35.2	11.8	2.4	0.1
2010	27.0	87.5	99.2	67.3	30.0	5.9	0.3
2019	14.6	74.8	91.2	71.6	38.7	8.9	0.5
Tajikistan							
2000	...	207.5	188.2	...	...	...	...
2010	...	214.3	169.7	97.1	46.9	11.9	0.7
2019	36.3	236.2	158.2	90.8	42.0	6.7	...
Uzbekistan							
2000	21.1	205.4	161.4	89.7	31.5	7.0	0.7
2010	24.0	185.7	159.8	77.8	26.8	5.1	0.3
2019	27.3	214.3	176.4	97.7	36.2	4.7	0.2
Ukraine							
2000	32.1	94.9	57.7	26.5	8.7	1.9	0.1
2010	28.8	90.1	87.9	55.1	22.3	4.2	0.2
2019	15.8	66.4	76.3	52.2	25.7	6.2	0.8

¹⁾ Hereinafter, indicators for Moldova for 2015 and 2019 were calculated for the population in the place of usual residence, taking into account the 2014 population census.

REPRODUCTION RATES AND MEAN AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD

	Number of live birth per 1 000 women aged 15–49	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Gros Reproduction Rate (GRR)	Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)	Mean age of mother at birth of first child
• Azerbaijan					
2000	51.2	2.0	1.160	1.090	24.1
2010	69.7	2.3	1.047	1.007	24.4
2019	54.2	1.8	0.859	0.835	24.0
• Armenia					
2000	37.7	1.3	0.592	0.569	22.3
2010	50.8	1.5	0.691	0.664	23.3
2019	45.6	1.6	0.760	0.730	25.2
• Belarus					
2000	35.5	1.3	0.639	0.627	23.3
2010	44.0	1.5	0.729	0.719	24.9
2019	40.0	1.4	0.675	0.669	26.8
• Kazakhstan					
2000	54.3	1.9	...	...	26.7
2010	79.9	2.6	1.259	1.218	27.6
2019	88.6	2.9	1.403	1.376	28.9
• Kyrgyzstan					
2000	75.2	2.4	1.18	1.13	22.7
2010	96.6	3.1	1.49	1.43	23.6
2019	107.3	3.3	1.63	1.56	22.6
• Moldova					
2000	36.9	1.3	0.621	0.604	22.7
2010	41.0	1.3	0.637	0.625	23.5
2019	51.8	1.8	0.863	0.846	25.2
• Russia					
2000	32.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	25.8 ¹⁾
2010	47.8	1.6	0.8	0.7	27.7 ¹⁾
2019	42.8	1.5	0.73	0.7	28.7 ¹⁾
• Tajikistan					
2000	...	3.5	...	...	22.7
2010	119.5	2.9	1.4	...	22.6
2019	97.6	2.4	1.3	...	23.0
• Uzbekistan					
2000	82.7	2.6	...	...	23.2
2010	79.2	2.3	...	...	23.1
2019	91.1	2.8	...	...	23.7
• Ukraine					
2000	...	...	...	...	...
2010	42.5	1.45	0.699	0.686	26.4
2019	33.4	1.2	...	...	...

¹⁾ The indicator was calculated for all birth orders.

MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN 2019 BY SEX, AGE AND PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

	Married persons, total, thousands	including			no information on previous marital status	Percent of total number of marriages ¹⁾ , percent
		never married	widowed	divorced		
• Azerbaijan						
Males aged 18–29	42.2	41.4	0.1	0.8	-	66.1
including:						
18–24	13.6	13.5	0.0	0.1	-	21.2
25–29	28.6	27.9	0.0	0.8	-	44.9
Females aged 18–29	52.9	51.8	0.1	1.1	-	82.9
including:						
18–24	40.0	39.7	0.0	0.3	-	62.6
25–29	13.0	12.1	0.0	0.9	-	20.3
• Armenia						
Males aged 15–29	7.6	7.5	0.0	0.1	-	49.0
including:						
15–19	0.0	0.0	-	-		0.1
20–24	1.9	1.9	-	0.0		12.4
25–29	5.7	5.6	0.0	0.1		36.5
Females aged 15–29	10.9	10.8	0.0	0.2		70.3
including:						
15–19	0.7	0.7	-	0.0		4.5
20–24	5.4	5.4	-	0.1		34.7
25–29	4.8	4.7	0.0	0.1		31.1
• Belarus						
Males aged 15–29	33.0	30.7	0.02	2.3	-	52.6
including:						
15–19	0.9	0.9	-	0.004	-	1.4
20–24	13.3	13.0	0.003	0.3	-	21.2
25–29	18.8	16.8	0.02	2.0	-	30.0
Females aged 15–29	38.4	33.6	0.1	4.7	-	61.1
including:						
15–19	3.4	3.4	-	0.02	-	5.4
20–24	19.7	18.6	0.01	1.1	-	31.4
25–29	15.3	11.6	0.1	3.6	-	24.3
• Kazakhstan						
Males aged 15–29	91.8	87.2	0.2	3.9	0.5	100 ²⁾
including:						
15–19	2.3	2.2	0	0	0.1	2.5
20–24	39.8	39.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	43.4
25–29	49.7	45.9	0.1	3.4	0.3	54.2
Females aged 15–29	106.3	99.3	0.2	6.0	0.8	100 ²⁾
including:						
15–19	16.1	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	15.1
20–24	59.9	58.0	0.1	1.4	0.4	56.4
25–29	30.3	25.5	0.1	4.6	0.1	28.5
• Kyrgyzstan						
Males aged 15–29	35.5	34.6	0.1	0.8	-	71.9
including:						
15–19	0.4	0.4	-	0.0	-	0.0
20–24	13.8	13.7	0.0	0.1	-	27.9
25–29	21.3	20.5	0.1	0.7	-	43.1
Females aged 15–29	42.0	40.9	0.1	1.0	-	85.0
including:						
15–19	9.5	9.5	-	-	-	19.2
20–24	23.2	22.9	0.0	0.3	-	47.0
25–29	9.3	8.5	0.1	0.7	-	18.8

Marriages registered in 2019 by sex, age and previous marital status

Table continued

	Married persons, total, thousands	including			no information on previous marital status	Percent of total number of marriages ¹⁾ , percent
		never married	widowed	divorced		
Moldova						
Males aged 15–29	11.2	10.9	0.0	0.3	-	55.2
including:						
15–19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.6
20–24	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	-	18.1
25–29	7.4	7.1	0.0	0.3	-	36.5
Females aged 15–29	14.0	13.2	0.0	0.8	-	68.8
including:						
15–19	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	-	7.0
20–24	7.2	7.0	0.0	0.2	-	35.5
25–29	5.4	4.8	0.0	0.6	-	26.3
Russia						
Males aged 15–29	447.5	413.6	0.5	32.5	0.9	47.1
including:						
15–19	10.2	10.1	0	0.02	0.02	1.1
20–24	168.3	164.3	0.05	3.5	0.4	17.7
25–29	269.1	239.1	0.4	29.0	0.5	28.3
Females aged 15–29	532.2	466.4	1.8	62.9	1.1	56.0
including:						
15–19	50.2	49.8	0.006	0.3	0.1	5.3
20–24	252.0	238.1	0.3	13	0.5	26.5
25–29	230.0	178.5	1.4	49.6	0.4	24.2
Tajikistan						
Males aged 15–29	68.5	67.7	0.5	278	8	85.3
including:						
15–19	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	-	2.8
20–24	40.2	39.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	50.1
25–29	26.0	25.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	32.4
Females aged 15–29	68.8	68.2	0.4	0.2		85.6
including:						
15–19	36.5	36.4	80	20	-	45.5
20–24	25.5	25.3	179	86	-	31.8
25–29	6.7	6.5	96	70	-	8.3
Uzbekistan						
Males aged 15–29	256.9	250.8	5.0	0.6	0.4	82.6
including:						
15–19	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
20–24	99.8	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	32.1
25–29	154.6	149.2	4.6	0.6	0.2	49.7
Females aged 15–29	282.7	277.7	4.0	0.5	0.4	90.9
including:						
15–19	76.7	76.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.7
20–24	163.4	161.9	1.3	0.2	0.3	52.6
25–29	42.4	39.2	2.7	0.3	0.1	13.6

¹⁾ At all ages.

²⁾ Aged 15–29.

LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AGED UNDER 20

(number of live births per 1 000 women of corresponding age)

	Number of children born alive to mothers aged under 20	including at age, years				
		under 16	16	17	18	19
• Azerbaijan						
2000	29.0	0.3	3.8	18.9	46.5	77.7
2010	60.0	2.3	13.0	46.1	95.0	143.6
2019	48.1	2.0	7.6	30.4	80.2	117.4
• Armenia						
2000	31.6	0.9	4.9	17.1	51.7	89.5
2010	27.1	0.8	3.8	11.3	33.6	67.5
2019	13.8	0.3	1.5	8.0	19.9	56.0
• Belarus						
2000	27.4	1.5	6.0	18.5	41.0	73.1
2010	20.7	0.8	5.1	14.1	27.7	47.0
2019	10.8	0.7	2.4	7.0	14.3	28.5
• Kazakhstan						
2000	8.0	0.1	6.3	18.8	50.1	87.0
2010	7.7	0.1	5.0	16.5	39.0	71.0
2019	4.2	0.0	3.5	12.1	35.2	69.6
• Kyrgyzstan						
2000	33.8	0.7	3.5	15.3	57.5	99.0
2010	34.1	0.3	3.1	14.5	51.9	99.0
2019	37.7	0.7	2.9	14.2	56.0	117.7
• Moldova						
2000	36.3	2.9	10.7	29.8	59.9	84.8
2010	26.7	2.7	9.6	23.6	36.4	54.7
2019	28.6	3.5	10.8	26.3	39.9	64.3
• Russia						
2000	27.4	-	-	-	-	-
2010	27.0	0.08	-	-	-	-
2019	14.6	0.06	-	-	-	-
• Tajikistan						
2000	...	...	...	...	...	...
2010	44.1	-	0.2	6.2	32.6	71.2
2019	36.3	-	-	-	-	-
• Uzbekistan						
2000	21.1	0.00	0.5	4.7	25.8	82.7
2010	23.9	0.04	0.9	8.2	31.4	76.2
2019	27.3	0.34	0.9	3.6	23.1	92.2

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND BIRTH ORDER

(thousands; 2019)

	Total number of live births ¹⁾	including by birth order		
		1	2	3 and more
• Azerbaijan				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29	110.2	56.2	39.7	14.3
including at age, years:				
under 20	14.2	12.0	2.1	1.0
20–24	50.9	27.9	19.1	3.9
25–29	45.1	16.4	18.5	10.3
• Armenia				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29	23.9	11.4	9.3	3.2
including at age, years:				
under 20	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.0
20–24	9.8	5.9	3.3	0.6
25–29	12.8	4.4	5.8	2.6
• Belarus				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29	46.9	25.8	15.5	5.6
including at age, years:				
under 20	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.02
20–24	16.0	11.2	3.8	1.0
25–29	28.5	12.4	11.5	4.6
• Kazakhstan				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29	240.2	97.2	78.0	65.0
including at age, years:				
under 20	13.1	11.6	1.5	0.0
20–24	97.0	53.4	32.7	10.9
25–29	130.1	32.3	43.8	54.1
• Kyrgyzstan				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29	116.6	42.1	50.2	24.3
including at age, years:				
under 20	9.2	8.0	1.1	0.1
20–24	54.2	25.8	23.7	4.7
25–29	53.2	8.3	25.4	19.5
• Moldova				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29	19.2	9.0	6.6	2.5
including at age, years:				
under 20	1.9	1.6	0.3	0.0
20–24	7.3	4.1	2.3	0.6
25–29	10.1	3.2	4.0	1.9
• Russia				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29 ²⁾	745.2	400.2	244.5	100.4
including at age, years:				
under 20	50.6	44.0	6.0	0.6
20–24	256.8	165.1	70.8	20.8
25–29	437.8	191.1	167.7	78.9

Number of live births by age of mother and birth order

Table continued

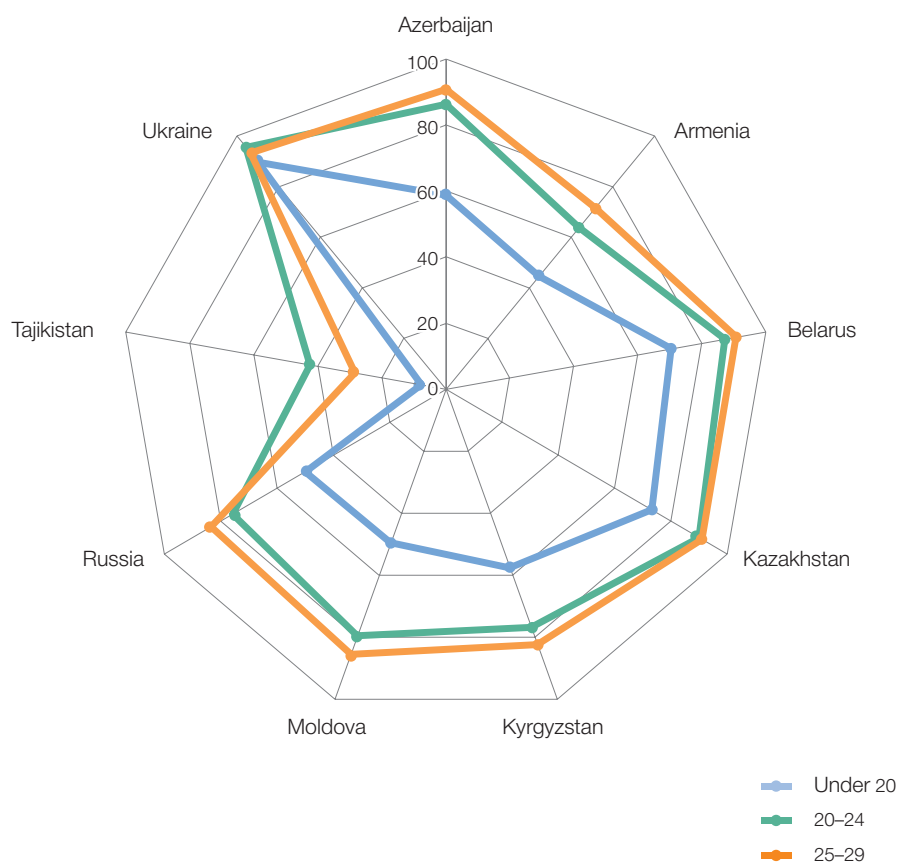
	Total number of live births ¹⁾	including by birth order		
		1	2	3 and more
Tajikistan				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29	183.8	74.5	57.6	51.7
including at age, years:				
under 20	17.9	17.3	0.5	0.1
20–24	99.5	46.5	39.7	13.3
25–29	66.4	10.7	17.4	38.3
Uzbekistan				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29	616.3	263.1	233.2	120.1
including at age, years:				
under 20	30.3	28.8	1.5	0.1
20–24	305.3	179.7	110.6	15.0
25–29	280.8	54.6	121.1	105.0

¹⁾ Small discrepancies between total and sum are possible due to cases, when birth order is not specified.

²⁾ Including children born to mothers aged under 15.

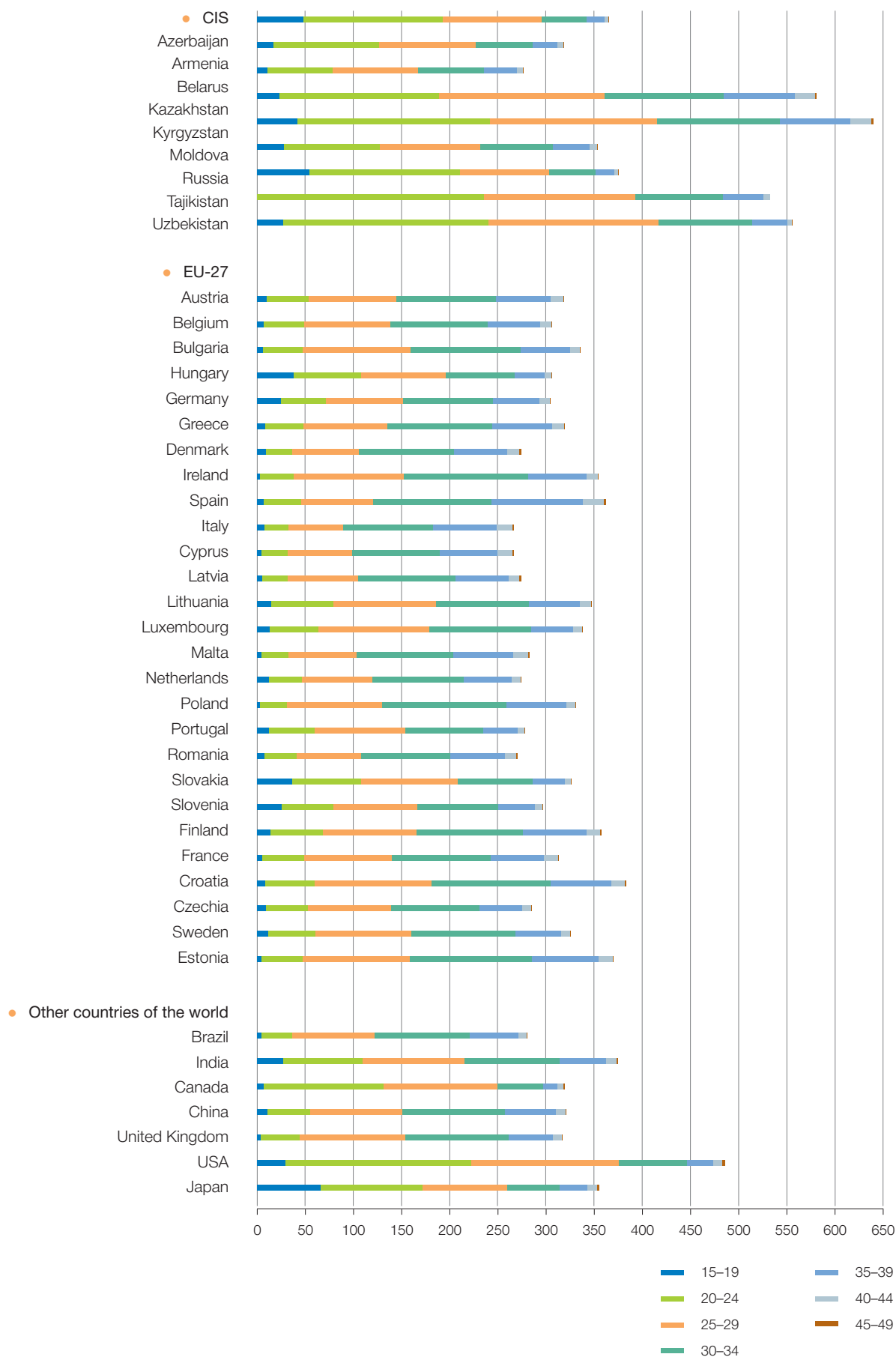
CHILDREN BORN TO MARRIED MOTHERS

(percent of total number of live births to mothers of corresponding age; 2019)



AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES IN COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

(number of live births per 1 000 women of corresponding age; 2019)



MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

(years)



MEAN AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD

(years)



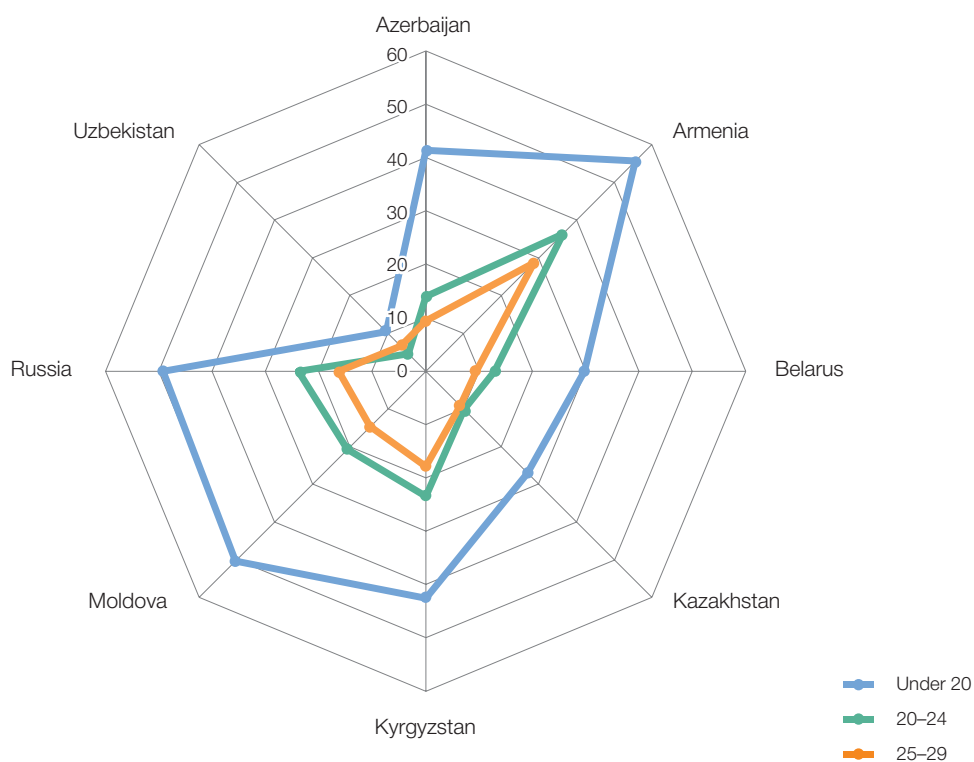
DIVORCES REGISTERED IN 2019 BY SEX AND AGE

(thousands)

	Males					Females				
	under 20	20–24	25–29	under 30		under 20	20–24	25–29	under 30	
				total	percent of total number of divorces				total	percent of total number of divorces
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.5	3.1	3.6	21.2	0.2	2.5	4.6	7.2	42.3
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	10.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	19.0
Belarus	0.04	1.5	5.6	7.1	20.6	0.2	3.2	6.9	10.3	29.8
Kazakhstan	0.0	2.5	10.2	12.8	21.4	0.4	6.3	13.0	19.7	32.9
Kyrgyzstan	0.006	0.361	1.969	2.336	22.4	0.062	1.387	2.657	4.106	39.4
Moldova	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.7	15.7	0.1	0.9	2.0	3.0	28.1
Russia	0.5	16.4	56.9	73.8	11.9	3.4	47.1	99.9	150.4	24.2
Tajikistan	0.021	1.179	3.178	4.378	35.1	0.283	2.565	3.518	6.366	51.1
Uzbekistan	0.009	1.031	7.214	8.254	26.3	0.275	4.233	2.977	7.485	23.8

CHILDREN BORN TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS

(percent of total number of live births to mothers of corresponding age; 2019)



CHILDBIRTH RELATED LUMP-SUM ALLOWANCES

(end of year)

	Number of beneficiaries, thousands			Amount of the granted allowance, in national currency		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan, Manat	131.4	154.2	132.5	75.0	90.0	200.0 ¹⁾
payments made by the State Social Protection Fund ¹⁾	38.6	...	...	75.0	...	...
• Armenia, Drams						
payments made by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population						
for the first child	36.4	...	13.3	50 000	50 000	50 000
for the second child	...	...	13.6	...	...	150 000
for the third and fourth child	6.7 ²⁾	...	8.6	430 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
for the fifth and following children	...	...	0.4	430 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
• Belarus, Belarusian rubles³⁾						
for the birth of the first child	107.8	120.5	87.9	1 415 250	15 691 300	2 318.30
for the birth of the second and following children	...	...	...	1 981 350	21 967 800	3 245.62
• Kazakhstan, Tenge						
payments made by the Ministry of Healthcare and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan	329.2	399.1	400.0	46 037	for the first, second and third child – 62 255; for the fourth child – 103 758	for the first, second and third child – 95 950; for the fourth and following children – 159 075
payments made by the State Social Insurance Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	128.9	167.4	183.2	202 285	-	-
• Kyrgyzstan⁴⁾, Som	26.1	24.1	161.8	930	2 175	4 000
• Moldova, Lei						
uninsured persons:						
for the first child	14.8	10.2	8.4	1 700	3 100	7 911
for every following child	12.6	11.1	12.2	2 000	3 400	7 911
insured persons:						
for the first child	6.4	5.5	5.2	1 700	3 100	7 911
for every following child	6.1	7.4	9.7	2 000	3 400	7 911
• Russia, Rubles						
lump-sum childbirth allowance:						
for employed women ⁵⁾	1 158	1 337	1 014	...	15 790	18 952
for unemployed women ⁶⁾	421	448	342	10 989	14 498	17 480
• Tajikistan, Somoni						
payments made by the State Fund for Social Protection of the Population upon birth of the first child	...	...	...	105.0	...	...
• Uzbekistan, Sums						
payments made by the Pension Fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan	406.4	244.6	365.0	99 470.0	237 198.4	397 551.2

¹⁾ From April 1, 2019.

²⁾ For the birth of the third and following children.

³⁾ In 2010 and 2015 – on the scale of prices effective from January 1, 2000 (decrease by 1000 times), in 2019 – on the scale of prices effective from July 1, 2016 (decrease by 10,000 times).

⁴⁾ Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic, lump-sum childbirth allowance paid upon a birth of a child.

⁵⁾ Source: Fund of Social Insurance of the Russian Federation.

⁶⁾ Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation.

CHILDCARE ALLOWANCES

	Number of beneficiaries, thousands			Amount of the allowance, in national currency		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan, Manat						
benefit for low-income families with children under 1 year old ¹⁾	10.4	5.6	1.7	30.0	45.0	55.0
for a child under three years of age ¹⁾	35.6	37.0	40.2			
under 1,5 years ²⁾	20.0	30.0	44.0
under 3 years ²⁾	10.0	15.0	28.0
• Armenia, Drams						
for a child under two years of age	8.1	12.6	13.5	18 000	18 000	18 000
• Belarus, Belarusian rubles³⁾						
for a child under three years of age						
for the first child	309.6	348.3	280.4	283 050	2 433 700	376.11
for each of the following children					2 781 400	429.84
• Kazakhstan, Tenge						
for a child under one year of age ⁴⁾	130.6	142.3	138.5	12 181	for the first child – 11 417; for the second child – 13 498; for the third child – 15 559; for the fourth child – 17 640	for the first child – 14 500; for the second child – 17 196; for the third child – 19 823; for the fourth and following children – 20 500
• Kyrgyzstan, Som						
for a child under one year of age ⁵⁾	33.4	40.9	38.5	3 779.0	6 958.3	8 679.6
for a child under three years of age ⁶⁾	80.4	68.5	308.8	306.9	781.8	871.8
• Moldova, Lei						
for a child under 1.5 years of age, for uninsured persons	40.5	35.9	38.1	250.00	440.00	640.00
for a child under three years of age, for insured persons	32.2	41.8	46.9	675.27	1 157.00	1 759.53
• Russia, Rubles						
state monthly childcare allowance for children under 1.5 years of age						
applies to:						
persons entitled to compulsory social insurance ⁷⁾						
for the first child	1 108	1 145	851	...	2 718	3 276
for the second and following children	926	1 351	1 217	...	5 437	6 555
persons not entitled to compulsory social insurance ⁸⁾						
for the first child	820	640	477	2 060	7 376	10 313
for the second and following children	776	996	917	4 121	8 093	10 654
• Tajikistan, Somoni						
for a child under 1.5 years of age	15.8	...	...	35.0	...	...
• Uzbekistan, Sums						
for a child under two years of age	-	...	...	99 470	...	...

¹⁾ Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population.

²⁾ Amount of childcare allowance for children under 1.5 and three years of age according to Presidential Decrees.

³⁾ In 2010 and 2015 – on the scale of prices effective from January 1, 2000 (decrease by 1000 times), in 2019 – on the scale of prices effective from July 1, 2016 (decrease by 10,000 times).

⁴⁾ Childbirth allowance is paid since 2003, childcare allowance for children under one year of age is paid since 2006.

⁵⁾ Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic – number of beneficiaries and the amount of maternity allowance.

⁶⁾ Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic – number of beneficiaries of the monthly benefit for low-earning families. Children under three years of age.

⁷⁾ Source: Fund of Social Insurance of the Russian Federation.

⁸⁾ Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation.

ABORTIONS AT AGE 15–29

	Number of cases, total			per 1 000 women of corresponding age		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan						
Total	15 769	16 031	20 173	11.9	12.9	18.4
including:						
15–17	158	50	49	0.6	0.3	0.3
18–19	1 007	1 425	1 406	5.5	9.9	11.6
20–24	6 059	5 983	7 101	12.8	13.8	20.1
25–29	8 545	8 573	11 617	20.3	18.1	26.0
• Armenia						
Total (15–34)	9 906	8 766	8 154	16.8	18.0	18.8
including:						
15–17	29	17	10	0.4	0.3	0.2
18–19	598	521	345	8.8	13.5	11.4
20–34	9 279	8 228	7 799	20.8	20.7	22.0
• Belarus¹⁾						
Total	18 877	14 092	8 550	18.1	15.8	11.3
including:						
15–17	680	279	157	4.2	2.1	1.2
18–19	1 952	1 083	557	15.1	12.2	6.4
20–24	7 452	5 165	2 898	19.8	17.7	13.0
25–29	8 793	7 565	4 938	23.4	19.7	15.6
• Kazakhstan						
Total	106.1	891.4	76.3	23.0	17.9	16.8
including:						
15–18	3.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.3
19–29	79.9	45.4	35.4	17.4	10.0	7.8
• Kyrgyzstan						
Total	13 098	12 588	10 939	15.9	15.3	13.9
including:						
15–17	231	175	65	1.3	1.2	0.4
18–19	1 692	1 231	1 403	14.4	11.7	14.6
20–24	5 240	5 222	4 329	17.6	18.5	16.7
25–29	5 935	5 960	5 142	25.5	20.8	18.3
• Moldova						
Total (15–34)	12 120	11 099	8 024	19.9	26.8	23.9
including:						
15–17	278	231	166	3.5	5.0	4.1
18–19	1 072	752	444	18.0	21.4	17.4
20–34	10 770	10 116	7 414	23.0	30.3	26.5

Abortions at age 15–29

Table continued

	Number of cases, total			per 1 000 women of corresponding age		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
● Russia						
Total	690 411	415 793	609 617 ²⁾	42.6	30.1	22.3 ²⁾
including:						
15–17	20 597	8 015	5 141	9.1	4.1	2.4
18–19	59 347	23 063	...	30.4	17.0	...
20–24	289 678	144 122	...	48.1	33.2	...
25–29	320 789	240 593	...	53.8	38.9	...
● Tajikistan						
Total (15–34)	14 715	13 270	11 278	10.3	9.2	7.9
including:						
15–17	79	14	2	0.3	0.1	0.0
18–19	1 240	1 673	1 346	7.3	10.0	7.9
20–34	13 396	11 583	9 930	13.4	10.1	8.5
● Uzbekistan						
Total (18–34)	31 870	29 763	34 444	5.8	5.1	6.0
including:						
18–19	1 893	608	1 404	1.2	0.1	1.9
20–34	29 977	29 155	33 040	7.7	5.8	6.6

¹⁾ When calculating the relative indicators, was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

²⁾ Aged 18–44.

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE

	Thousands			per 1 000 women of corresponding age		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan						
Number of women aged 15–29, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	10.8	11.8	8.2	8.1	9.5	7.4
hormonal contraception	9.6	13.3	10.4	7.2	10.7	9.5
barrier contraception	11.7	14.4	11.3	8.8	11.6	10.3
chemical contraception	1.8	3.4	3.4	1.3	2.7	3.1
surgical sterilization	0.2	0.03	0.01	0.1	0.02	0.01
• Armenia						
Number of women aged 15–49, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.5	8.4	8.0
hormonal contraception	2.4	3.6	5.0	2.7	4.6	6.6
• Belarus¹⁾						
Number of women aged 15–49, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	525.5	443.0	375.1	214.7	193.1	170.1
hormonal contraception	478.6	420.2	360.0	195.6	183.2	163.3
• Kazakhstan						
Number of women, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	236.0	309.6	839.9	51.3	68.1	186.0
hormonal contraception	201.6	142.8	296.0	43.8	31.4	65.2
barrier contraception	230.0	...	...	50.0	...	...
• Kyrgyzstan						
Number of women aged 15–29, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	53.1	50.3	47.5	64.6	61.1	60.4
hormonal contraception	52.1	56.7	27.5	63.4	68.9	35.0
barrier contraception	101.2	88.8	43.7	123.1	107.5	55.6
surgical sterilization	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
• Moldova						
Number of women aged 15–19, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	1.0	0.4	0.3	7.0	5.0	4.6
hormonal contraception	...	...	...	...	...	...
• Russia						
Number of women aged 15–49, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	4 749	4 001	3 269	127.9	112.5	94.5
hormonal contraception	4 658	4 590	4 383	125.5	129.0	126.7
surgical sterilization	12.5	14	14	0.3	0.4	0.4
• Tajikistan						
Number of women aged 15–34, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	193.7	251.6	298.7	136.2	160.5	181.7
hormonal contraception	70.6	106.1	143.4	49.6	67.7	87.3
barrier contraception	35.5	57.4	76.2	25.0	36.6	46.4
surgical sterilization	2.0	3.3	5.1	1.4	2.1	3.1
• Uzbekistan						
Number of women aged 15–49, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	3 587.6	3 368.4	3 779.5	432.2	386.6	420.8
hormonal contraception	367.3	265.6	44.3	44.3	30.5	40.6
barrier contraception	36.5	46.0	4.4	4.4	5.3	0.3
surgical sterilization	87.8	430.5	394.1	10.6	49.4	43.9

¹⁾ When calculating the relative indicators, was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

● **Kyrgyzstan**

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE DEPENDING ON THE POVERTY LEVEL OF WOMEN

(percent of women aged 15–49; 2019)

	Total	including by age groups			
		15–25	26–35	36–45	46–49
Total	100	8.8	38.1	41.7	11.4
Non-poor	100	9.2	34.7	43.6	12.4
Poor	100	7.3	50.1	34.9	7.6

MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED TO WOMEN

(end of year)

	Number of women's health and maternity consultation services (women's clinics), thousands	Beds for pregnant women and women in labour		Beds for gynecology patients	
		thousands	per 10 000 women (aged 15–49)	thousands	per 10 000 women (aged 15–49)
● Azerbaijan					
2010	0.21 ¹⁾	4.6	17.1	1.4	5.3
2015	0.14 ¹⁾	4.6	17.4	1.3	5.0
2019	0.13 ¹⁾	4.4	16.8	1.2	4.4
● Armenia					
2010	0.05	1.2	13.1	0.5	5.7
2015	0.03	1.3	16.7	0.5	3.4
2019	0.07	1.2	16.5	0.5	3.3
● Belarus²⁾					
2010	0.1	5.4	22.1	4.2	8.3
2015	0.1	5.2	22.8	3.9	7.6
2019	0.2	5.0	22.5	3.7	7.3
● Kazakhstan					
2010	0.7	10.5	22.8	5.1	5.9
2015	...	...	...	4.0	4.3
2019	0.2	8.4	18.4	3.8	4.1
● Kyrgyzstan					
2010	...	2.7	18.1	1.0	6.4
2015	...	2.8	17.8	0.8	5.4
2019	...	2.7	16.9	0.7	4.7
● Moldova					
2010	...	1.7	17.1	0.8	4.1
2015	...	1.1	15.4	0.6	4.4
2019	...	0.9	14.9	0.6	4.1
● Russia					
2010	9.0	80.3	21.6	68.8	18.4
2015	9.3	69.4	19.6	53.2	15.0
2019	10.1	58.9	17.1	46.8	6.0
● Tajikistan					
2010	0.1	3.6	17.6	1.4	7.1
2015	0.1	3.6	16.3	1.5	6.8
2019	0.1	3.7	15.6	1.6	6.8
● Uzbekistan					
2010	2.9 ³⁾	19.9	24.0	5.9	4.1
2015	2.8 ³⁾	17.6	20.2	4.9	3.1
2019	1.9 ³⁾	17.3	19.3	...	...

¹⁾ Freestanding and affiliated with other institutions.

²⁾ When calculating the relative indicators, was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

³⁾ Obstetrician-gynecologists' offices (units).



EXPECTANCY



YOUTH IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT



LIFE EXPECTANCY

(years)

	Age, years									
	0	15	20	25	30	0	15	20	25	30
	Males					Females				
● Azerbaijan										
2010	70.9	57.3	52.4	47.7	42.9	76.2	62.4	57.5	52.7	47.8
2015	72.7	59.1	54.2	49.4	44.7	77.6	63.7	58.8	53.9	49.0
2019	74.0	60.3	55.5	50.7	45.9	78.7	64.8	59.9	55.0	50.1
● Armenia										
2010	70.1	56.3	51.5	46.7	41.9	76.4	62.4	57.5	52.5	47.6
2015	71.7	57.6	52.8	48.1	43.3	78.2	64.1	59.1	54.2	49.3
2019	73.1	58.8	54.0	49.2	44.4	79.5	65.2	60.3	55.4	50.5
● Belarus										
2010	64.6	50.1	45.3	40.7	36.3	76.5	62.0	57.1	52.2	47.4
2015	68.6	54.0	49.1	44.3	39.7	78.9	64.2	59.3	54.3	49.5
2019	69.3	54.6	49.7	44.9	40.1	79.4	64.7	59.7	54.8	49.9
● Kazakhstan										
2010	63.6	50.3	45.6	41.0	36.7	73.4	59.9	55.1	50.3	45.6
2015	67.5	53.7	48.9	44.2	39.6	76.3	62.3	57.4	52.5	47.8
2019	68.8	54.8	50.1	45.4	40.7	77.3	63.2	58.3	53.4	48.6
● Kyrgyzstan										
2010	65.3	52.4	47.6	43.0	38.5	73.5	60.4	55.6	50.8	46.0
2015	66.7	53.5	48.7	44.0	39.4	74.8	61.4	56.5	51.7	46.8
2019	67.6	54.1	49.3	44.5	39.7	75.8	62.2	57.3	52.4	47.6
● Moldova										
2010	65.0	51.2	46.4	41.7	37.1	73.4	59.4	54.5	49.6	44.8
2015 ²⁾	65.2	51.2	46.4	41.7	37.1	73.7	59.5	54.6	49.7	44.9
2019 ²⁾	66.8	52.6	47.8	43.1	38.4	75.1	61.0	56.1	51.3	46.4
● Russia										
2010	63.1	49.0	44.2	39.8	35.6	74.9	60.7	55.8	51.1	46.4
2015	65.9	51.7	46.9	42.3	37.9	76.7	62.4	57.5	52.7	47.9
2019	68.2	53.8	49.0	44.4	39.8	78.2	63.7	58.8	53.9	49.1
● Tajikistan¹⁾										
2010	70.8	57.5	52.6	47.8	43.1	75.1	61.2	56.4	51.5	46.7
2015	71.8	58.3	53.5	48.7	43.9	75.6	61.9	57.0	52.2	47.3
2019	73.5	59.7	54.8	50.0	45.2	76.8	62.8	57.9	53.0	48.2
● Uzbekistan¹⁾										
2010	70.6	56.9	52.1	47.3	42.6	75.1	61.2	56.4	51.5	46.7
2015	71.2	57.7	52.8	48.1	43.4	76.0	62.2	57.4	52.3	47.8
2019	72.8	59.1	54.3	49.5	44.7	77.4	63.5	58.7	53.8	49.0
● Ukraine										
2010	65.3	...	...	...	...	75.5	...	...	...	...
2015	66.4	...	...	...	...	76.3	...	...	...	...
2019	66.9	...	...	...	...	77.0	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ In Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, life expectancy for persons of a certain age is calculated for the following age groups: 15–19, 20–24, 25–29 and 30–34 years, in contrast to other countries, where the calculation is carried out for persons who have reached the given age.

²⁾ Hereinafter, indicators for Moldova for 2015 and 2019 were calculated for the population in the place of usual residence, taking into account the 2014 population census.

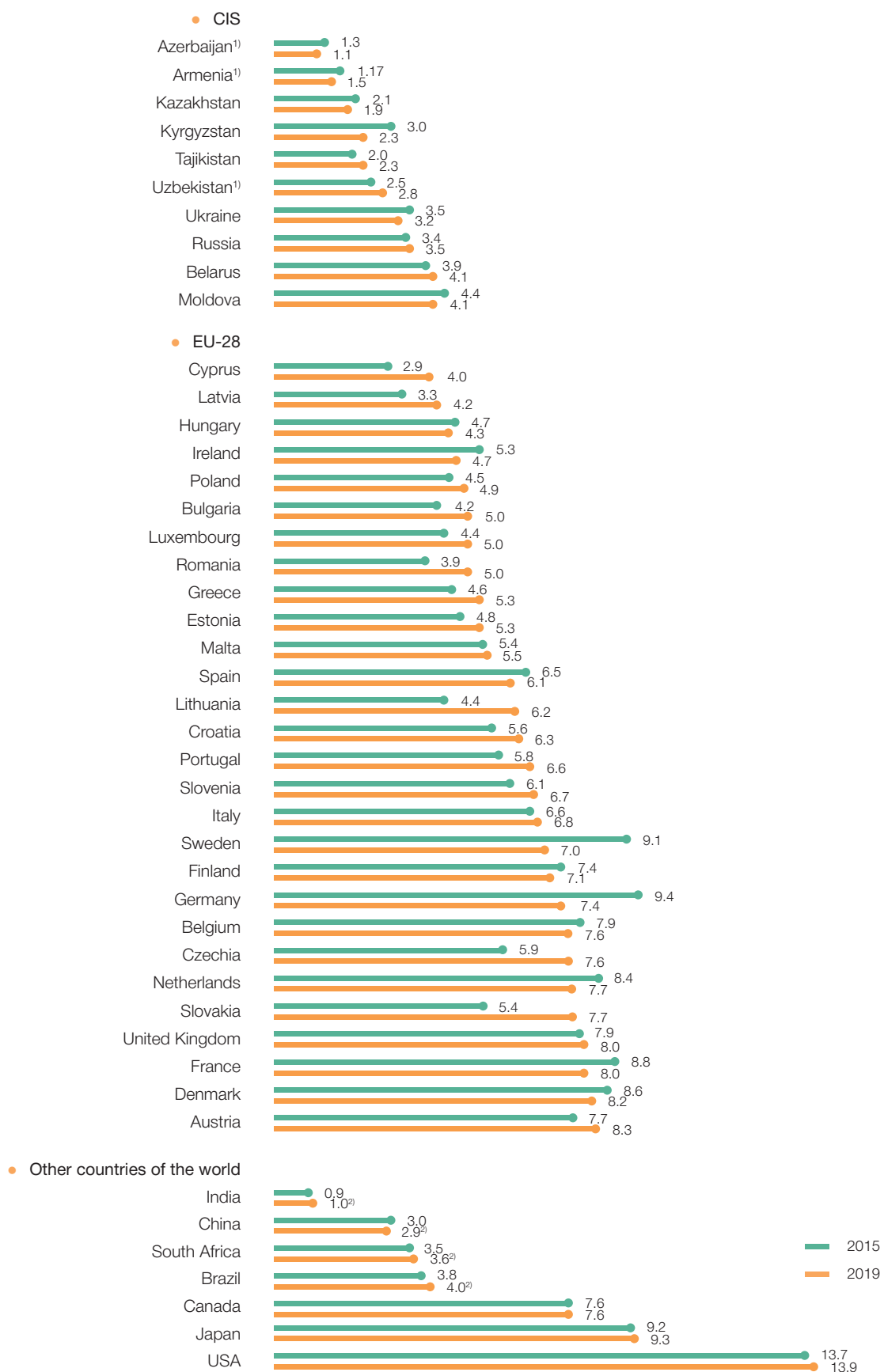
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

(years; 2019)



EXPENDITURES OF CONSOLIDATED BUDGETS ON HEALTHCARE

(percent of GDP)



¹⁾ State budget.

²⁾ 2018.

EXPENDITURES OF CONSOLIDATED BUDGETS ON HEALTHCARE

(percent of GDP)

	2010	2015	2019
Azerbaijan ¹⁾	1.0	1.3	1.1
Armenia ^{1), 2)}	1.6	1.7	1.5
Belarus	3.8	3.9	4.1
Kazakhstan	2.5	2.1	1.9
Kyrgyzstan	2.9	3.0	2.3
Moldova	5.6	4.4	4.1
Russia	3.7 ³⁾	3.4	3.5
Tajikistan	1.4	2.0	2.3
Uzbekistan ¹⁾	2.8	2.5	2.8
Ukraine ²⁾	4.0	3.5	3.2

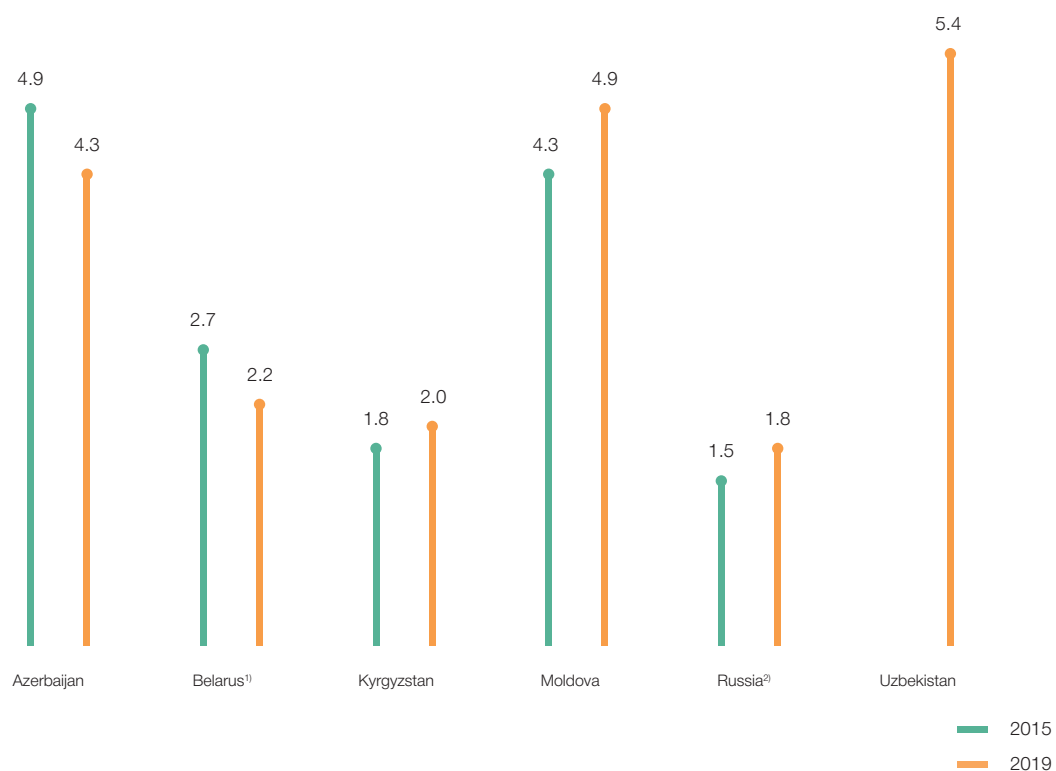
¹⁾ State budget.

²⁾ 2008 SNA-based GDP, for Armenia from 2012.

³⁾ Including physical education and sports.

EXPENDITURES OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A PERSON AGED UNDER 30 ON HEALTHCARE

(data of household sample surveys; percent of consumer expenditures)

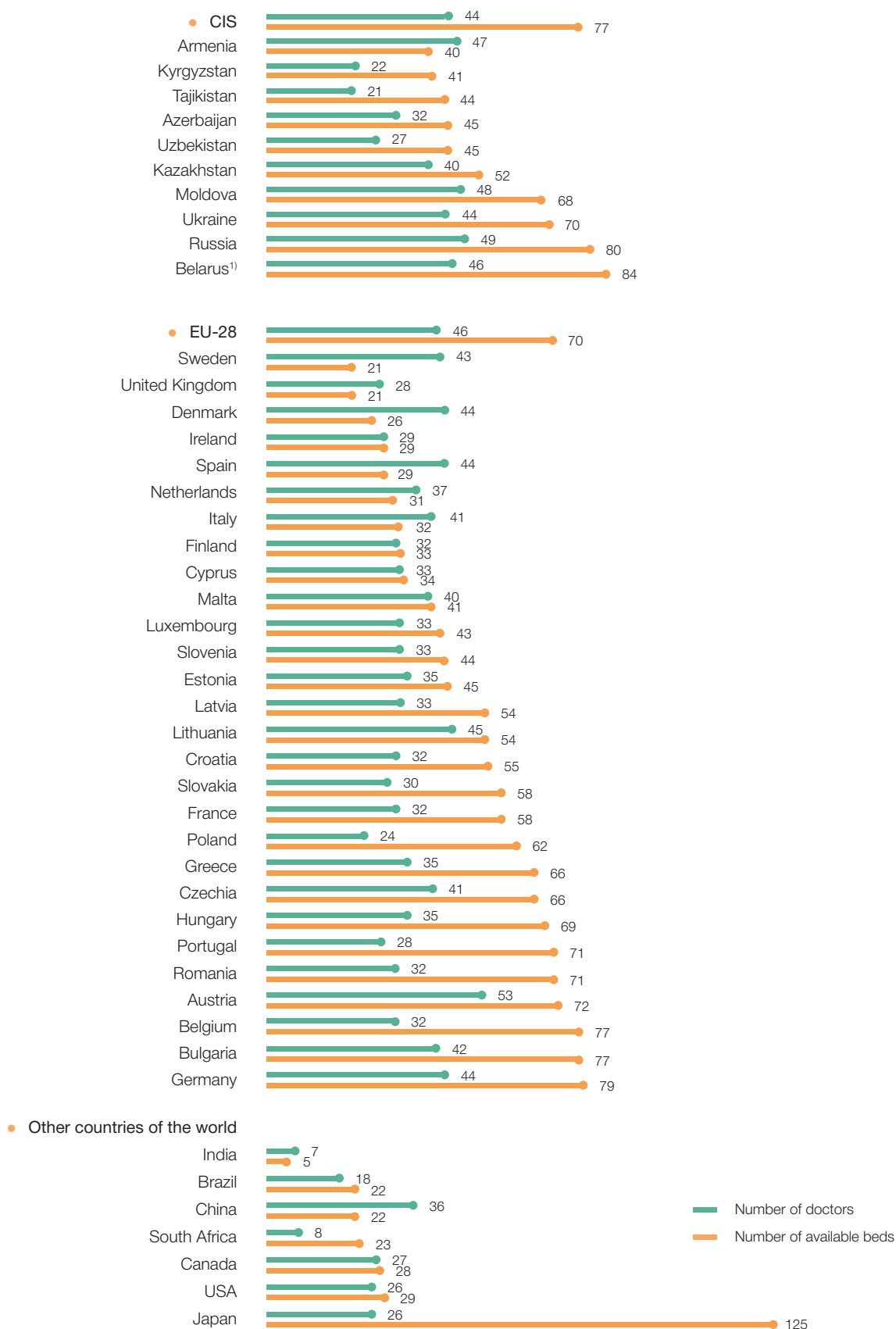


¹⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

²⁾ Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–25.

NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS AND HOSPITAL BEDS

(per 10 000 population; 2019)



¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

• **Belarus**

SATISFACTION OF POPULATION AGED 15–29 WITH QUALITY OF MEDICAL SERVICES

(data of the Sample Household Living Standards Survey; percent of total population of corresponding group; 2018)

	Total population	Including	
		Males	Females
Level of satisfaction with quality of medical services			
in state health organizations			
completely satisfied	17.5	16.6	18.4
rather satisfied	45.3	46.9	43.9
yes and no	21.7	21.9	21.5
rather dissatisfied	11.8	11.7	11.8
absolutely dissatisfied	3.7	2.9	4.4
in non-state health organizations			
completely satisfied	50.9	47.6	52.9
rather satisfied	41.5	41.7	41.4
yes and no	6.2	8.4	4.8
rather dissatisfied	0.7	1.0	0.6
absolutely dissatisfied	0.7	1.3	0.3

• **Armenia**

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY SELF-ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH STATUS

(data of a Household Sample Survey; percent; 2019)

	Persons aged 15 and over	Persons aged 15–19
Total	100	100
Health status rated as:		
very good	6.4	23.4
good	54.3	69.6
not good, not poor	31.4	5.1
poor	6.7	1.7
very poor	1.2	0.2
Males		
Health status rated as:		
very good	7.6	21.9
good	56.3	66.9
not good, not poor	29.0	7.9
poor	6.0	2.9
very poor	1.1	0.5
Females		
Health status rated as:		
very good	5.5	24.6
good	52.7	71.8
not good, not poor	33.2	2.9
poor	7.3	0.7
very poor	1.3	24.6

• Belarus

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH STATUS OF POPULATION AGED 16–29

(data of the Sample Household Living Standards Survey, beginning of 2020; percent of total)

	Total population	Including	
		males	females
Total	100	100	100
Including population rating their health status as:			
good	58.8	61.8	55.7
satisfactory	38.4	36.1	40.8
poor	2.8	2.1	3.5

• Kyrgyzstan

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY SELF-ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH STATUS

(data of a Household Sample Survey; percent; 2019)

	Persons aged 15 and over	Persons aged 15–24
Total	100	100
Health status rated as:		
good and very good	88.2	97.1
fair, not good and not poor	10.9	2.6
poor and very poor	0.9	0.3
Males		
Health status rated as:		
good and very good	90.7	96.5
fair, not good and not poor	8.6	2.9
poor and very poor	0.7	0.6
Females		
Health status rated as:		
good and very good	86.0	97.6
fair, not good and not poor	13.0	2.4
poor and very poor	1.0	0.0

• **Moldova**

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY SELF-ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH STATUS

(data of a Household Sample Survey; percent; 2019)

	Persons aged 15 and over	Persons aged 15–19
Total	100	100
Health status rated as:		
good	44.3	91.0
satisfactory	40.4	7.0
poor	7.3	2.0
Males		
Health status rated as:		
good	49.3	90.0
satisfactory	44.4	7.1
poor	6.3	2.8
Females		
Health status rated as:		
good	40.1	92.0
satisfactory	51.7	6.9
poor	8.2	1.1

• **Russia**

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY SELF-ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH STATUS

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2018)

	Persons aged 15 and over	Persons aged 15–19
Total	100	100
Health status rated as:		
good	38.8	66.6
satisfactory	46.8	15.8
poor	9.0	1.0
Males		
Health status rated as:	100	100
good	43.3	65.3
satisfactory	43.1	15.5
poor	7.0	0.9
Females		
Health status rated as:	100	100
good	35.1	68.2
satisfactory	49.8	16.1
poor	10.7	1.3

DISEASE INCIDENCE OF ADOLESCENTS

(newly diagnosed patients aged 15–17; per 100 000 population of corresponding age; 2019)

	Azerbaijan ¹⁾	Armenia	Belarus ²⁾	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Russia	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
All diseases	27 654.1	56 927.3	148 435.6	72 950.4	23 860.5	76 227.9	134 601.0	13 954.9	75 669.8
of which:									
certain infections and parasitic diseases	2 183.0	3 712.6	2 556.0	1 166.1	778.9	2 099.9	3 258.0	2 382.1	1 859.5
malignant neoplasms	7.6	77.5	23.7	232.2	57.0	166.1	17.0	11.0	29.7
diseases of blood, blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	1 288.2	675.0	209.0	3 111.6	488.7	1 235.8	823.9	525.8	10 411
endocrine system, nutritional and metabolic diseases	503.0	1 011.5	1 149.3	1 646.0	344.1	2 235.0	3 011.2	703.1	4 001.1
nervous system diseases (including disorders of eye and adnexa, diseases of ear and mastoid)	3 438.5	8 604.5	8 269.4	3 070.6	2 329.6	7 883.3	13 425.2	344.1	8 276.3
diseases of the circulatory system	780.2	564.0	1 537.9	1 109.0	225.9	1 309.9	1 607.8	166.4	595.3
diseases of the respiratory system	10 828.6	23 910.2	105 352.1	33 471.6	6 766.6	30 322.7	68 619.5	4 630.2	20 339.5
diseases of the digestive system	3 356.6	4 370.9	3 813.5	6 566.2	8 331.2	5 115.3	6 235.9	2 149.2	10 586.6
diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	883.7	5 084.2	6 241.4	4 361.1	1 336.4	3 060.8	6 889.7	916.6	3 256
diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	687.1	1 361.8	3 589.5	2 838.0	622.4	2 420.2	5 603.0	348.2	900.1
diseases of the genitourinary system	1 171.0	2 196.8	1 950.8	2 868.2	909.6	3 298.7	5 526.1	780.4	3 959.5
congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	126.5	172.7	394.0	361.1	53.4	1 262.1	274.8	80.0	15.7
injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1 963.1	4 159.0	10 287.9	4 840.8	1 363.1	12 591.1	17 557.1	917.8	8 278.5

¹⁾ Aged 14–17.

²⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

- Kyrgyzstan

ADULT BODY MASS INDEX¹⁾ BY SEX AND AGE

(data of the integrated sample household budget survey; percent; 2019)

	Males				Females			
	Underweight (BMI <18.5)	Normal weight (18.5<= BMI <25)	Overweight (25<= BMI <30)	Obesity (BMI >=30)	Underweight (BMI <18.5)	Normal weight (18.5<= BMI <25)	Overweight (25<= BMI <30)	Obesity (BMI >=30)
Total	1.0	50.1	40.4	8.5	1.9	52.7	32.5	12.9
of them aged, years:								
18–29	2.4	81.7	15.6	0.4	5.6	82.5	10.5	1.4
30–39	0.7	49.0	43.6	6.8	2.0	66.7	25.2	6.1
40–49	0.4	37.5	50.8	11.3	0.8	42.4	40.9	15.9

¹⁾The body mass index (BMI) is calculated by dividing body weight (in kilograms) by height (in metres) squared, is measured in kg/m².

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AMONG YOUTH

(number of newly diagnosed cases, per 100 000 population of corresponding age)

	Males and females	Males	Females
• Azerbaijan			
2010			
Aged 14–29	80.4	117.0	43.4
Including:			
14–17	45.7	62.6	27.6
18–24	98.8	93.0	49.6
25–29	79.6	72.1	45.9
2015			
Aged 15–29	60.9	73.4	40.4
Including:			
15–17	46.8	46.7	35.4
18–24	69.1	95.5	48.2
25–29	56.5	60.0	
2019			
Aged 15–29	58.3	73.4	42.0
Including:			
15–17	41.4	46.7	35.4
18–24	73.1	95.5	48.2
25–29	49.2	60.0	38.1
• Armenia			
2010			
Aged 15–34	49.9	69.7	32.5
Including:			
15–24	41.0	55.9	27.9
25–34	60.4	85.6	37.9
2015			
Aged 15–34	33.1	49.3	17.3
Including:			
15–24	35.2	52.6	17.5
25–34	31.3	46.6	17.1
2019			
Aged 15–34	18.3	27.2	9.7
Including:			
15–24	16.8	25.1	7.8
25–34	19.3	28.8	10.9
• Belarus¹⁾			
2010			
Aged 15–34	47.6	61.0	33.9
Including:			
15–17	11.7	10.5	12.8
18–24	35.0	40.9	28.8
25–34	64.9	87.5	42.2
2015			
Aged 15–34	30.3	40.0	20.6
Including:			
15–17	15.0	16.1	13.8
18–24	20.6	22.6	18.7
25–34	37.8	53.0	22.7
2019			
Aged 15–34	15.0	18.9	11.1
Including:			
15–17	5.5	2.8	8.2
18–24	11.2	12.3	10.0
25–34			

Tuberculosis incidence among youth

Table continued

	Males and females	Males	Females
● Kazakhstan			
2010			
Aged 15–34	153.0	157.6	148.4
Including:			
15–17	102.9	96.3	109.8
18–24	167.5	178.2	157.0
25–34	155.4	158.3	152.5
2015			
Aged 15–29	90.3	95.4	85.3
Including:			
15–17	75.1	71.3	79.0
18–24	90.3	98.1	82.2
25–29	96.7	102.1	46.2
2019			
Aged 15–28	59.9	58.5	61.4
Including:			
15–17	44.8	40.3	49.6
18–24	64.1	64.0	64.1
25–28	49.7	48.7	50.6
● Kyrgyzstan			
2010			
Aged 15–34	140.5	153.3	127.6
Including:			
15–17	65.5	62.3	68.7
18–24	158.5	176.0	140.8
25–29	164.8	181.5	147.8
2015			
Aged 15–34	131.4	144.7	117.8
Including:			
15–17	79.7	88.9	70.1
18–24	166.3	184.9	147.0
25–34	131.7	143.4	120.0
2019			
Aged 15–34	104.1	114.5	93.3
Including:			
15–17	56.3	62.2	47.0
18–24	141.7	161.2	121.4
25–34 ¹⁾	92.6 ¹⁾	97.4 ¹⁾	87.8 ¹⁾
● Moldova			
2010			
Aged 15–34	96.9	124.8	68.2
Including:			
15–17	35.2	35.7	34.7
18–24	89.9	108.4	70.9
25–34	117.6	160.1	73.9
2015			
Aged 15–34	84.4	106.9	61.4
Including:			
15–17	30.8	22.0	40.2
18–24	64.4	74.7	53.9
25–34	108.3	145.2	70.8
2019			
Aged 15–34	74.3	94.5	53.8
Including:			
15–17	28.7	29.9	27.4
18–24	44.5	53.4	35.1
25–34	98.5	129.1	68.0

Tuberculosis incidence among youth

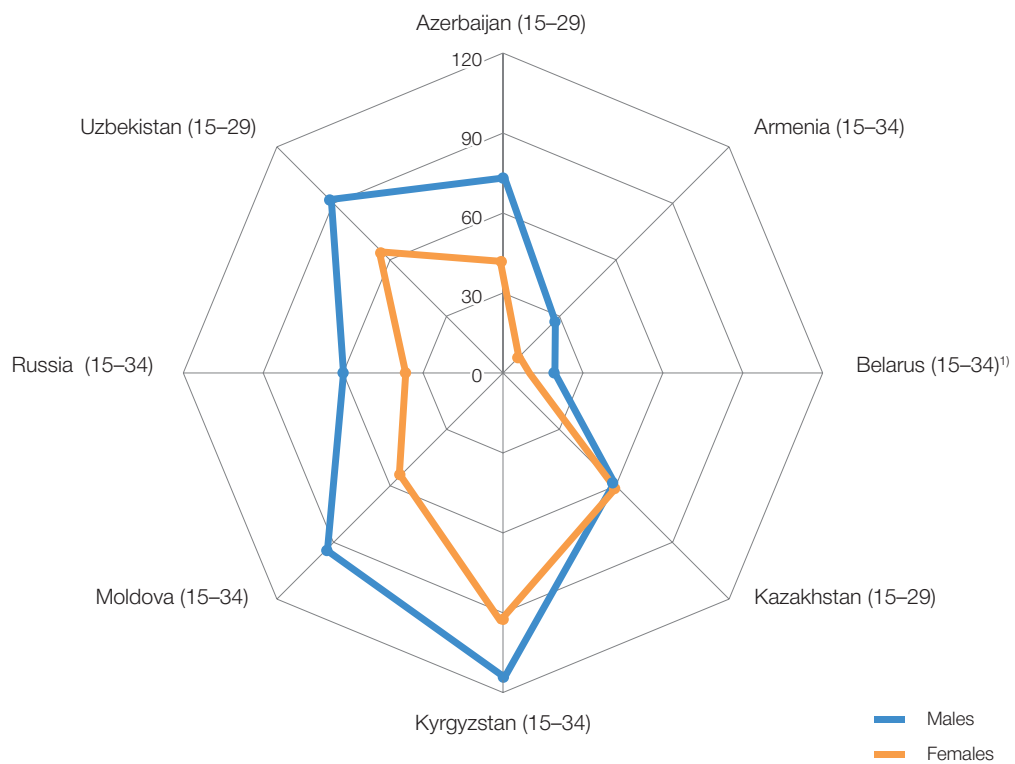
Table continued

	Males and females	Males	Females
● Russia			
2010			
Aged 15–34	108.1	143.3	72.5
Including:			
15–17	36.0	34.3	37.7
18–24	66.4	83.4	48.8
2015			
Aged 15–24	77.2	98.2	55.7
Including:			
15–17	26.8	24.8	28.8
18–24	52.9	61.9	43.6
2019			
Aged 15–24	48.5	60.7	35.8
Including:			
15–17	16.5	15.7	17.3
18–24	32.6	38.2	26.8
● Tajikistan			
2010			
Aged 15–24	1.1	1.4	0.9
2015			
Aged 15–24	79.4	90.5	68.0
Including:			
15–17	44.7	39.2	50.4
18–24	94.5	112.9	75.5
25–34	95.1	108.4	81.7
2019			
Aged 15–24	80.5	98.0	62.3
Including:			
15–17	35.3	32.0	39.0
18–24	98.9	124.9	71.8
25–34	76.6	86.4	66.8
● Uzbekistan			
2010			
Aged 15–29	61.6	-	47.3
Including:			
15–17	28.1	-	25.6
18–24	-	-	45.1
25–29	-	-	66.7
2015			
Aged 15–29	46.9	-	-
Including:			
15–17	20.1	-	-
18–24	22.0	-	-
25–29	60.1	-	-
2019			
Aged 15–29	43.2	-	-
Including:			
15–17	22.7	-	-
18–24	24.7	-	-
25–29	53.7	-	-

¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

PRIMARY DISEASE INCIDENCE RATE FOR TUBERCULOSIS AMONG YOUTH

(per 100 000 population of corresponding age; 2019)



¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

(newly diagnosed patients aged 15–29; per 100 000 population of corresponding age)

	Syphilis (all kinds)		Gonorrhoea		Trichomoniasis		Chlamydia		Herpes urogenital	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
● Azerbaijan										
2010										
Total ¹⁾	3.9	3.2	38.5	16.9	49.9	49.8	61.3	56.2	7.2	4.7
Including:										
14–17	-	-	3.7	-	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	-
18–19	1.1	0.6	25.5	7.2	86.1	57.2	50.5	69.9	3.7	2.2
20–29	5.7	4.6	51.5	23.6	57.0	62.2	82.1	68.7	10.0	6.5
2015										
Total	8.4	4.3	14.8	3.3	39.7	38.3	30.4	26.6	7.0	3.3
Including:										
15–17	3.3	1.6	5.1	0.5	11.2	-	13.5	1.6	-	-
18–24	6.4	2.8	12.7	2.6	30.1	30.7	24.6	23.9	4.9	1.9
25–29	3.5	7.4	22.1	5.3	65.5	63.0	45.7	39.8	12.9	6.3
2019										
Total	13.6	8.3	12.8	2.7	42.5	31.5	48.9	13.9	14.8	9.1
Including:										
15–17	-	1.1	2.5	0.6	3.9	-	0.5	-	-	-
18–24	11.4	8.2	15.6	3.2	39.8	28.9	43.8	12.2	13.7	6.3
25–29	22.1	11.2	14.1	3.1	62.6	46.8	76.0	21.3	22.5	15.7
● Armenia										
2010										
Total	4.6	2.3	58.8	13.4	128.1	475.3	85.0	121.2	76.4	82.6
Including:										
15–17	-	-	7.6	-	8.8	12.0	1.3	1.3	2.5	5.3
18–24	4.6	-	78.1	11.1	56.7	354.9	67.4	55.7	52.1	35.0
25–29	5.8	3.3	67.8	17.2	173.7	614.9	110.1	164.4	100.4	111.6
2015										
Total	1.5	1.4	27.9	9.2	110.9	320.5	62.9	65.8	50.4	48.5
Including:										
15–17	-	-	-	-	1.8	16.2	-	-	-	-
18–19	-	1.2	44.2	19.1	174.2	554.6	112.6	95.3	75.9	79.9
20–29	2.1	1.6	25.8	7.2	103.0	280.0	54.2	63.0	48.0	43.7
2019										
Total	9.4	3.2	30.6	11.2	89.9	187.4	53.7	50.2	40.4	33.7
Including:										
15–17	1.8	-	-	-	5.5	12.6	9.2	33.7	7.4	-
18–24	9.6	5.9	60.8	23.6	186.5	432.4	124.9	124.7	79.2	84.3
20–29	9.4	3.2	30.6	11.2	89.9	187.4	53.7	50.2	40.4	33.7
● Belarus ²⁾										
2010										
Total	21.5	21.8	184.8	71.8	184.8	641.2	216.8	463.1	32.9	78.2
Including:										
15–17	2.9	8.0	22.8	32.4	8.8	116.8	4.1	53.8	2.3	6.7
18–19	11.2	20.8	145.8	118.1	130.2	697.7	119.0	386.7	23.1	55.6
20–29	27.4	25.0	227.3	72.3	233.2	745.5	280.9	565.2	41.4	97.6

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

Table continued

	Syphilis (all kinds)		Gonorrhoea		Trichomoniasis		Chlamydia		Herpes urogenital	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Belarus²⁾										
2015										
Total	13.2	12.4	125.0	45.5	102.7	392.1	178.1	343.0	37.8	61.9
Including:										
15–17	5.1	6.9	18.3	26.9	5.1	56.1	7.3	33.8	2.2	9.2
18–19	9.8	19.2	110.7	81.1	172.6	630.0	156.3	426.0	32.6	81.1
20–29	15.3	12.6	148.4	44.5	112.8	425.7	215.4	391.8	45.6	69.5
2019										
Total	4.5	2.8	49.1	20.2	53.4	268.4	91.9	266.4	24.7	53.2
Including:										
15–17	0.7	2.2	14.9	4.5	3.5	29.2	5.7	24.0	0.7	5.2
18–19	1.1	1.1	47.2	38.9	54.7	239.1	79.4	284.8	21.4	67.5
20–29	6.1	3.2	58.3	21.0	66.2	332.5	116.5	323.6	31.5	62.8
● Kazakhstan										
2010										
15–17	5.6	15.0	10.7	6.3	8.2	29.4	0.7	5.8	...	...
2015										
Total	56.9	61.8	101.6	32.1	96.5	136.5	51.2	82.6	...	...
Including:										
15–17	4.4	13.2	9.1	4.6	8.8	17.8	2.1	5.2	...	...
18–24	55.7	70.2	122.5	39.0	101.8	155.5	47.9	94.3	...	...
25–29	80.6	36.0	115.0	17.7	127.0	81.5	75.9	50.3	...	...
2019										
Total	36.8	45.0	47.4	17.1	56.9	68.1	26.1	44.4	...	...
Including:										
15–17	0.5	5.4	3.3	2.3	2.5	4.0	0.3	3.2	...	...
18–24	38.1	48.8	54.9	19.7	54.4	74.5	26.4	51.0	...	...
25–29	57.3	63.2	64.0	22.4	93.8	97.4	41.6	60.0	...	...
● Kyrgyzstan										
2010										
Total	23.4	28.2	60.4	30.8	85.8	278.7	85.2	118.5	60.0	63.7
Including:										
15–17	1.1	2.3	10.7	9.2	31.4	36.4	46.6	28.3	18.0	17.3
18–19	5.8	14.5	46.3	25.5	104.2	241.7	142.2	182.2	81.9	80.9
20–29	34.7	39.8	80.1	39.0	99.8	366.0	85.2	133.8	69.1	75.0
2015										
Total	16.1	18.6	39.7	16.9	43.5	157.3	32.0	85.4	26.2	44.0
Including:										
15–17	1.3	1.3	3.9	0.7	6.4	5.3	3.2	3.3	1.3	6.0
18–19	3.7	12.3	25.6	9.5	50.2	125.3	26.5	50.3	25.6	34.2
20–29	22.5	24.3	52.0	22.5	52.2	203.3	40.8	113.5	33.0	55.8
2019										
Total	7.0	8.1	9.3	5.5	26.6	61.8	22.9	36.0	18.6	33.6
Including:										
15–17	-	0.7	0.6	-	3.2	3.4	1.3	1.3	5.8	4.0
18–19	2.0	3.1	8.0	2.1	34.1	57.2	27.1	27.1	21.1	41.6
20–29	9.8	11.1	11.9	7.6	31.7	78.7	28.1	47.1	21.7	40.3

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

Table continued

	Syphilis (all kinds)		Gonorrhoea		Trichomoniasis		Chlamydia		Herpes urogenital	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
● Moldova										
2010										
Total	145.5	154.4	157.9	29.9	401.1	1423.5	63.4	168.1	41.9	167.0
Including:										
15–17	34.5	111.4	36.9	18.6	71.5	378.9	25.0	27.2	17.9	29.7
18–19	109.5	206.6	158.8	42.6	685.8	3036.6	63.5	155.8	73.0	134.4
20–29	179.2	155.2	187.4	30.4	429.5	1381.4	72.7	204.6	42.2	206.4
2015										
Total	159.7	153.2	189.9	21.8	318.4	841.2	105.2	220.1	55.1	200.9
Including:										
15–17	38.0	156.4	46.0	14.8	77.9	355.1	12.0	40.2	10.0	10.6
18–19	123.5	179.9	191.8	35.4	614.8	1705.9	89.3	141.7	81.4	269.8
20–29	191.7	148.3	220.5	21.0	321.7	803.6	127.8	269.9	60.5	229.2
2019										
Total	117.4	126.2	168.6	16.1	317.2	533.2	148.9	198.2	70.6	168.9
Including:										
15–17	23.0	119.4	43.7	17.4	23.0	87.0	4.6	14.9	6.9	5.0
18–19	66.5	212.1	227.5	37.9	364.1	522.6	147.0	340.8	52.5	287.8
20–29	149.7	114.4	190.5	12.4	383.8	640.7	185.8	219.5	89.7	189.4
● Russia										
2010										
Total	81.5	105.7	214.0	60.6	123.8	35.4	144.2	531.8	34.6	63.8
Including:										
15–17	13.2	43.9	40.3	31.1	23.2	20.8	144.5	263.0	3.5	13.7
18–29	92.8	115.7	242.8	65.4	139.9	37.7	15.2	57.1	39.7	71.9
2015										
Total	36.1	38.4	96.7	30.0	71.5	208.7	108.5	166.5	27.2	38.4
Including:										
15–17	5.2	14.6	20.1	16.0	9.6	78.0	26.0	63.7	4.5	14.4
18–29	41.2	42.3	109.5	32.3	81.9	230.1	122.2	183.4	31.0	42.4
2019										
Total	19.0	14.7	42.9	13.8	42.1	116.8	74.0	118.5	22.2	29.2
Including:										
15–17	2.0	3.9	9.6	7.4	6.4	34.9	11.0	50.5	3.2	10.7
18–29	22.8	17.1	50.3	15.2	50.1	135.0	88.1	133.6	26.5	33.3
● Tajikistan										
2010										
Total (15–34)	10.4	8.0	29.3	8.6	15.1	86.7	7.3	16.8	5.0	15.8
Including:										
15–17	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.8	1.1	11.8	0.8	1.6	0.4	3.2
18–24	10.5	9.2	42.1	10.2	20.3	112.7	10.5	22.4	6.1	30.9
25–34	14.8	10.1	28.6	10.3	16.2	93.4	7.0	17.9	5.9	5.9

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

Table continued

	Syphilis (all kinds)		Gonorrhoea		Trichomoniasis		Chlamydia		Herpes urogenital	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Tajikistan										
2015										
Total (15–34)	6.2	4.0	14.9	5.8	5.1	12.1	1.0	6.4	1.7	7.3
Including:										
15–17	-	-	0.8	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.4	-	-
18–24	8.9	5.7	21.0	8.1	7.4	17.1	1.5	9.0	2.5	10.5
25–34	9.1	5.4	18.6	5.8	9.2	18.4	1.5	6.0	2.9	3.5
2019										
Total (15–34)	4.0	3.7	6.3	2.2	3.0	7.3	0.5	5.3	0.6	6.1
Including:										
15–17	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18–24	5.7	5.2	8.8	3.3	4.2	10.3	0.6	7.4	0.8	8.6
25–34	6.7	4.3	7.5	2.6	3.8	11.0	2.7	8.8	3.1	13.6
Uzbekistan										
2010										
Total	12.5	11.8	51.0	33.5	49.4	199.4	23.2	38.1	8.4	14.5
Including:										
15–17	0.6	1.3	5.1	2.9	8.3	27.8	5.0	6.4	0.1	1.6
18–20	7.6	6.8	44.6	23.4	45.5	158.9	21.5	28.3	6.8	11.8
21–25	17.7	17.2	76.0	51.3	63.8	228.8	26.9	46.3	10.1	18.1
26–29	21.0	18.3	63.6	45.1	71.3	354.8	36.9	64.8	15.5	23.6
2015										
Total	8.5	5.3	...	...	23.1	90.9	14.5	24.9	...	...
Including:										
15–17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21–25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26–29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2019										
Total	11.0	6.9	...	...	25.3	73.7	10.4	15.2	...	...
Including:										
15–17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21–25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26–29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ Aged 14–29.

²⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

Azerbaijan

ATTITUDES TOWARDS SPORT AND SMOKING

(data of Household Sample Survey; percent; 2019)

	Persons aged 15 and over	Persons aged 15–19
Share of population engaged in sports	20.4	43.5
Share of tobacco smokers	15.2	0.2
Smoking duration, years	18.1	1.4
Share of population smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day	5.6	0.0
Average consumption of cigarettes (pieces per day)	14.9	9.2

NUMBER OF HIV-INFECTED INDIVIDUALS

(newly diagnosed patients aged 15–29; per 100 000 population of corresponding age)

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan									
Total	...	7.6	7.7	...	8.0	9.7	...	7.2	5.5
Including:									
15–17	...	0.2	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–29	...	9.0	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
• Armenia									
Total	3.4	8.5	17.5	3.5	9.7	25.7	3.2	7.3	9.2
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18–24	3.1	6.5	14.0	2.9	7.5	20.0	3.3	5.5	7.6
25–29	5.6	14.1	28.3	6.8	16.4	44.0	4.5	11.9	14.1
• Belarus¹⁾									
Total	19.7	34.1	21.1	16.7	34.7	24.6	22.8	33.5	17.5
Including:									
15–19	3.7	4.5	2.2	1.3	2.6	2.1	6.1	6.4	2.3
20–29	26.0	43.9	29.1	22.7	45.5	34.3	29.3	42.2	23.8
• Kazakhstan									
Total	16.2	14.5	18.0	8.9	14.0	12.7	9.7	15.0	9.7
Including:									
15–17	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.5	2.5	0.9
18–24	17.3	11.3	15.8	12.2	9.9	17.9	12.7	12.7	13.5
25–29	37.2	23.7	28.5	...	24.9	...	...	11.4	...
• Kyrgyzstan									
Total	10.7	10.3	10.0	11.1	9.2	10.4	10.2	11.4	9.5
Including:									
15–17	4.0	2.0		2.8	1.3		5.2	2.7	
18–19	1.7	4.7		1.7	1.8		1.7	7.6	
20–24	8.4	11.1	6.8 ⁴⁾	8.0	9.6	7.6 ⁴⁾	8.7	12.7	5.9 ⁴⁾
25–29	23.2	16.1	17.1 ⁵⁾	26.2	16.1	16.8 ⁵⁾	20.2	16.1	17.5 ⁵⁾
• Moldova									
Total	23.5	28.9	30.4	33.1	29.9	31.2	39.0	27.8	29.6
Including:									
15–17	6.9	5.1	6.0	1.1	0.0	2.3	12.8	10.6	9.9
18–24	23.1	23.6	28.3	16.7	17.7	27.6	29.7	29.7	29.1
25–29	39.6	44.6	43.3	36.8	56.5	48.2	42.3	32.4	38.5
• Russia									
15–34	...	...	126.2	...	...	147.9	...	...	103.5
• Tajikistan									
Total	18.6	11.1	10.8	30.0	8.8	11.4	7.0	13.4	10.2
Including:									
15–17	0.2	1.5	2.0	0.4	2.3	1.2	-	0.8	2.9
18–24	9.1			11.7			6.5		
25–29	51.2	13.5	12.9	87.9	10.6	13.8	13.6	16.6	11.9
• Uzbekistan									
15–17	10.0	6.1	4.1	-	-	1.3	-	-	2.0

¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

• Belarus

COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION

(data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey on the Situation of Children and Women; percent of total population in the relevant group; 2019)

	Total	Including by age groups, years		
		15–19	20–24	25–29
Males aged 15–29, who				
have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission	53.9	47.4	57.3	55.2
know where they can get tested for HIV	92.1	87.9	91.8	94.6
of them were tested for HIV	66.4	48.1	67.1	76.3
Females aged 15–29, who				
have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission	55.5	46.9	59.5	58.4
know where they can get tested for HIV	93.8	81.1	97.9	99.5
of them were tested for HIV	67.8	26.1	77.0	88.9

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL DISORDERS

(newly diagnosed patients aged 15–29; per 100 000 population of corresponding age)

	Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis			Drug addiction			Toxicomania		
	Males and females	Males	Females	Males and females	Males	Females	Males and females	Males	Females
• Azerbaijan									
2010									
Total (14–29)	2.1	...	...	31.9	...	...	1.2	-	-
Including:									
14–17	-	...	...	0.1	...	...	0.1	-	-
18–29	2.7	...	...	41.9	...	...	1.6	-	-
2015									
Total	1.6	3.0	0.2	20.3	39.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	-
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	0.5	0.9	-	-	-	-
18–24	0.8	1.3	0.2	15.2	28.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	-
25–29	3.4	6.7	0.2	35.4	70.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	-
2019									
Total	0.7	1.3	0.1	34.9	64.8	2.5	0.7	1.2	0.2
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	0.5	1.0	-	-	-	-
18–24	0.6	1.1	-	23.5	41.8	3.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
25–29	1.2	2.2	0.2	61.9	119.1	2.7	1.3	2.4	0.2
• Armenia									
2010									
Total (15–39)	12.1	24.0	-	10.1	20.2	-	0.2	0.4	-
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18–19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20–39	15.3	30.6	-	12.8	25.7	-	0.2	0.4	-
2015									
Total (15–27)	4.4	8.4	0.3	24.2	48.1	0.3	-	-	-
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	2.8	5.3	-	-	-	-
18–27	5.3	10.4	0.4	28.8	58.0	0.4	-	-	-
2019									
Total (15–27)	2.7	5.3	-	31.5	60.0	2.1	1.7	2.5	0.8
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	6.9	12.9	-	-	-	-
18–27	6.9	3.4	-	38.1	73.6	2.6	2.1	3.2	1.1
• Belarus¹⁾									
2010									
18–19	140.1	234.3	42.4	37.1	61.0	14.1	2.3	4.5	-
2015									
15–17	2.2	2.2	2.3	16.9	30.8	2.3	4.1	6.6	1.5
18–19	97.9	147.6	46.2	63.6	107.5	18.0	9.4	17.4	1.1
2019									
15–17	2.9	4.3	1.5	-	-	-	0.7	1.4	-

Substance abuse and mental disorders

Table continued

	Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis			Drug addiction			Toxicomania		
	Males and females	Males	Females	Males and females	Males	Females	Males and females	Males	Females
● Kazakhstan									
2010									
Total (15–34)	380.9	520.8	116.9	99.9	190.8	34.7	...	...	...
Including:									
15–17	323.0	520.8	116.9	114.3	190.8	34.7	...	...	...
18–34	390.8	...	...	97.5	...	...	...	...	...
2015									
Total	143.9	248.7	38.1	66.7	126.4	6.3	...	...	...
Including:									
15–17	86.7	134.2	36.9	49.1	82.2	14.5	...	...	...
18–24	96.2	163.2	27.4	69.4	132.6	4.6	...	...	...
25–29	224.2	401.6	25.8	70.5	137.5	2.6	...	...	...
2019									
Total	56.1	91.2	19.8	34.5	62.6	5.3	...	...	...
Including:									
15–17	18.0	23.2	12.6	15.4	24.5	5.7	...	...	...
18–24	37.2	60.8	12.5	29.1	53.2	4.0	...	...	...
25–29	82.4	138.1	26.4	41.8	78.2	5.3	...	...	...
● Kyrgyzstan ²⁾									
2010									
Total	27.0	48.4	5.2	13.1	24.6	1.5	...	...	...
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	0.9	1.7	-	...	...	...
18–24	21.0	37.7	4.1	10.5	19.1	1.9	...	...	...
25–29	57.9	103.8	11.2	26.8	64.0	1.7	...	...	...
2015									
Total	10.8	19.1	2.3	10.8	10.7	0.2	...	...	...
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	0.7	1.3	-	...	...	...
18–24	8.6	16.2	0.8	4.4	8.2	0.5	...	...	...
25–29	19.6	33.5	5.6	9.4	18.5	0.3	...	...	...
2019									
Total	2.2	4.0	0.4	1.8	3.4	0.1	...	...	...
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	0.7	1.3	-	...	...	...
18–24	0.7	1.4	-	0.7	1.4	-	...	...	...
25–29	5.4	9.6	1.1	3.3	6.2	0.4	...	...	...
● Russia									
2010									
15–39	130.2	...	...	42.8	...	...	1.3	...	...
2015									
15–39	87.3	...	...	34.4	...	...	1.0	...	...
2019									
15–39	62.1	...	...	23.3	...	...	0.4	...	...

Substance abuse and mental disorders

Table continued

	Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis			Drug addiction			Toxicomania		
	Males and females	Males	Females	Males and females	Males	Females	Males and females	Males	Females
● Tajikistan									
2010									
Total (15–34)	5.4	10.2	0.4	11.1	21.1	0.9	0.04	0.1	-
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18–24	2.2	4.2	0.2	5.5	10.6	0.3	-	-	-
25–34	11.1	21.1	0.9	21.9	41.7	1.8	0.1	0.2	-
2015									
Total (15–34)	5.0	10.0	0.1	9.0	17.7	0.5	-	-	-
Including:									
15–17	0.3	0.5	-	4.6	8.5	0.5	-	-	-
18–24	8.7	17.1	0.3	16.0	31.1	0.7	-	-	-
25–34									
2019									
Total (15–34)	6.2	12.2	0.1	5.9	5.8	0.2	-	-	-
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18–24	2.9	5.7	-	1.5	2.9	-	-	-	-
25–34	10.6	20.9	0.2	5.1	9.8	0.4	-	-	-
● Uzbekistan									
2010									
Total (15–39)	19.0	1.1	-	0.5 ³⁾	0.2	-	0.5 ³⁾	1.4	-
Including:									
15–17	0.6	1.1	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.7	1.4	-
18–19	1.0	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.2	-	-
20–39	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015									
Total (15–39)	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
18–19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20–39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019									
Total (15–39)	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
18–19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20–39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

²⁾ Drug addiction and toxicomania.

INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

(newly diagnosed patients aged 15–29; per 100 000 population of corresponding age)

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan									
Total	7.7 ¹⁾	12.1	11.7	8.2 ¹⁾	11.7	9.9	7.3 ¹⁾	12.5	13.6
Including:									
15–17	5.0 ²⁾	4.2	7.9	5.7 ²⁾	3.7	8.8	4.3 ²⁾	4.7	6.7
18–19		9.0	9.3		11.4	8.8		6.4	9.9
20–24	7.5			8.5	15.7	11.7	6.5	23.0	20.2
25–29	10.2	19.4	15.9	9.7			10.7		
• Armenia									
Total	18.2	17.7	24.9	19.6	17.1	21.0	16.8	18.3	28.9
Including:									
15–19	13.5	13.5	9.6	18.0	18.5	12.4	8.7	8.0	6.4
20–24	21.5	15.6	25.1	29.3	11.7	22.0	13.4	19.3	28.3
25–29	19.3	22.4	35.3	10.7	20.9	26.8	27.9	23.8	43.0
• Belarus³⁾									
Total	33.7	38.4	38.4	23.4	31.7	32.1	44.3	45.2	44.9
Including:									
15–19	21.1	25.9	28.6	15.7	24.9	26.9	26.6	27.0	30.3
20–24	28.4	30.1	36.2	18.9	25.5	30.8	38.2	34.7	41.8
25–29	49.1	52.0	47.2	34.3	40.5	36.9	64.2	63.6	57.3
• Kazakhstan									
Total	12.9	20.6	15.5 ⁴⁾	10.7	14.6	12.4 ⁴⁾	15.1	26.6	18.7 ⁴⁾
Including:									
15–17	10.6	11.6	6.3	11.6	10.9	7.9	9.5	12.3	4.6
18–24	12.9	16.9	14.8	11.8	13.6	12.0	13.9	20.2	17.8
• Kyrgyzstan									
Total	8.9	10.3	9.1	9.0	9.4	7.8	8.8	11.2	10.4
Including:									
15–17	6.0	6.6	6.3	7.3	9.0	7.8	4.6	4.0	4.7
18–19	8.0	8.8	8.2	7.4	6.4	9.0	8.5	11.4	7.3
20–24	7.7	10.8	7.5	7.7	10.3	5.9	7.7	11.3	9.2
25–29	13.0	12.2	12.4	12.7	9.8	9.3	13.3	14.7	15.6
• Moldova									
Total	19.1	19.8	19.2	18.6	20.8	17.3	19.5	18.7	21.1
Including:									
15–24	14.3	22.1	20.8	16.5	22.8	20.9	12.0	21.3	20.7
25–29	27.9	17.9	18.0	22.3	19.2	14.6	33.6	16.5	21.4
• Russia									
Total	24.5	27.2	26.4	19.8	21.2	20.3	29.3	33.4	32.9
Including:									
15–24	17.9	18.8	18.9	16.4	17.5	17.6	19.4	20.3	20.3
25–29	36.0	37.7	37.2	25.7	25.8	24.1	46.2	49.8	50.8
• Tajikistan									
Total (15–34)	12.5	12.5	14.8	12.0	9.8	12.8	13.0	15.2	16.7
Including:									
15–17	7.2	10.4	11.0	9.5	12.4	9.1	4.7	8.3	13.0
18–19	10.4	12.4	16.5	11.0	14.8	17.7	9.7	10.0	15.2
20–24	17.1	10.9	15.3	14.1	8.1	14.2	23.6	13.7	16.3
25–34	12.5	14.2	15.2	12.0	8.7	12.1	13.0	19.9	18.4
• Uzbekistan									
Total (15–17)	11.6	9.7	6.2	13.4	-	-	9.8	-	-

¹⁾ 14–29 years.

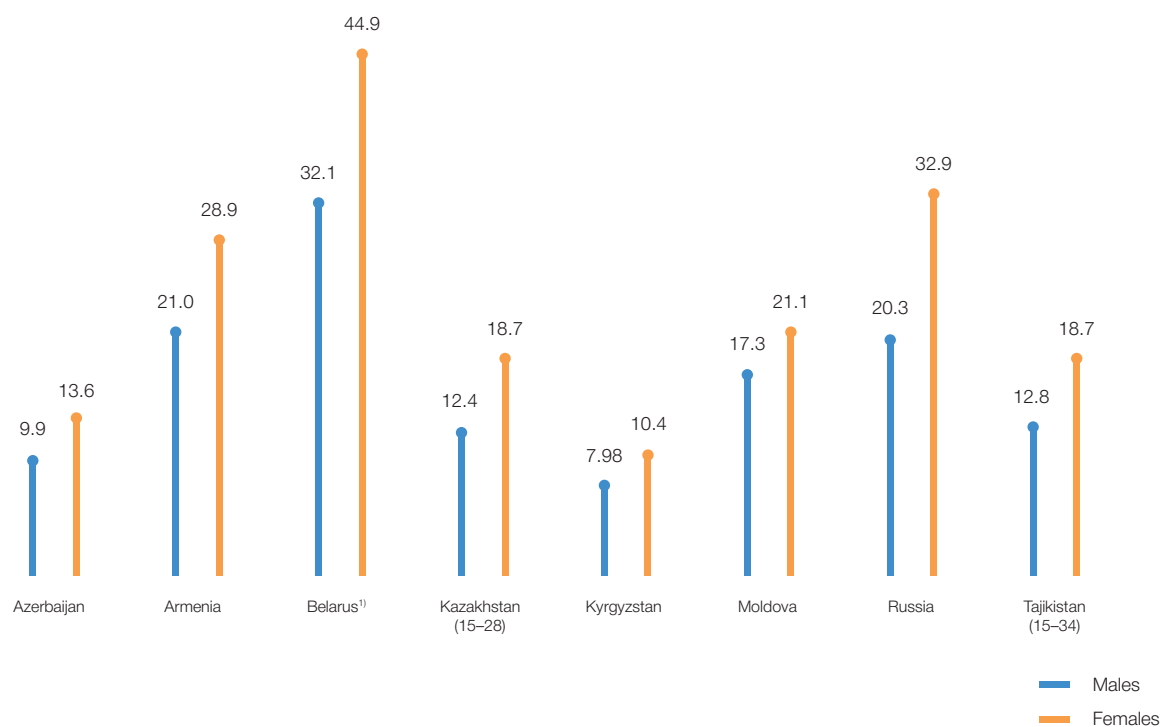
²⁾ 14–17 years.

³⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

⁴⁾ In 2019, according to the administrative data of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan – 15–28 years.

YOUTH PRIMARY MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS INCIDENCE RATE

(per 100 000 population of corresponding age; aged 15–29; 2019)



¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

HIV-POSITIVE INDIVIDUALS OFFICIALLY REGISTERED AT HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS

(per 100 000 population of corresponding age; aged 15–29)

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan									
Total	24.8 ¹⁾	55.2	88.0	34.1 ¹⁾	64.1	101.2	15.3 ¹⁾	45.9	73.6
• Armenia									
Total	28.8	63.4	127.2	15.2	68.2	117.8	11.8	58.6	136.8
Including:									
15–17	0.7	1.0	3.9	1.4	-	5.4	-	2.1	2.1
18–24	5.6	49.5	102.7	4.9	49.3	111.5	6.2	49.6	93.4
25–29	31.6	102.2	206.3	38.2	118.1	180.4	26.0	87.4	229.7
• Belarus²⁾									
Total	333.0	517.6	710.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Including:									
15–19	170.2	242.3	248.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
20–24	444.3	715.7	1001.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
25–29	344.7	531.0	845.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
• Kazakhstan³⁾									
Total	65.3	243.3	...	72.5	...	...	54.2	...	...
Including:									
15–17	1.5	...	...	1.1	...	...	1.9	...	...
18–24	33.0	...	...	30.0	...	...	35.9	...	...
25–29	151.8	...	...	187.7	...	...	116.2	...	...
• Kyrgyzstan									
Total:	59.7	94.7	138.9	71.6	96.3	139.8	47.6	93.0	138.0
Including:									
15–17	2.9	8.9	86.2	2.8	6.4	74.7	2.9	11.4	98.3
18–24	46.1	77.4	...	45.4	63.5	...	46.8	91.8	...
25–28	125.1	164.2	258.1	168.2	190.9	287.2	81.3	137.5	227.8
• Russia									
15–17	12.5	22.5	...	6.9	18.0	...	18.4	32.7	...
• Uzbekistan									
15–17	1.8	-	-	2.1	-	-	1.4	-	-

¹⁾ 14–29 years.

²⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OFFICIALLY REGISTERED AT HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS

(aged 15–29; per 100 000 population of corresponding age)

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan									
Total	...	47.1	71.8	...	48.9	70.1	...	45.2	73.6
Including:									
15–17	...	24.4	40.5	...	24.4	44.4	...	24.3	36.1
18–24	...	35.7	54.9	...	42.0	58.1	...	29.0	51.3
25–29	...	70.8	103.3	...	68.8	94.7	...	72.8	112.3
• Russia									
Total	24.5	...	...	19.8	...	...	29.3	...	...
Including:									
15–24	17.9	...	...	16.4	...	...	19.4	...	...
25–29	36.0	...	...	25.7	...	...	46.2	...	...
• Uzbekistan									
15–17	48.2	-	-	48.1	-	-	48.2	-	-

PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH ACUTE TUBERCULOSES OFFICIALLY REGISTERED AT HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS

(per 100 000 population of corresponding age)

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Belarus¹⁾									
15–17	14.1	15.3	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
• Moldova									
15–29	19.2	16.4	15.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
• Russia									
15–17	46.5	33.0	19.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–24	85.3	...	...	107.4	...	...	62.6	...	...
• Tajikistan									
15–17	99.1	87.4	70.0	...	-	-	...	-	-
18–19	...	94.0	117.6	...	-	-	...	-	-
• Uzbekistan									
15–17	67.7	110.7	98.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH DRUG ADDICTION OFFICIALLY REGISTERED AT HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS

(aged 15–29; per 100 000 population of corresponding age)

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan									
Total	161.5 ¹⁾	208.9	302.8	...	402.5	570.8	...	6.3	10.8
Including:									
15–17	0.8 ²⁾	1.5	2.4	...	2.4	4.4	...	0.5	-
18–24	211.1	115.9	200.4	...	219.9	370.9	...	4.3	10.8
25–29	...	412.0	540.9	...	819.5	1044.5	...	10.9	15.2
• Armenia									
Total (15–27)	...	120.4	311.6	...	233.8	593.0	...	6.9	19.2
Including:									
15–17	...	2.9	3.9	...	5.4	7.2	...	-	-
18–27	...	145.9	399.1	...	287.4	770.5	...	8.3	24.3
• Belarus³⁾									
15–17	...	8.6	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
• Kazakhstan									
Total	302.5	182.2	110.3	475.1	342.1	203.8	122.8	20.7	14.1
Including:									
15–17	302.5	47.6	18.6	475.1	80.2	29.2	122.8	13.5	7.4
18–24	...	161.7	86.5	...	305.7	157.5	...	13.9	12.5
25–29	...	261.6	179.5	...	497.0	339.4	...	16.0	18.9
• Kyrgyzstan									
Total:	14.8	8.6	5.3	26.7	15.6	9.6	2.7	1.4	8.1
Including:									
15–17	11.2	2.0	2.6	20.9	3.9	3.9	1.2	-	1.3
18–24	88.3	55.0	32.5	155.4	100.0	60.2	20.5	8.4	3.7
25–29	352.5	172.3	105.8	644.3	315.3	191.3	56.3	28.7	17.4
• Russia									
15–17	11.9	17.1	7.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
• Tajikistan									
15–17	1.0	-	-	1.9	-	-	...	-	-

¹⁾ Aged 14–29.

²⁾ Aged 14–17.

³⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

PATIENTS WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF TOXICOMANIA OFFICIALLY REGISTERED AT HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS

(aged 15–29; per 100 000 population of corresponding age)

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan									
Total	1.2 ¹⁾	1.2	3.2	...	2.3	5.5	...	0.1	0.7
Including:									
15–17	0.2 ²⁾	-	0.3	...	-	-	...	-	0.6
18–24		0.6	2.2	...	1.0	3.5	...	0.2	0.6
25–29	1.6	2.5	5.7	...	5.1	10.2	...	-	0.9
• Armenia									
Total	...	2.9	7.9	...	5.2	13.8	...	0.7	1.7
Including:									
15–17	...	-	-	...	-	-	...	-	-
18–27	...	3.6	10.2	...	6.4	18.0	...	0.8	2.2
• Belarus³⁾									
15–17	...	6.3	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
• Kazakhstan⁴⁾									
Total	...	...	4.3	...	...	7.7	...	...	0.8
Including:									
15–17	...	...	6.3	...	...	10.9	...	...	1.4
18–24	...	...	4.8	...	...	8.7	...	...	0.8
25–29	...	...	3.7	...	...	6.6	...	...	0.7
• Moldova									
15–17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
• Russia									
15–17	41.9	15.0	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
• Tajikistan									
Total (15–34)	0.04	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Including:									
15–17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18–24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25–34	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
• Uzbekistan									
15–17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹⁾ 14–29 years.

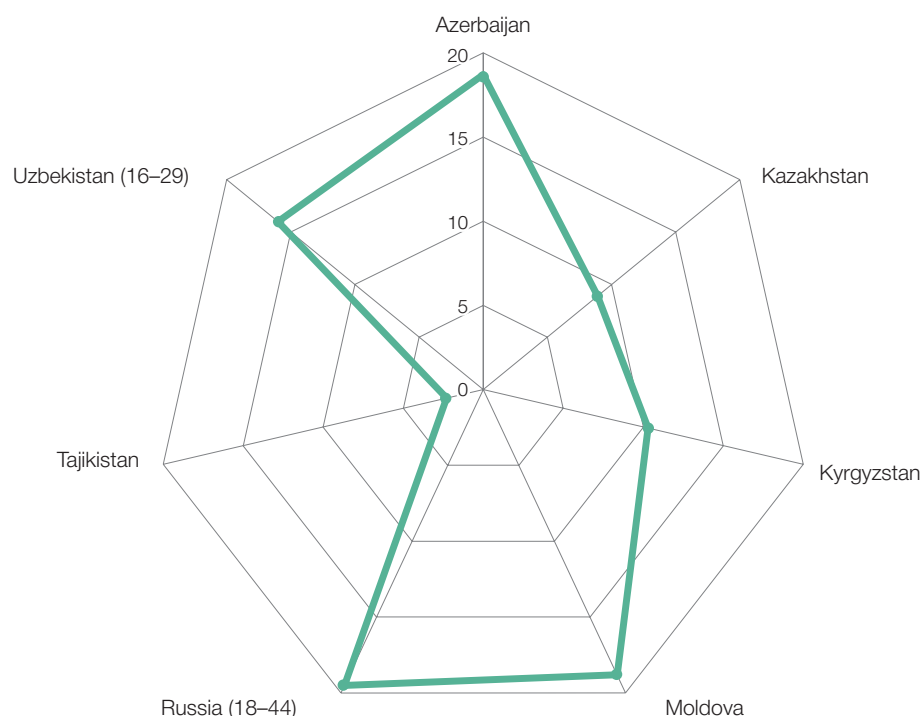
²⁾ 14–17 years.

³⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

⁴⁾ The calculation was made based on administrative data of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan (under supervision of drug addiction – use of volatile substances).

PRIMARY DISABILITY RATE

(aged 18–29; per 10 000 population of corresponding age; 2019)



PERSONS NEWLY REGISTERED AS DISABLED BY DISABILITY GROUPS

(aged 18–29; 2019)

	Total, thousands	Including by disability groups:			Per 10 000 population of corresponding age	Including by disability groups:		
		I	II	III		I	II	III
Azerbaijan (18+)	20.5	3.2	11.2	6.1	27.7	4.4	15.1	8.2
Belarus ¹⁾	20.9	2.1	7.6	11.1	39.7	4.0	14.5	21.2
Kazakhstan (18+)	43.2	5.9	22.9	14.4	34.6	4.7	18.4	11.6
Kyrgyzstan	1.4	0.1	0.9	0.4	10.3	0.9	6.9	2.5
Moldova	0.7	...	...	...	18.0	...	...	...
Russia (18–44)	107.5	11.9	41.8	53.8	19.5	2.2	7.6	9.8
Uzbekistan (18–39)	61.4	7.9	48.5	5.0	18.1	2.3	14.3	1.5

¹⁾ Women from 18 to 56 years 6 months; men from 18 to 61 years 6 months. For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN AMONG YOUTH NEWLY REGISTERED AS DISABLED

(aged 18–29; 2019)

	Total, thousands		per 10 000 population of corresponding age	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Azerbaijan	2.1	1.4	22.4	14.7
Belarus ¹⁾	14.4	6.5	53.0	25.5
Kyrgyzstan	0.7	0.6	10.2	10.4
Moldova	0.5	0.3	22.5	13.5
Russia (18–44)	172.6	96.2	31.3	17.5

¹⁾ Women from 18 to 56 years 6 months; men from 18 to 61 years 6 months. For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

NUMBER OF PERSONS NEWLY REGISTERED AS DISABLED BY DISABILITY CAUSES

(aged 18–29; per 10 000 population of corresponding age; 2019)

	Total	including:		
		as a result of		lifelong disability
		general disease	work-related injury and occupational disease	
Azerbaijan (18+)	27.7	26.8	0.003	...
Belarus ¹⁾	39.7			
Kazakhstan (18+)	34.6	33.9	0.3	0.2
Kyrgyzstan	10.3	7.8	0.1	2.4
Moldova ²⁾	51.5	50.9	0.1	0.8
Russia (18–44)	19.5	15.4	0.1	0.8

¹⁾ Women from 18 to 56 years 6 months; men from 18 to 61 years 6 months. For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

²⁾ Total number of persons with disabilities.

NUMBER OF PERSONS NEWLY REGISTERED AS DISABLED DUE TO GENERAL DISEASES

(aged 18–29; per 10 000 population of corresponding age; 2019)

	Recognized as disabled due to:								
	tuberculosis	malignant neoplasms	diseases of endocrine system	mental disorders	nervous system	diseases of the eye	diseases of the circulatory system	diseases of musculoskeletal system	effects of trauma and poisoning
Azerbaijan	0.4	1.0	0.2	4.3	3.2	2.2	0.2	0.8	1.1
Belarus ¹⁾	0.3	11.6	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.3	11.5	3.3	2.7
Kyrgyzstan	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.8
Moldova	1.0	2.0	1.1	3.1	1.9	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.9
Russia	1.4	4.5	0.3	2.2	1.4	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.5

¹⁾ Women from 18 to 56 years 6 months; men from 18 to 61 years 6 months. For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

MORTALITY OF MEN AND WOMEN AGED 15–29

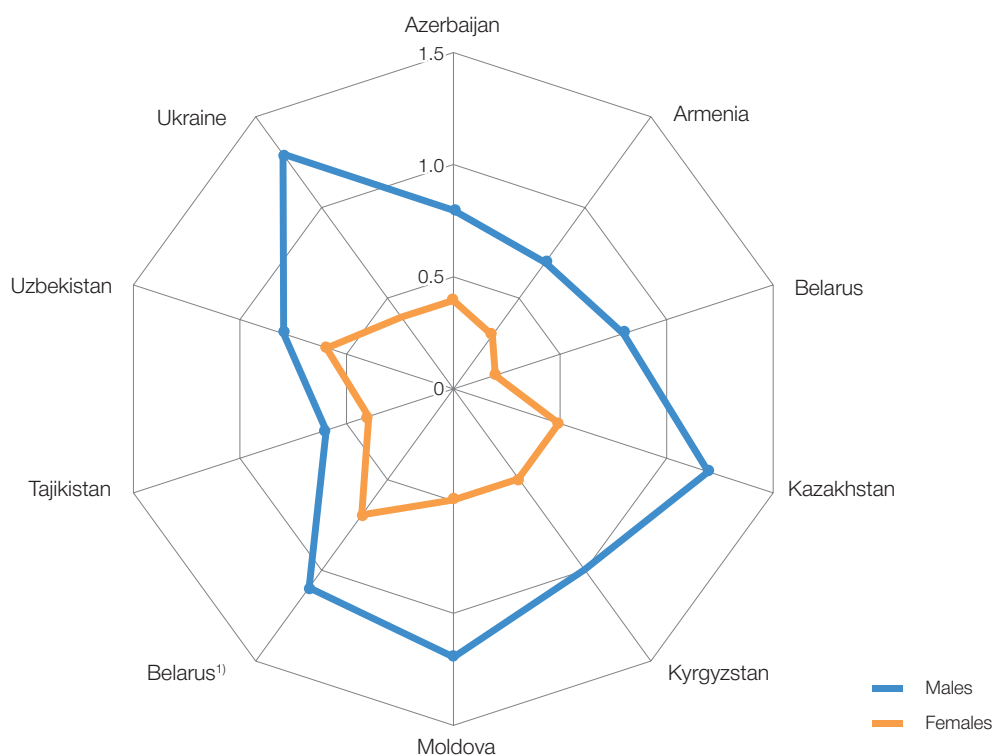
(number of deaths per 1 000 population of corresponding sex and age)

	15–29		15–19		20–24		25–29	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
● Azerbaijan								
2010	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.5
2015	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.5
2019	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4
● Armenia								
2010	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.3
2015	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.2
2019	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.3
● Belarus								
2010	1.9	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.4	2.8	0.7
2015	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.5
2019	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.3
● Kazakhstan								
2010	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	2.2	1.0	3.5	1.9
2015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2019	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.6
● Kyrgyzstan								
2010	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.7	2.5	0.9
2015	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.5	2.4	0.6
2019	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.5
● Moldova								
2010	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.9	0.6
2015	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.7
2019	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.6
● Belarus ¹⁾								
2010	2.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	2.5	0.8	4.5	1.3
2015	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.6	3.1	1.0
2019	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.5	2.0	0.7
● Tajikistan								
2010	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.2
2015	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.7
2019	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5
● Uzbekistan								
2010	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8
2015	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.7
2019	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6
● Ukraine								
2012	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.5	2.5	0.8
2015	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.4	2.2	0.7
2019	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.9	0.6

¹⁾ When calculating the mortality rate among those aged 15–29, deaths of persons of unknown age were not taken into account.

YOUTH MORTALITY RATE

(number of deaths per 1 000 population of corresponding sex and age; aged 15–29; 2019)



¹⁾ When calculating the mortality rate, deaths of persons of unknown age were not taken into account.

YOUTH MORTALITY RATE BY CAUSES OF DEATH

(number of deaths per 100 000 population of corresponding sex and age; aged 15–29; 2019)

	Males	Females
Azerbaijan		
Diseases of the digestive system	2.4	4.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	11.7	8.7
Infectious and parasitic diseases	2.6	1.5
Malignant neoplasms	6.5	4.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	2.0	2.3
External causes	43.0	11.4
Armenia		
Diseases of the digestive system	1.4	1.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	5.8	3.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1.7	0.7
Malignant neoplasms	4.7	2.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	1.0	1.7
External causes	48.8	8.8
Belarus¹⁾		
Diseases of the digestive system	3.1	0.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	8.0	3.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1.8	1.2
Malignant neoplasms	5.3	4.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	1.4	0.4
External causes	57.0	11.1

Youth mortality rate by causes of death

Table continued

	Males	Females
● Kyrgyzstan		
Diseases of the digestive system	3.4	2.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	5.2	3.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases	3.2	2.9
Malignant neoplasms	4.9	5.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	1.8	2.3
External causes	50.1	11.8
● Moldova		
Diseases of the digestive system	4.5	1.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	10.3	8.5
Infectious and parasitic diseases	3.3	5.1
Malignant neoplasms	7.8	10.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	4.5	2.5
External causes	78.8	15.2
● Belarus²⁾		
Diseases of the digestive system	4.6	2.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	13.8	5.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases	7.5	6.5
Malignant neoplasms	5.8	5.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	2.6	1.6
External causes	95.9	22.6
● Tajikistan		
Diseases of the digestive system	16.7	12.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	184.7	156.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases	5.1	3.3
Malignant neoplasms	32.7	34.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	23.2	18.7
External causes	22.4	8.9
● Uzbekistan		
Diseases of the digestive system	3.5	3.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	11.0	8.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1.8	1.8
Malignant neoplasms	7.3	6.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	3.1	3.1
External causes	8.7	2.7

¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

²⁾ When calculating the mortality rate, deaths of persons of unknown age were not taken into account.

MORTALITY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15–29 BY CAUSES OF DEATH

(number of deaths per 100 000 population of corresponding sex and age; 2019)

	Azerbaijan	Armenia	Belarus ³⁾	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Belarus ¹⁾	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Males								
Total number of deaths from all	79.2	70.5	85.0	96.1	119.4	146.1	392.8	78.83
Including:								
Infectious and parasitic diseases	2.6	1.7	1.8	3.3	3.3	7.5	5.1	1.84
including respiratory tuberculosis	2.0	0	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.8	0.79
malignant neoplasms	6.5	4.7	5.3	5.0	7.8	5.8	32.7	7.26
diseases of the circulatory system	11.7	5.8	8.0	5.3	10.3	13.8	184.7	10.98
diseases of the respiratory system	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.8	4.5	2.6	23.2	3.15
diseases of the digestive system	2.4	1.4	3.1	3.4	4.5	4.6	16.7	3.49
diseases of the genitourinary system	1.8	0	0.4	2.9	0.8	0.4	-	2.83
external causes ²⁾	43.0	48.8	57.0	51.2	78.8	95.9	22.4	8.66
including:								
accidental alcohol poisoning	-	0	3.7	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.04
suicides	4.0	1.0	20.1	9.9	18.9	18.4	-	11.40
homicides	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.9	4.9	4.9	0.8	1.55
road traffic accidents	13.1	19.6	13.6	21.7	25.0	23.9	6.1	12.39
Females								
Total number of deaths from all	40.7	25.5	24.6	46.9	52.5	52.8	333.8	60.97
Including:								
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1.5	0.7	1.2	3.1	5.1	6.5	3.3	1.81
including respiratory tuberculosis	1.0	0	-	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.9	0.66
malignant neoplasms	4.2	2.0	4.0	5.5	10.6	5.2	34.7	6.39
diseases of the circulatory system	8.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	8.5	5.6	156.2	8.95
diseases of the respiratory system	2.3	1.7	0.4	2.4	2.5	1.6	18.7	3.05
diseases of the digestive system	4.0	1.7	0.9	2.7	1.3	2.6	12.3	3.48
diseases of the genitourinary system	2.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	-	3.50
external causes ²⁾	11.4	8.8	11.1	12.3	15.2	22.6	8.9	2.70
including:								
accidental alcohol poisoning	-	0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	-
suicides	1.1	0.3	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.3	-	13.95
homicides	0.4	0	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.78
road traffic accidents	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.8	3.8	6.9	1.0	2.49

¹⁾ When calculating the mortality rate, deaths of persons of unknown age were not taken into account.

²⁾ Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes.

³⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15–29 BY CERTAIN EXTERNAL CAUSES

(aged 15–29; number of deaths per 100 000 population of corresponding sex and age)

	Transport injuries (all kinds)		Suicides		Homicides	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
• Azerbaijan						
2010						
Total	11.1	1.2	5.3	1.8	4.7	0.8
Including:						
15–19	6.5	0.9	5.8	2.5	8.5	0.5
20–24	11.8	1.9	5.3	1.3	2.3	1.3
25–29	15.0	0.7	5.0	1.7	3.6	0.7
2015						
Total	15.6	2.2	3.3	1.8	3.6	0.9
Including:						
15–19	7.2	1.5	2.4	0.9	4.8	0.3
20–24	19.5	2.3	4.4	1.9	3.7	0.9
25–29	18.5	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.4	1.3
2019						
Total	13.1	2.4	4.0	1.1	1.6	0.4
Including:						
15–19	10.0	2.7	4.4	2.0	2.9	0.7
20–24	12.9	2.5	3.6	1.1	0.8	-
25–29	15.6	2.0	4.1	0.4	1.3	0.4
• Armenia						
2010						
Total	10.7	1.3	3.4	0.4	1.7	0.4
Including:						
15–19	6.0	0.7	3.0	1.4	1.5	-
20–24	13.0	1.7	2.7	-	2.0	1.1
25–29	12.8	1.3	4.5	-	1.5	-
2015						
Total	24.5	2.0	2.3	1.1	2.0	0.3
Including:						
15–19	15.4	4.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	0
20–24	33.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	0	0.8
25–29	23.2	1.4	4.5	0.7	4.5	0
2019						
Total	19.6	2.4	1.0	0.3	2.4	-
Including:						
15–19	11.3	2.6	1.1	1.3	2.3	-
20–24	26.4	1.1	1.1	-	1.1	-
25–29	20.7	3.1	0.9	-	3.5	-
• Belarus¹⁾						
2010						
Total	30.8	6.4	38.9	6.7	3.8	1.5
Including:						
15–19	20.0	6.1	26.2	6.1	2.3	0.7
20–24	38.6	7.2	40.8	5.6	3.3	1.3
25–29	31.4	5.9	47.1	8.3	5.5	2.4

Age-specific mortality rate of population aged 15–29 by certain external causes

Table continued

	Transport injuries (all kinds)		Suicides		Homicides	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Belarus¹⁾						
2015						
Total	16.5	5.0	26.7	3.1	3.1	1.0
Including:						
15–19	6.6	3.2	11.8	2.7	–	–
20–24	21.8	6.5	30.7	2.1	2.0	1.4
25–29	18.4	5.0	32.4	4.2	5.7	1.3
2019						
Total	13.6	2.9	20.1	3.3	2.2	0.7
Including:						
15–19	5.5	4.5	8.5	6.8	1.7	0.5
20–24	18.2	3.6	20.4	0.4	2.6	0.9
25–29	16.4	1.3	28.6	2.9	2.2	0.6
● Kazakhstan						
2010						
Total	34.5	10.7	42.5	11.9	13.8	2.9
Including:						
15–19	19.3	9.8	25.1	14.8	6.7	1.5
20–24	36.1	11.9	42.8	10.3	16.2	3.3
25–29	49.0	10.4	60.7	11.0	18.4	3.8
2015						
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Including:						
15–19	...	...	...	...	...	...
20–24	...	...	...	...	...	...
25–29	...	...	...	...	...	...
2019						
Total	25.9	7.6	22.2	6.0	10.8	0.7
Including:						
15–19	13.8	6.4	14.0	6.4	2.5	0.4
20–24	29.5	9.1	23.1	7.4	7.6	0.5
25–29	32.4	7.3	27.9	4.6	19.9	1.1
● Kyrgyzstan						
2010						
Total	25.2	5.4	18.1	6.0	8.6	1.8
Including:						
15–19	10.0	2.8	11.0	7.6	3.0	0.3
20–24	27.8	5.0	19.4	6.7	10.1	2.7
25–29	40.9	9.0	25.3	3.0	13.9	2.6
2015						
Total	25.5	5.1	11.6	4.7	4.7	1.0
Including:						
15–19	11.0	11.4	11.7	12.2	3.4	3.5
20–24	3.8	30.8	7.9	11.7	1.0	3.2
25–29	6.6	34.6	4.2	11.9	0.3	7.7

Age-specific mortality rate of population aged 15–29 by certain external causes

Table continued

	Transport injuries (all kinds)		Suicides		Homicides	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Kyrgyzstan						
2019						
Total	21.7	3.8	9.9	3.6	2.9	0.8
Including:						
15–19	10.6	2.4	9.8	4.1	3.1	0.4
20–24	24.0	5.8	10.3	4.6	1.8	0.8
25–29	29.2	3.2	9.6	2.1	3.8	1.1
● Moldova						
2010						
Total	26.3	5.1	17.5	3.6	3.9	2.7
Including:						
15–19	13.6	8.5	10.9	4.9	2.0	2.8
20–24	33.8	2.9	18.3	4.0	3.9	2.3
25–29	29.4	4.4	22.7	1.9	5.5	3.2
2015						
Total	31.8	5.4	18.1	5.4	4.4	3.8
Including:						
15–19	19.3	4.8	7.9	2.4	0.0	0.0
18–19	38.5	8.3	19.2	8.3	3.7	6.5
20–29	34.7	3.3	24.2	5.0	8.1	4.1
2019						
Total	25.0	3.8	18.9	4.2	4.9	0
Including:						
15–19	26.4	6.0	6.9	3.0	5.6	0
18–19	35.4	2.7	22.3	5.5	3.9	0
20–29	15.7	3.1	25.2	4.2	5.2	0
● Russia						
2010						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Including:						
15–19	24.3	12.0	24.9	7.2	6.7	2.7
18–19	45.9	11.9	46.4	7.6	17.3	4.8
20–29	49.6	11.0	56.2	7.9	25.7	6.4
2015						
Total						
Including:						
15–19	13.6	6.8	10.7	4.0	1.4	0.9
18–19	30.6	8.3	19.7	2.9	4.6	1.0
20–29	26.8	6.0	23.1	3.2	7.7	1.5
2019						
Total	23.9	6.9	18.4	3.3	4.9	1.2
Including:						
15–19	13.6	6.8	10.7	4.0	1.4	0.9
18–19	30.6	8.3	19.7	2.9	4.6	1.0
20–29	26.8	6.0	23.1	3.2	7.7	1.5

Age-specific mortality rate of population aged 15–29 by certain external causes

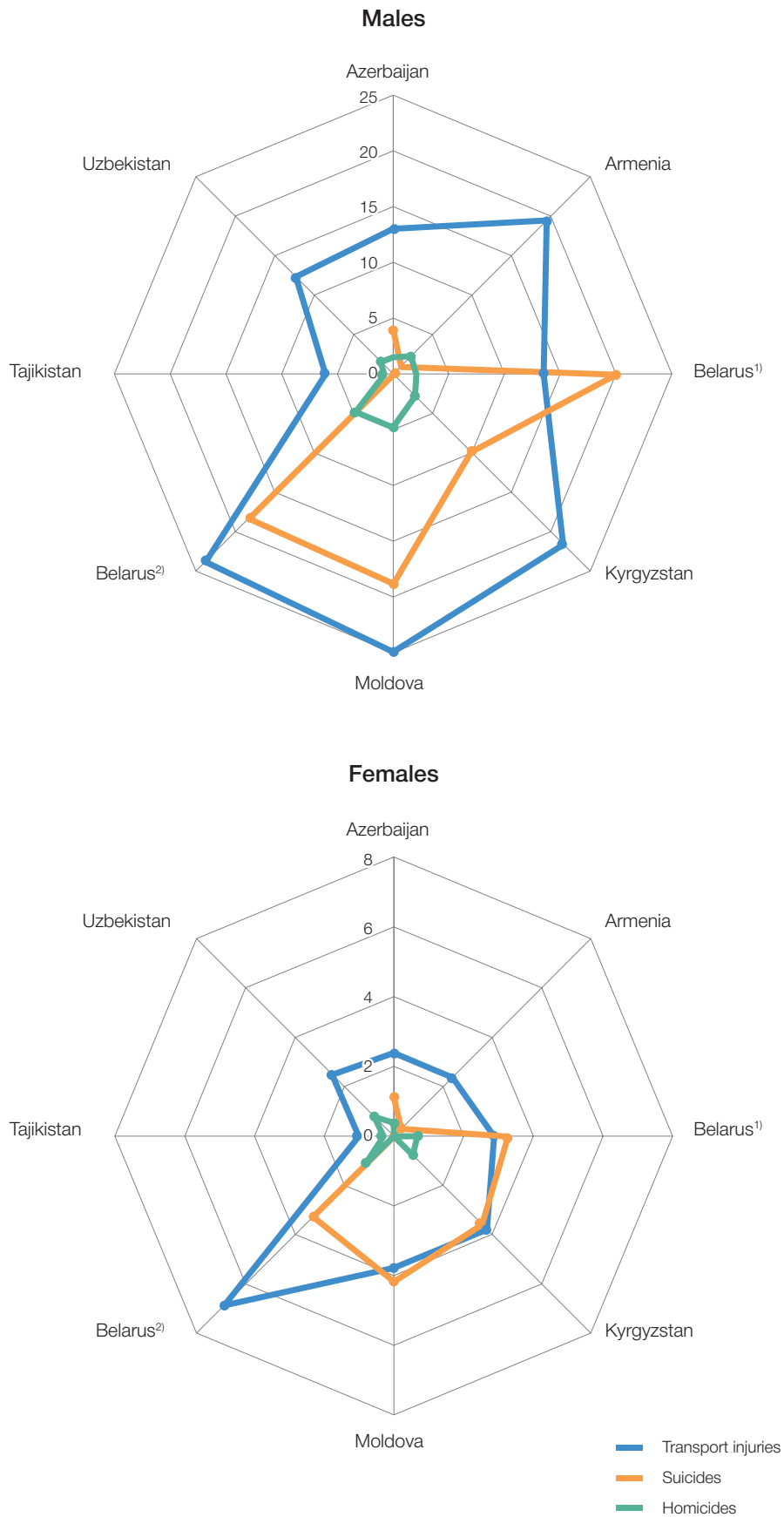
Table continued

	Transport injuries (all kinds)		Suicides		Homicides	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Tajikistan						
2010						
Total	7.2	1.0	3.9	3.9	2.2	0.7
Including:						
15–19	3.6	-	3.9	5.2	1.6	0.2
20–24	7.8	1.4	4.5	3.6	3.1	0.2
25–29	11.2	1.8	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.8
2015						
Total	7.9	1.4	-	--	2.3	0.4
Including:						
15–19	4.7	0.5	-	-	1.2	0.2
20–24	8.8	1.4	-	-	1.1	0.2
25–29	10.4	2.4	-	-	4.1	0.7
2019						
Total	6.1	1.0	2.6	2.2	0.8	0.3
Including:						
15–19	3.2	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.5	...
20–24	6.0	1.2	2.5	3.1	0.5	...
25–29	9.1	1.2	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.0
Uzbekistan						
2010						
Total	11.21	2.61	8.13	6.05	1.97	0.79
Including:						
15–19	5.62	2.20	5.68	6.28	0.67	0.50
20–24	12.23	2.75	9.68	7.06	1.72	0.65
25–29	17.06	2.95	9.38	4.58	3.92	1.32
2015						
Total	13.57	2.42	13.02	11.80	2.04	0.69
Including:						
15–19	7.91	2.45	12.79	14.77	1.24	0.43
20–24	14.13	1.89	12.86	13.40	1.52	0.50
25–29	18.26	2.95	13.39	7.41	3.33	1.12
2019						
Total	12.39	2.49	11.40	13.95	1.55	0.78
Including:						
15–19	7.55	2.09	11.67	21.10	0.53	0.56
20–24	14.10	2.58	11.91	13.45	1.66	0.91
25–29	14.71	2.73	10.73	8.76	2.27	0.82
Ukraine						
2012						
Total	25.7	6.5	32.2	4.4	4.9	1.8
Including:						
15–17	13.3	8.5	11.3	4.5	1.1	0.1
18–19	24.7	8.1	27.1	3.3	2.7	1.0
20–24	30.8	5.9	35.9	4.8	4.4	1.8
25–29	26.3	5.9	38.0	4.3	7.4	2.6

¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

AGE-SPECIFIC YOUTH MORTALITY RATE BY CERTAIN EXTERNAL CAUSES

(number of deaths per 100 000 population of corresponding sex and age; aged 15–29; 2019)



¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

²⁾ Coefficients are presented without distribution with unknown age.

AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES OF POPULATION AGED 15–29 FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

(number of deaths per 100 000 population of corresponding sex and age)

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan									
Total	6.3	6.4	5.4	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.8	4.2
Including:									
15–17	5.2	5.9	4.2	6.3	5.1	4.4	4.0	6.8	3.9
18–19	6.2	4.0	4.3	6.4	2.5	4.4	6.1	5.5	4.1
20–24	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.4	6.2	6.7	5.3	4.5
25–29	7.2	8.0	6.2	7.3	7.5	8.2	7.1	8.4	4.0
• Armenia									
Total	8.0	5.8	3.4	10.9	6.6	4.7	5.5	5.1	2.0
Including:									
15–17	6.7	3.8	1.0	8.2	3.6	1.8	5.2	4.1	0.0
18–19	8.6	3.8	4.7	15.1	7.3	2.9	3.0	0	6.6
20–24	8.4	5.7	3.4	12.3	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.6	1.1
25–29	8.0	7.2	4.1	9.0	8.2	6.0	7.1	6.3	2.4
• Belarus¹⁾									
Total	5.6	6.1	4.6	5.7	6.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	4.0
Including:									
15–17	2.1	2.2	6.2	1.2	3.7	7.1	3.1	0.8	5.2
18–19	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.3
20–24	5.3	4.6	4.2	5.6	4.8	6.1	5.0	4.5	2.2
25–29	8.2	9.4	4.8	8.4	10.1	4.5	8.0	8.6	5.1
• Kazakhstan									
Total	7.1	...	...	7.4	...	...	6.7	...	...
Including:									
15–17	5.2	...	...	5.8	...	...	4.6	...	...
18–19	6.6	...	...	7.7	...	...	5.5	...	...
20–24	6.0	...	...	6.1	...	...	5.8	...	...
25–29	9.7	...	...	9.8	...	...	9.7	...	...
• Kyrgyzstan									
Total	6.5	5.2	5.2	7.3	6.4	5.0	5.7	3.9	5.5
Including:									
15–17	6.5	4.9	3.6	7.3	7.1	5.2	5.8	2.7	2.0
18–19	5.9	5.1	5.1	6.6	4.6	4.0	5.1	5.7	6.2
20–24	6.5	5.0	5.1	8.0	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.2	4.6
25–29	6.8	5.4	6.3	6.8	7.3	4.8	6.9	3.5	7.8
• Moldova									
Total	10.0	8.4	9.2	12.0	9.7	7.8	7.8	7.0	10.6
Including:									
15–17	7.9	7.2	3.6	10.7	6.0	4.6	5.0	8.5	2.5
18–19	8.9	2.7	5.5	11.1	5.3	3.5	6.6	0.0	7.6
20–24	9.9	8.3	11.4	13.3	11.0	9.2	6.3	5.6	13.6
25–29	11.5	10.6	11.0	11.6	11.3	9.4	11.4	10.0	12.5

Age-specific mortality rates of population aged 15–29 from malignant neoplasms

Table continued

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
● Russia									
Total									
Including:									
15–19	4.4	4.5	3.4	5.2	5.5	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.9
20–24	6.7	6.6	4.9	7.3	7.7	5.7	6.1	5.3	4.1
25–29	11.0	9.1	7.5	11.1	8.7	7.2	10.9	9.5	7.9
● Tajikistan									
Total	6.6	6.5	7.7	7.0	6.4	7.0	6.1	6.6	8.6
Including:									
15–19	3.0	5.0	4.3	3.2	4.5	4.2	2.8	5.4	4.4
20–24	5.8	6.7	8.2	6.4	6.5	7.8	5.2	6.9	8.5
25–29	12.2	7.9	10.8	13.0	8.3	8.9	11.4	7.6	12.7
● Uzbekistan									
Total	6.03	7.30	6.19	6.70	8.04	6.81	5.35	6.53	5.54
Including:									
15–17	4.84	5.08	6.07	5.51	5.94	6.86	4.14	4.19	5.23
18–19	4.68	6.35	6.05	4.90	7.79	6.29	4.45	4.84	5.79
20–24	5.42	6.39	5.72	6.37	7.40	6.65	4.45	5.35	4.74
25–29	8.34	9.79	6.73	8.91	9.93	7.11	7.76	9.64	6.34

¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

MORTALITY OF WOMEN AGED 15–29 DUE TO COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD

	Number of death cases, total			Per 100 000 live births by mothers aged 15–29		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
Azerbaijan	13	9	6	9.4	6.6	5.4
Armenia	2	5	9	5.4	15.9	37.6
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	32		18	12.7		7.1
Kyrgyzstan	34	34	21	32.1	29.0	18.0
Moldova	12	12	2	38.4	31.1	10.4
Russia	135	71	40	11.0	6.1	5.4
Tajikistan	21	...	6	13.0	...	3.2

POPULATION USING IMPROVED DRINKING-WATER SOURCES¹⁾

(percent of total population)

	Total	Urban	Rural
• CIS			
Azerbaijan	84	95	72
Armenia	99	99	99
Belarus	98	98	99
Kazakhstan	91	97	84
Kyrgyzstan	87	97	82
Moldova	87	96	79
Russia	96	99	90
Tajikistan	74	92	68
Turkmenistan	94	91	98
Uzbekistan	...	99	...
Ukraine	98	97	100
• EU-28			
Austria	100	100	100
Belgium	100	100	100
Bulgaria	99	99	99
Hungary	100	100	100
Germany	100	100	100
Greece	100	100	100
Denmark	100	100	100
Ireland	99	99	99
Spain	100	100	100
Italy	100	100	100
Cyprus	100	100	100
Latvia	99	99	98
Lithuania	97	100	93
Luxembourg	100	100	100
Malta	100	100	100
Netherlands	100	100	100
Poland	98	99	96
Portugal	100	100	100
Romania	100	100	100
Slovakia	98	99	97
Slovenia	100	100	99
United Kingdom	100	100	100
Finland	100	100	100
France	100	100	100
Croatia	100	100	100
Czechia	100	100	100
Sweden	100	100	100
Estonia	100	100	99
• Other countries of the world			
Brazil	97	99	87
India	88	93	85
Canada	99	...	...
China	96	96	96
USA	99	100	97
Japan	99	...	...

¹⁾ According to WHO data for the last available year.



E DUCATION



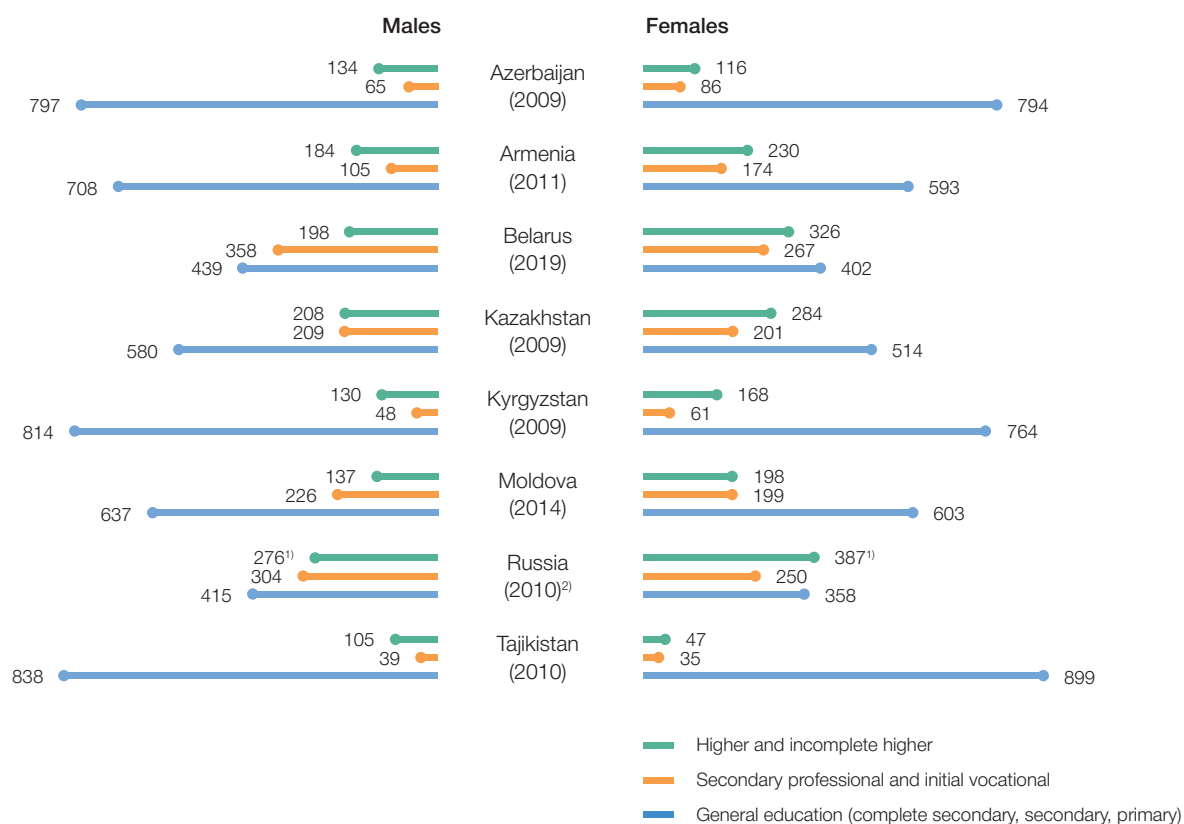
YOUTH IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT



LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION AGED 15–29

(data of Population censuses; per 1 000 population of corresponding sex and age)



¹⁾ Including postgraduate.

²⁾ Per 1000 population aged 15–29, who indicated the level of education.

EXPENDITURES OF CONSOLIDATED BUDGETS ON EDUCATION

(percent of GDP)

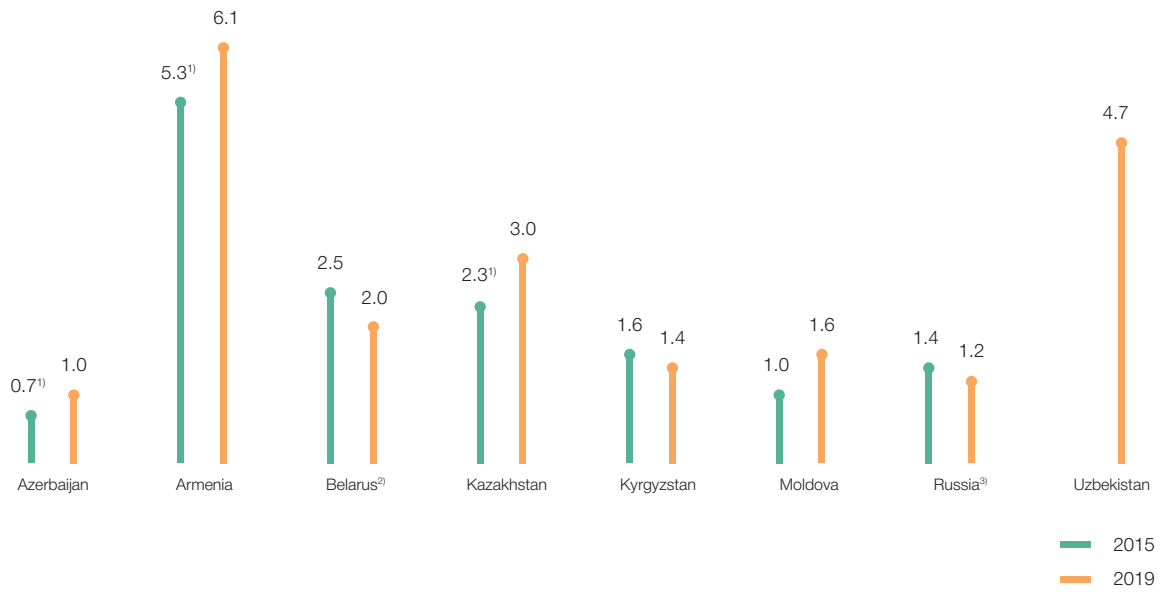
	2010	2015	2019
Azerbaijan ¹⁾	2.8	3.0	2.7
Armenia ¹⁾	2.8	2.4	2.0
Belarus	4.9	4.7	4.8
Kazakhstan	3.5	3.3	3.4
Kyrgyzstan	5.4	5.9	6.1
Moldova	9.1	5.8	5.8
Russia ²⁾	4.1	3.7	3.7
Tajikistan	4.0	5.0	5.6
Uzbekistan ¹⁾	7.2	5.8	6.6
Ukraine	7.1	5.7	6.0

¹⁾ State budget.

²⁾ Including budgets of state extra-budgetary funds.

EXPENDITURES OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A PERSON AGED UNDER 30 ON EDUCATION

(data of household sample surveys; percent of consumer expenditures)



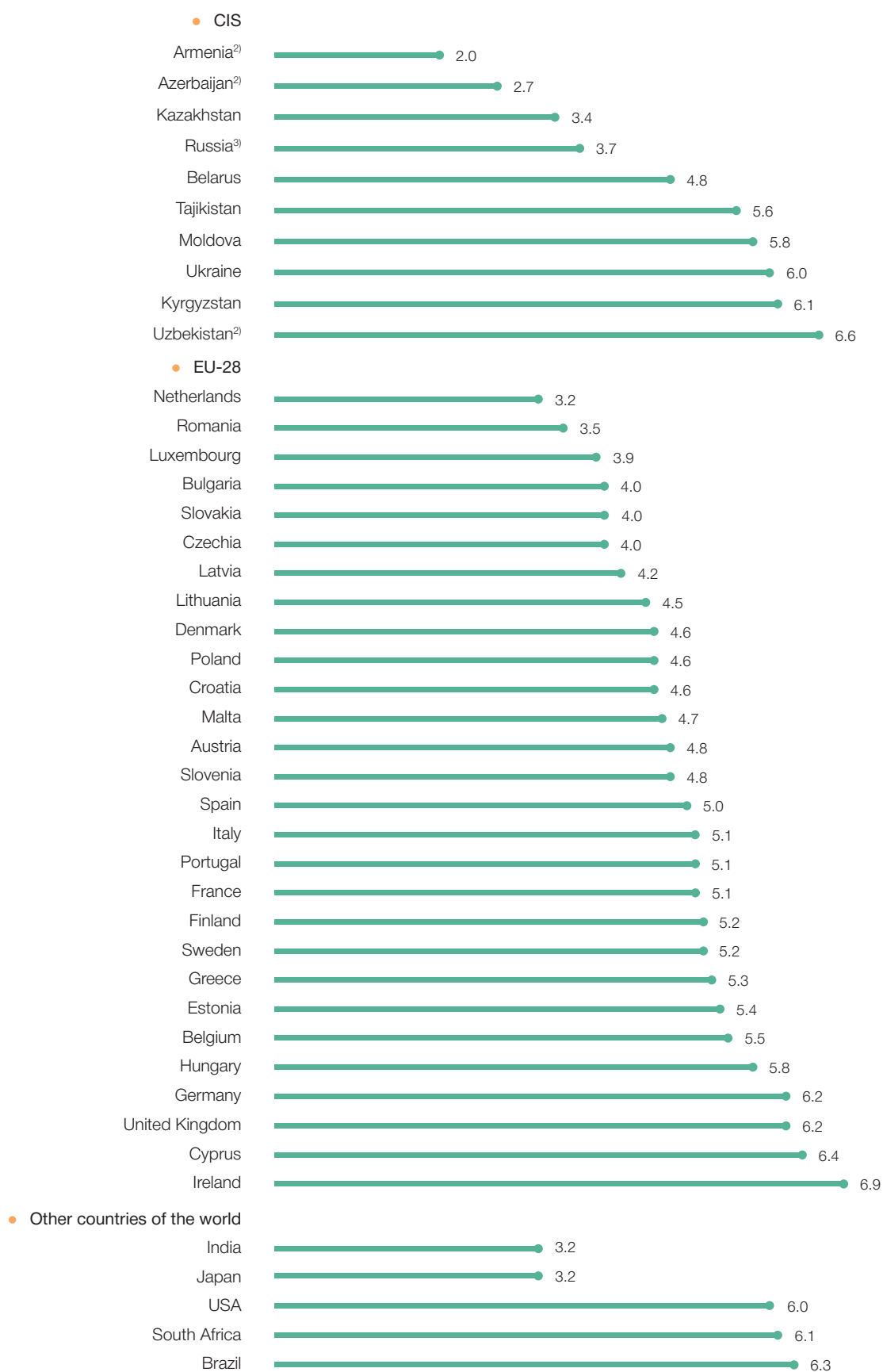
¹⁾ 2016.

²⁾ All household members aged under 30.

³⁾ Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–25.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION¹⁾ IN CIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

(percent of GDP)



¹⁾ For CIS countries – 2019; for EU-28 – 2018; for other countries – according to the latest available data.

²⁾ State budget.

³⁾ Including budgets of state extra-budgetary funds.

DAYTIME GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS¹⁾

(beginning of academic year)

	Number of students, thousands		Graduated from secondary (complete) schools ²⁾ , thousands
	total	including in the upper grades 10–11 (12)	
• Azerbaijan			
2010/11	1 324.6	202.9	80.3
2015/16	1 353.3	177.8	87.5
2019/20	1 616.1	164.9	78.9
• Armenia			
2010/11	370.9	71.2	35.8
2015/16	364.4	55.2	23.7
2019/20	390.5	61.6	18.4
• Belarus			
2010/11	953.2	143.8	89.2
2015/16	968.2	115.9	55.9
2019/20	1 031.4	105.9	56.1
• Kazakhstan			
2010/11	2 531	343	151
2015/16	2 785	279	129
2019/20	3 328	307	117
• Kyrgyzstan			
2010/11	1 018.9	124.9	57.6
2015/16	1 091.3	112.9	51.8
2019/20	1 311.5	107.8	49.6
• Moldova			
2010/11	395.1	61.4	20.4
2015/16	333.4	35.0	13.7
2019/20	332.1	34.3	10.5
• Russia			
2010/11	13 318	1 446	724
2015/16	14 596	1 271	614
2019/20	16 566	1 467	659
• Tajikistan			
2010/11	1 694.0	196.2	86.7
2015/16	1 784.4	245.2	117.4
2019/20	2 033.9	245.5	114.5
• Uzbekistan			
2010/11	4 695.3	19.3	70.8
2015/16	4 670.7	-	-
2019/20	6 168.2	908.7	284.2
• Ukraine			
2010/11	4 228.2	507.0	339.9
2015/16	3 749.6	401.0	217.7
2019/20	4 115.8	435.5	190.1
• CIS			
2010/11	30 529	3 116	1 656
2015/16	31 696	2 693 ³⁾	1 311 ³⁾
2019/20	36 894	3 838	1 578

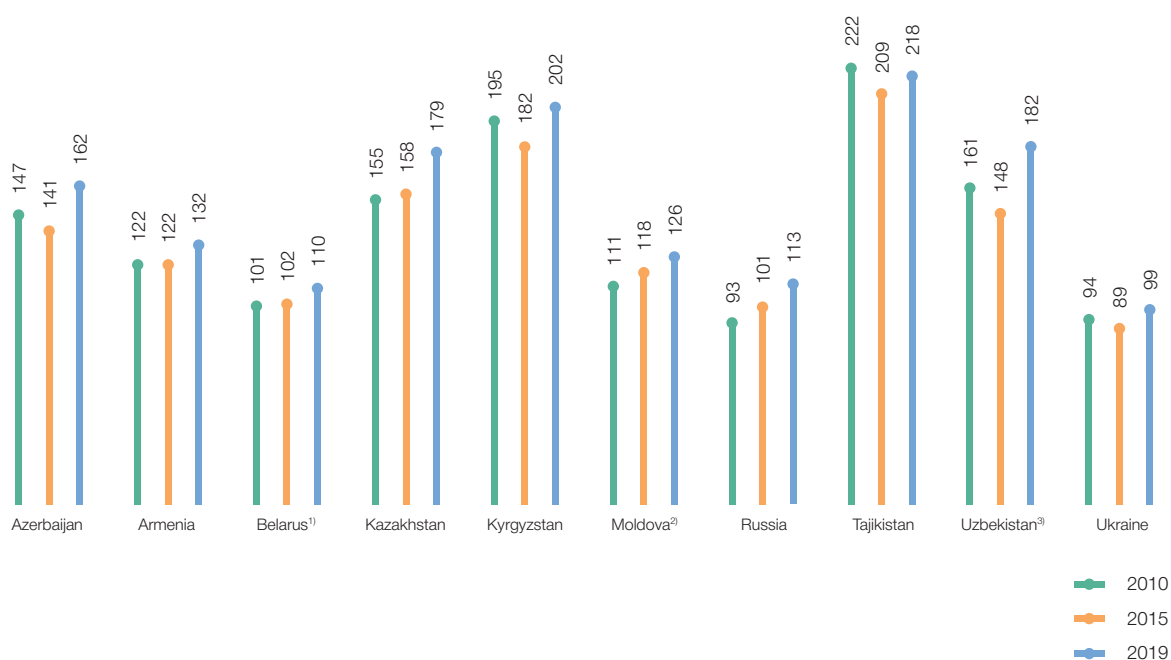
¹⁾ State (municipal) and non-state (private) schools. For Azerbaijan, Russia (2010/2011) and Ukraine the number of students in grades 10–11 (12) are given excluding students of specialized correction schools.

²⁾ Students graduated with the Certificate of complete secondary general education.

³⁾ Excluding Uzbekistan. From 2013 to 2015, education in schools was provided only at the basic general education level (grades 9), and after graduation, young people continued their studies at professional colleges or academic lyceums. Starting from 2017, schools resumed classes in the grades 10 (11).

STUDENTS AT DAYTIME GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

(per 1 000 population)



¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

²⁾ Hereinafter, indicators for Moldova for 2015 and 2019 were calculated for the population in the place of usual residence, taking into account the 2014 population census.

³⁾ According to Education reform of 2010 and 2015, students in grades 1–9.

STUDENTS AT EVENING GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

(thousands; beginning of academic year)

	2010/11	2015/16	2019/20
Azerbaijan	3.0	2.8	1.0
Armenia	0.2	-	-
Belarus	9.1	0.9	0.4
Kazakhstan	21	14	10
Kyrgyzstan	4.5	4.7	5.1
Moldova	1.4	1.1	1.0
Russia	325	174	...
Tajikistan	0.7	1.4	1.3
Uzbekistan	-	-	-
Ukraine	71.1	33.5	22.7

SECONDARY AND HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(beginning of academic year)

	Secondary professional education institutions, thousands			Higher professional education institutions, thousands		
	number of students	newly enrolled students	graduated specialists	number of students	newly enrolled students	graduated specialists
• Azerbaijan						
2010/11	53.5	15.9	14.6	140.2	29.9	31.1
2015/16	56.4	13.8	16.4	161.2	33.6	33.7
2019/20	56.0	18.9	12.4	187.7	44.3	37.6
• Armenia						
2010/11	29.6	11.7	8.4	121.3	32.5	28.6
2015/16	24.3	6.3	8.1	96.5	23.9	19.2
2019/20	24.9	8.1	5.7	74.9	20.3	21.0
• Belarus						
2010/11	167.6	54.9	45.3	447.7	103.9	75.9
2015/16	121.3	38.9	39.0	346.6	69.9	82.5
2019/20	112.5	38.1	33.2	272.8	66.4	64.9
• Kazakhstan						
2010/11	604 ¹⁾	217 ¹⁾	190 ¹⁾	620	202	162
2015/16	499 ¹⁾	163 ¹⁾	166 ¹⁾	459	115	147
2019/20	475 ¹⁾	153 ¹⁾	144 ¹⁾	604	164	142
• Kyrgyzstan						
2010/11	64.3	23.7	12.8	230.4	45.1	38.0
2015/16	89.6	31.8	27.1	199.5	29.8	41.7
2019/20	91.5	33.6	28.1	183.8	45.9	33.6
• Moldova						
2010/11	32.2	9.1	6.8	107.8	27.9	28.4
2015/16	30.4	8.9	6.3	81.7	24.6	23.6
2019/20	28.9	8.3	6.6	56.8	19.4	16.3
• Russia²⁾						
2010/11	2 126	705	572	7 050	1 399	1 468
2015/16	2 180	699	446	4 766	1 222	1 300
2019/20	2 576	832	540	4 068	1 129	909
• Tajikistan						
2010/11	37.9	13.1	10.2	151.7	29.0	27.7
2015/16	68.9	24.6	11.8	176.5	38.5	29.5
2019/20	90.4	26.0	20.8	229.6	60.4	43.2
• Uzbekistan						
2010/11	1 623.1 ³⁾	570.8 ³⁾	445.6 ³⁾	274.5	64.1	76.4
2015/16	1 498.6 ³⁾	485.9 ³⁾	518.2 ³⁾	264.3	63.0	66.3
2019/20	282.4 ³⁾	28.2 ³⁾	515.3 ³⁾	441.0	138.1	70.8
• Ukraine						
2010/11	361.5	129.1	110.9	2129.8	392.0	543.7
2015/16	230.1	63.2	73.4	1375.2	259.9	374.0
2019/20	173.6	47.1	50.2	1266.1	250.1	333.6
• CIS						
2010/11	5 100	1 750	1 417	11 273	2 325	2 480
2015/16	4 799	1 535	1 312	7 926	1 880	2 118
2019/20	3 911	1 193	1 356	7 385	1 938	1 672

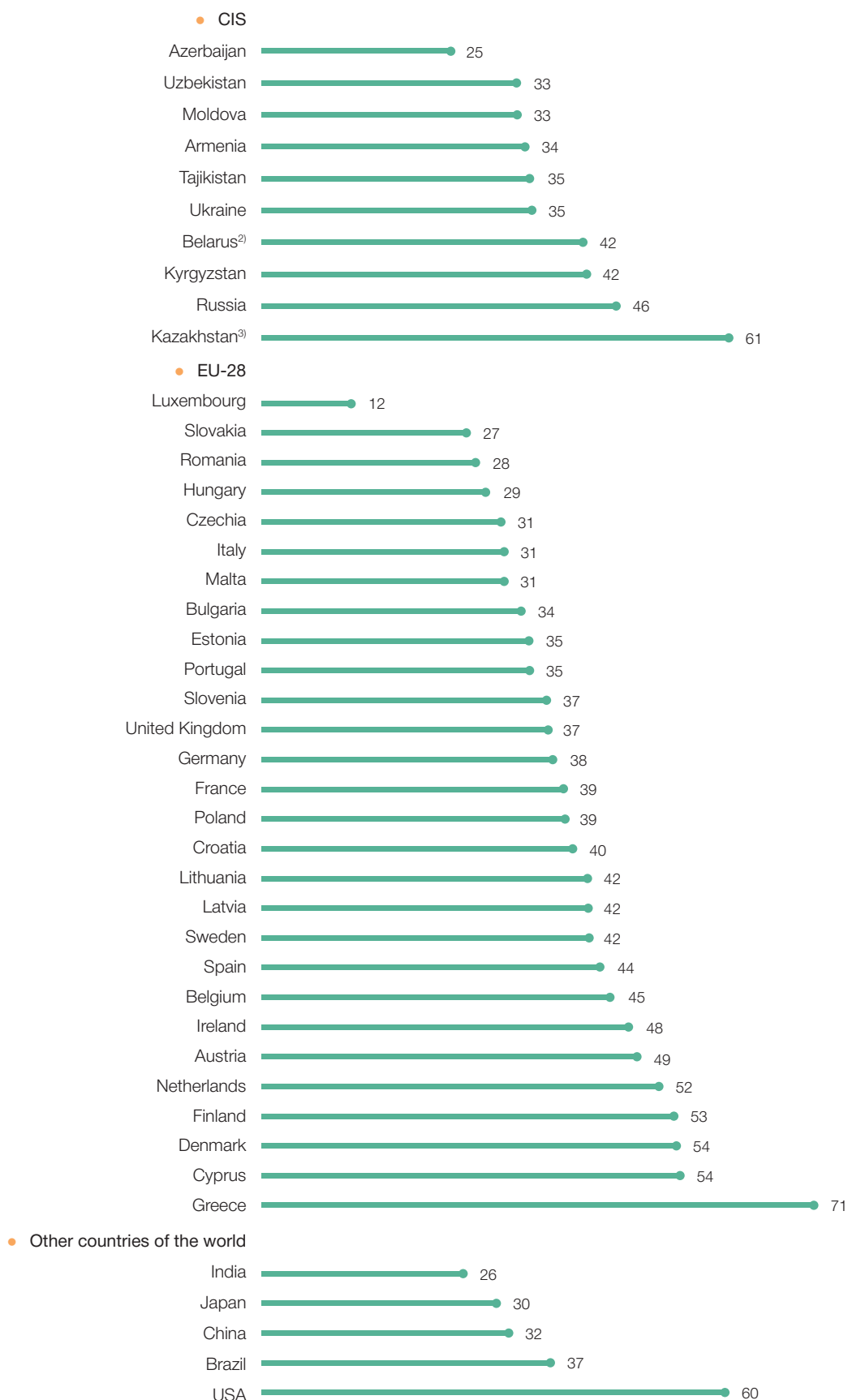
¹⁾ Including professional lyceums (primary professional schools).

²⁾ Hereinafter – secondary vocational education enrolment – training programs for mid-level specialists. Higher education enrolment – Bachelor's, Specialist's and Master's programmes, excluding students of preparatory departments (faculties).

³⁾ Professional colleges and academic lyceums. From 2013 to 2016, education in schools was provided only at the basic general education level (grades 9), and after graduation, young people continued their studies at professional colleges or academic lyceums. Starting from 2017, schools resumed classes in the grades 10 (11).

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN CIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD¹⁾

(per 1 000 population)



¹⁾ For CIS countries – 2019 – students at secondary professional and higher professional education institutions, post-graduate and doctoral students; for EU-28 and other countries – according to the latest available data – students at higher education and postgraduate professional education institutions.

²⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

³⁾ Enrollment at secondary professional education institutions, students at higher education institutions and students in post-graduate education.

STUDENTS AT INITIAL VOCATIONAL, SECONDARY AND HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(beginning of academic year; per 10 000 population aged 15–29)

	Students at initial vocational education institutions			Students at secondary professional education institutions			Students at higher professional education institutions		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
Azerbaijan	96	101	103	201	225	248	526	642	832
Armenia ¹⁾	21	23	22	98	81	84	368	321	253
Belarus ²⁾	512	409	420	809	686	745	2 160	1 960	1 807
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	1 345	1 187	1 244	1 378	1 094	1 581
Kyrgyzstan	155	147	164	563	524	384	1 093	1 125	1 319
Moldova	223	260	316	335	492	622	1 124	1 321	1 224
Russia ¹⁾	70	47	37 ³⁾	149	149	176	493	325	277
Tajikistan	96	103	88	160	269	356	642	690	904
Uzbekistan ⁴⁾	-	-	-	1 784	1 644	326	302	290	509
Ukraine	433	366	367	361	277	259	2 126	1 657	1 892
CIS	307	248	243	751	793	758	1 699	1 309	1 431

¹⁾ Per 10 000 population.

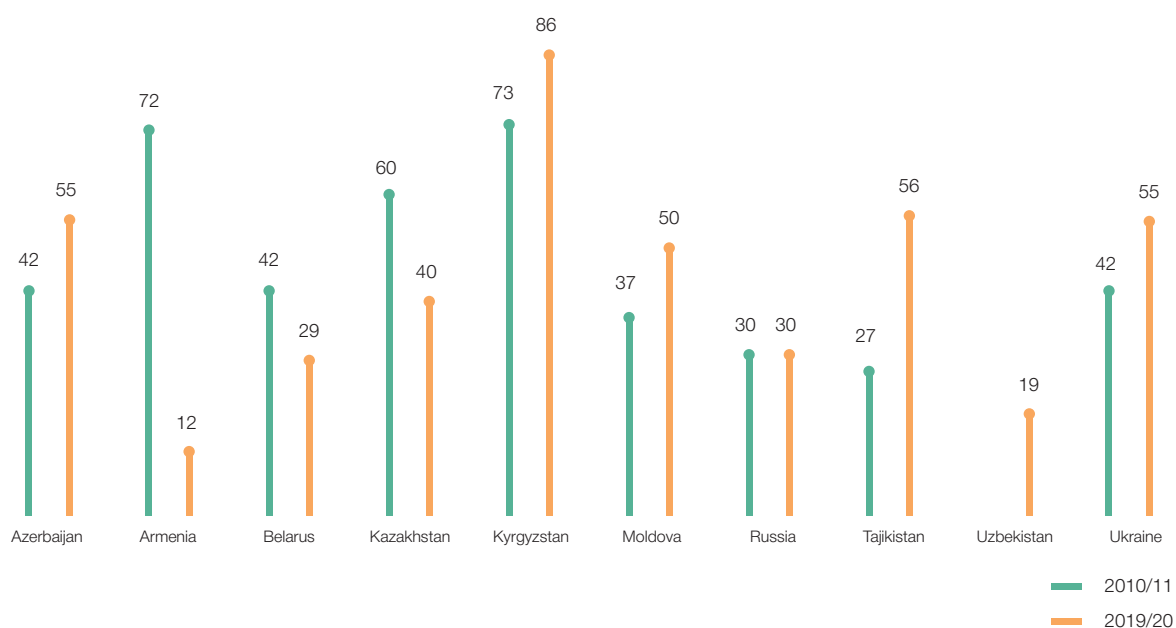
²⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

³⁾ From 2016 – students enrolled in training programs for skilled workers, office workers.

⁴⁾ From 2013 to 2016, education in schools was provided only at the basic general education level (grades 9), and after graduation, young people continued their studies at professional colleges or academic lyceums. Starting from 2017, schools resumed classes in the grades 10 (11).

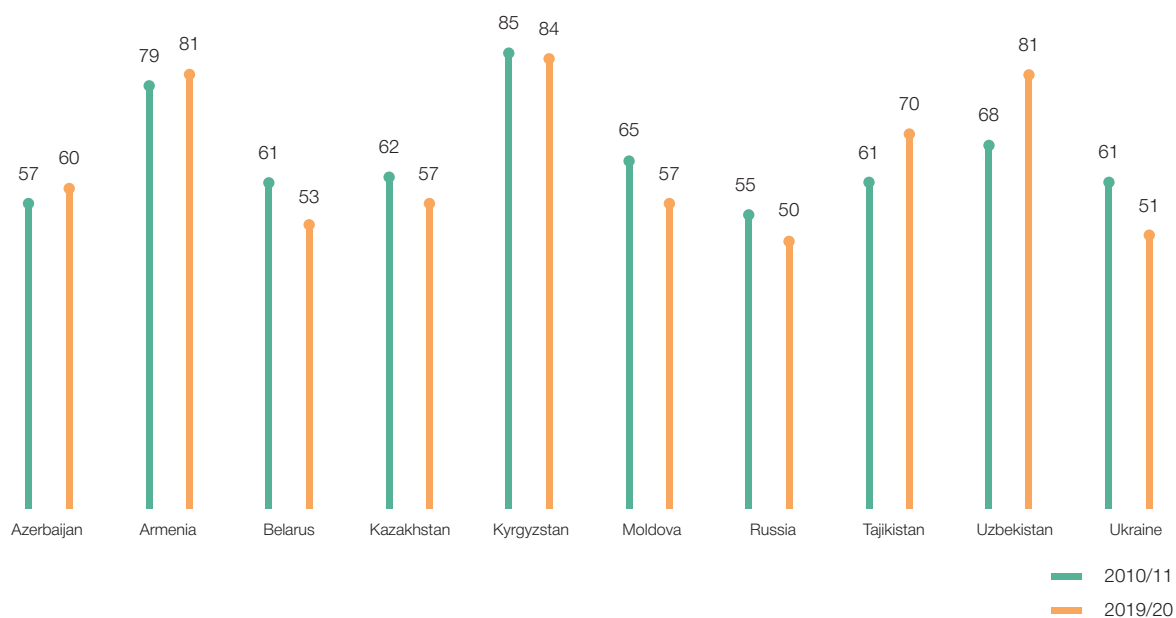
SHARE OF STUDENTS AT STATE SECONDARY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS STUDYING ON A FEE-PAYING BASIS¹⁾

(percent of total number of students at state secondary professional education institutions; beginning of academic year)



SHARE OF STUDENTS AT STATE HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS STUDYING ON A FEE-PAYING BASIS¹⁾

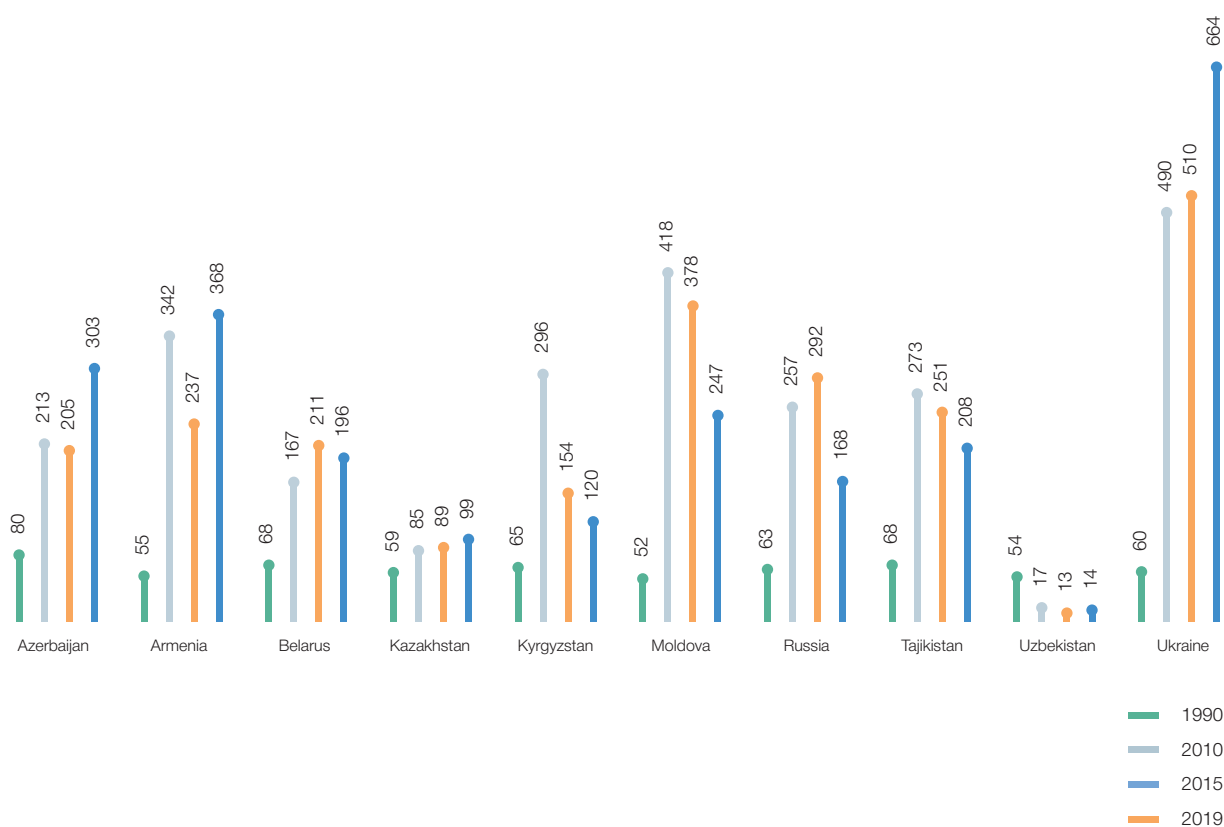
(percent of total number of students at state higher education institutions; beginning of academic year)



¹⁾ Students under contract (agreement) with legal entities and individuals with full reimbursement of education cost.

RATIO OF GRADUATES OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(percent)



GENDER PARITY INDEX IN EDUCATION¹⁾ IN 2019

	Share of students enrolled, by sex			
	daytime general education schools (upper grades 10–11 (12))	initial vocational education institutions	secondary professional education institutions	higher professional education institutions
Azerbaijan	0.85	0.31	1.78	0.95
Armenia	1.04	0.37	1.24	1.34
Belarus	1.19	0.50	0.997	1.09
Kazakhstan	1.13	-	0.88	1.14
Kyrgyzstan	1.20	0.43	1.29	1.09
Moldova	1.30	0.38	1.17	1.41
Russia ²⁾	...	0.41	0.98	1.13
Tajikistan	0.88	0.27	1.86	0.61
Uzbekistan	0.96	-	1.05	0.85
Ukraine	1.11	0.61	1.22	1.06

¹⁾ According to UNESCO definition, a GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a value between 0–1 indicates disparity in favor of males; a value greater than 1 indicates disparity in favor of females.

²⁾ Calculation of the CIS-Stat.

GIRLS AT DAYTIME GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

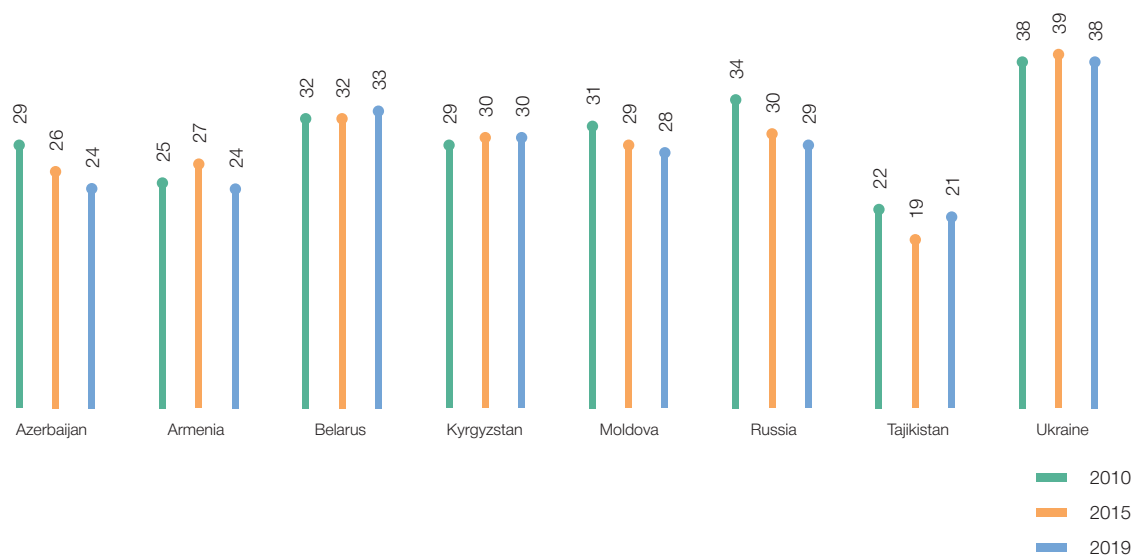
(percent of total number of students; beginning of academic year)

	Total			Including in the upper grades 10–11 (12)		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
Azerbaijan ¹⁾	46	46	47	46	45	46
Armenia	48	47	48	52	51	51
Belarus	49	49	49	54	55	54
Kazakhstan	50	49	49	53	53	53
Kyrgyzstan	49	49	49	53	54	55
Moldova	50	49	49	57	57	57
Russia ¹⁾	50	49	49	56	55	53
Tajikistan	47	48	48	43	45	47
Uzbekistan	49	48 ¹⁾	49 ¹⁾	52	...	49 ¹⁾
Ukraine ¹⁾	49	49	49	53	...	53

¹⁾ Excluding students of specialized (correction) schools.

WOMEN AT INITIAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(percent of total number of students; beginning of academic year)



WOMEN AT SECONDARY AND HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(percent of total number of students; beginning of academic year)

	Secondary professional education institutions			Higher professional education institutions		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
Azerbaijan	66	67	64	46	49	49
Armenia	61	54	52	54	56	55
Belarus	53	50	50	59	56	52
Kazakhstan	47	48	47	58	56	59
Kyrgyzstan	58	56	56	54	53	52
Moldova	56	53	54	57	58	59
Russia	50	50	50	57	53	53
Tajikistan	55	60	65	29	33	38
Uzbekistan	49	49	51	39	38	46
Ukraine	53	56	55	54	51	51

PERSONAL COMPUTERS (PCs) USED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES IN DAYTIME GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS IN 2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

	PCs, thousands			Per 1000 students, pieces		
	total	including in educational institutions in		total	including in educational institutions in	
		urban area	rural area		urban area	rural area
Azerbaijan	82.2	48.2	34.0	51	49	54
Armenia	23.3	13.6	9.7	60	55	68
Belarus	71.3	51.5	19.8	70	61	117
Kazakhstan ¹⁾	334.3	164.0	170.3	101	86	116
Kyrgyzstan	25.3	8.7	16.6	19	18	20
Moldova	28.4	11.5	16.9	86	67	106
Russia	2 832.6	1 997.7	834.9	146	134	183
Tajikistan	68.3	22.5	45.8	34	38	32
Uzbekistan	184.8	73.7	111.1	30	23	39
Ukraine ²⁾	342.9	204.8	138.1	83	70	115

¹⁾ Including night schools and Nazarbayev Intellectual Schools (NIS).

²⁾ Total number of PCs.

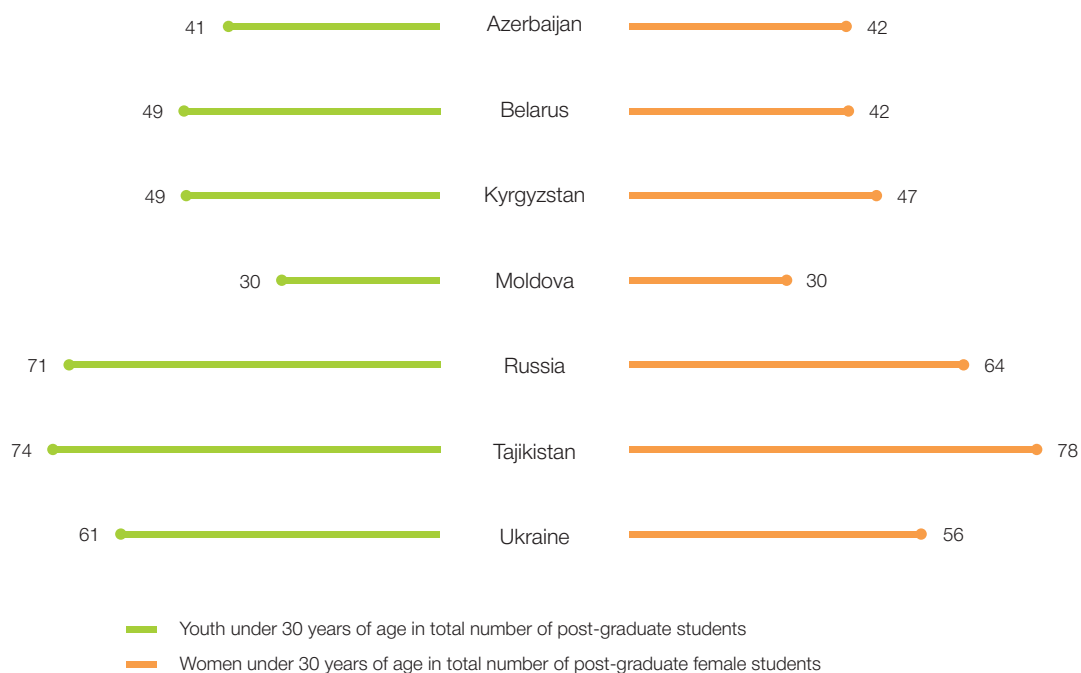
PCs USED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES IN SECONDARY AND HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN 2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

(per 1000 students; pieces)

	PCs in secondary professional education institutions		PCs in higher professional education institutions	
	total	with access to Internet	total	with access to Internet
Belarus	153	96	184	153
Kazakhstan	130	102	129	116
Kyrgyzstan	74	56	181	138
Moldova	108	93	169	168
Russia	169	143	267	247
Tajikistan	56	12	92	39
Uzbekistan	136	4	86	0,3

NUMBER OF POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS IN 2019

(percent; end of year)



Uzbekistan¹⁾

NUMBER OF POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS IN 2019

(percent; end of year)

	Youth under 30 years of age in total number of post-graduate students	Women under 30 years of age in total number of post-graduate female students
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)	40.4	13.8
Doctor of Science (DSc)	15.7	5.2
Total	37.1	12.7

¹⁾ The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On education» No. ZRU-637 of September 23, 2020. Article 12. Postgraduate education.

ACADEMIC AND TEACHING STAFF AT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(thousands; beginning of academic year)

	State education institutions			Non-state (private) education institutions		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan						
Regular academic staff, total	13.2	12.9	13.6	1.8	1.7	1.5
including females	6.2	6.9	7.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Candidate of Sciences	5.1	5.3	5.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Professor	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Docent (Associate Professor)	3.9	3.3	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.3
External and part-time staff	1.3	1.4	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
including females	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
• Armenia						
Regular academic staff, total	7.7	7.3	6.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
including females	4.0	4.1	3.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.05	0.04	0.04
Candidate of Sciences	3.0	3.1	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
Professor	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.04	0.04
Docent (Associate Professor)	2.3	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
External and part-time staff	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.2
including females	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
• Belarus						
Regular academic staff, total	22.7	20.9	19.2	1.7	1.1	0.8
including females	12.4	11.3	10.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Candidate of Sciences	8.4	8.2	7.8	0.6	0.4	0.3
Professor	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Docent (Associate Professor)	6.9	7.0	6.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
External and part-time staff	3.7	2.7	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
including females	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
• Kazakhstan						
Regular academic staff, total	25.5	21.7	17.6	14.1	16.4	20.9
including females	15.9	14.0	11.1	9.0	10.0	13.5
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.7
Candidate of Sciences	9.0	7.8	5.6	5.2	6.6	7.1
Professor	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.2
Docent (Associate Professor)	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.9
External and part-time staff	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.5	3.1
including females	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.1
• Kyrgyzstan						
Regular academic staff, total	10.2	12.7	10.5	1.8	1.6	1.6
including females	5.8	7.5	6.4	1.1	0.9	1.0
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candidate of Sciences	2.3	3.5	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Professor	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Docent (Associate Professor)	1.6	2.3	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
External and part-time staff	3.3	3.2	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
including females	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

Academic and teaching staff at higher education institutions

Table continued

	State education institutions			Non-state (private) education institutions		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
• Moldova						
Regular academic staff, total	5.6	4.7	3.9	0.9	0.6	0.4
including females	3.0	2.5	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.2
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	0.4	0.35	0.3	0.05	0.06	0.03
Candidate of Sciences	2.2	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
Professor	0.4	0.34	0.3	0.03	0.08	0.04
Docent (Associate Professor)	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
External and part-time staff	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
including females	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
• Russia						
Regular academic staff, total	324.8	255.8	217.2	32.0	23.9	12.1
including females	182.4	146.3	125.9	18.4	13.2	7.0
Including having a degree of:						
Doctor of Sciences	40.2	38.4	34.5	3.8	4.0	1.7
Candidate of Sciences	169.2	145.5	125.4	16.3	14.4	7.6
Including having a rank of:						
Professor	32.6	27.5	22.8	3.2	3.2	1.2
Docent (Associate Professor)	106.7	92.2	82.8	9.0	8.1	4.6
External and part-time staff	89.1			18.4		
including females	36.1			9.7		
• Tajikistan						
Regular academic staff, total	8.6	10.0	11.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
including females	3.0	3.3	4.0	0.05	0.05	0.06
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.001	0.001	0.001
Candidate of Sciences	1.9	2.5	2.9	0.02	0.02	0.03
Professor	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.005	0.009	0.009
Docent (Associate Professor)	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.01	0.01	0.008
External and part-time staff	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.03	0.03	0.03
including females	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.008	0.006	0.006
• Uzbekistan						
Regular academic staff, total	22.9	24.4	29.4	0.15	0.5	1.16
including females	8.7	10.4	12.7	0.06	0.2	0.54
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	1.5	1.3	6.0	0.02	0.04	0.06
Candidate of Sciences	7.2	6.2	1.0	0.03	0.08	0.14
Professor	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.01	0.03	0.06
Docent (Associate Professor)	5.2	4.2	4.6	0.02	0.05	0.07
External and part-time staff	3.6	3.3	4.6	0.07	0.11	0.48
including females	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.02	0.02	0.17

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS AGED 15 AND OLDER AT GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

(data of the Comprehensive Monitoring of Living Conditions 2018; percent)

	All respondents	including	
		males	females
Students aged 15 and older – total	100	100	100
including participating in extracurricular activities	76.8	77.1	76.6

PERSONS AGED 16–29 PARTICIPATING IN SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATION

(data of the Comprehensive Monitoring of Living Conditions 2018; percent)

	All respondents	including		For reference: persons at working age
		males	females	
Persons aged 16–29 ¹⁾ – total	100	100	100	100
including persons attending any courses or pursuing other types of supplementary education options (training programmes)	4.3	3.8	4.6	5.9

¹⁾ Excluding students at general education schools.

PERSONS AGED 15–23 INTENDING TO CONTINUE THEIR EDUCATION

(data of the Comprehensive Monitoring of Living Conditions 2018; percent)

	All respondents	including	
		males	females
Persons aged 15–23 ¹⁾ – total	100	100	100
including persons planning to continue their studies in vocational (professional) education	54.0	52.7	55.4
Persons aged 15–23 planning to continue their studies – total	100	100	100
including			
in professional education organization providing training to			
skilled workers	4.0	5.2	2.8
mid-level specialists	14.0	15.6	12.2
in higher education organizations	75.5	73.5	77.6
in postgraduate courses (candidates', doctoral programmes), medical residency, postgraduate military courses	6.5	5.7	7.4

¹⁾ Excluding respondents enrolled in training courses for high-skilled professionals.

• Armenia

REASONS FOR NOT CONTINUING THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN AGED 16–20

(data of the Households' Integrated Living Conditions Survey 2019; percent)

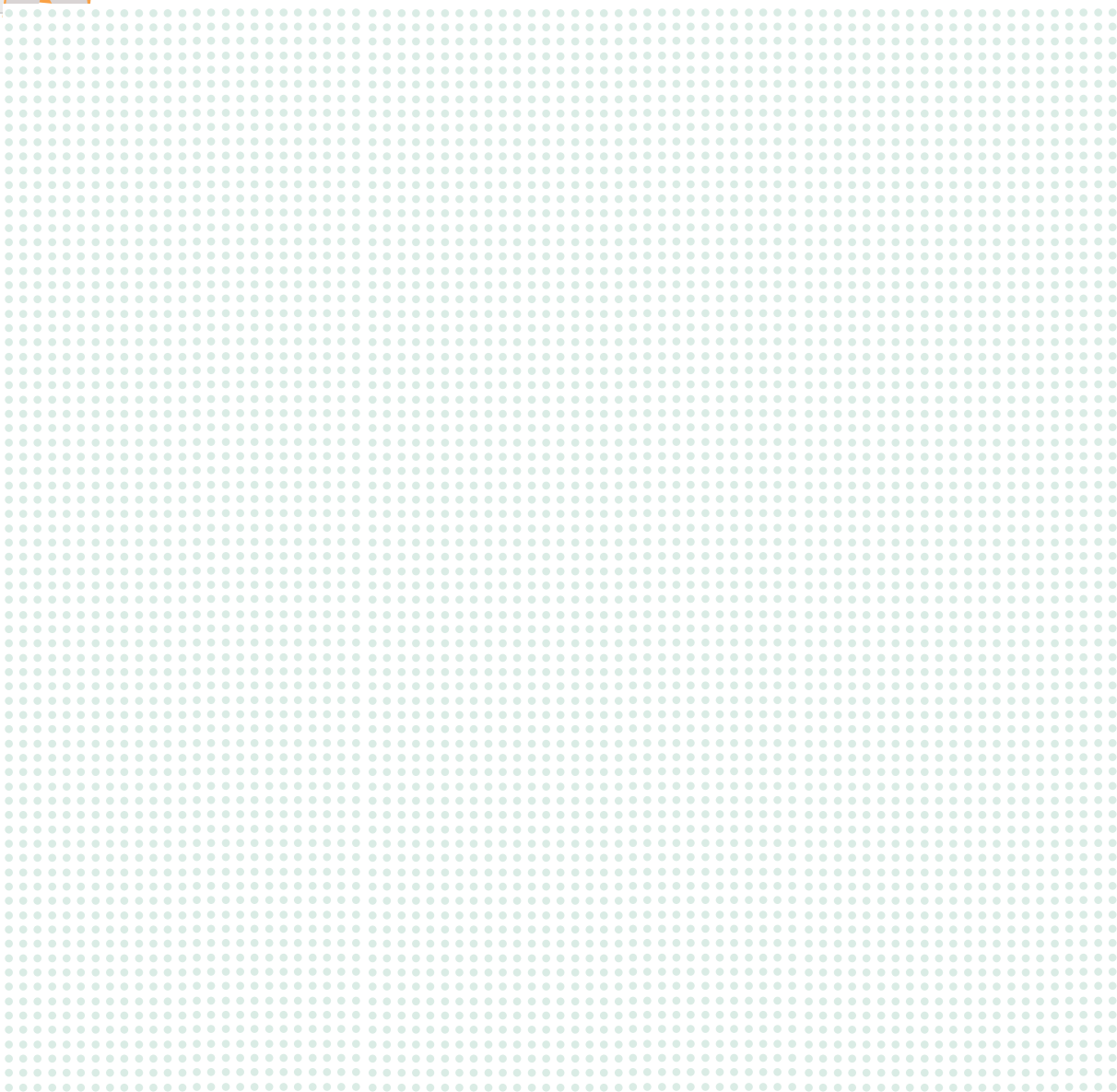
• Young men	100	• Young woman	100
Illness	3.0	Illness	1.9
Needed to work	0.7	Needed to work	4.2
Too expensive	4.5	Too expensive	10.8
No school nearby	-	No school nearby	-
Family reasons	2.6	Family reasons	7.3
Do not want to study	14.1	Do not want to study	9.2
Felt sufficiently educated	61.1	Felt sufficiently educated	59.5
Low quality of education	-	Low quality of education	-
Other reasons	14.0	Other reasons	7.1



YOUTH



LEARNING ABOUT MARKET



YOUTH IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT



LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys¹⁾; percent; 2019)

	Labour force participation rate		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
● Azerbaijan						
Aged 15 and over, total	78,3	64,1	75,2	60,4	4,0	5,7
Aged 15–29, total	64,9	59,6	60,1	53,5	7,4	10,3
of them:						
15–19	21,2	16,1	18,5	13,7	12,9	14,9
20–24	70,9	69,0	63,5	59,3	10,5	14,0
25–29	86,9	81,6	83,0	75,8	4,5	7,1
● Armenia						
Aged 15–74, total	71,7	49,6	59,1	40,1	17,5	19,3
Aged 15–29, total	58,6	41,2	44,8	29,4	23,6	28,7
● Belarus						
Aged 15–74, total	75,5	66,3	71,6	64,2	5,1	3,2
Aged 15–29, total	66,6	65,5	61,3	62,1	7,9	5,1
of them:						
15–19	11,1	9,7	9,2	8,0	16,8	17,8
20–24	76,2	76,7	66,8	72,0	12,3	6,1
25–29	96,9	94,4	92,3	90,9	4,7	3,7
● Kazakhstan²⁾						
Aged 15 and over, total	76,3	64,6	73,0	61,2	4,3	5,3
Aged 15–28, total	64,9	57,3	62,7	54,9	3,3	4,1
of them:						
15–19	8,9	8,0	8,9	7,6	3,8	4,6
20–24	75,3	66,6	78,0	64,0	3,1	4,0
25–28	94,6	83,2	91,2	79,6	3,5	4,3
● Kyrgyzstan						
Aged 15 and over, total	75,7	45,5	71,9	42,7	5,0	6,2
Aged 15–29, total	65,1	33,2	59,9	28,7	8,1	13,5
of them:						
15–19	24,9	12,3	21,7	10,3	12,9	16,1
20–24	71,4	34,8	64,4	28,5	9,9	18,0
25–29	93,9	49,5	88,7	44,5	5,6	10,0
● Moldova						
Aged 15 and over, total	47,0	38,2	44,2	36,5	5,8	4,4
Aged 15–29, total	37,6	29,9	34,7	27,0	7,6	9,6
of them:						
15–19	7,3	6,4	6,1	5,3	15,7	18,3
20–24	40,0	28,1	35,8	25,9	10,4	7,7
25–29	59,2	46,4	56,1	41,9	5,2	9,7
● Russia						
Aged 15 and over, total	70,6	55,4	67,3	52,9	4,8	4,4
Aged 15–29, total	62,4	52,5	57,1	47,7	8,5	9,2
of them:						
15–19	7,7	5,9	6,0	4,2	22,6	27,6
20–24	63,5	51,7	54,4	44,1	14,2	14,7
25–29	95,3	81,5	90,3	76,6	5,3	6,1

Labour force participation rate, employment and unemployment rates

Table continued

	Labour force participation rate		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
Tajikistan³⁾						
Aged 15–75, total	52,9	32,6	48,7	30,9	7,9	5,5
Aged 15–29, total	39,2	24,5	34,4	22,5	12,1	8,1
of them:						
15–19	22,2	18,0	19,4	16,8	12,4	6,6
20–24	41,0	26,4	35,0	23,9	14,7	9,4
25–29	58,0	29,2	52,1	26,9	10,2	7,8
Uzbekistan						
Aged 15 and over ⁴⁾ , total	81,7	67,7	54,3	83,5	6,1	12,8
Ukraine						
Aged 15 and over, total	64,8	49,2	59,3	45,4	8,5	7,9
Aged 15–29, total	61,8	46,4	54,7	41,4	11,4	10,8

¹⁾ Or similar in title.

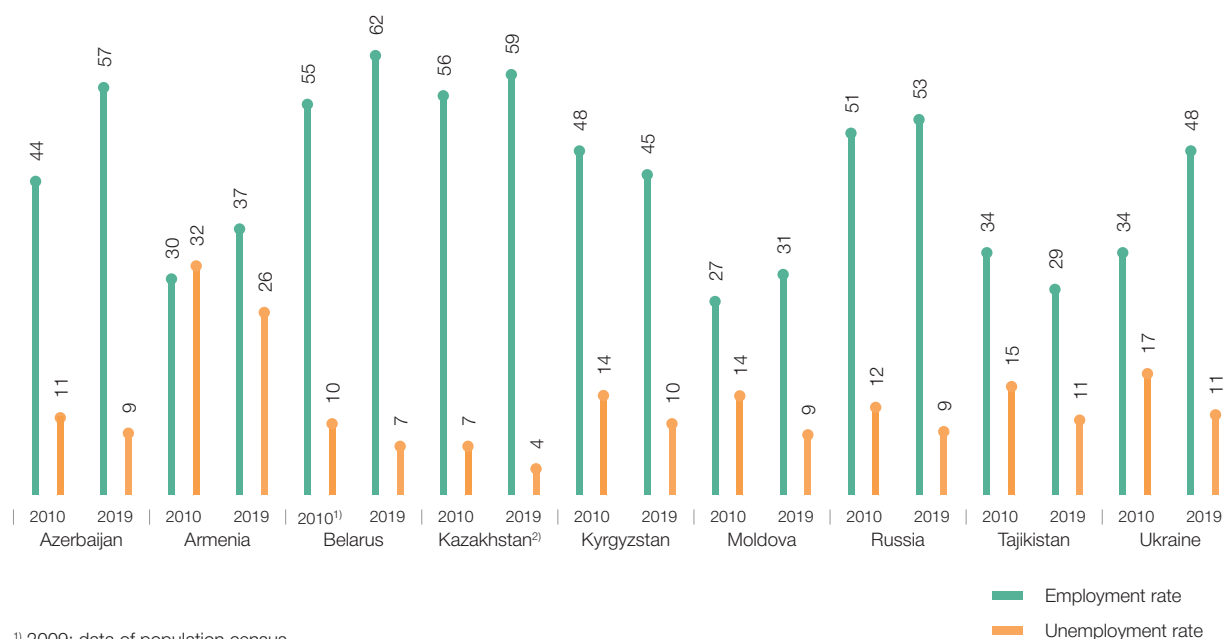
²⁾ The age range of youth (15–28) is defined according to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On state youth policy in Kazakhstan».

³⁾ 2016.

⁴⁾ Percent of the working-age population (men aged 16–59, women aged 16–54).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF POPULATION AGED 15–29

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent)

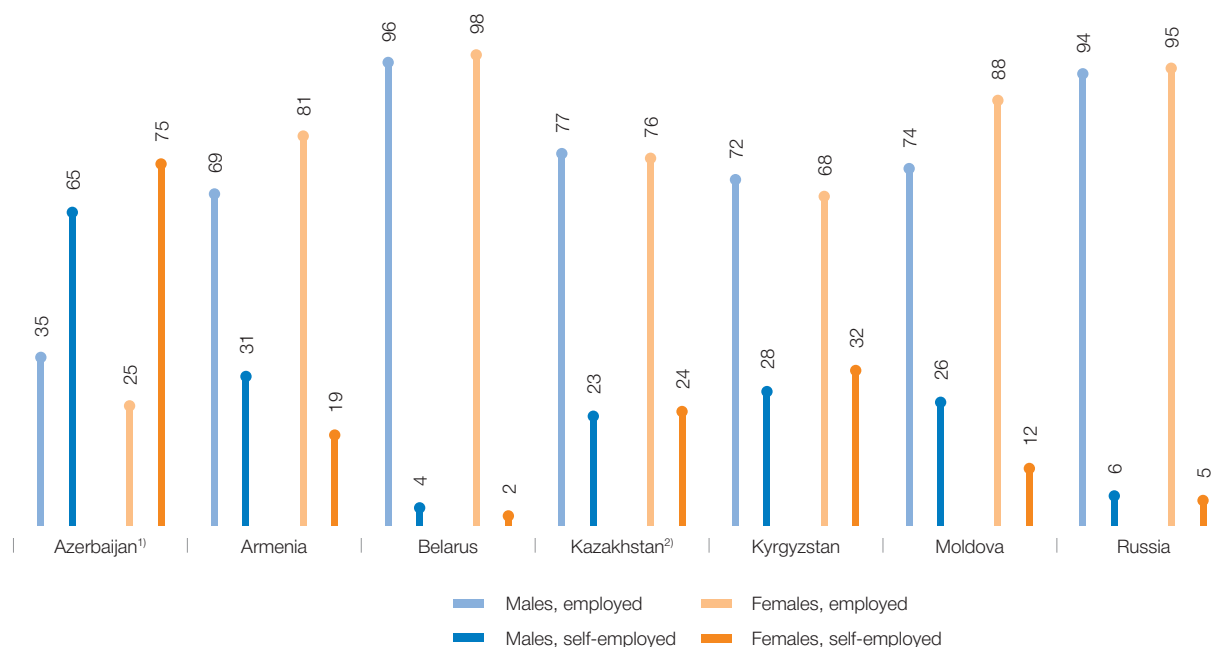


¹⁾ 2009; data of population census.

²⁾ Aged 15–28.

EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15–29 BY SEX AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent of employed population of the corresponding sex and age; 2019)

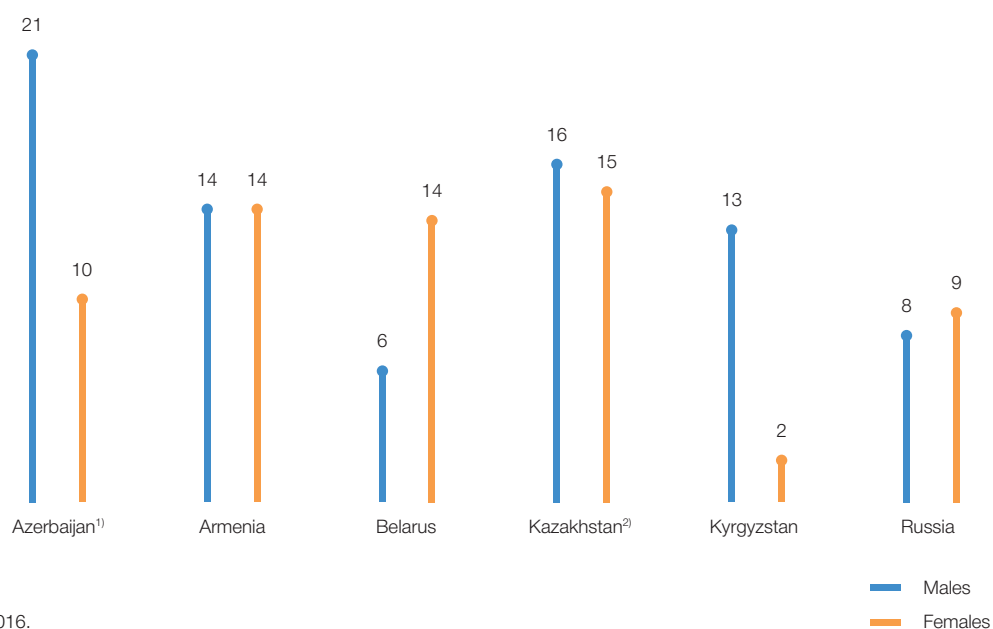


¹⁾ From enterprise survey.

²⁾ Aged 15–28.

EMPLOYERS AGED 15–29 IN TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent of total number of employers of corresponding age; 2019)



Armenia

EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15–29 BY TYPE OF PRODUCTION UNIT IN 2019

(data of Labour Force Survey)

	Total	including those employed in		
		formal sector	informal sector	household sector
Thousands				
Males and females	199.9	150.5	49.3	0.2
males	116.9	83.1	33.7	0.2
females	83.0	67.4	15.6	0.0
Percent of total employed population of corresponding age				
Males and females	100.0	75.3	24.6	0.1
males	100.0	71.0	28.8	0.1
females	100.0	81.2	18.8	0.0
Employed population aged 15–29 by type of employment in 2019				
	Total	including		
		formal employment	informal employment	
Thousands				
Males and females	199.9	134.3	65.6	
males	116.9	73.7	43.2	
females	83.0	60.6	22.4	
Percent of total employed population of corresponding age				
Males and females	100.0	67.2	32.8	
males	100.0	63.0	37.0	
females	100.0	73.1	26.9	

• **Moldova**

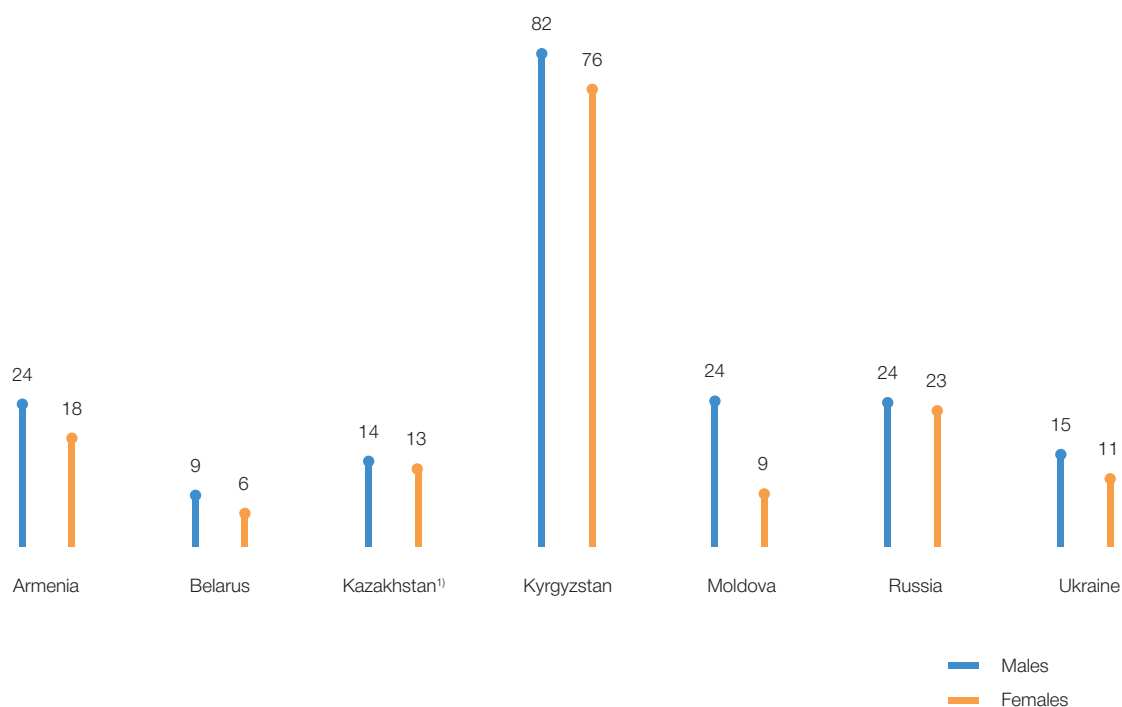
EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15–29 BY TYPE OF PRODUCTION UNIT IN 2019

(data of Labour Force Survey)

	Total	Including those employed in	
		formal sector	informal sector
Thousands			
Males and females	152.0	125.0	26.7
males	85.7	65.0	20.7
females	66.3	60.0	6.0
Percent of total employed population of corresponding age			
Males and females	100.0	82.3	17.5
males	100.0	75.8	24.2
females	100.0	90.6	9.0
Employed population aged 15–29 by type of employment in 2019			
	Total	Including	
		formal employment	informal employment
Thousands			
Males and females	152.0	113.0	65.6
males	85.7	57.3	43.2
females	66.3	55.7	22.4
Percent of total employed population of corresponding age			
Males and females	100.0	74.3	25.7
males	100.0	66.8	33.2
females	100.0	84.0	16.0

POPULATION AGED 15–29 EMPLOYED IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY SEX

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; employed in the informal sector as percent of total number of employed population of corresponding age and sex; 2019)



¹⁾ Aged 15–28.

SHARE OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR BY SEX

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent of corresponding group; 2019)

	Total		including aged 15–29	
	males	females	males	females
Armenia	11.4	3.4	7.0	2.5
Belarus	10.1	6.5	9.4	5.8
Kazakhstan ¹⁾	7.6	6.8	1.5	1.0
Moldova	18.8	5.9	25.9	7.4
Russia ²⁾	18.7	16.1	20.9	20.3

¹⁾ Aged 15–28.

²⁾ Employed in the informal sector.

EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15–29 BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent; 2019)

	Total	of them with level of education					
		higher and post-graduate	secondary professional	initial vocational	secondary general	basic general	have no basic general education
Azerbaijan							
Males and females	100	20.6	11.0	3.9	55.6	8.8	0.1
males	100	20.5	6.0	4.8	61.7	6.9	0.1
females	100	20.8	16.8	2.9	48.4	10.9	0.2
Armenia							
Males and females	100	38.9	14.2	2.4	38.7	5.7	0.0
males	100	31.3	12.4	2.6	47.3	6.3	0.0
females	100	50.9	17.2	2.0	25.1	4.7	0.0
Belarus¹⁾							
Males and females	100	35.9	24.9	26.6	11.3	1.2	0.0
males	100	27.4	23.9	35.2	11.7	1.7	0.0
females	100	44.8	25.9	17.7	10.9	0.7	–
Kazakhstan²⁾							
Males and females	100	42.8	41.8	3.2	11.1	1.0	0.1
males	100	37.8	43.9	3.9	13.0	1.2	0.1
females	100	48.4	39.3	2.4	9.0	0.8	0.0
Kyrgyzstan							
Males and females	100	20.2	10.1	7.5	47.3	12.4	2.5
males	100	17.9	7.0	9.0	48.9	14.2	3.0
females	100	25.0	16.8	4.5	43.9	8.5	1.3
Moldova							
Males and females	100	31.1	12.4	20.3	15.8	19.9	0.4
males	100	25.7	11.6	21.8	17.2	23.4	0.3
females	100	38.1	13.4	18.4	14.0	15.4	0.7
Russia							
Males and females	100	34.6	25.3 ³⁾	16.7 ⁴⁾	18.8	4.3	0.3
males	100	28.9	23.5 ³⁾	20.8 ⁴⁾	21.1	5.4	0.4
females	100	41.7	27.5 ³⁾	11.5 ⁴⁾	16.1	3.0	0.3

¹⁾ Including secondary professional education – training programs for mid-level specialists.

²⁾ Aged 15–28.

³⁾ Secondary professional education – training programs for mid-level specialists.

⁴⁾ Secondary professional education – training programs for skilled workers (employees).

SHARE OF CHILDREN AGED 15–17 ENGAGED IN CHILD LABOUR

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent)

	2015			2019		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Azerbaijan	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Belarus ¹⁾	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.8
Kazakhstan	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kyrgyzstan	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3
Moldova ¹⁾	6.6	7.7	5.3	3.1	3.2	2.9
Russia ¹⁾	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5
Tajikistan ²⁾	-	-	-	13.1	14.2	12

¹⁾ Employment level of the population aged 15–17 by sex.

²⁾ 2016.

YOUTH AGED 15–29 IN TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SECTORS OF ECONOMY

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent of total number of employed population in the corresponding sector of economy)

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing and pisciculture	Industry	Constructing	Services sector
• Azerbaijan				
2016	25.0	21.4	26.3	26.6
• Armenia				
2019	16.9	14.8	19.0	22.6
• Belarus				
2019	17.5	17.1	18.6	22.3
• Kazakhstan ¹⁾				
2010	31.3	22.1	29.8	25.1
2019	21.1	21.2	22.8	24.2
• Kyrgyzstan				
2010	38.4	33.7	47.0	31.4
2019	31.3	28.6	34.6	28.2
• Moldova				
2010	20.4	13.7	7.5	58.4
2019	14.4	16.0	9.5	60.1
• Russia				
2010	6.7	18.2	7.6	67.5
2019	4.8	17.4	6.5	71.3

¹⁾ Aged 15–28.

EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15–29 BY SECTORS OF ECONOMY AND SEX

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys;
percent of total number of employed population of the corresponding sex and age; 2019)

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing and pisciculture	Industry	Constructing	Services sector
• Azerbaijan				
males	31.2	7.4	12.7	48.7
females	40.1	4.3	1.6	54.0
• Armenia				
males	19.5	12.4	13.6	54.5
females	17.0	6.8	0.5	75.6
• Belarus				
males	12.0	24.3	12.5	51.2
females	7.0	13.7	1.6	77.8
• Kazakhstan¹⁾				
males	59.4	70.4	76.9	46.4
females	40.6	29.6	23.1	53.6
• Kyrgyzstan				
males	14.7	15.0	20.1	50.3
females	28.9	13.1	0.2	57.8
• Moldova				
males	16.3	17.1	16.5	50.1
females	11.9	14.7	0.5	72.9
• Russia				
males	6.1	23.0	10.4	60.5
females	3.1	10.5	1.6	84.8

¹⁾ Aged 15–28.

SHARE OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15–29 IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys;
percent of total number of employed population of the corresponding sex and type of economic activity)

	2015			2019		
	Total	including		Total	including	
		males	females		males	females
Azerbaijan	4.9	5.9	3.7	...	...	...
Armenia	29.6	36.8	17.3	15.9	18.4	12.2
Belarus ¹⁾	17.3	18.2	16.1
Kazakhstan ²⁾	5.7	7.0	4.1	6.6	8.2	4.8
Kyrgyzstan	3.4	3.4	3.3	12.1	11.7	13.1
Moldova	11.0	9.5	13.1	14.4	14.7	14.0
Russia ³⁾	20.6	23.2	16.5	16.5	18.5	13.3

¹⁾ In accordance with the current National Classifier of the Republic of Belarus OKRB 005-2011 «Types of economic activities».

²⁾ Aged 15–28.

³⁾ For comparability purposes: information for 2015 was recalculated according to OKVED2; total number of employed population in 2019 is calculated for the population aged 15–72.

• **Russia**

JOB MATCHING THE ACQUIRED (BEING ACQUIRED) PROFESSION AND PLANS FOR FURTHER EMPLOYMENT

(data of Sample Survey of the Quality and Accessibility of Education, Healthcare and Social Services, Promoting Employment of the Population; percent)

	All respondents	of them studied in the 2018/2019 academic year:			Persons graduated in 2018/2019 academic year
		enrolled in education	continued their education	completed the education	
Persons aged under 30 ¹⁾ – total	100	100	100	100	100
including					
work	24.0	13.6	15.4	31.0	87.2
do not work	76.0	86.4	84.6	69.0	12.8
not defined	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Working persons aged under 30 – total	100	100	100	100	100
including					
work in their specialty	50.2	46.8	28.1	59.9	69.9
work in a related specialty	19.2	16.9	29.5	21.0	8.0
work in a different specialty	30.5	36.4	42.3	19.1	22.1
Among those aged under 30, who	100	100	100	100	100
are going to work (work) in their specialty	85.2	90.4	86.9	77.1	77.1
are going to work (work) in a similar specialty	8.8	6.0	8.2	15.6	6.9
are going to work (work) in another specialty	4.8	3.0	3.9	5.7	13.0
not defined	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.6	3.0

¹⁾ Hereinafter – persons under the age of 30 who studied in the 2018/19 academic year and/or completed their studies in the 2018/19 academic year in an educational organization of vocational or higher education.

FINDING A FIRST JOB

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population, percent; 2018)

	All respondents	of them with education				
		higher	secondary professional	initial vocational	secondary general	basic general
Persons aged 15–29 employed in the economy with less than one year of work experience – total	100	100	100	100	100	100
including those, who got their current (or last) job						
with the assistance of employment service	3.6	6.8	2.5	5.4	1.9	0.6
responding to a job advertisement	22.9	24.4	18.3	22.1	25.5	23.9
using the submitted advertisement (making a personal visit)	8.5	11.4	9.6	5.3	7.2	3.0
with the help of parents (friends, acquaintances)	53.3	41.7	58.2	55.3	58.5	61.1
using other sources (search methods)	11.7	15.7	11.5	12.0	6.9	11.4

JOB SATISFACTION OF PERSONS AGED 15–29

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2018)

	All respondents	including aged, years		
		15–19	20–24	25–29
Persons aged 15 and over employed in the economy (working) – total	100	100	100	100
of them rated their level of satisfaction with their main job				
pay				
quite satisfied	38.9	39.8	36.8	40.8
not quite satisfied	49.6	43.2	50.3	49.8
not at all satisfied	11.3	16.3	12.9	9.2
not defined	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2
job security				
quite satisfied	70.1	54.2	63.9	70.3
not quite satisfied	26.4	32.1	31.6	26.6
not at all satisfied	3.3	13.3	4.3	2.9
not defined	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
job duties				
quite satisfied	75.5	60.0	68.3	74.7
not quite satisfied	21.9	31.2	28.0	22.8
not at all satisfied	2.5	8.8	3.7	2.4
not defined	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
work arrangements				
quite satisfied	82.2	70.2	78.1	80.2
not quite satisfied	15.6	26.2	19.1	17.5
not at all satisfied	2.1	3.6	2.8	2.3
not defined	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
working conditions				
quite satisfied	73.8	67.6	70.5	75.1
not quite satisfied	23.6	28.9	26.5	22.5
not at all satisfied	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.3
not defined	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
proximity to home				
quite satisfied	70.6	66.8	65.2	69.2
not quite satisfied	24.9	27.7	29.3	25.8
not at all satisfied	4.3	5.5	5.4	4.8
not defined	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
professional rewards				
quite satisfied	65.0	48.1	56.6	62.2
not quite satisfied	28.5	38.4	35.3	31.5
not at all satisfied	5.7	13.1	7.6	5.8
not defined	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
moral rewards				
quite satisfied	71.3	56.7	62.5	68.3
not quite satisfied	23.5	32.0	31.1	26.0
not at all satisfied	4.2	10.7	5.7	4.8
not defined	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9

JOB SATISFACTION OF MEN AND WOMEN AGED 15–29

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2018)

	Persons aged, years					
	15–19		20–24		25–29	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
Persons employed in the economy (working) – total	100	100	100	100	100	100
of them rated their level of satisfaction with their main job						
pay						
quite satisfied	45.0	34.0	36.0	37.9	43.0	37.9
not quite satisfied	41.5	45.1	51.4	48.7	48.5	51.6
not at all satisfied	12.3	20.9	12.6	13.3	8.3	10.3
job security						
quite satisfied	54.6	53.7	63.0	65.1	69.1	71.9
not quite satisfied	34.1	30.0	32.3	30.5	27.2	25.8
not at all satisfied	10.8	16.3	4.6	4.0	3.5	2.2
working conditions						
quite satisfied	68.1	67.0	63.6	80.1	70.5	81.2
not quite satisfied	28.9	28.9	32.7	17.7	26.5	17.1
not at all satisfied	3.0	4.2	3.6	2.2	2.7	1.6
professional rewards						
quite satisfied	50.5	45.4	53.4	61.2	61.7	62.8
not quite satisfied	40.1	36.5	38.3	31.1	31.7	31.3
not at all satisfied	8.8	17.9	7.8	7.2	6.0	5.5
moral rewards						
quite satisfied	63.3	49.2	58.9	67.6	67.3	69.6
not quite satisfied	29.9	34.4	34.6	26.3	26.9	24.7
not at all satisfied	6.2	15.7	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.8

PROFESSION¹⁾ AND HOW IT MATCHES THE JOB PERFORMED BY PERSONS AGED 16–29

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2018)

	All respondents	Including		For reference: working-age population
		males	females	
Persons aged 16–29 ²⁾ – total	100	100	100	100
including persons with a profession (speciality) confirmed by the relevant diploma (certificate, etc.)	55.0	53.0	57.0	76.8
Persons aged 16–29 employed in the economy, who have a profession (speciality) confirmed by the relevant diploma (certificate, etc.) – total	100	100	100	100
including those who performed main job that:				
fully matches the received speciality	46.0	44.2	48.1	47.1
is close to the received speciality	17.3	17.3	17.2	18.0
does not match the received speciality	36.7	38.4	34.6	34.9

¹⁾ Including specialities confirmed by a diploma (certificate) and not leading to a change in the level of education.

²⁾ Hereinafter – with the exception of persons without basic general education.

• **Russia**

SAFETY OF WORK PERFORMED BY PERSONS AGED 16–29

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2018)

	All respondents	Including		For reference: working-age population		
		males	females	total	males	females
Persons aged 16–29, employed in the economy (employed) – total	100	100	100	100	100	100
including those, who considered their main job:						
perfectly safe	27.2	16.2	42.1	23.7	12.9	37.1
safe enough	39.2	35.2	44.6	38.5	32.7	45.7
unsafe to some extent	28.0	39.6	12.3	31.2	43.7	15.8
dangerous	5.5	8.9	0.9	6.5	10.7	1.3

UNEMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15–29 BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent; 2019)

	Total	including with level of education					
		higher and post-graduate	secondary professional	initial vocational	secondary general	basic general	have no basic general education
• Azerbaijan							
Males and females	100	12.2	11.1	4.4	60.5	11.7	0.1
males	100	15.1	13.2	3.5	58.6	9.6	0.0
females	100	9.8	9.4	5.1	62.1	13.3	0.3
• Armenia							
Males and females	100	28.5	19.1	2.9	41.2	8.3	0.0
males	100	21.9	15.9	3.6	46.3	12.3	0.1
females	100	36.6	23.0	2.0	35.1	3.4	0.0
• Belarus¹⁾							
Males and females	100	19.3	19.7	26.2	31.3	3.5	–
males	100	14.7	19.0	30.9	31.5	4.0	–
females	100	26.9	21.0	18.5	31.0	2.6	–
• Kazakhstan²⁾							
Males and females	100	41.4	39.7	3.3	14.3	1.2	0.1
males	100	41.4	38.7	4.0	14.7	1.1	0.1
females	100	41.4	40.6	2.8	13.9	1.2	0.1
• Kyrgyzstan							
Males and females	100	27.3	17.5	3.4	39.2	12.1	0.5
males	100	26.6	10.2	5.9	40.2	16.3	0.8
females	100	28.2	26.2	0.4	37.9	7.1	0.2
• Moldova							
Males and females	100	23.6	8.3	22.9	17.5	25.8	2.0
males	100	20.4	9.1	16.8	17.7	32.1	3.9
females	100	26.8	7.4	29.0	17.3	19.5	-
• Russia							
Males and females	100	23.8	19.3 ³⁾	14.0 ⁴⁾	32.0	9.9	1.0
males	100	20.5	18.3 ³⁾	16.7 ⁴⁾	31.6	11.6	1.3
females	100	27.7	20.5 ³⁾	10.8 ⁴⁾	32.4	7.9	0.6

¹⁾ Including secondary professional education – training programs for mid-level specialists.

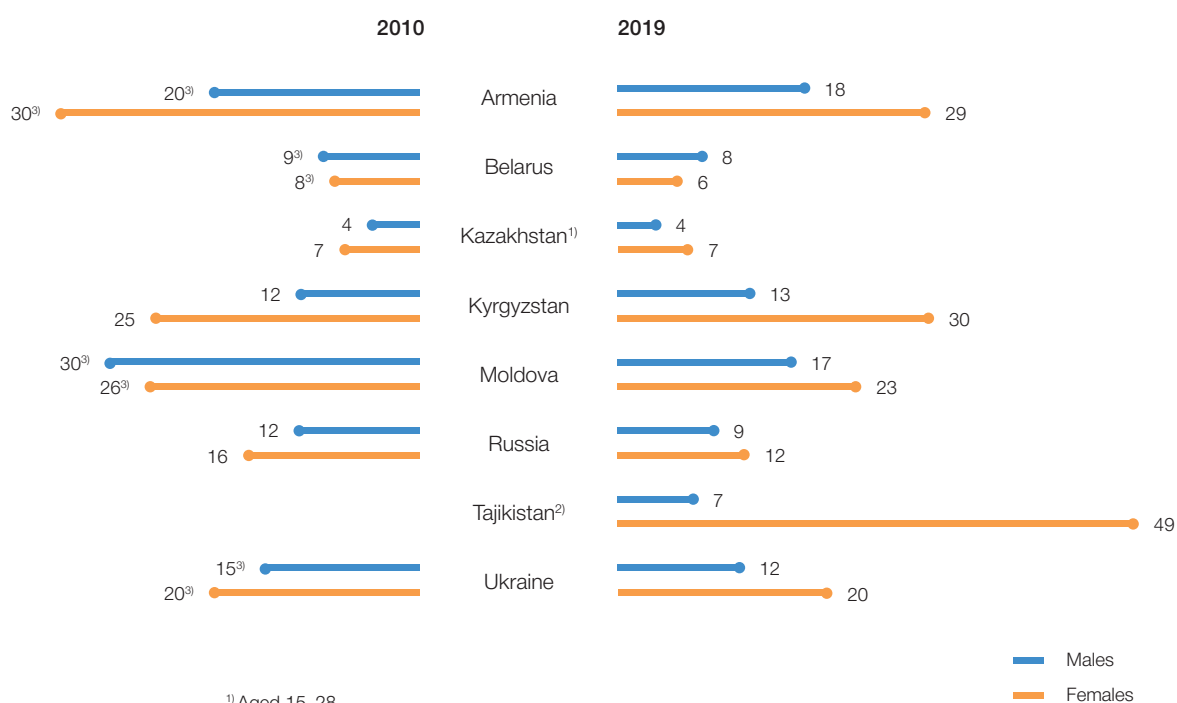
²⁾ Aged 15–28.

³⁾ Secondary professional education – training programs for mid-level specialists.

⁴⁾ Secondary professional education – training programs for skilled workers (employees).

YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15–24 NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEET)

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent of total number of population of corresponding sex and age)



GRADUATES OF EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS GRANTED UNEMPLOYED STATUS

(data of employment services; percent of total number of unemployed; end of year)

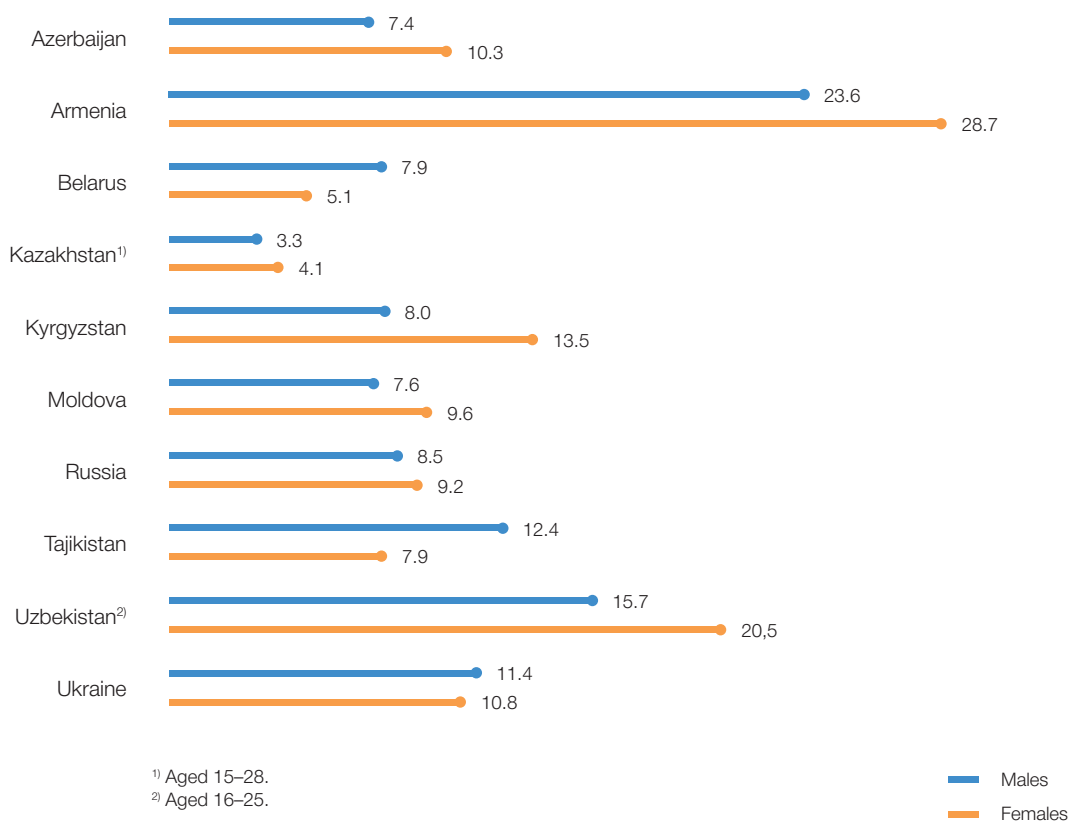
	2010	2015	2019
Azerbaijan	15.6	5.0	-
Belarus	4.8	3.3	1.9
Kazakhstan	0.9	1.7	4.8
Kyrgyzstan	26.6	34.0	15.7
Moldova ¹⁾	1.9	2.4	...
Russia ²⁾	3.1	1.9	1.7
Tajikistan	17.9	14.9	12.7

¹⁾ According to data compiled for the year.

²⁾ Excluding graduates from general education schools.

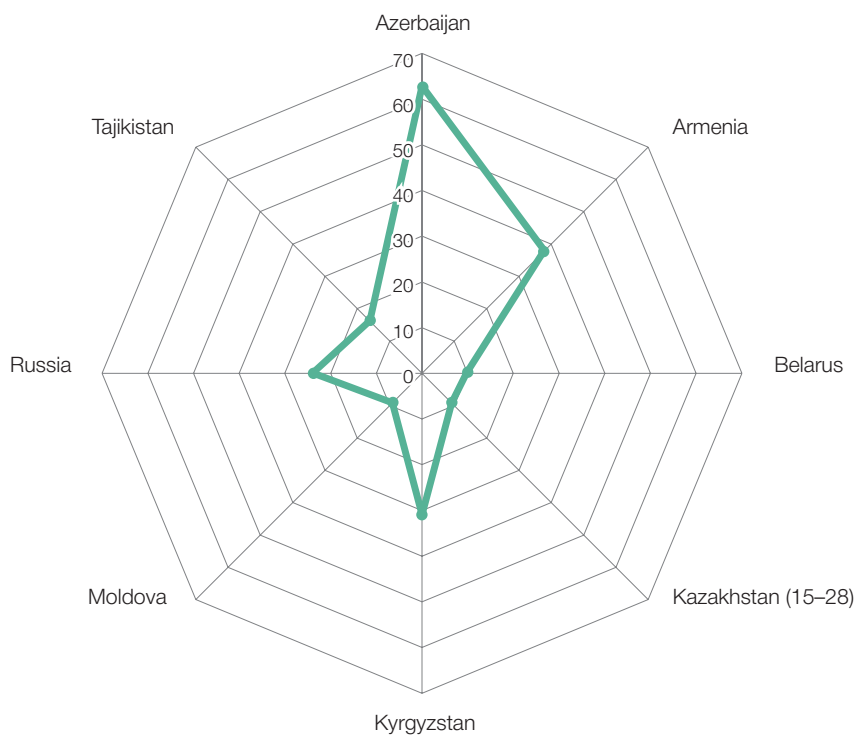
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15–29 BY SEX

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent of size of the labour force of the corresponding age and sex; 2019)



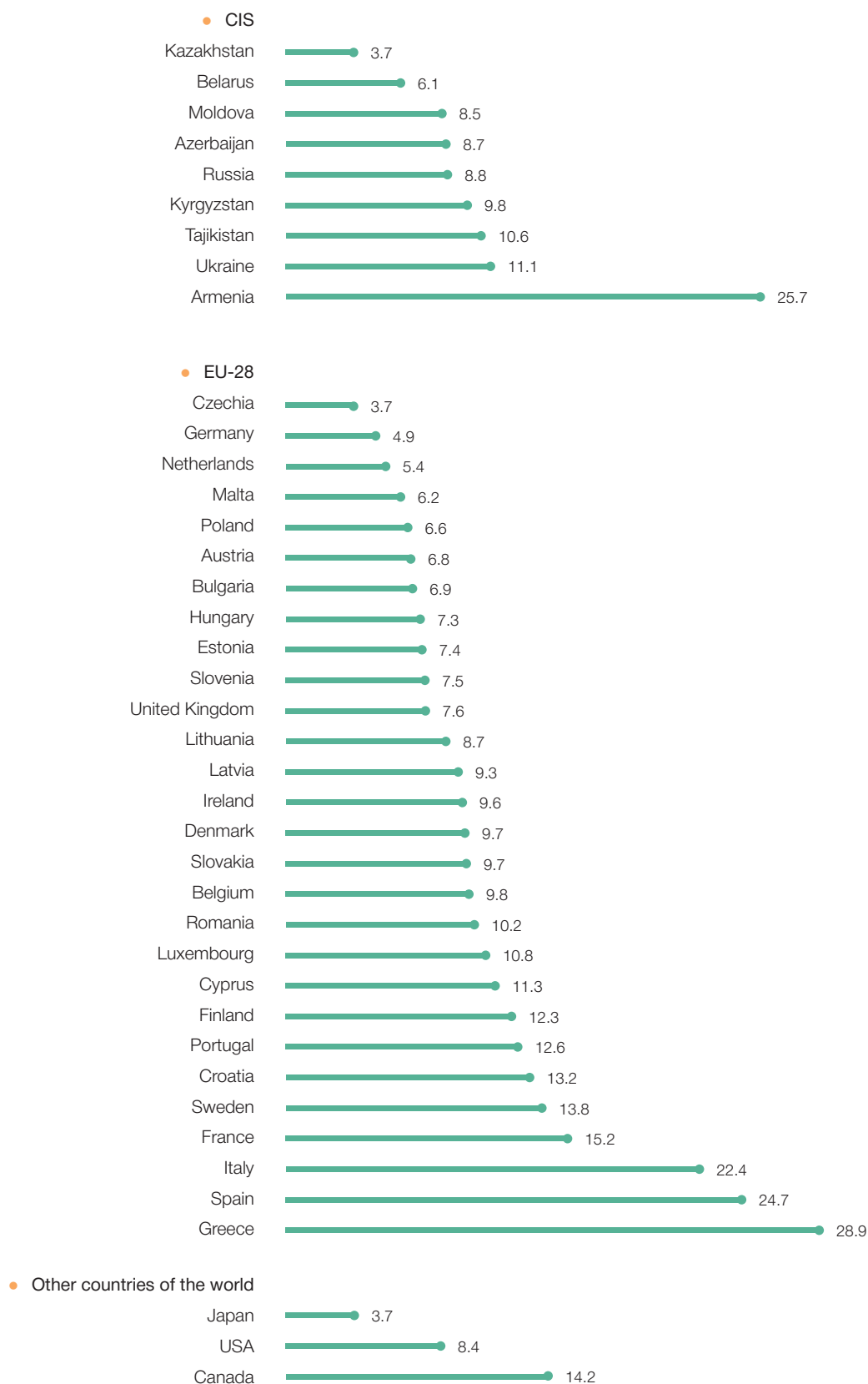
YOUTH AGED 15–29 SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR 12 MONTHS OR LONGER

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent of all unemployed of corresponding; 2019)



YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE¹⁾ IN COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent; 2019)



¹⁾ Youth aged 15–29; Kazakhstan – 15–28.

- Armenia

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYEE WAGES BY AGE GROUPS

(Drams; January 2019)

Total	Including by age groups		
	15–29	30–62	63 and above
172 833	161 418	181 635	148 281

- Russia

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYEE WAGES BY AGE GROUPS

(data of sample wage surveys; Rubles; October 2019)

Total	Including by age groups											
	Under 18	18–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 and above
44 729	23 136	28 914	38 158	46 886	50 037	49 947	48 318	45 090	41 740	39 604	37 905	38 437



LIVING CONDITIONS



YOUTH IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT



MAIN SOURCES OF MONEY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A PERSON AGED UNDER 30

(data of household sample surveys; percent of money income; 2019)

	Wages of employees	Income from self-employment and entrepreneurship ¹⁾	Income from sales of agricultural products	Social benefits
Azerbaijan	46.2	23.0	7.7	8.9
Armenia	54.6	9.2	2.0	4.8
Belarus ²⁾	71.7 ³⁾	-	0.1	13.9
Kazakhstan ⁴⁾	77.9	7.1	1.1	9.2
Kyrgyzstan	54.2	14.4	6.0	1.8
Moldova	59.6	10.3	1.9	4.1
Russia ⁵⁾	83.6	2.6	0.1	8.7
Tajikistan	23.8	26.5	5.3	7.1
Uzbekistan ⁶⁾	45.9	24.3	10.2	4.7

¹⁾ Excluding agricultural activities.

²⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

³⁾ Including income from self-employment and entrepreneurial activities.

⁴⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

⁵⁾ Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–25.

⁶⁾ Total income.

CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A PERSON AGED UNDER 30

(data of household sample surveys; percent of consumption expenditures; 2019)

	Consumption expenditures on:					
	food products and non-alcoholic beverages	alcoholic beverages, tobacco	clothing and footwear, textiles	household maintenance / housing utilities, water, electricity, gas and other types of fuel	furnishings/ household items, appliances	health
Azerbaijan	41.6	2.1	6.0	8.4	7.6	4.3
Armenia	25.8	3.1	5.8	30.3	3.7	2.9
Belarus ¹⁾	27.9	2.4	8.7	11.7	5.6	2.2
Kazakhstan ²⁾	44.7	1.7	11.4	9.6	4.5	2.8
Kyrgyzstan	44.4	0.3	12.7	10.6	1.5	2.0
Moldova	30.9	1.9	11.7	18.3	4.7	4.9
Russia ³⁾	28.8	3.1	7.6	11.2	4.4	1.8
Uzbekistan	41.3	0.6	11.8	10.9	3.7	5.4

	Consumption expenditures on:					
	transport	communication	recreation and culture	education	hotels, cafés, restaurants	other goods and services
Azerbaijan	6.3	3.7	4.3	1.0	9.2	5.5
Armenia	5.8	3.4	0.3	6.1	6.8	6.2
Belarus ¹⁾	11.1	7.3	6.0	2.0	7.3	7.8
Kazakhstan ²⁾	7.3	3.8	2.0	3.0	4.2	5.0
Kyrgyzstan	5.3	4.7	0.2	1.4	5.7	11.3
Moldova	6.3	4.5	4.0	1.6	5.6	5.6
Russia ³⁾	20.8	3.6	7.9	1.2	2.6	7.0
Uzbekistan	4.7 ⁴⁾	3.0	0.7	4.7	3.2 ⁵⁾	10.1

¹⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

²⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

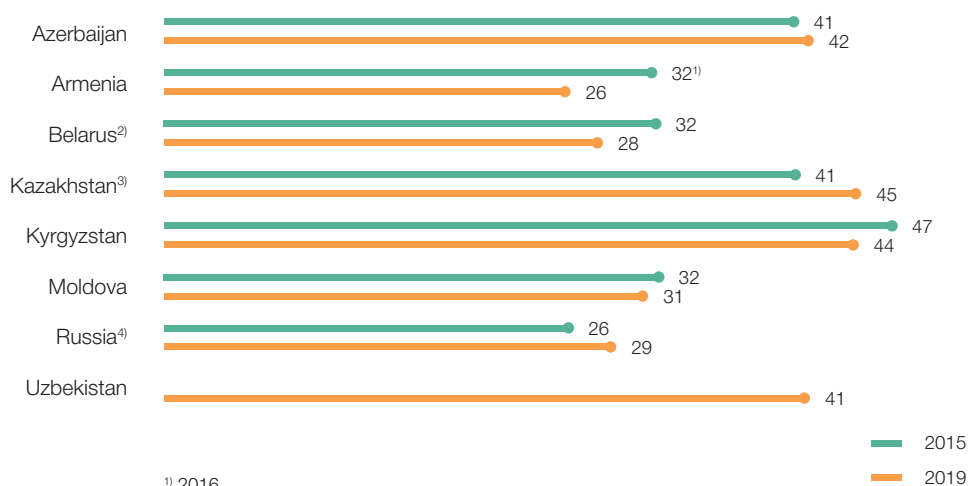
³⁾ Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–25.

⁴⁾ Transport services.

⁵⁾ Eating out.

EXPENDITURES ON FOOD PRODUCTS AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A PERSON AGED UNDER 30

(data of household sample surveys; percent of consumption expenditures)



¹⁾ 2016.

²⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

³⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

⁴⁾ Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–25.

SUBSISTENCE MINIMUM BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS OF POPULATION

(in national currency; per capita; per month)

	2010	2015	2019
Azerbaijan, Manat			
Total population	87	131	180
including:			
working-age population	96	140	191
children aged under 15	72	108	160
Belarus^{1), 2)}, thousand Belarusian rubles			
Total population	297	1 591	240
including:			
working-age population	325	1 752	266
children aged:			
under 3	262	1 011	156
3 to 6	361 ³⁾	1 416	213
6 to 18	...	1 741	260
Kazakhstan, Tenge			
Total population	13 487	19 647	29 342
including:			
men of working age	16 029	23 302	34 789
women of working age	12 722	18 500	27 617
young men aged 14 to 18	16 973	24 733	36 996
young women aged 14 to 18	13 004	18 951	28 348
children aged under 14	11 004	16 149	24 080
Kyrgyzstan, Som			
Total population	3 503	5 183	4 806
including:			
working-age population	3 905	5 800	5 369
children aged under 18	2 985	4 393	4 091
Moldova⁴⁾, Lei			
Total population	1 373	1 734	2 031
including:			
working-age population	1 453	1 842	2 194
children aged under 17	1 258	1 647 ⁵⁾	1 927 ⁵⁾

Subsistence minimum by socio-demographic groups of population

Table continued

	2010	2015	2019
● Russia, Rubles			
Total population	5 688	9 701	10 890
including:			
working-age population	6 138	10 455	11 809
children aged under 16	5 489	9 472	10 703
● Ukraine, Hryvnias			
Total population	843	1 227	1 902
including:			
working-age population	888	1 271	1 972
children aged:			
0 to 6	771	1 077	1 669
6 to 18	921	1 342	2 081

¹⁾ Prices for December.

²⁾ In 2010 and 2015 – thousand Belarusian rubles.

³⁾ Aged 3 to 16.

⁴⁾ Hereinafter, indicators for Moldova for 2015 and 2019 were calculated for the population in the place of usual residence, taking into account the 2014 population census.

⁵⁾ Under 18.

SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 15–29 LIVING BELOW THE NATIONAL POVERTY LINE*

(data of household sample surveys; percent of population of corresponding age)

	Age group	2010	2015	2018	2019
Azerbaijan	15–29	8.2	5.0	4.7	4.4
Armenia ¹⁾	15–17	41.4	36.8	27.8	34.5 ²⁾
	18–19	35.3	34.3	26.0	26.9 ²⁾
	20–24	34.9	30.5	24.4	24.3 ²⁾
	25–29	36.5	26.6	22.1	29.8 ²⁾
Belarus	15–29	5.8	5.9	6.7	5.2
Kazakhstan ¹⁾	15–28	5.1 ³⁾	2.4	4.0 ²⁾	4.4
Kyrgyzstan ¹⁾	15–29	31.1	28.5	20.1	16.3
Moldova ¹⁾	15–29	20.6	24.9 ²⁾	23.2	23.7 ⁴⁾
Russia	15–29	...	16.1	13.2	13.5

* It is calculated on the basis of data on the distribution of the population by average per capita money income (Russia), disposable resources (Belarus), income used for consumption (Kazakhstan), expenditures used for consumption (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova).

The poor are identified as those with income (or expenditures) below a given national lines. In some countries it is the subsistence minimum, in others it is the poverty line, which is the value of the consumer basket.

The use of different methodological approaches for calculating the indicator at the national level makes it impossible to make comparisons between countries.

¹⁾ The indicators are calculated using national equivalence scales to estimate the effect of living together in the household.

²⁾ The data are not comparable with previous years as the methodology for calculating the indicator has been changed (in Armenia – in 2019, in Kazakhstan – in 2018, in Moldova – in 2014).

³⁾ 2011.

⁴⁾ From 2019 onwards, the data are not comparable with the previous period, as the methodology for calculating the indicator has been changed.

SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 15–28 WITH INCOMES USED FOR CONSUMPTION BELOW THE SUBSISTENCE MINIMUM

(data of household sample surveys; percent of population of corresponding age)

	2011		2015		2019 ¹⁾	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
● Kazakhstan						
Population aged, years:						
14–19	6.1	6.4	3.3	3.4	5.3	6.3
20–24	3.8	4.4	1.7	2.0	3.5	4.2
25–28	3.9	5.1	1.2	2.5	3.7	3.5

¹⁾ Data are not compatible with previous years, as the methodology for calculating the indicator has been changed.

• **Armenia**

(data of Integrated Living Conditions Survey, 2019)

Amount of money that households headed by a person aged under 30 need to live very well, well or satisfactorily, average per household member per month (Drams)			For reference: average monthly wage, Drams
very well	well	satisfactorily	
742 166	226 309	67 410	182 673

• **Belarus**

(data of Sample Household Living Standards Survey, 2019)

Amount of money that households headed by a person aged under 30 ¹⁾ , need to meet the minimum needs of all household members, per household member per month (Belarusian rubles)	For reference: average monthly wage, Belarusian rubles
606	1 092.9

¹⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

• **Moldova**

(data of Household Budget Survey, 2019)

Amount of money that households headed by a person aged under 30 need to meet the minimum and normal needs of all household members, average per household member per month (Lei)		For reference: average monthly wage, (Lei)
minimum monthly household needs, i.e. «make ends meet»	normal (necessary) monthly household needs	
2 759.1	5 372.8	7 233.7

HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING MATERIAL DEPRIVATIONS

(data of household sample surveys; percent of the total number of households of the corresponding type; 2019)

	All households	Households headed by a person aged under 30
Armenia		
Households that cannot afford to:		
pay their rent or utility bills	89	92
keep their home adequately warm	51	46
face unexpected expenses	70	71
eat meat, fish every other day	54	44
have one week holiday away from home	77	55
buy a car	48	49
buy a washing machine	0.2	0.9
buy a television set	0.3	0
buy a telephone	3	0
Belarus¹⁾		
Lack money to:		
buy meat, fish products at least once a week	0.2	0.0
replace worn-out outerwear during the cold season for adult members of the household at least once every 5 years	4.7	1.0
replace worn-out footwear for adult members of the household at least once every 3 years	3.1	1.0
buy a washing machine	1.8	3.3
replace worn-out furniture	39.3	31.8
buy medicines and medical devices prescribed by a doctor	2.3	2.9
have an internet connection	2.7	0.4
timely pay utility bills	2.0	4.5
buy fuel (in the absence of central heating)	1.0	3.0
face unexpected expenses in the amount of 100 Belarusian rubles	27.2	22.0
replace worn-out clothes and shoes for children as they grow ²⁾	0.9	2.1
regularly buy fruit for children ²⁾	5.5	3.9
pay for the child's attendance at cultural events organized by the school (kindergarten) ²⁾	2.0	3.4
buy items for children to organize their leisure time outside the home ²⁾	7.6	5.6
Moldova		
Households that cannot financially afford to:		
face unexpected expenses in the amount of 5000 Lei	79.3	68.8
include meat or fish in their diet every second day (optional)	10.6	8.4
buy new clothes and shoes as needed	22.8	8.7
keep the home adequately warm	32.3	21.2
replace worn-out furniture	91.4	89.9
buy medicines prescribed by a doctor	6.4	1.7
have one week holiday away from home	79.8	69.8
host friends or relatives at least once a month	60.2	55.0
Households in debt during the last 12 months due to financial difficulties:		
in paying utility bills	12.8	16.4
in repaying a bank loan	9.8	5.5

Households reporting material deprivations

Table continued

	All households	Households headed by a person aged under 30
Kazakhstan		
Total respondents ^{3), 4)}		
Households that cannot financially afford to:		
replace worn-out furniture as needed	39.5	40.1
have a hot meal with fish, or meat or chicken, or vegetarian equivalent (beans, lentils, peas) every second day	8.5	7.0
get together with friends/family (relatives) for a meal or a drink at least once a month	8.5	8.0
have two pairs of properly fitting winter and summer shoes	19.5	15.3
replace worn-out shoes and clothes with new ones	5.1	4.7
spend a certain amount of money without discussion and approval from members of the household	40.9	39.7
have regular leisure activities such as going to cinemas, concerts, sporting events and others	30.9	26.5
cover unforeseen expenses if they arise without borrowing money or other financial assistance	44.3	41.8
one week annual holiday away from home (money-spending activity)	40.8	39.2
organize ritual ceremonies without burdensome debts	42.8	41.2

¹⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

²⁾ Households with children aged under 18.

³⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

⁴⁾ The sum of columns may not equal 100, since there may be several marked options for this question.

Belarus

RANKING OF LIFE PRIORITIES OF THE POPULATION AGED 16–29

(data of Sample Household Living Standards Survey; average score on a ten-point scale; 2020)

Life priorities	Total population	including	
		males	females
being healthy	8.2	8.0	8.5
having mutual understanding in a family	7.5	7.2	7.8
having material wealth	6.4	6.6	6.2
love	6.3	6.0	6.7
living a conflict free life	5.0	5.0	5.0
having faithful friends	5.0	5.4	4.6
good education	5.0	5.1	4.8
being successful at work (studies)	4.9	5.2	4.6
physical attractiveness, the ability to dress well	3.4	3.2	3.5
ability to travel	3.2	3.3	3.2

• Belarus

DECISION MAKING IN HOUSEHOLD¹⁾

(data of Sample Household Living Standards Survey; percent of total number of married women aged 18–29; 2019)

	Own decision	Joint decision	Partner's decision	Other
Making decisions on				
managing household finances	22.1	74.6	2.8	0.5
making large purchases	10.4	87.4	1.7	0.5
making everyday purchases	73.5	24.4	1.3	0.8
labor force participation	65.5	31.5	0.6	2.4
education	60.5	38.4	0.7	0.4
parenting	9.7	89.7	0.4	0.2
education of children	9.8	89.7	0.3	0.2
participation in social activities	53.6	45.6	0.8	0.0

¹⁾ Women's subjective opinion.

SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT BY HOUSEHOLDS OF THEIR FINANCIAL SITUATION

(data of Sample Household Living Standards Survey; percent; 2019)

	Total	including those that assessed the level of financial situation as		
		high or slightly above average	average	low or slightly below average
All households	100	5,3	73,9	20,8
Households with members aged under 30	100	7,5	76,5	16,0
		including those that assessed their financial situation compared to the previous year		
		improved	did not change	worsened
All households	100	15,9	67,2	16,9
Households with members aged under 30	100	31,2	55,8	13,0

• Kazakhstan

VIEWS OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT THEIR OWN LIFE SATISFACTION

(data of one-time sample survey «Quality of life of the population»; percent; 2019)

	Total	by age groups	
		14–17	18–28
Total respondents	100	100	100
including by satisfaction with their lives			
satisfied	66.2	68.2	65.9
partially satisfied	33.3	31.1	33.8
not satisfied	0.3	0.4	0.2
found it difficult to answer	0.2	0.3	0.1
including by satisfaction with living conditions			
satisfied	58.1	62.0	57.0
partially satisfied	41.0	36.5	42.2
not satisfied	0.8	1.1	0.8
found it difficult to answer	0.1	0.4	...

• **Moldova**

SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT BY HOUSEHOLDS OF THEIR FINANCIAL SITUATION

(data of Sample Household Budget Survey; percent; 2019)

	Total	Respondents assess the standard of living of their household as		
		very good or good	satisfactorily	bad or very bad
All households	100	19.3	73.8	6.9
Households headed by a person aged under 30	100	28.0	69.4	2.6
	Total	Respondents assess the standard of living of their household compared to previous years		
		improved	did not change	worsened
All households	100	5.5	86.4	8.1
Households headed by a person aged under 30	100	14.3	80.4	5.2

• **Belarus**

POPULATION ENGAGED IN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

(data of Sample Household Living Standards Survey; percent of total population of the corresponding group; beginning of year)

	2010	2015	2020
Population aged 16–29	39.8	44.5	46.9
of them:			
men	41.7	46.9	50.7
including aged, years:			
16–19	75.4	74.7	72.3
20–29	30.7	38.3	40.7
women	37.9	42.3	43.0
including aged, years:			
16–19	71.8	58.2	79.1
20–29	26.7	38.8	30.4

HAPPINESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION

(data of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey on the Situation of Children and Women; percent of total population of the corresponding group; 2019)

	Total	including by age groups, years		
		15–19	20–24	25–29
Population aged 15–29 who are absolutely or relatively happy:				
men	91.9	91.8	92.2	91.7
women	94.9	95.6	94.1	95.0
Average life satisfaction score (on a 10-point scale):				
men	7.0	7.5	6.8	6.9
women	7.4	7.7	7.3	7.3

REASONS FOR SMOKING AMONG THE POPULATION AGED 16–29

(data of Sample Household Living Standards Survey;
percent of total population of the corresponding group; 2020)

	Total	including	
		males	females
Share of smokers aged 16–29	21.2	27.4	14.7
of them indicated the main reasons for smoking:			
habit	49.2	48.5	50.8
not enough willpower to quit	22.6	22.2	23.4
it's comforting and enjoyable	16.7	15.5	19.0
because everyone else smokes	6.9	9.7	1.5
it makes leisure time better and helps pass the time	2.6	3.1	1.5
can't live without	2.0	1.0	3.8

REASONS TO QUIT SMOKING AMONG THE POPULATION AGED 16–29

(data of Sample Household Living Standards Survey;
percent of total population of the corresponding group; 2020)

	Total	including	
		males	females
Share of population aged 16–29 who quit smoking	15.7	19.1	12.7
of them indicated the main reasons for quitting:			
want to lead a healthier lifestyle	58.0	59.8	55.6
own health status	23.9	18.5	31.3
influence of others	7.2	9.5	4.1
high cost of tobacco products	6.4	8.1	4.0
health status of people around	3.3	2.1	5.0
other	1.2	2.0	0.0

DAY-TO-DAY LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF THE POPULATION AGED 16–29

(data of Sample Household Living Standards Survey;
percent of total population of the corresponding group; 2020)

	Total	including	
		males	females
Leisure activities in everyday life			
socialising with friends and family	62.8	61.9	63.8
spending time at the computer, on the Internet	59.6	65.2	53.7
watching TV, video, listening to music	44.7	42.6	47.0
walks in the open air	44.0	36.0	52.3
sleeping	38.0	35.8	40.4
physical activities, sports	18.0	22.4	13.4
attending entertainment events, going to theaters, cinemas	14.4	12.8	16.0
reading books, magazines, newspapers	13.3	11.0	15.6
physical labor, working on the dacha, on smallholding	11.7	15.4	8.0
hobbies	11.3	9.4	13.3

• **Kazakhstan**

SATISFACTION OF RESPONDENTS WITH THE AVAILABILITY OF FREE TIME

(data of one-time sample survey «Quality of life of the population»; percent; 2019)

	Total	Including satisfaction with the availability of free time			
		satisfied	partially satisfied	not satisfied	found it difficult to answer
Total respondents	100	44.2	51.4	3.2	1.2
including men aged:					
14–17	100	48.6	42.8	6.2	2.4
18–28	100	46.4	50.1	2.6	0.9
including women aged:					
14–17	100	43.7	54.0	2.0	0.3
18–28	100	41.5	53.9	3.3	1.3

• **Russia**

YOUTH AGED 16–29 ATTENDING VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2018)

	Total population	of them				
		males	females	urban residents	rural residents	persons with disabilities
Persons aged 16–29	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of them						
visited in the last 12 months						
cinema	74.4	74.4	74.5	79.7	56.6	28.7
theatre	18.1	11.3	25.3	20.6	10.0	6.0
concert	32.8	28.6	37.3	33.7	30.0	13.5
art exhibition, museum	16.8	11.9	22.0	18.8	10.2	8.0
restaurant, cafe, bar	70.9	71.1	70.8	74.5	58.9	24.1
religious institution (or meeting of believers)	14.3	11.2	17.6	14.5	13.8	17.1
any sporting event (as a spectator)	35.6	46.4	24.3	35.8	34.6	16.4
at least one cultural and entertainment event	83.0	83.9	81.9	86.6	70.8	42.3

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN EXCURSIONS OR TOURIST TRIPS

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population in 2018; percent)

	Total population	Males	Females
Persons aged 16–29	100.0	100.0	100.0
of them			
made a tourist or sightseeing trip in the last 12 months	59.1	57.4	60.9
Persons aged 16–29 who did not make a tourist or sightseeing trip in the last 12 months	100.0	100.0	100.0
including due to			
health reasons	2.5	2.9	1.9
family reasons	29.3	24.9	34.4
cannot afford it due to lack of funds	47.9	47.0	48.8
lack of interest in such trips	10.9	14.7	6.6
other reason	9.4	10.5	8.3

LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF YOUTH

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2018)

	Total population	Males	Females	Urban residents	Rural residents	Persons with disabilities
Youth aged 15–23 (except for students in training programs for highly qualified personnel) – total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of them by main activity in their free time						
socializing with friends	82.6	85.3	79.4	83.0	81.3	41.1
reading books	14.0	9.3	19.5	13.8	14.7	27.5
visiting libraries	3.2	1.6	5.0	2.9	3.9	1.5
computer lessons	73.7	77.3	69.4	75.4	68.5	62.4
watching television	24.5	25.6	23.2	23.2	28.4	48.7
pursuing their hobby (hobby)	9.6	8.6	10.9	9.9	9.0	6.8
visiting discos, clubs	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.7	5.3	0.8
going to cinemas	9.8	8.7	11.1	11.6	4.6	5.0
doing sports	25.0	35.3	13.1	25.9	22.3	6.6
household chores	29.7	19.2	41.7	26.8	38.3	23.6
part-time job	4.9	5.7	3.9	5.6	2.9	1.5
other activity	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	17.1

ABILITY OF YOUTH TO PURSUE AN ACTIVE LIFESTYLE

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2018)

	Total population	Males	Females
Persons aged 16–29	100.0	100.0	100.0
including those who assessed their ability to pursue an active lifestyle			
are able to pursue an active lifestyle	90.3	91.4	89.2
are unable to pursue active lifestyle, health does not allow it, etc.	2.2	2.3	2.2
have no interest in or desire to pursue an active lifestyle	7.3	6.2	8.5
undefined	0.1	0.1	0.2
Persons aged 16–29 who are able to pursue an active lifestyle	100.0	100.0	100.0
including			
were engaged in any kind of outdoor activities	52.2	61.8	42.0
of them			
attended organized classes in the sports section (sports school)	10.0	13.5	6.3
attended subscription classes in swimming, fitness, etc.	19.0	12.5	25.9
engaged in strength training, sports dancing, hockey, football, and other outdoor activities	25.0	38.1	11.0
were not engaged in any kind of outdoor activities	47.8	38.2	58.0

• **Uzbekistan**

SHARE OF PERSONS (HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) ENGAGED IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

(data of Sample Survey Of Households; percent; of total number of examined persons of corresponding age group)

	2019
Those engaged in physical activities and sports – total	63.0
Including aged, years:	
16–18	95.1
19–25	77.2
26–29	73.6
Men engaged in physical activities and sports – total	68.9
Including aged, years:	
16–18	96.9
19–25	83.4
26–29	82.5
Women engaged in physical activities and sports – total	56.9
Including aged, years:	
16–18	93.2
19–25	70.6
26–29	64.3

MEMBERSHIP IN ANY ORGANIZATIONS (MOVEMENTS)

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2018)

	Total population	Males	Females	Urban residents	Rural residents
Persons aged 16–29 – total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of them					
are members of any public, voluntary or charitable organizations (movements)	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.1
Persons aged 16–29 who are members of any public, voluntary or charitable organizations (movements) – total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of them take part in the following activities					
trade unions	62.8	64.4	61.2	59.8	74.5
political parties, youth associations, women's unions, disabled people's societies, etc.	11.5	9.1	14.0	11.5	11.6
creative unions, voluntary societies, associations of professional workers, etc.	5.5	5.0	6.0	5.2	6.8
religious organizations	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.1	4.5
public committees (councils) under government (local government) bodies, etc.	1.8	2.4	1.1	1.3	3.7
public amateur political, social, environmental movements	6.5	4.3	8.6	6.9	4.7
public initiative movements, groups for the formation of a comfortable urban environment	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.3	0.9
informal associations (for amateur hobbies, interests, etc.)	14.8	15.1	14.6	17.2	5.7
Persons aged 16–29 who are members of any public, voluntary or charitable organizations (movements) – total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of them take part in the activities of these organizations					
regularly	42.4	40.0	44.8	43.3	38.6
at least once a week	13.7	12.9	14.5	14.7	9.7
one or more times per month	28.7	27.1	30.3	28.6	28.9
not regularly, from time to time	56.6	58.7	54.5	55.8	59.8
undefined	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.5

SHARE OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET USERS

(data of sample surveys; percent of total population of the corresponding age; 2019)

	Computer	Share of population using		
		every day	Internet at least once a week	less than once a week
• Azerbaijan				
Population aged 15–29	82.6	84.6	13.8	1.6
15–19	74.4	81.7	16.2	2.1
20–24	82.1	84.4	13.8	1.8
25–29	88.7	86.7	12.1	1.2
• Armenia				
Population aged 15–29	74.0	95.0	4.6	0.3
15–19	75.0	93.5	6.1	0.5
20–24	77.0	96.5	3.3	0.2
25–29	72.0	95.0	4.8	0.4
• Belarus				
Population aged 15–29	94.6	95.9	2.1	1.1
15–19	96.7	98.0	1.3	0.4
20–24	92.0	95.6	1.2	1.6
25–29	94.6	94.3	3.4	1.3
• Kazakhstan				
Population aged 15–29	92.7	87.2	6.6	1.2
15–19	92.0	82.2	8.9	1.5
20–24	92.3	88.0	5.6	1.1
25–29	93.5	90.5	5.6	0.9
• Kyrgyzstan				
Population aged 15–29	15.0	52.0	43.5	4.5
15–19	14.6	42.4	51.1	6.4
20–24	15.7	59.4	38.0	2.6
25–29	14.9	56.6	39.4	4.0
• Russia				
Population aged 15–29	88.7	94.6	2.5	0.2
15–19	93.4	96.2	1.6	0.1
20–24	87.8	94.4	2.3	0.3
25–29	86.5	93.8	3.1	0.2

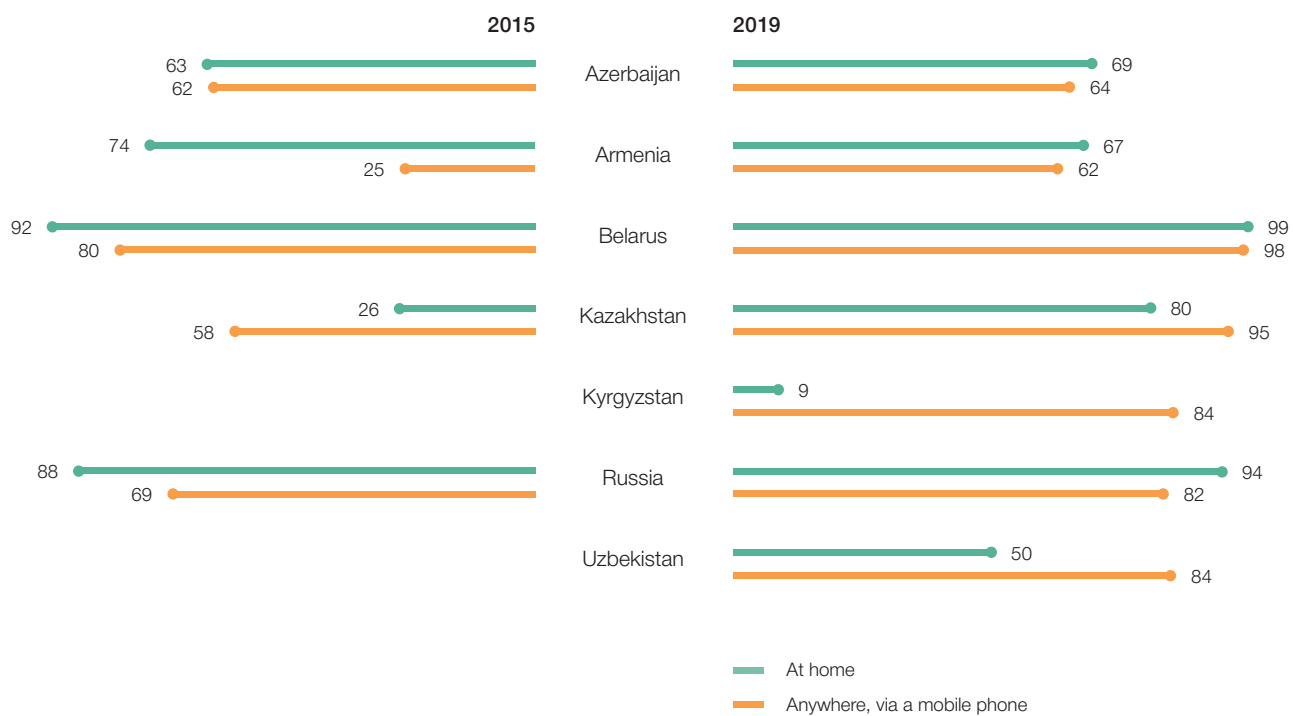
POPULATION AGED 15–29 WITH ACCESS TO INTERNET SERVICES

(data of sample surveys, percent of total population of the corresponding age; 2019)

	Internet users – total	Including by place of access:						
		home	place of work	place of education	relatives, friends, acquaintances	computer clubs, internet cafe	from anywhere	
							via cell phone	via other mobile device
• Azerbaijan								
Population aged 15–29	94.7	68.7	27.5	9.6	4.6	9.5	64.3	57.8
15–19	88.1	71.2	10.6	17.8	2.5	16.2	65.6	59.0
20–24	96.5	69.5	23.9	11.2	3.4	11.7	62.3	56.1
25–29	97.8	75.7	44.8	4.5	7.6	4.9	73.7	66.3
• Armenia								
Population aged 15–29	83.1	66.9	7.7	8.1	3.8	1.0	62.0	0.1
15–19	81.0	66.1	0.4	17.1	5.2	1.0	59.0	0.2
20–24	84.8	69.2	10.0	9.4	3.4	1.3	66.1	0.1
25–29	83.3	65.6	10.8	0.7	3.2	0.7	60.6	0
• Belarus								
Population aged 15–29	99.1	98.6	22.7	20.8	63.1	45.9	97.6	...
15–19	99.7	99.2	2.5	36.6	65.5	43.2	97.7	...
20–24	98.4	98.3	27.3	23.0	59.9	50.2	96.8	...
25–29	99.0	98.3	37.9	4.5	63.4	45.0	98.2	...
• Kazakhstan								
Population aged 15–29	95.0	79.9	27.2	16.8	22.3	5.3	94.6	18.5
15–19	92.5	76.0	0.8	38.5	21.8	5.1	92.2	17.6
20–24	94.7	79.3	28.5	16.2	21.8	6.1	94.3	18.8
25–29	97.0	83.4	46.4	0.6	23.2	4.8	96.7	19.0
• Kyrgyzstan								
Population aged 15–29	85.0	8.5	4.1	5.0	0.6	0.3	84.2	
15–19	81.6	7.9	0.4	9.1	0.7	0.3	80.7	
20–24	87.2	9.7	4.5	4.9	0.3	0.7	86.9	
25–29	87.3	8.1	8.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	86.1	
• Russia								
Population aged 15–29	97.3	93.6	36.3	32.6	46.5	2.2	82.0	22.5
15–19	98.0	93.5	5.1	77.0	52.7	3.1	84.8	23.9
20–24	97.1	92.7	32.8	37.1	47.6	2.4	82.3	22.9
25–29	97.1	94.2	57.8	2.4	42.0	1.5	80.1	21.3
• Uzbekistan								
Population aged 15–29	87.5	49.5	5.2	18.0	0.2	4.3	83.5	...

INTERNET USERS AGED 15–29 BY PLACE OF ACCESS TO THE INTERNET

(percent of total population of the corresponding age group)



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15–29 BY PURPOSE OF USING INTERNET*

• Azerbaijan

Data of sample survey; percent; 2019

	Total population aged 15–29	Including by age groups, years		
		15–19	20–24	25–29
Internet users – total	94.7	88.1	96.5	97.8
including by main purpose of using Internet:				
finding information	93.9	89.6	94.2	96.7
participation in social networks	89.6	85.8	89.5	92.3
education	43.9	78.9	47.6	16.3
downloading, viewing pictures, watching movies, downloading, listening to music	88.7	92.8	87.4	86.8
playing computer games	51.3	56.3	52.1	47.2
sending/receiving e-mails	79.7	77.8	79.3	81.3
telephoning or making video calls (using, for example, Skype or other apps)	67.8	65.3	67.8	69.6
selling/buying goods or services	31.6	30.1	31.9	32.3
Internet banking	21.2	16.7	19.5	25.8
interacting with public authorities	21.5	8.9	19.7	31.8
other purposes	7.4	4.6	7.5	9.3

• Belarus

Data of Sample Household Living Standards Survey; percent; 2019

	Internet users aged 15–29	Including by age groups, years		
		15–19	20–24	25–29
To find information	98.5	99.0	97.8	98.5
Participating in social networks	97.5	97.1	97.8	97.7
Education	53.4	96.7	52.0	14.4
Watching and downloading movies, listening and downloading music, downloading software	96.2	97.2	93.3	97.4
Playing computer games, downloading games	69.9	80.4	71.5	58.9
Sending, receiving e-mails, negotiations, talks	82.1	81.5	82.6	82.3
Purchasing, ordering goods, services	59.6	40.8	66.4	71.9
Reading, downloading newspapers, magazines, literature	71.0	76.9	66.0	69.3
Internet banking	54.0	22.4	61.7	77.4
Interacting with public authorities	27.5	11.5	28.7	41.3

* One user can provide multiple uses.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15–29 BY PURPOSE OF USING INTERNET*

• Kazakhstan

Data of sample survey; percent; 2019

	Total population aged 15–29	Distribution of users by age groups, years		
		15–19	20–24	25–29
Internet users – total	95.0	92.5	94.7	97.0
distribution by the main purpose of using Internet:				
finding information on goods and services	37.4	29.9	37.8	42.7
social networking (Odnoklassniki, Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	74.2	68.7	75.6	77.4
activities in the field of education and training	18.1	19.4	18.2	16.9
downloading movies, pictures, music, watching videos, listening to music, playing or downloading games	62.9	60.3	62.7	65.0
sending/receiving e-mails	37.4	30.1	39.6	41.1
telephoning via the Internet/VoIP	23.1	19.4	24.3	24.9
purchasing or ordering goods, services	21.2	13.2	21.6	27.0
selling goods or services	13.7	8.6	13.8	17.5
Internet banking	18.4	7.4	20.0	25.6
users of e-government services	26.1	12.7	27.6	35.3
posting information or instant messaging (chat)	75.6	71.1	76.4	78.5
access to chats, blogs, news and online discussions	28.7	25.4	29.8	30.2
other purposes	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7

• Russia

Data of Sample Survey of the Population on the Usage of ICT; percent; 2019

	Total population aged 15–29	including by age groups, years		
		15–19	20–24	25–29
Internet users – total	100	100	100	100
including by main purpose of using Internet:				
finding information	68.5	59.6	70.2	72.8
participation in social networks	84.1	84.9	84.4	83.4
education	49.2	59.2	50.0	42.5
downloading, viewing pictures, watching movies, downloading, listening to music	61.9	63.1	62.5	60.8
playing computer games	44.2	53.1	44.0	38.8
sending/receiving e-mails	47.8	44.7	49.5	48.5
telephoning or making video calls (using, for example, Skype or other apps)	75.9	75.7	76.3	75.7
selling/buying goods or services	39.9	26.9	42.1	46.4
Internet banking	47.1	22.6	51.2	59.5
interacting with public authorities	62.7	50.1	63.7	69.7
other purposes	79.8	81.0	79.9	79.0

* One user can provide multiple uses.

POPULATION AGED 15–24 WHO HAS INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SKILLS

(data of sample surveys; percent; 2019)

	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan ¹⁾	Russia	Uzbekistan
Copied or moved a file or folder	76.7	79.9	32.7	23.8	62.6	59.5
Used copy/cut and paste to duplicate or move information	74.7	77.5	18.6	23.4	44.7	36.3
Used basic formulae to combine figures in spreadsheet	39.6	46.8	54.0	13.6	44.0 ²⁾	18.6
Connected and installed new devices (e.g. modem, printer, camera, etc.)	23.4	44.5	18.7	7.3	27.5	8.6
Searched for, downloaded, installed and configured software	17.5	51.8	23.0	7.5	11.5	7.1
Sent an email with attached files	73.6	66.4	62.8	21.2	56.8	21.1
Created electronic presentations using specialised software	13.1	39.2	27.3	13.2	31.1	10.7
Transferred files between computer and other devices	11.2	79.0	26.3	12.1	52.0	7.4
Wrote computer program using specialized programming language	1.1	5.8	7.6	3.2	2.5	0.3

¹⁾ MICS-2018, women, 2018.

²⁾ Working with spreadsheets (for example, using functions such as filtering, sorting, formulas, creating charts, etc.).

POPULATION WHO HAS ICT SKILLS

(data of sample surveys; percent of total population of the corresponding group)

	Total		Males		Females	
	2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019
• Azerbaijan						
Population aged 15–29	79.1	80.8	80.1	82.8	78.0	78.7
15–19	73.4	76.3	74.1	78.2	72.6	74.1
20–24	80.8	81.1	81.1	83.8	80.5	78.1
25–29	81.6	83.8	83.8	85.3	79.4	82.2
• Belarus						
Population aged 15–29	...	86.6	...	86.3	...	87.0
15–19	...	91.0	...	92.0	...	89.8
20–24	...	85.1	...	81.4	...	88.5
25–29	...	83.7	...	83.8	...	83.7
• Kazakhstan						
Population aged 15–29	...	96.6	...	96.9	...	96.3
15–19	...	95.3	...	95.8	...	94.7
20–24	...	96.0	...	96.4	...	95.7
25–29	...	98.1	...	98.1	...	98.0
• Russia						
Population aged 15–29	92.8	91.2	92.0	90.3	93.6	92.1
15–19	95.6	94.9	95.5	94.7	95.7	95.1
20–24	93.0	91.1	91.9	89.5	94.2	92.7
25–29	91.1	89.0	90.2	88.2	92.0	90.0
• Uzbekistan						
Population aged 15–24	-	74.5	-	79.3	-	70.0

POPULATION HAVING A MOBILE PHONE

(data of sample surveys; percent of total population of the corresponding group; 2019)

	Total	Males	Females
• Azerbaijan			
Population aged 15–29	93.8	95.2	92.2
15–19	91.3	93.8	88.4
20–24	93.7	94.5	92.8
25–29	95.6	96.8	94.3
• Armenia			
Population aged 15–29	92.0	88.9	95.2
15–19	88.1	84.6	91.6
20–24	93.0	90.4	95.6
25–29	93.9	90.6	97.2
• Belarus			
Population aged 15–29	99.0	98.9	99.1
15–19	99.6	99.7	99.4
20–24	98.2	97.6	98.7
25–29	99.1	99.1	99.1
• Kazakhstan			
Population aged 15–29	94.7	95.2	94.3
15–19	90.7	91.6	89.7
20–24	95.4	95.8	94.9
25–29	97.3	97.4	97.2
• Kyrgyzstan			
Population aged 15–29	89.6	91.3	88.0
15–19	83.6	85.6	81.6
20–24	92.3	92.8	91.9
25–29	94.5	96.9	92.3
• Russia			
Population aged 15–29	99.3	99.1	99.4
15–19	99.0	99.1	98.9
20–24	99.3	98.9	99.6
25–29	99.5	99.3	99.6
• Uzbekistan			
Population aged 15–24	67.0	76.9	57.8

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A PERSON AGED UNDER 30 BY OWNERSHIP AND DWELLING TYPE

(data of household sample surveys; percent; 2019)

	Distribution of households by ownership type				Distribution of households by dwelling type			
	state or municipal	private or cooperatively owned	including ownership of interviewed households	other	separate apartment	communal/shared apartment	hostel	separate house, part of the house
Azerbaijan	5.5	-	88.8	5.7	52.6	44.2	2.0	1.2
Armenia	0	34.0	34.0	54.7	74.0	-	4.0	21.4
Belarus ^{1), 2)}	...	...	...	...	71.0	-	16.6	...
Kazakhstan ³⁾	0.8	98.4	86.5	0.8	62.6	1.1 ⁴⁾	...	36.3
Kyrgyzstan	-	100.0	74.7	25.3	28.5	1.0	0.7	69.8
Moldova ⁵⁾	0.3	-	69.1	30.6	61.1	4.6	-	34.3
Russia ⁶⁾	1.3	71.0	...	27.7	83.1	0.6	0.5	15.8
Uzbekistan	0.4	77.2	0.0	22.4	58.0	0.0	0.0	42.0
Ukraine ⁷⁾	1.9	81.2	-	16.9 ⁸⁾	57.4	0.7	14.7	27.2

¹⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

²⁾ As of beginning of 2019.

³⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

⁴⁾ Room in the apartment.

⁵⁾ In Moldova, when distributing households by type of ownership, this category accounted for as «rented from citizens» (30.6%).

⁶⁾ Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–25.

⁷⁾ 2012.

⁸⁾ When distributing households by type of ownership, this category accounted for as «rented from private persons» (16.9%).

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A PERSON AGED UNDER 30 BY DWELLING SIZE

(data of household sample surveys; 2019)

	Average size of the total dwelling area, per resident, m ²	Distribution of households by average size of the total (usable) dwelling area per resident, percent								
		less than 9 m ²	9.1–11.0 m ²	11.1–13.0 m ²	13.1–15.0 m ²	15.1–20.0 m ²	20.1–25.0 m ²	25.1–30.0 m ²	30.1–40.0 m ²	from 40,1 m ² and more
Azerbaijan	22.1		9.9 ¹⁾			42.3 ²⁾		26.5 ³⁾		21.3 ⁴⁾
Armenia	...	-	-	0.5	-	-	1.7	0.1	17.7	80.0
Belarus ^{5), 6)}	26.4	6.6	8.1	6.8	6.9	23.7	13.2	7.8	9.8	17.1
Kazakhstan ⁷⁾	20.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.7	20.0	14.9	7.5	14.0	12.4
Kyrgyzstan	18.6	27.3	16.1	7.8	9.2	16.8	7.8	0.2	4.9	9.9
Moldova	26.5	2.6	7.5	4.6	7.5	27.3	14.0	7.9	13.8	14.8
Russia ⁸⁾	16.5	5.7	6.9	7.1	18.4	31.2	13.1	17.3	0.2	0.1
Uzbekistan	13.1	65.9	6.0	3.5	1.3	4.1	4.2	3.5	5.5	6.0
Ukraine ⁹⁾	12.1	27.7		32.6 ¹⁰⁾				39.7 ¹¹⁾		

¹⁾ Less than 10 m².

²⁾ 10.1–20.0 m².

³⁾ 20.1–30.0 m².

⁴⁾ 30 m² and more.

⁵⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

⁶⁾ As of beginning of 2019.

⁷⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

⁸⁾ Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–25.

⁹⁾ 2012.

¹⁰⁾ 9.1–13.65 m².

¹¹⁾ 13.66 m² and more.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A PERSON AGED UNDER 30 BY NUMBER OF OCCUPIED LIVING ROOMS

(data of household sample surveys; percent; 2019)

	Distribution of households by number of occupied living rooms		
	1	2	3 and more
Azerbaijan	10.4	30.1	59.5
Armenia	19.6	41.9	38.5
Belarus ^{1), 2)}	45.7	30.8	23.5
Kazakhstan ³⁾	19.4	32.5	48.1
Kyrgyzstan	28.3	26.0	45.7
Moldova	30.2	38.5	31.3
Russia ⁴⁾	26.4	52.1	21.5
Uzbekistan	9.0	34.4	56.6
Ukraine ⁵⁾	34.3	34.0	31.7

¹⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

²⁾ As of beginning of 2019.

³⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

⁴⁾ Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–25.

⁵⁾ 2012.

DURABLES IN HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A PERSON AGED UNDER 30

(data of household sample surveys; pieces; per 100 households; 2019)

	Durables in households							
	TV sets	computers	mobile phones	refrigerators and freezers	sewing machines	washing machines	vacuum cleaners	microwave ovens
Azerbaijan	105	126	203	102	13	82	94	10
Belarus ¹⁾	102	122	174	113	-	90	78	77
Kazakhstan ²⁾	114	54	99	115	21	94	90	80
Kyrgyzstan	99	6	165	72	11	57	28	9
Moldova	90	92	166	99	-	96	79	52
Russia ³⁾	152	145	259	106	11 ⁴⁾	96	85	97
Uzbekistan	138	69	208	105	52	91	68	40

¹⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

²⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

³⁾ Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–25.

⁴⁾ Including knitting machines.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ACCESS TO LAND, AVERAGE SIZE OF LAND AND TYPES OF LAND TENURE

(data of Sample Household Budget Survey; percent; 2019)

	All households	of which headed by a person aged	
		18–29	30–39
Households with land plots – total	60.1	43.5	51.2
Average size of the main land plot, 100 square meters	39.5	27.7	41.7
Distribution of land plots by type			
peasant	19.7	16.8	18.6
farm	0.2	-	0.4
house plot	79.4	82.3	79.6
garden plot at the summer house	0.7	0.9	1.4
Distribution of land plots by ownership type			
owned	96.2	92.5	92.6
rented	0.8	1.0	1.4
temporary possession	3.0	6.5	6.0
The land plot is mainly used for			
just relaxation, nothing is grown	12.9	15.7	14.7
production for own consumption, not for sale	44.0	51.2	43.8
production for both own consumption and for sale	42.7	33.1	41.5
production for the purpose of sale only	0.3	-	-
just started to be used	0.0	-	-
other	0.1	-	-

OPINION ON LIVING CONDITIONS IN A LOCALITY

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2018)

	Total population	of them:				
		males	females	urban residents	rural residents	persons with disabilities
Persons aged 16–29 – total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
including						
like living in their locality (area of residence)	87.3	88.1	86.5	88.1	84.8	92.8
do not like living in their locality (area of residence)	11.6	10.8	12.3	10.6	14.8	6.2
undefined	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.0
Persons aged 16–29 – total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
including						
indicated problems related to living conditions in their locality (area of residence)	71.7	70.5	73.0	69.3	79.6	70.6
indicated the absence of problems related to living conditions in their locality (area of residence)	28.3	29.5	27.0	30.6	20.4	29.4
undefined	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Persons aged 16–29 who indicated problems related to living conditions in their locality (area of residence):	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
high crime rate (disturbance of public order)	8.4	7.9	9.0	9.8	4.5	5.9
unavailability of state and municipal services						
in the field of medical care	23.3	21.9	24.6	19.0	35.7	36.2
in the field of preschool and school education	11.9	10.9	12.8	9.1	20.0	16.8
great remoteness from						
retail outlets	13.0	12.8	13.1	7.9	28.0	20.6
pharmacies	19.0	19.3	18.7	8.8	48.9	30.8
cultural institutions	33.3	32.0	34.5	31.4	38.7	34.0
places for recreation and leisure	44.9	44.5	45.2	38.1	64.6	50.3
facilities for physical education and sports	39.4	40.1	38.7	33.1	58.0	45.8
poor organization of work of						
housing and communal services	32.3	30.8	33.9	32.3	32.4	39.9
public transport	24.6	24.2	25.0	19.1	40.7	35.2
general lack of urban amenities, shortage of urban greening	33.0	30.9	35.2	33.9	30.5	27.6
road condition, road safety	61.1	62.3	59.9	58.8	67.7	61.3
vandalism (intentional destruction of public places and residential buildings)	18.0	17.1	19.0	21.1	9.0	13.2
spread of drug abuse	18.9	18.9	18.9	22.8	7.5	9.9
spread of alcohol abuse	30.8	29.7	31.8	33.5	22.6	22.1
environmental pollution	37.0	34.8	39.3	42.9	19.9	26.4
other problems	18.4	18.7	18.1	19.3	15.8	20.3
Persons aged 16–29 – total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
including those, who indicated that they feel at night on the street in their locality (area of residence)						
perfectly safe	31.2	39.2	22.9	26.5	47.2	28.5
safe enough	60.2	55.3	65.3	64.1	47.2	60.9
unsafe	8.3	5.1	11.6	9.2	5.4	9.2
undefined	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.5

PERSONS AGED 14–29 WHO COMMITTED CRIMES

(percent of total number of persons of all ages who committed crimes; 2019)

	Aged, years:			
	14–15	16–17	18–24	25–29
Azerbaijan	0.5	1.6	13.8	18.0
Armenia	0.7	2.2	17.1	14.9
Belarus	1.1	2.2		28.7 ¹⁾
Kazakhstan	0.5	2.3		39.1 ¹⁾
Kyrgyzstan	1.5	4.3	16.3	13.3 ²⁾
Moldova	3.0	5.8	23.1	16.5
Russia	1.6	2.7	15.2	15.2
Tajikistan	1.0	3.2	13.7	17.3
Uzbekistan	0.3 ³⁾	1.6	15.5	19.3 ⁴⁾
Ukraine ⁵⁾	1.0	2.0		27.3 ¹⁾
CIS	1.4	2.6		31.1 ¹⁾

¹⁾ Persons aged 18–29.

²⁾ Aged 25–28.

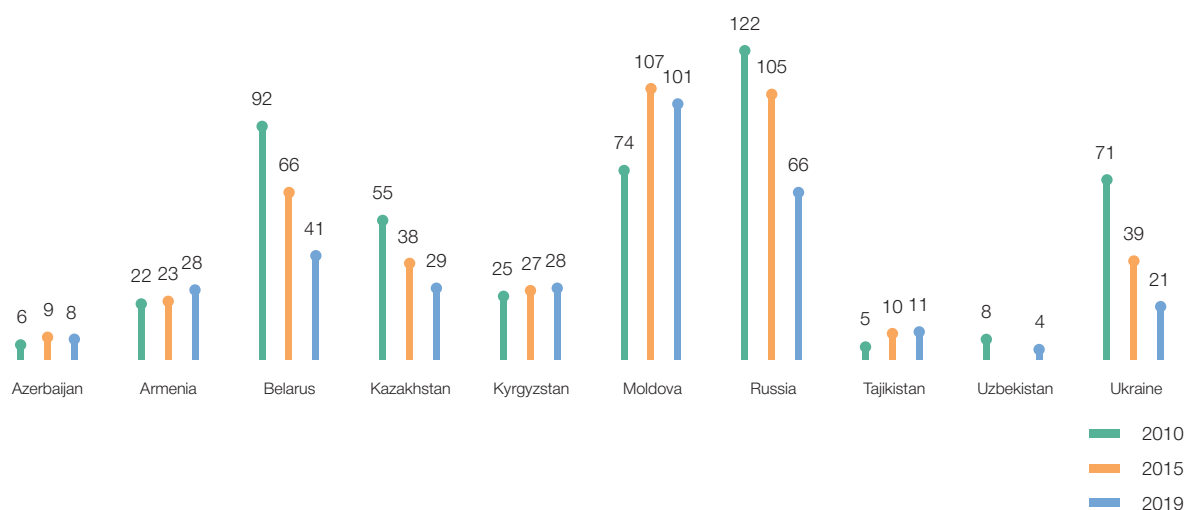
³⁾ Aged 13–15.

⁴⁾ Aged 25–30.

⁵⁾ Hereinafter: Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine <https://www.gp.gov.ua>.

NUMBER OF MINORS WHO COMMITTED CRIMES

(aged 14–17; per 10 000 population of corresponding age)



MINORS IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED CRIMES

(aged 14–17; percent of total number of persons of all ages who committed crimes)

	2010	2015	2019
Azerbaijan	2.3	2.9	2.2
Armenia	3.7	3.0	2.9
Belarus	5.3	4.5	3.3
Kazakhstan	7.2	3.1	2.8
Kyrgyzstan	8.0	6.4	5.7
Moldova	9.6	7.7	8.8
Russia	6.5	5.2	4.3
Tajikistan	5.3	4.5	4.2
Uzbekistan ¹⁾	2.8	2.4	1.9
Ukraine	6.2	4.9	3.0
CIS	6.2	4.8	4.0

¹⁾ Aged 13–17.

MINORS IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED A CERTAIN TYPE OF CRIME

(aged 14–17; percent of total number of persons of all ages who committed a certain type of crime)

	Premeditated homicide and attempted homicide	Intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm	Rape and attempted rape	Theft	Robbery	Hooliganism	Drug related offences
• Azerbaijan							
2010	5.0	6.2	5.6	10.5	5.7	3.9	0.1
2015	4.4	9.7	-	10.6	5.9	3.0	0.3
2019	3.4	10.0	-	6.6	5.8	3.6	0.4
• Armenia							
2010	4.5	7.6	-	11.5	11.2	4.1	0.2
2015	-	11.9	-	7.9	5.1	1.5	0.6
2019	3.6	9.4	-	6.6	4.3	3.2	1.6
• Belarus							
2010	2.9	2.8	11.6	10.3	7.6	14.2	2.2
2015	2.0	2.3	4.5	7.5	4.8	14.4	8.9
2019	1.9	1.9	-	5.4	4.8	10.9	2.4
• Kazakhstan							
2010	4.0	6.4	2.4	8.3	17.3	8.5	0.2
2015	2.2	2.4	0.8	4.1	8.8	3.9	0.5
2019	2.4	3.3	1.2	3.2	13.0	5.2	0.3
• Kyrgyzstan							
2010	3.1	9.4	5.4	16.8	15.8	9.2	0.7
2015	6.9	13.3	1.9	12.8	15.4	5.5	1.3
2019	6.7	9.3	0.5	14.8	25.0	10.3	0.3
• Moldova							
2010	1.4	6.1	11.5	19.2	17.7	9.6	2.0
2015	6.3	5.2	9.9	16.1	17.5	8.3	3.2
2019	6.6	8.5	5.0	20.7	18.8	12.2	1.8
• Russia							
2010	3.5	4.0	8.5	11.3	15.2	6.5	2.0
2015	2.4	2.5	6.8	10.9	10.3	4.9	2.6
2019	2.3	2.7	7.6	9.9	9.9	3.9	1.9
• Tajikistan							
2010	0.0	3.8	5.7	15.4	8.6	6.2	0.6
2015	0.8	3.7	11.6	15.6	6.5	6.4	1.2
2019	1.6	11.0	14.3	16.1	12.2	8.4	0.4
• Uzbekistan¹⁾							
2010	4.0	5.0	6.4	10.9	15.1	7.4	0.4
2015	2.0	5.4	7.6	10.4	9.2	4.7	0.7
2019	3.7	4.7	10.1	8.0	5.9	3.9	0.3
• Ukraine							
2010	2.7	3.2	8.9	11.4	10.5	8.9	1.8
2015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2019	2.2	2.4	4.4	4.5	7.6	7.4	0.8
• CIS							
2010	3.4	4.0	7.3	11.2	14.4	8.9	1.9
2015	2.6	2.7	4.7	10.2	10.1	6.1	1.7
2019	2.3	2.8	5.4	8.1	9.2	6.7	1.7

¹⁾ Aged 13–17.

NUMBER OF CONVICTED MINORS BY SEX

(aged 14–17; person)

	2010		2015		2019	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
Azerbaijan	225	13	281	5	280	8
Armenia	172	4	75	5	45	1
Belarus	1 861	185	1 040	60	658	69
Kazakhstan	1 940	189	430	21	412	10
Kyrgyzstan	324	34	175	16	185	8
Moldova	390	20	350	24	411	24
Russia	42 940	4 014	21 160	1 656	15 533	1 325
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...

NUMBER OF MINORS¹⁾ WHO WERE VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES

	2010		2015		2019	
	persons	percent of total number of victims	persons	percent of total number of victims	persons	percent of total number of victims
Azerbaijan	629	3.2	691	3.3	619	3.0
Belarus	2 796	2.6	1 589	2.3	2 258	3.5
Kazakhstan	5 945	5.9	4 038	2.9	2 223	1.1
Moldova	653	4.2	1 334	15.1	938	6.7
Russia	100 227	5.6	102 608	6.0	107 571	7.9
Tajikistan	...	...	1 092	17.2	929	12.1
Ukraine	14 344	4.5	7 000	1.7	5 471	1.8

¹⁾ Aged 0–17.

• **Kazakhstan**

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY THE DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE IN THEIR OWN SAFETY

(data of one-time sample survey «Quality of life of the population»; percent; 2019)

	Total	By age groups	
		14–17	18–28
Total respondents	100	100	100
including by the degree of confidence in your own safety from			
attacks			
confident	35.4	35.9	35.3
partially confident	50.0	44.9	51.3
not confident	7.0	9.6	6.3
found it difficult to answer	7.6	9.6	7.1
thefts			
confident	31.1	31.3	31.1
partially confident	52.8	48.9	53.7
not confident	8.2	10.2	7.7
found it difficult to answer	7.9	9.6	7.5
physical violence			
confident	35.9	36.5	35.7
partially confident	48.6	44.1	49.8
not confident	7.5	9.5	7.0
found it difficult to answer	8.0	9.9	7.5
frauds			
confident	31.4	32.8	31.1
partially confident	51.4	47.0	52.4
not confident	8.3	9.3	8.1
found it difficult to answer	8.9	10.9	8.4
corruption			
confident	34.0	35.0	33.7
partially confident	47.0	39.7	48.9
not confident	7.7	7.8	7.7
found it difficult to answer	11.3	17.5	9.7
discrimination			
confident	39.4	39.0	39.5
partially confident	43.1	38.3	44.3
not confident	5.1	6.3	4.8
found it difficult to answer	12.4	16.4	11.4

- **Kazakhstan**

PERCEPTION OF OWN SAFETY AT NIGHT

(data of Sample Survey «The Level of Public Confidence in Law Enforcement Agencies»; percent; 2019)

Aged, years	Total interviewed respondents	including those who noted how safe they feel walking down the street in their area of residence at night				
		totally safe	safe enough	not safe	not at all safe	found it difficult to answer
15–19	100	39.6	44.2	12.3	1.9	1.9
20–24	100	43.6	44.3	10.2	1.0	0.9
25–29	100	41.8	45.0	10.3	1.4	1.5

- **Belarus**

SHARE OF MEN AND WOMEN AGED 15–29 WHO FEEL SAFE WHEN WALKING ALONE IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD AT NIGHT

(data of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey on the Situation of Children and Women; percent of total population of the corresponding group; 2019)

	Total population	including by age groups, years		
		15–19	20–24	25–29
Men	95.5	89.9	96.9	97.6
Women	64.7	65.0	64.0	65.0