



YOUTH

in the Commonwealth
of Independent
States

A statistical portrait

Moscow 2023

Editorial Board

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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-27	European Union (27 Member States)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
SNS	System of National Accounts
GDP	Gross domestic product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
kg/m ²	Kilogram per 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

Demography

As of the beginning of 2022, the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States were home to about 287 million people of whom approximately 50 million, or 17 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 Armenia, Belarus, Ukraine, Russia and Moldova it constitutes 15 to 18 per cent; in 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 17 per cent in 2022 as compared to 2000. The fastest rate of decline, from five to nine percentage points, has been observed in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. The share of youth in Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan has been falling at a slower rate of 4.5 p.p., and in Tajikistan at 1.8. 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. In most countries this increase slowed down during the COVID-19 pandemic but recent data suggest a renewed trend in life expectancy, or at least a return to pre-pandemic values. 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.

About 80 per cent of young people in the Commonwealth move within the CIS borders. Migration exchange with non-CIS countries constitutes almost 20 per cent of total volume of arrivals and departures of population aged 15–29.

In 2021, Uzbekistan had the highest departure rate of young population compared with the corresponding age group (66 arrivals per 1,000 departures in exchange with the CIS member states). More than 3,000 and 4,000 arrived per 1000 departures, respectively, in Moldova and Russia.

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 Moldova, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Armenia the mean age of mothers at first childbirth increased by two or three years in 2021 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 2015–2021 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 groups: the countries where fertility increased among women in both the 20–24 and 25–29 age groups such as Kazakhstan 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; Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan and Ukraine where fertility decreased among women in both age groups mentioned here. 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 2015, in 2021 the number of abortions among young women aged 15–29 decreased from 16 to 9 per 1,000 women of the corresponding age in Belarus, and from 16 to 12 in Kyrgyzstan. In Russia, the number of abortions among girls aged 15–17 dropped from four 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. Since 2007 in the Russian Federation, mothers have also received 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 substantially in 2021 compared to 2015, 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 1.8–2.3 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 5.3 to 10.1 per cent in the countries of the European Union, 14.5 per cent in the USA, 9.0 per cent in Canada, and 9.7 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 2021, 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).

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 (TB) among youth. 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 (79 cases per 100,000 young males and 72 cases per 100,000 young females in 2021), Moldova (68 and 34), and Russia (65 and 37 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. 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. Similar indicators among females are ten times less, but they also tended to increase. 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 several times higher among males than among females, and they remain especially high in Kazakhstan (17 per 100,000 males aged 15–29), Moldova (24), and Russia (15).

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. It also aims to ensure for all girls and boys the opportunity to receive a quality education, to master vocational skills for employment, to get a decent job and to be engaged in entrepreneurial activity. This requires creation and improvement of educational institutions to ensure a safe, free from violence and social barriers and an effective learning environment for all.

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 same as in financing health care, the CIS countries increase their spending on education. In 2021, the share of this expenditure in the GDP constituted from 2.1 to 3.6 per cent in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Russia as well as 4.3 to 5.6 per cent in Belarus, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Moldova and Kyrgyzstan.

For the sake of comparison, in 2021 the share of educational expenditure in the GDP constituted from 3.0 to 6.6 per cent in the EU countries, 6.1 per cent in the USA and 3.4 per cent in Japan.

A notable proportion of youth in the Commonwealth countries strive to pursue the highest possible level of education, if circumstances permit.

More than 62 million children and young people attended educational institutions in the Commonwealth countries in 2021, which accounted for about 22 per cent of the total population.

From 2015 through 2021, the number of university students per 1,000 of population aged 15–29 increased from 64 to 99 in Azerbaijan, from 107 to 154 in Kazakhstan, from 113 to 142 in Kyrgyzstan, from 132 to 142 in Moldova, from 69 to 94 in Tajikistan. However, this indicator dropped from 196 to 178 in Belarus.

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 48 to 87 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 2022, 62 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, 68 per cent of boys and 71 per cent of girls intended to pursue their goal at higher educational institutions, 20 and 18 per cent respectively planned to get an education at secondary vocational institutions, and only eight and six 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.

The VI Congress of Teachers and Education System Employees of the CIS Member States was held in October 2021, in Dushanbe (Republic of Tajikistan) with the theme topic – CIS Educational Area as a Strategic Resource for Sustainable Development. Participants noted that in the three years since the V Congress of CIS Teachers (Bishkek, October 2018) national education systems have successfully moved in the direction of improving the governance, updating education and training contents and introducing innovative information technology, creating modern educational settings, upgrading teachers' professional competences, fostering inclusion in education, and improving the system of educational work aimed at ensuring the formation of a creative and socially responsible personality.

The congress participants commented on the improving trends in fostering collaborations between the Commonwealth countries through bilateral and multilateral agreements for joint actions in education and the increased role of basic institutions of the CIS member states in the field of education in enhancing cooperation in the Commonwealth area.

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.**

Since 2010, the combined labour force in the Commonwealth as a whole has been estimated at approximately 135 million persons. At the same time, the proportion of youth aged 15–29 in its structure fell from 26 to 18 per cent, amounting to 22 million in 2021 (without data for Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). Demographic ageing and emigration are among the main reasons for the decline in working youth.

Level of youth participation in the work force differs from one CIS country to the other, and traditionally is higher for men than for women.

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 50 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 three to 29 p.p.). Women are much more likely to be unpaid caregivers.

The majority of employed youth in the CIS countries are hired workers. Among employers there is a prevailing proportion of men.

The employed youth in the Commonwealth have high levels of education. From 30 to 90 per cent of the employed youth have re-

ceived vocational education: secondary, higher or postgraduate. However, in many countries a considerable share of unemployed are young persons with higher education.

Young people prefer work in the services sector. In most Commonwealth countries, they account for 17 to 26 per cent of the total employed population in this industry.

Informal employment remains a major labour market challenge. Women are less involved in informal employment than men are.

Lack of work experience amongst the youth brings challenges when it comes to their employment. Unemployment rate for young people aged from 15 to 29 constitutes 13 per cent in the Commonwealth as a whole. In most CIS countries, it is 1.5 to 2 times higher than the overall level.

Unemployment among young girls is higher than among young males. This is due, among other things, to employers' need for career-ready employees and those employees who would rarely take annual leave and sick leave.

The lack of labour market demand, low wages due to the low level of vocational training and the lack of professional practice are the main reasons that lead to a long-term youth unemployment. Many young people have to look for a job for a year or more.

In a number of countries, there is a high proportion of unemployed and out-of-school youth, particularly women.

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 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 and Uzbekistan), where a large portion of the population works in the informal sector. In Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, 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 dishwashers and washing 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 2021 sample survey of households in Belarus showed that more than 80 per cent of households consisting of persons under 30 years of age assessed their well-being as average, and 13 per cent – as low or somewhat lower than average.

According to the 2022 sample survey of household budgets in Moldova, 22 per cent of households headed by persons under 30 years of age assessed their living standards good or very good and 75 per cent – as satisfactory. Seventy-two per cent of respondents noted that their living standards had not changed as compared to the previous year, and 7 per cent said that theirs had improved.

Information and communication technologies

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) play an increasingly important role in modern society. Its rising prominence in day-to-day life became evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, when people started using the Internet more to continue working, studying and to stay in touch with friends and family during lockdowns and confinement. According to findings of the 2021 sample surveys, the share of youth using the Internet was 88 per cent in Armenia, 90 per cent in Uzbekistan, 95 per cent in Azerbaijan, 98 per cent in Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. Most of them used the Internet daily and mainly accessed it at home or via mobile devices. In most cases, the Internet was used to search for information, communicate on social networks, download

movies, images, music, watch videos, listen to music, play or download games, send (receive) email.

The Sustainable Development Goals aim to substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship by 2030. Findings of sample surveys in CIS countries showed that most basic user skills of population aged 15–24 are copying or moving files or folders (from 58 to 82 per cent in Azerbaijan, Belarus, Russia and Uzbekistan), transferring files via e-mail (from 60 to 82 per cent in Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia), using copy/paste tools in documents to duplicate or move information (from 51 to 79 per cent in Azerbaijan, Belarus and Russia). Less than one third of youth aged 15–24 in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia and Uzbekistan have the least common skills that include connecting and installing new devices and searching, downloading, installing, and configuration of software. The number of young people with most «advanced» skills in writing software using a programming language comprise less than two per cent in Russia and Uzbekistan, less than five per cent in Azerbaijan and Belarus and nine per cent in Kazakhstan.



POPULATION MIGRATION 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							
2015	9 593.0	2 152.7	2 564.5	2 118.1	1 859.7	636.7	261.3
2020 ¹⁾	9 974.0	2 311.3	2 223.0	2 387.0	1 815.6	1 008.3	228.8
2022 ¹⁾	10 063.3	2 252.9	2 144.6	2 504.0	1 796.5	1 145.1	220.2
○ Armenia							
2015	3 010.6	582.6	721.7	627.2	605.2	313.8	160.1
2020	2 959.7	599.5	577.6	693.3	533.2	409.5	146.6
2022	2 961.4	596.9	540.0	726.8	511.8	450.9	135.0
○ Belarus							
2015	9 453.1	1 518.9	1 835.2	2 089.2	2 104.5	1 261.4	643.8
2020	9 410.3	1 595.4	1 509.3	2 203.8	1 963.2	1 551.0	587.6
2022	9 255.5	1 567.0	1 430.5	2 196.0	1 899.7	1 633.4	529.0
○ Kazakhstan							
2016	17 669.8	4 795.3	4 200.3	3 766.5	3 003.9	1 390.3	513.5
2021	18 879.6	5 522.9	3 760.2	4 183.9	3 091.1	1 842.9	478.6
2022	19 503.2	5 770.2	3 799.2	4 251.3	3 175.4	2 010.9	496.2
○ Kyrgyzstan							
2015	5 895.1	1 848.2	1 670.9	1 137.2	830.2	295.6	113.0
2020	6 523.5	2 144.9	1 597.2	1 350.4	900.3	427.6	103.1
2022	6 912.9	2 283.3	1 624.4	1 438.0	964.2	515.0	88.0
○ Moldova²⁾							
2015	2 846.3	511.9	649.5	586.2	584.5	385.0	129.2
2020	2 643.7	488.6	467.1	589.5	524.2	450.4	123.9
2022	2 565.0	468.9	421.0	582.4	502.8	480.0	110.0
○ Russia							
2015	146 267.3	24 392.3	28 742.3	33 098.9	30 969.6	19 618.0	9 446.2
2020	146 748.6	25 936.9	23 477.4	35 343.8	29 184.3	23 998.8	8 807.4
2022 ³⁾	146 980.1	25 822.6	22 680.5	35 780.1	28 767.5	25 893.5	8 035.9
○ Tajikistan							
2015	8 352.0	2 892.1	2 528.3	1 523.6	986.6	316.9	104.4
2020	9 313.8	3 191.0	2 541.4	1 877.6	1 140.5	457.1	106.2
2022	9 886.8	3 600.0	2 560.1	1 961.9	1 159.5	518.6	86.7
○ Uzbekistan							
2015	31 022.5	8 752.2	9 212.2	6 550.2	4 447.7	1 532.2	528.0
2020	33 905.2	9 870.2	8 662.2	7 627.4	4 982.9	2 234.5	528.0
2022	35 271.3	10 518.9	8 418.4	8 082.8	5 148.0	2 621.6	481.5
○ Ukraine							
2015	42 759.7	6 449.2	8 301.4	9 665.6	9 013.0	6 161.3	3 169.2
2020	41 732.8	6 386.7	6 693.2	10 001.5	8 673.2	6 879.4	3 098.8
2022	40 997.7	6 119.9	6 336.5	9 894.7	8 494.3	7 223.9	2 928.5

Resident population

Table continued

	Total	including at age, years:					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Males, thousands							
○ Azerbaijan							
2015	4 775.8	1 152.3	1 305.4	1 040.6	886.5	286.5	104.5
2020 ¹⁾	4 960.6	1 232.0	1 122.3	1 181.8	869.4	462.4	92.7
2022 ¹⁾	5 007.2	1 200.3	1 097.7	1 233.1	863.5	523.3	89.3
○ Armenia							
2015	1 439.1	311.0	358.5	298.9	276.2	133.9	60.6
2020	1 397.0	318.0	290.3	326.1	235.9	172.2	54.5
2022	1 397.2	315.7	275.8	342.1	226.4	188.6	48.6
○ Belarus							
2015	4 369.4	779.9	925.0	1 022.0	973.9	498.0	170.6
2020	4 350.5	819.2	763.9	1 083.2	909.0	624.5	150.7
2022	4 278.5	804.7	726.5	1 080.7	880.5	653.6	132.5
○ Kazakhstan							
2016	8 541.8	2 463.9	2 112.7	1 844.1	1 399.2	561.3	160.6
2021	9 160.4	2 843.4	1 916.0	2 055.9	1 448.3	751.5	145.3
2022	9 513.8	2 967.8	1 937.7	2 122.9	1 501.8	833.2	150.4
○ Kyrgyzstan							
2015	2 917.0	944.5	845.1	565.9	393.2	127.1	41.2
2020	3 237.6	1 098.3	814.2	674.7	428.8	184.7	36.9
2022	3 417.4	1 173.2	810.2	714.4	462.3	225.5	31.8
○ Moldova²⁾							
2015	1 368.3	263.3	328.7	293.3	278.3	161.8	42.9
2020	1 262.2	251.0	236.3	293.2	251.2	189.6	40.9
2022	1 218.2	241.3	212.4	288.5	240.2	200.4	35.4
○ Russia							
2015	67 771.7	12 507.2	14 620.4	16 278.8	14 182.4	7 611.8	2 571.1
2020	68 123.2	13 314.9	11 998.6	17 486.7	13 528.9	9 412.1	2 382.0
2022 ³⁾	68 378.5	13 281.3	11 608.8	17 565.6	13 395.9	10 319.3	2 207.6
○ Tajikistan							
2015	4 224.3	1 493.1	1 279.5	763.8	483.7	155.8	48.5
2020	4 724.1	1 664.1	1 292.0	940.7	558.4	220.0	48.9
2022	5 016.8	1 862.7	1 285.7	998.0	573.8	254.1	42.5
○ Uzbekistan							
2015	15 552.2	4 512.1	4 684.3	3 272.1	2 151.6	719.6	212.6
2020	17 045.3	5 112.5	4 426.3	3 826.2	2 420.3	1 044.2	215.8
2022	17 744.2	5 451.2	4 309.2	4 062.9	2 506.4	1 217.8	196.6
○ Ukraine							
2015	19 787.8	3 319.6	4 249.5	4 790.9	4 110.5	2 384.9	932.4
2020	19 343.6	3 290.6	3 439.8	5 005.4	4 013.4	2 703.5	890.9
2022	19 007.0	3 154.6	3 259.3	4 970.4	3 953.0	2 842.3	827.6

Resident population

Table continued

	Total	including at age, years:					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Females, thousands							
○ Azerbaijan							
2015	4 817.2	1 000.4	1 259.1	1 077.5	973.2	350.2	156.8
2020 ¹⁾	5 013.4	1 079.3	1 100.7	1 205.2	946.2	545.9	136.1
2022 ¹⁾	5 056.1	1 052.6	1 046.9	1 270.9	933.0	621.8	130.9
○ Armenia							
2015	1 571.5	271.6	363.2	328.3	329.0	179.9	99.5
2020	1 562.7	281.5	287.3	367.2	297.3	237.3	92.1
2022	1 564.2	282.2	264.2	384.7	285.4	262.3	86.4
○ Belarus							
2015	5 083.6	739.1	910.2	1 067.3	1 130.6	763.3	473.2
2020	5 059.8	776.2	745.4	1 120.6	1 054.2	926.5	436.9
2022	4 977.0	762.2	704.0	1 115.2	1 019.2	979.8	396.5
○ Kazakhstan							
2016	9 128.0	2 331.4	2 087.5	1 922.5	1 604.7	829.0	352.9
2021	9 719.2	2 679.5	1 844.2	2 128.0	1 642.8	1 091.4	333.3
2022	9 989.3	2 802.4	1 861.4	2 128.4	1 673.6	1 177.6	345.9
○ Kyrgyzstan							
2015	2 978.1	903.7	825.8	571.3	437	168.5	71.8
2020	3 285.9	1 046.6	783.0	675.7	471.5	242.9	66.2
2022	3 495.5	1 110.1	814.3	723.6	501.9	289.5	56.1
○ Moldova²⁾							
2015	1 478.0	248.6	320.8	292.9	306.2	223.3	86.3
2020	1 381.5	237.5	230.8	296.3	273.0	260.8	83.0
2022	1 346.9	227.6	208.6	293.9	262.6	279.6	74.6
○ Russia							
2015	78 495.6	11 885.1	14 121.9	16 820.1	16 787.2	12 006.2	6 875.1
2020	78 625.4	12 622.0	11 478.8	17 857.1	15 655.4	14 586.7	6 425.4
2022 ³⁾	78 601.6	12 541.3	11 071.7	18 214.5	15 371.6	15 574.2	5 828.3
○ Tajikistan							
2015	4 127.7	1 399.0	1 248.9	759.8	502.9	161.2	55.9
2020	4 589.7	1 526.9	1 249.4	936.9	582.1	237.1	57.3
2022	4 870.0	1 737.3	1 274.4	963.9	585.7	264.5	44.2
○ Uzbekistan							
2015	15 470.3	4 240.2	4 527.8	3 278.1	2 296.1	812.7	315.4
2020	16 859.9	4 757.7	4 235.9	3 801.2	2 562.6	1 190.3	312.2
2022	17 527.1	5 067.7	4 109.2	4 019.9	2 641.6	1 403.8	284.9
○ Ukraine							
2015	22 971.9	3 129.5	4 051.9	4 874.7	4 902.5	3 776.4	2 236.7
2020	22 389.2	3 096.1	3 253.4	4 996.1	4 659.8	4 175.9	2 207.9
2022	21 990.7	2 965.3	3 077.3	4 924.4	4 541.2	4 381.5	2 100.9

Resident population

Table continued

	Total	including at age, years:					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Urban population, thousands							
○ Azerbaijan							
2015	5 098.3	1 072.0	1 322.9	1 162.9	1 027.1	385.6	127.8
2020 ¹⁾	5 476.8	1 220.4	1 166.2	1 361.1	991.4	614.1	123.6
2022 ¹⁾	5 502.5	1 175.6	1 124.6	1 417.9	976.5	683.3	124.6
○ Armenia							
2015	1 912.9	361.0	432.0	413.3	379.9	225.9	100.8
2020	1 892.1	380.5	345.1	448.6	334.0	285.8	98.1
2022	1 892.2	381.8	323.8	463.3	323.7	307.2	92.4
○ Belarus							
2015	7 232.2	1 180.9	1 498.1	1 671.1	1 570.7	926.9	384.5
2020	7 303.9	1 269.4	1 238.9	1 798.5	1 463.6	1 156.5	377.1
2022	7 232.1	1 254.2	1 177.2	1 807.6	1 426.9	1 215.0	351.2
○ Kazakhstan							
2016	10 035.5	2 549.7	2 400.3	2 221.8	1 728.5	823.9	311.3
2021	11 151.4	3 141.2	2 151.2	2 625.8	1 817.5	1 122.3	293.4
2022	11 991.2	3 429.6	2 322.2	2 723.5	1 920.0	1 268.9	327.0
○ Kyrgyzstan							
2015	1 986.8	573.5	560.3	407.5	296.2	110.3	39.0
2020	2 231.0	707.1	485.6	518.1	326.3	156.3	37.6
2022	2 395.9	654.7	585.9	553.8	374.9	195.3	31.3
○ Moldova²⁾							
2015	1 129.9	186.1	262.2	258.9	227.3	151.1	44.3
2020	1 092.8	200.1	180.3	281.8	205.9	179.6	45.1
2022	1 087.7	201.0	165.0	289.3	201.5	189.6	41.3
○ Russia							
2015	108 282.2	17 242.9	21 798.5	25 406.8	22 433.1	14 623.1	6 777.8
2020	109 562.5	18 955.3	17 520.4	27 502.8	21 440.8	17 728.6	6 414.6
2022 ³⁾	109 982.4	18 990.9	16 996.9	27 743.1	21 198.5	18 998.3	6 054.7
○ Tajikistan							
2015	2 215.5	705.5	690.8	417.1	288.6	90.1	23.4
2020	2 438.9	755.3	697.5	494.2	336.5	130.6	24.7
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Uzbekistan							
2015	15 748.0	4 084.5	4 564.3	3 472.5	2 437.0	889.3	300.5
2020	17 144.2	4 559.2	4 295.0	3 961.7	2 737.2	1 279.0	312.1
2022	17 935.8	4 876.3	4 231.3	4 205.4	2 838.8	1 497.6	286.3
○ Ukraine							
2015	29 434.3	4 252.3	5 624.6	7 011.9	6 292.1	4 306.8	1 946.7
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Resident population

Table continued

	Total	including at age, years:					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Rural population, thousands							
○ Azerbaijan							
2015	4 494.7	1 080.7	1 241.6	955.2	832.6	251.1	133.5
2020 ¹⁾	4 497.2	1 090.9	1 056.8	1 025.9	824.2	394.2	105.2
2022 ¹⁾	4 560.8	1 077.3	1 020.0	1 086.1	820.0	461.8	95.6
○ Armenia							
2015	1 097.7	221.6	289.7	213.9	225.3	87.9	59.3
2020	1 067.6	219.0	232.5	244.7	199.2	123.7	48.5
2022	1 069.2	215.1	216.2	263.5	188.1	143.7	42.6
○ Belarus							
2015	2 220.8	338.0	337.0	418.2	533.9	334.5	259.3
2020	2 106.4	326.0	270.4	405.3	499.6	394.5	210.5
2022	2 023.4	312.8	253.3	388.3	472.8	418.4	177.8
○ Kazakhstan							
2016	7 634.3	2 245.7	1 800.0	1 544.8	1 275.3	566.4	202.1
2021	7 728.2	2 381.7	1 609.0	1 558.1	1 273.6	720.6	185.2
2022	7 511.9	2 340.6	1 477.0	1 527.7	1 255.5	741.9	169.2
○ Kyrgyzstan							
2015	3 908.3	1 274.7	1 110.6	729.7	534.0	185.3	74.0
2020	4 292.5	1 437.8	1 111.6	832.3	574.0	271.3	65.5
2022	4 517.0	1 628.6	1 038.5	884.2	589.3	319.7	56.7
○ Moldova²⁾							
2015	1 716.5	325.7	387.4	327.3	357.2	234.0	84.9
2020	1 550.9	288.4	286.8	307.7	318.3	270.9	78.8
2022	1 477.3	267.8	256.0	293.1	301.3	290.4	68.6
○ Russia							
2015	37 985.1	7 149.4	6 943.8	7 692.1	8 536.5	4 994.9	2 668.4
2020	37 186.1	6 981.6	5 957.0	7 841.0	7 743.5	6 270.2	2 392.8
2022 ³⁾	36 997.7	6 831.7	5 683.6	8 037.0	7 569.0	6 895.2	1 981.2
○ Tajikistan							
2015	6 136.5	2 186.6	1 837.5	1 106.5	698.0	226.9	81.0
2020	6 874.9	2 435.6	1 843.9	1 383.4	803.9	326.5	81.5
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Uzbekistan							
2015	15 274.5	4 667.7	4 647.8	3 077.8	2 010.7	642.9	227.6
2020	16 761.1	5 311.1	4 367.2	3 665.7	2 245.7	955.5	215.9
2022	17 335.5	5 642.6	4 187.1	3 877.5	2 309.2	1 124.0	195.2
○ Ukraine							
2015	13 325.3	2 196.9	2 676.8	2 653.7	2 721.0	1 854.5	1 222.5
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Resident population

Table continued

	Total	including at age, years:					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Total population, percent							
○ Azerbaijan							
2015	100	22.4	26.7	22.1	19.4	6.6	2.7
2020 ¹⁾	100	23.2	22.3	23.9	18.2	10.1	2.3
2022 ¹⁾	100	22.4	21.3	24.9	17.8	11.4	2.2
○ Armenia							
2015	100	19.4	24.0	20.8	20.1	10.4	5.3
2020	100	20.3	19.5	23.4	18.0	13.8	5.0
2022	100	20.2	18.2	24.5	17.3	15.2	4.6
○ Belarus							
2015	100	16.1	19.4	22.1	22.3	13.3	6.8
2020	100	17.0	16.0	23.4	20.9	16.5	6.2
2022	100	16.9	15.5	23.7	20.5	17.7	5.7
○ Kazakhstan							
2016	100	27.1	23.8	21.3	17.0	7.9	2.9
2021	100	29.3	19.9	22.2	16.4	9.7	2.5
2022	100	29.6	19.5	21.8	16.3	10.3	2.5
○ Kyrgyzstan							
2015	100	31.4	28.3	19.3	14.1	5.0	1.9
2020	100	32.9	24.5	20.7	13.8	6.5	1.6
2022	100	33.0	23.5	20.8	14.0	7.4	1.3
○ Moldova²⁾							
2015	100	18.0	22.8	20.6	20.5	13.5	4.5
2020	100	18.5	17.7	22.3	19.8	17.0	4.7
2022	100	18.3	16.4	22.7	19.6	18.7	4.3
○ Russia							
2015	100	16.7	19.7	22.6	21.2	13.4	6.4
2020	100	17.7	15.9	24.1	19.9	16.4	6.0
2022 ³⁾	100	17.6	15.4	24.3	19.6	17.6	5.5
○ Tajikistan							
2015	100	34.6	30.3	18.2	11.8	3.8	1.3
2020	100	34.3	27.3	20.2	12.2	4.9	1.1
2022	100	36.4	25.9	19.8	11.7	5.3	0.9
○ Uzbekistan							
2015	100	28.2	29.7	21.1	14.3	4.9	1.7
2020	100	29.1	25.5	22.5	14.7	6.6	1.6
2022	100	29.8	23.9	22.9	14.6	7.4	1.4
○ Ukraine							
2015	100	15.1	19.4	22.6	21.1	14.4	7.4
2020	100	15.3	16.0	24.0	20.8	16.5	7.4
2022	100	14.9	15.5	24.2	20.7	17.6	7.1

Resident population

Table continued

	Total	including at age, years:					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Males, percent							
○ Azerbaijan							
2015	100	24.1	27.3	21.8	18.6	6.0	2.2
2020 ¹⁾	100	24.8	22.6	23.8	17.5	9.3	1.9
2022 ¹⁾	100	24.0	21.9	24.6	17.2	10.5	1.8
○ Armenia							
2015	100	21.6	24.9	20.8	19.2	9.3	4.2
2020	100	22.8	20.8	23.3	16.9	12.3	3.9
2022	100	22.6	19.7	24.5	16.2	13.5	3.5
○ Belarus							
2015	100	17.8	21.2	23.4	22.3	11.4	3.9
2020	100	18.8	17.6	24.9	20.9	14.3	3.5
2022	100	18.8	17.0	25.2	20.6	15.3	3.1
○ Kazakhstan							
2016	100	28.8	24.7	21.6	16.4	6.6	1.9
2021	100	31.0	20.9	22.4	15.8	8.3	1.6
2022	100	31.2	20.4	22.2	15.8	8.8	1.6
○ Kyrgyzstan							
2015	100	32.4	29.0	19.4	13.5	4.3	1.4
2020	100	33.9	25.2	20.8	13.2	5.7	1.2
2022	100	34.3	23.7	20.9	13.5	6.6	1.0
○ Moldova²⁾							
2015	100	19.2	24.0	21.4	20.3	11.8	3.1
2020	100	19.9	18.7	23.2	19.9	15.0	3.2
2022	100	19.8	17.4	23.7	19.7	16.5	2.9
○ Russia							
2015	100	18.5	21.6	24.0	20.9	11.2	3.8
2020	100	19.6	17.6	25.6	19.9	13.8	3.5
2022 ³⁾	100	19.4	17.0	25.7	19.6	15.1	3.2
○ Tajikistan							
2015	100	35.3	30.3	18.1	11.5	3.7	1.1
2020	100	35.2	27.4	19.9	11.8	4.7	1.0
2022	100	37.1	25.6	19.9	11.5	5.1	0.8
○ Uzbekistan							
2015	100	29.0	30.1	21.0	13.8	4.6	1.4
2020	100	30.0	26.0	22.4	14.2	6.1	1.3
2022	100	30.7	24.3	22.9	14.1	6.9	1.1
○ Ukraine							
2015	100	16.8	21.5	24.2	20.8	12.0	4.7
2020	100	17.0	17.8	25.9	20.7	14.0	4.6
2022	100	16.6	17.1	26.2	20.8	14.9	4.4

Resident population

Table continued

	Total	including at age, years:					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Females, percent							
○ Azerbaijan							
2015	100	20.8	26.1	22.4	20.2	7.3	3.2
2020 ¹⁾	100	21.5	22.0	24.0	18.9	10.9	2.7
2022 ¹⁾	100	20.8	20.7	25.1	18.5	12.3	2.6
○ Armenia							
2015	100	17.3	23.1	20.9	20.9	11.4	6.3
2020	100	18.0	18.4	23.5	19.0	15.2	5.9
2022	100	18.0	16.9	24.6	18.2	16.8	5.5
○ Belarus							
2015	100	14.6	17.9	21.0	22.2	15.0	9.3
2020	100	15.4	14.7	22.2	20.8	18.3	8.6
2022	100	15.3	14.1	22.4	20.5	19.7	8.0
○ Kazakhstan							
2016	100	25.5	22.8	21.1	17.6	9.1	3.9
2021	100	27.6	19.0	21.9	16.9	11.2	3.4
2022	100	28.1	18.5	21.3	16.8	11.8	3.5
○ Kyrgyzstan							
2015	100	30.3	27.7	19.2	14.7	5.7	2.4
2020	100	31.9	23.8	20.6	14.3	7.4	2.0
2022	100	31.8	23.3	20.7	14.3	8.3	1.6
○ Moldova²⁾							
2015	100	16.8	21.7	19.8	20.7	15.1	5.8
2020	100	17.2	16.7	21.4	19.8	18.9	6.0
2022	100	16.9	15.5	21.8	19.5	20.8	5.5
○ Russia							
2015	100	15.1	18.0	21.4	21.4	15.3	8.8
2020	100	16.1	14.6	22.7	19.9	18.5	8.2
2022 ³⁾	100	16.0	14.1	23.2	19.6	19.8	7.3
○ Tajikistan							
2015	100	33.9	30.3	18.4	12.2	3.9	1.3
2020	100	33.3	27.2	20.4	12.7	5.2	1.2
2022	100	35.7	26.2	19.8	12.0	5.4	0.9
○ Uzbekistan							
2015	100	27.4	29.3	21.2	14.8	5.3	2.0
2020	100	28.2	25.1	22.5	15.2	7.1	1.9
2022	100	28.9	23.4	22.9	15.1	8.0	1.6
○ Ukraine							
2015	100	13.6	17.7	21.2	21.3	16.5	9.7
2020	100	13.8	14.5	22.3	20.8	18.7	9.9
2022	100	13.5	14.0	22.4	20.7	19.9	9.5

Resident population

Table continued

	Total	including at age, years:					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Urban population, percent							
○ Azerbaijan							
2015	100	21.0	25.9	22.8	20.1	7.6	2.5
2020 ¹⁾	100	22.3	21.3	24.8	18.1	11.2	2.3
2022 ¹⁾	100	21.4	20.4	25.8	17.7	12.4	2.3
○ Armenia							
2015	100	18.9	22.6	21.6	19.9	11.8	5.3
2020	100	20.1	18.2	23.7	17.7	15.1	5.2
2022	100	20.2	17.1	24.5	17.1	16.2	4.9
○ Belarus							
2015	100	16.3	20.8	23.1	21.7	12.8	5.3
2020	100	17.4	17.0	24.6	20.0	15.8	5.2
2022	100	17.3	16.3	25.0	19.7	16.8	4.9
○ Kazakhstan							
2016	100	25.4	23.9	22.2	17.2	8.2	3.1
2021	100	28.2	19.3	23.5	16.3	10.1	2.6
2022	100	28.6	19.4	22.7	16.0	10.6	2.7
○ Kyrgyzstan							
2015	100	28.9	28.2	20.5	14.9	5.5	2.0
2020	100	31.7	21.8	23.2	14.6	7.0	1.7
2022	100	27.3	24.5	23.1	15.6	8.2	1.3
○ Moldova²⁾							
2015	100	16.5	23.2	22.9	20.1	13.4	3.9
2020	100	18.3	16.5	25.8	18.8	16.4	4.1
2022	100	18.5	15.2	26.6	18.5	17.4	3.8
○ Russia							
2015	100	15.9	20.1	23.5	20.7	13.5	6.3
2020	100	17.3	16.0	25.1	19.5	16.2	5.9
2022 ³⁾	100	17.3	15.5	25.2	19.3	17.3	5.6
○ Tajikistan							
2015	100	31.8	31.2	18.8	13.0	4.1	1.1
2020	100	31.0	28.6	20.3	13.6	5.3	1.0
2022	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Uzbekistan							
2015	100	25.9	29.0	22.1	15.5	5.6	1.9
2020	100	26.6	25.1	23.1	16.0	7.5	1.8
2022	100	27.2	23.6	23.4	15.8	8.4	1.6
○ Ukraine							
2015	100	14.5	19.1	23.8	21.4	14.6	6.6
2020	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
2022	100	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Total	including at age, years:					
		0–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–74	75+
Rural population, percent							
○ Azerbaijan							
2015	100	24.0	27.6	21.3	18.5	5.6	3.0
2020 ¹⁾	100	24.3	23.5	22.8	18.3	8.8	2.3
2022 ¹⁾	100	23.6	22.4	23.8	18.0	10.1	2.1
○ Armenia							
2015	100	20.2	26.4	19.5	20.5	8.0	5.4
2020	100	20.5	21.8	22.9	18.7	11.6	4.5
2022	100	20.1	20.2	24.6	17.6	13.4	4.0
○ Belarus							
2015	100	15.2	15.2	18.8	24.0	15.1	11.7
2020	100	15.5	12.9	19.2	23.7	18.7	10.0
2022	100	15.4	12.5	19.2	23.4	20.7	8.8
○ Kazakhstan							
2016	100	29.4	23.6	20.3	16.7	7.4	2.6
2021	100	30.8	20.8	20.2	16.5	9.3	2.4
2022	100	30.9	20.3	23.1	15.2	8.8	1.7
○ Kyrgyzstan							
2015	100	32.6	28.4	18.7	13.7	4.7	1.9
2020	100	33.5	25.9	19.4	13.4	6.3	1.5
2022	100	36.0	23.0	19.6	13.0	7.1	1.3
○ Moldova²⁾							
2015	100	19.0	22.6	19.1	20.8	13.6	4.9
2020	100	18.6	18.5	19.8	20.5	17.5	5.1
2022	100	18.1	17.3	19.8	20.4	19.7	4.6
○ Russia							
2015	100	18.8	18.3	20.3	22.5	13.1	7.0
2020	100	18.8	16.0	21.1	20.8	16.9	6.4
2022 ³⁾	100	18.5	15.4	21.7	20.5	18.6	5.3
○ Tajikistan							
2015	100	35.6	30.0	18.0	11.4	3.7	1.3
2020	100	35.4	26.8	20.1	11.7	4.8	1.2
2022	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Uzbekistan							
2015	100	30.6	30.4	20.1	13.2	4.2	1.5
2020	100	31.7	26.1	21.9	13.4	5.7	1.3
2022	100	32.5	24.2	22.4	13.3	6.5	1.1
○ Ukraine							
2015	100	16.5	20.1	19.9	20.4	13.9	9.2
2020	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
2022	100	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ Data are recalculated taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census, except for the population living on the occupied territories during the census period.

²⁾ Data are recalculated in accordance with the results of the 2019 Population Census, except for the population living on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, where the Russian peacekeeping contingent is temporarily stationed.

³⁾ Population by place of usual residence, recalculated from the 2014 census.

⁴⁾ Data as of beginning of 2022 are calculated taking into account the results of the All-Russia Population Census 2020.

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									
2015	9 593.0	2 564.5	724.9	902.8	936.8	26.8	7.6	9.4	9.8
2020 ¹⁾	9 974.0	2 223.0	651.3	692.0	879.7	22.3	6.5	7.0	8.8
2022 ¹⁾	10 063.3	2 144.6	698.7	644.5	801.4	21.3	6.9	6.4	8.0
○ Armenia									
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
2022	2 961.4	540.0	178.2	161.0	200.8	18.2	6.0	5.4	6.8
○ Belarus									
2015 ²⁾	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
2022	9 255.5	1 430.5	464.7	445.2	520.5	15.5	5.0	4.8	5.7
○ Kazakhstan									
2016	17 669.8	4 200.3	1 132.5	1 425.9	1 641.8	23.8	6.4	8.1	9.3
2020	18 879.6	3 760.2	1 222.9	1 124.1	1 413.2	19.9	6.5	6.0	7.5
2022	19 503.2	3 799.2	1 331.0	1 115.9	1 352.1	19.5	6.8	5.7	6.9
○ Kyrgyzstan									
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	1 597.2	503.8	522.6	570.8	24.5	7.7	8.0	8.8
2022	6 912.9	1 624.4	554.5	516.3	553.6	23.5	8.0	7.5	8.0
○ Moldova³⁾									
2015	2 846.3	649.5	178.0	223.9	247.6	22.8	6.3	7.9	8.7
2020	2 643.8	467.1	137.7	142.9	186.5	17.7	5.2	5.4	7.1
2022	2 565.0	421.0	134.6	122.8	163.5	16.4	5.2	4.8	6.4
○ Russia									
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
2022 ⁴⁾	146 980.1	22 680.5	7 550.1	7 140.6	7 989.8	15.4	5.1	4.9	5.4
○ Tajikistan									
2015	8 352.0	2 528.3	865.5	855.5	807.3	30.3	10.4	10.2	9.7
2020	9 313.8	2 541.4	839.0	855.1	847.3	27.3	9.0	9.2	9.1
2022	9 886.8	2 560.1	840.3	908.3	811.5	25.9	8.5	9.2	8.2
○ Uzbekistan									
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
2022	35 271.3	8 418.2	2 616.2	2 645.0	3 157.0	23.9	7.4	7.5	9.0
○ Ukraine									
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
2022	40 997.7	6 336.5	1 980.3	1 912.3	2 443.9	15.5	4.8	4.7	6.0

¹⁾ Data are recalculated taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census.

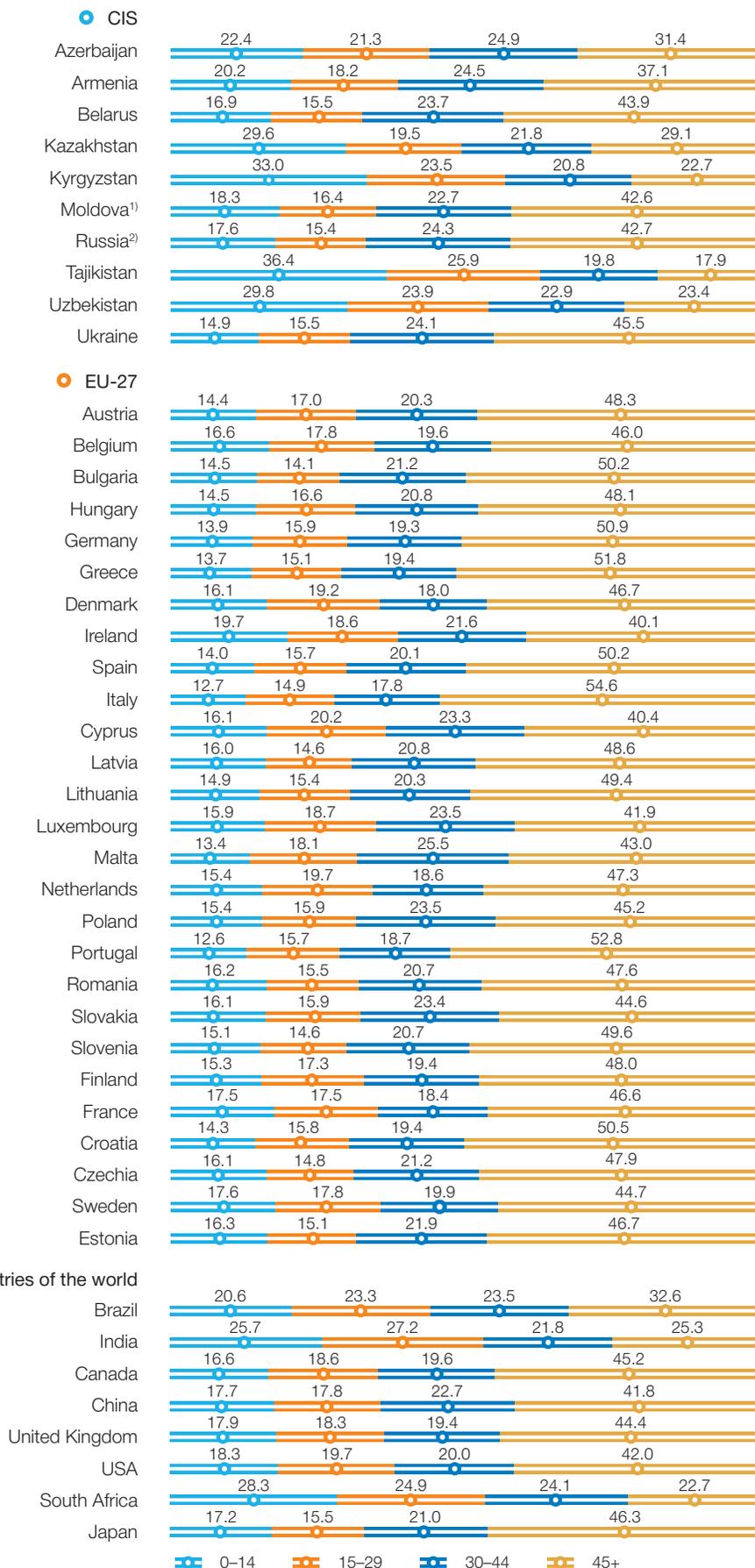
²⁾ Population data are adjusted taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

³⁾ Population by place of usual residence, recalculated from the 2014 census.

⁴⁾ Data as of beginning of 2022 are calculated taking into account the results of the All-Russia Population Census 2020.

Population by age groups

(percent of total population; 2022)



¹⁾ Population by place of usual residence, recalculated from the 2014 census.

²⁾ Data as of beginning of 2022 are calculated taking into account the results of the All-Russia Population Census 2020.

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									
2015	2 649	630	428	202	1 557	811	728	83	-181
2020	1 669	283	130	153	568	282	227	55	1
2021	2 397	412	182	230	570	220	161	59	192
○ Armenia¹⁾									
2015	2 160	489	98	391	3 041	641	178	463	-152
2020	5 961	1 275	154	569	2 587	475	144	331	800
2021	8 173	1 381	169	1 212	4 111	548	233	143	833
○ Belarus									
2015	28 349	7 973	6 411	1 562	9 855	3 274	2 256	1 018	4 699
2018	24 601	10 435	7 010	3 425	15 239	5 703	3 472	2 231	4 732
2019	34 846	15 268	8 491	6 777	20 976	9 389	5 256	4 133	5 879
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Kazakhstan²⁾									
2015	16 581	6 172	5 343	829	30 047	7 651	6 899	752	-1 479
2020	11 370	3 335	2 367	968	29 088	5 520	4 963	557	-2 185
2021	11 039	3 471	2 960	511	32 256	5 566	4 743	823	-2 095
○ Kyrgyzstan									
2015	3 559	1 314	1 283	31	7 788	2 934	2 884	50	-1 620
2020	961	364	361	3	5 822	1 697	1 662	35	-1 333
2021	8 229	2 464	2 279	185	8 998	2 096	2 029	67	368
○ Moldova³⁾									
2015	1 629	358	333	25	2 236	593	355	238	-235
2020	1 128	194	157	37	1 607	413	243	170	-215
2021	2 125	384	293	91	642	165	64	101	219
○ Russia									
2015	598 617	193 210	169 550	23 660	353 233	135 921	116 927	18 994	57 289
2020	594 146	189 166	160 567	28 599	487 672	168 933	130 732	38 201	20 233
2021	667 922	207 952	179 596	28 356	238 020	67 091	56 221	10 870	140 861
○ Tajikistan									
2015	580	212	...	...	2 871	1 239	...	...	1 027
2020	129	29	29	-	1 188	499	499	-	-470
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Uzbekistan									
2015	2 466	760	720	40	31 765	9 953	9 705	248	-9 193
2020	1 105	240	229	11	13 648	1 702	1 635	67	-1 462
2021	1 875	339	305	34	20 140	4 726	4 647	83	-4 387
○ Ukraine									
2015	30 659	13 682	...	...	21 409	9 862	...	...	3 820
2020	26 361	13 747	...	...	19 121	9 991	...	...	3 756
2021	41 724	22 896	...	...	22 587	10 691	...	...	12 205

¹⁾ Hereinafter, statistical processing of data from the Migration and Citizenship Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Armenia on registration or deregistration of population at the place of residence, and taking into account the findings of Integrated Living Conditions Survey for the previous year.

²⁾ Aged 16–29.

³⁾ Hereinafter, data from the Ministry of Information Technology and Communications on arrivals and departures.

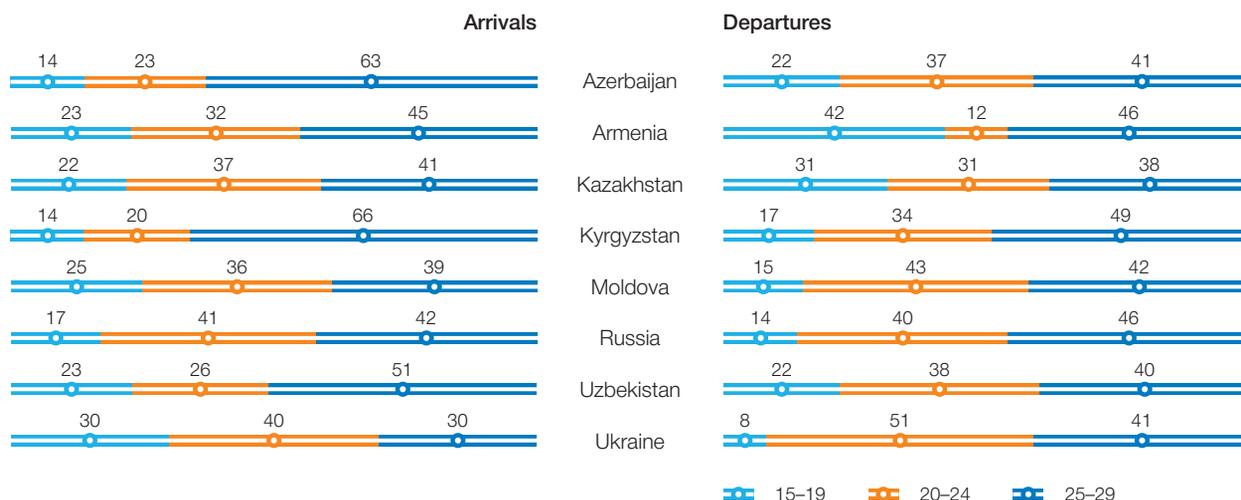
Migration intensity

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

	2015		2020		2021	
	total	aged 15–29	total	aged 15–29	total	aged 15–29
Azerbaijan	1.1	-0.7	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.9
Armenia	-2.9	-2.2	11.4	14.1	13.7	15.2
Belarus	19.5	26.1	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	-7.7	-3.4	-9.4	-5.8	-11.2	-5.5
Kyrgyzstan	-7.1	-9.7	-7.4	-8.4	-1.1	2.3
Moldova	-2.1	-3.7	-1.8	-4.7	5.8	5.2
Russia	16.8	20.3	8.5	8.8	29.5	62.9
Tajikistan	2.7	1.2	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	-9.4	-10.0	-3.7	-2.0	-5.2	-5.0
Ukraine	0.8	...	2.2	4.7	8.5	...

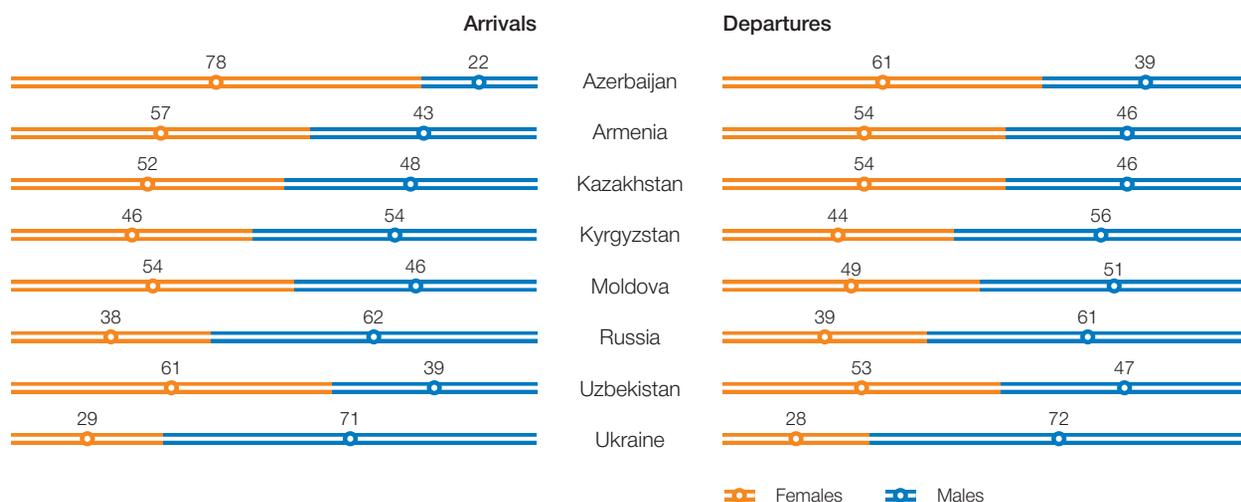
Migrants aged 15–29 by age

(excluding internal migrants; percent of total number of migrants of corresponding age; 2021)



Migrants aged 15–29 by sex

(excluding internal migrants; percent of total number of migrants of corresponding age; 2021)



Interstate migration by country of previous residence

Arrived ¹⁾ to:	Number of arrivals aged 15–29, persons	including persons resided on the territory:											
		Azerbaijana	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Russia	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan	Ukraine	other countries
○ Azerbaijan													
2015	630	x	-	1	33	11	2	294	1	17	33	36	202
2020	283	x	-	-	6	2	1	95	-	8	8	10	153
2021	412	x	-	-	12	3	2	132	-	11	8	14	230
○ Armenia													
2015	489	-	x	1	8	-	-	73	-	-	2	14	464
2020	1 275	-	x	-	9	-	1	116	-	-	3	19	1 127
2021	1 381	-	x	2	11	-	-	130	-	5	2	19	1 212
○ Belarus													
2015	7 973	108	49	x	379	14	73	1 521	52	1 269	47	2 899	1 562
2020	...	...	...	x	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	x	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Kazakhstan													
2015	6 168	80	62	47	x	302	3	1 309	108	245	3 117	66	829
2020	3 457	57	9	14	x	190	1	738	70	312	1 059	18	989
2021	3 521	112	9	18	x	200	2	713	150	120	1 658	24	515
○ Kyrgyzstan													
2015	1 314	2	-	2	175	x	-	834	139	3	126	2	31
2020	364	1	-	-	17	x	-	33	208	-	102	-	3
2021	2 464	1	-	1	128	x	-	1 689	250	-	201	9	185
○ Moldova													
2015	358	-	2	2	1	-	x	91	-	-	-	237	25
2020	194	-	-	4	2	1	x	99	-	-	-	51	37
2021	384	-	1	5	-	-	x	211	-	-	-	76	91
○ Russia													
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
2020	189 166	9 789	12 463	3 135	19 342	19 413	5 241	x	36 137	9 654	15 593	29 800	28 599
2021	207 952	9 908	15 205	4 323	24 076	24 957	5 987	x	46 591	6 941	17 915	23 693	28 356
○ Tajikistan													
2015	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	x	...	...	...	...
2020	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	x	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	x	...	...	...	...
○ Uzbekistan													
2015	760	7	-	-	363	10	-	246	82	5	x	12	35
2020	254	1	-	1	121	15	-	48	47	6	x	3	12
2021	339	3	1	-	171	14	-	52	52	6	x	6	34
○ Ukraine													
2015	13 682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	x	...
2020	13 747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	x	...
2021	22 896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 the age of 15–29		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan						
All countries	1 313	934	1 347	202	153	230
including:						
Germany	12	8	6	2	-	-
Georgia	782	663	900	168	118	170
Israel	3	3	1	-	-	-
Iran	144	88	140	10	12	14
Latvia	2	2	-	-	-	-
Türkiye	164	112	206	8	13	18
○ Armenia						
All countries	2 160	5 961	8 173	489	1 275	1 381
including:						
Iran	84	409	645	12	82	85
Lebanon	67	454	570	...	73	94
Georgia	221	319	479	88	124	149
Syria	580	422	429	77	100	93
USA	95	111	242	2	6	9
○ Belarus						
All countries	5 844	...	...	1 562	...	...
including:						
Germany	309	...	...	11	...	...
Georgia	338	...	...	105	...	...
China	1 310	...	...	581	...	...
Latvia	189	...	...	30	...	...
Lithuania	701	...	...	92	...	...
USA	376	...	...	19	...	...
Türkiye	179	...	...	45	...	...
○ Kazakhstan						
All countries	2 615	3 093	1 604	829	2 154	739
including:						
Germany	222	175	183	39	32	33
Israel	21	9	10	6	1	2
Iran	88	105	80	29	20	22
China	1 249	1 553	249	427	507	83
Türkiye	233	312	217	44	96	46
○ Kyrgyzstan						
All countries	305	21	703	31	3	185
including:						
Germany	11	4	47	2	2	15
Türkiye	27	-	170	3	-	40
Afghanistan	13	6	65	9	1	26
China	170	3	35	14	-	10
Pakistan	11	-	7	2	-	2

Immigrants from non-CIS countries

Table continued

	Total			including at the age of 15–29		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Moldova						
All countries	175	189	398	25	37	91
including:						
Israel	76	54	118	10	7	15
USA	56	79	131	7	13	15
Romania	13	10	34	2	5	22
Germany	10	20	34	2	4	2
Bulgaria	3	3	2	-	-	-
○ Russia						
All countries	62 460	58 223	61 732	23 660	28 599	28 356
including:						
Vietnam	4 012	6 206	5 426	1 873	2 298	1 894
Germany	3 976	1 332	2 404	412	118	166
Georgia	7 038	5 764	6 506	1 994	1 319	1 370
Israel	1 077	420	459	258	99	71
India	2 894	4 506	7 132	2 677	4 060	6 461
China	9 043	7 270	6 465	3 715	2 065	1 443
USA	1 084	526	685	124	67	87
○ Tajikistan						
All countries	35	...	...	-	...	...
○ Uzbekistan						
All countries	131	86	231	40	12	34
including:						
Germany	6	6	8	1	3	-
Israel	65	12	16	15	3	1
USA	16	12	18	6	2	4
○ Ukraine						
All countries	13 326	16 513	29 672	...	...	...
including:						
Germany	266	330	458	...	...	...
Israel	443	485	666	...	...	...
China	...	740	1 414	...	...	...
USA	703	689	1 000	...	...	...
Türkiye	651	2 199	2 989	...	...	...

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.

Emigrants to non-CIS countries¹⁾

(persons)

	Total			including at the age of 15–29		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan						
All countries	163	103	156	83	55	59
including:						
Germany	17	8	13	4	-	-
USA	20	9	12	-	3	4
Georgia	17	12	12	5	3	3
Türkiye	66	36	58	29	23	26
○ Armenia						
All countries	3 041	2 587	4 111	641	475	548
including:						
Georgia	61	135	429	13	19	17
France	223	260	312	...	47	52
USA	398	196	303	32	15	18
Germany	98	191	248	...	74	65
Spain	128	80	108	...	25	26
○ Belarus						
All countries	3 176	...	...	1 018	...	...
including:						
Germany	439	...	...	104	...	...
Israel	286	...	...	86	...	...
China	63	...	...	45	...	...
Lithuania	589	...	...	136	...	...
Poland	319	...	...	189	...	...
USA	327	...	...	91	...	...
○ Kazakhstan						
All countries	3 055	3 414	4 853	751	622	937
including:						
Germany	2 196	2 249	3 138	565	419	616
Israel	84	61	165	9	13	19
Canada	121	111	101	21	11	17
China	32	3	3	3	1	1
USA	265	247	338	79	67	87
○ Kyrgyzstan						
All countries	216	173	415	51	35	67
including:						
Germany	89	80	214	18	17	40
Canada	19	3	2	2	-	-
USA	50	7	25	10	-	1
China	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	10	3	5	2	-	-
Türkiye	23	72	92	12	14	12

Emigrants to non-CIS countries

Table continued

	Total			including at the age of 15–29		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Moldova						
All countries	870	603	445	238	170	101
including:						
Israel	174	82	63	37	12	18
USA	287	119	112	73	31	34
Romania	6	8	4	5	2	1
Germany	253	250	212	83	63	34
Austria	28	28	19	7	8	7
○ Russia						
All countries	54 405	70 613	27 675	18 994	38 201	10 870
including:						
Vietnam	3 008	5 898	2 024	1 594	2 528	666
Germany	4 531	3 109	3 115	934	413	444
Georgia	3 729	4 495	2 668	1 070	1 039	509
Israel	1 050	690	467	316	204	101
India	1 612	9 285	2 125	1 457	8 787	1 942
China	9 821	11 035	2 217	3 610	3 940	520
USA	1 610	856	632	424	109	102
○ Tajikistan						
All countries	4	...	...	-	...	...
including:						
Germany	-	...	...	-	...	...
Israel	-	...	...	-	...	...
USA	-	...	...	-	...	...
○ Uzbekistan						
All countries	1 149	1 214	634	248	65	79
including:						
Germany	157	28	58	29	12	6
Israel	192	49	94	67	11	35
USA	263	16	36	44	1	2
Canada	36	-	2	2	-	1
○ Ukraine						
All countries	13 254	14 478	16 510	...	...	...
including:						
Germany	1 412	1 279	1 639	...	...	...
Israel	2 422	337	351	...	...	...
USA	1 551	1 248	1 456	...	...	...
Canada	65	83	89	...	...	...
Hungary	1 394	186	228	...	...	...
Poland	439	389	558	...	...	...

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.

Internal migrants aged 15–29

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

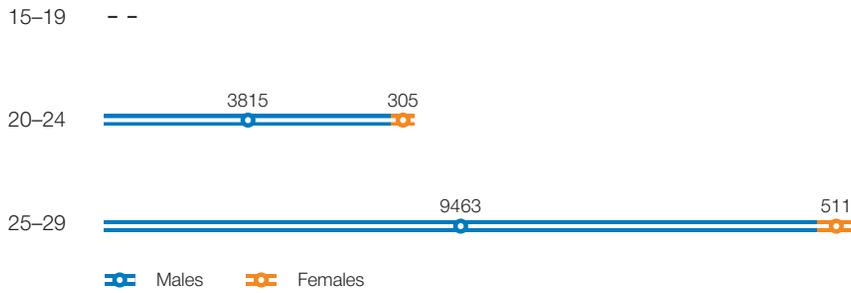
	Arrivals				Departures			
	total	including:			total	including:		
		to urban area		to rural area		from urban area	from rural area	
		Total	from rural area				Total	to urban area
○ Azerbaijan								
2015	9 133	5 458	2 063	3 675	9 133	5 210	3 923	1 944
2020	1 888	789	...	1099	1 888	826	1 062	...
2021	1 590	767	...	823	1 590	758	832	...
○ Armenia								
2019	14 654	11 268	4 390	3 386	14 654	8 661	5 993	1 603
2020	11 822	7 684	2 494	4 138	11 822	7 904	3 918	2 494
2021	11 900	7 684	1 916	4 216	11 900	8 780	3 120	1 204
○ Belarus								
2015	132 116	107 251	40 356	24 865	132 116	86 725	45 391	40 356
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Kazakhstan								
2015	198 523	144 697	69 174	53 826	198 523	144 697	53 826	31 065
2020	275 661	176 625	79 554	99 036	275 661	146 363	129 298	79 554
2021	292 467	201 346	85 940	91 121	292 467	162 769	129 698	85 940
○ Kyrgyzstan								
2015	9 551	4 887	3 346	4 664	10 309	3 559	6 770	4 719
2020	15 838	8 007	6 467	7 831	15 838	7 240	8 598	6 656
2021	8 448	4 089	3 256	4 359	8 446	2 755	5 691	3 255
○ Moldova								
2015	13 873	6 504	4 378	7 369	13 873	4 101	9 772	4 378
2020	8 354	5 498	3 740	2 856	8 354	2 564	5 790	3 740
2021	9 151	5 991	4 001	3 160	9 151	2 966	6 185	4 001
○ Russia								
2015	1 619 296	1 181 041	...	438 255	1 619 297	1 090 630	528 667	...
2020	1 112 031	802 621	...	309 410	1 112 033	790 917	321 116	...
2021	1 104 559	804 004	...	300 555	1 104 560	769 061	335 499	...
○ Tajikistan								
2015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2020	20 381	...	...	...	24 214	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Uzbekistan								
2015	77 308	39 949	...	37 359	112 186	78 890	33 296	...
2020	73 060	46 612	...	26 448	73 060	33 656	39 404	...
2021	107 994	78 037	...	29 957	107 994	65 123	42 871	...
○ Ukraine								
2015	244 079	179 787	...	64 292	243 024	170 683	72 341	...
2020	155 546	114 530	...	41 016	155 270	108 713	46 557	...
2021	155 227	...	...	...	154 936	...	...	...



Belarus

Employed persons aged 15–29 falling in the category of migrant workers in 2022

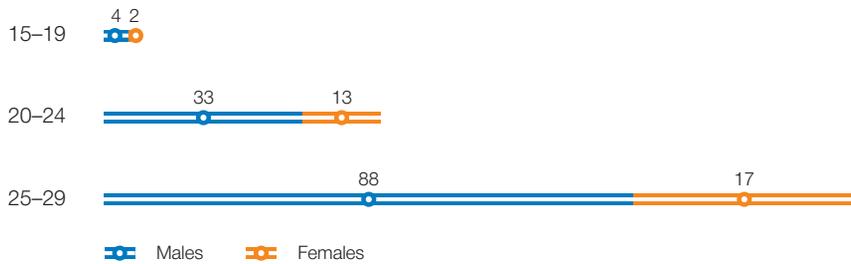
(data of the Sample Household Survey Exploring Employment Issues, persons)



Russia

Employed persons aged 15–29 falling in the category of migrant workers

(data of the Labour Force Sample Survey in the Russian Federation, thousands, 2021)





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 number of women of reproductive age
○ Azerbaijan						
2015	2 680.4	27.9	55.6	1 259.1	13.1	47.0
2020 ¹⁾	2 601.8	26.1	51.9	1 100.7	11.0	42.3
2022 ¹⁾	2 615.9	26.0	51.7	1 046.9	10.4	40.0
○ Armenia						
2015	787.3	26.4	50.2	329.4	11.0	41.8
2020	745.1	25.2	47.7	287.3	9.7	38.6
2022	742.9	25.1	47.5	264.2	8.9	35.6
○ Belarus						
2015 ²⁾	2 315.1	24.5	45.5	910.2	9.6	39.3
2020	2 204.3	23.4	43.6	745.4	7.9	33.8
2022	2 154.8	23.3	43.3	704.0	7.6	32.7
○ Kazakhstan						
2015	4 554.3	25.8	49.9	2 087.8	11.8	45.8
2020	4 541.6	24.4	47.3	1 880.2	10.1	41.4
2022	4 559.0	23.8	46.4	1 827.1	9.6	40.1
○ Kyrgyzstan						
2015	1 555.7	26.4	52.2	825.8	14.0	53.1
2020	1 625.5	24.9	49.5	783.0	12.0	48.2
2022	1 662.2	24.6	48.9	776.1	11.5	46.7
○ Moldova						
2015	700.9	24.6	47.4	320.8	11.3	45.8
2020	612.9	23.2	44.4	230.8	8.7	37.7
2022	589.3	23.0	43.8	208.6	8.1	35.4
○ Russia						
2015	35 730.2	24.4	45.5	14 121.9	9.6	39.5
2020	34 502.0	23.5	43.9	11 478.8	7.8	33.3
2022 ³⁾	34 646.1	23.6	44.1	11 071.7	7.5	32.0
○ Tajikistan						
2015	2 203.9	26.4	53.4	1 248.9	15.0	56.7
2020	2 401.0	25.8	52.3	1 249.4	13.4	52.0
2022	2 453.9	24.8	50.4	1 274.4	12.9	51.9
○ Uzbekistan						
2015	8 649.3	27.9	55.9	4 527.8	14.6	52.3
2020	8 982.3	26.5	53.3	4 235.9	12.5	47.2
2022	9 108.2	25.8	52.0	4 109.0	11.6	45.1
○ Ukraine						
2015	10 394.9	24.3	42.3	4 051.9	9.5	39.0
2020	10 865.5	26.0	48.5	3 253.4	7.8	29.9
2022	9 551.0	23.3	43.4	3 077.3	7.5	32.2

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

²⁾ Population data are adjusted taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

³⁾ Data as of beginning of 2022 are calculated taking into account the results of the All-Russian Population Census 2020.

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							
2015	52.4	166.6	118.3	58.6	23.1	4.6	0.5
2020 ¹⁾	39.6	130.7	91.5	44.5	17.7	4.2	0.8
2021 ¹⁾	29.7	111.5	86.8	44.6	17.8	4.1	0.7
○ Armenia							
2015	24.3	118.4	102.8	56.2	22.7	4.2	0.3
2020	13.9	110.9	106.0	63.6	30.1	6.2	0.4
2021	12.8	107.2	111.9	69.5	33.0	7.1	0.4
○ Belarus							
2015 ²⁾	18.6	91.4	112.9	79.9	35.0	6.1	0.2
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Kazakhstan							
2015	34.7	161.8	161.4	112.9	64.3	16.0	0.8
2020	22.9	170.4	186.9	136.9	84.4	22.9	1.2
2021	23.8	180.3	201.5	143.0	90.5	24.6	1.4
○ Kyrgyzstan							
2015	42.3	200.8	173.3	128.7	72.5	21.4	2.3
2020	33.5	186.7	175.8	118.7	73.9	19.8	1.1
2021	29.7	176.0	171.5	113.8	67.4	19.0	1.1
○ Moldova							
2015	34.2	108.3	115.9	75.0	33.4	6.5	0.3
2020	27.4	97.8	102.9	75.8	39.4	8.8	0.3
2021	26.5	98.4	102.9	75.3	38.4	8.3	0.4
○ Russia							
2015	24.0	90.0	112.6	83.0	39.8	8.3	0.4
2020	14.2	73.6	92.6	70.8	39.2	9.2	0.6
2021	13.6	70.6	94.8	71.0	40.1	9.5	0.6
○ Tajikistan							
2015	54	253	216	139	69	19	2
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	30.9	225.7	161.8	96.6	45.2	10.2	0.6
○ Uzbekistan							
2015	23.8	194.8	162.4	86.1	27.2	3.7	0.2
2020	26.3	219.9	182.2	182.2	41.9	5.7	0.1
2021	34.3	242.6	193.1	111.4	46.2	6.7	0.2
○ Ukraine							
2015	27.3	92.3	91.8	58.8	27.3	5.6	0.4
2020	15.8	66.4	76.3	52.2	25.7	6.2	0.8
2021	13.8	61.5	73.1	51.5	25.1	6.0	0.8

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

²⁾ When calculating the indicator was used the average annual population size adjusted to take into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

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					
2015	52.9	2.1	1.0	1.0	23.3
2020 ¹⁾	48.6	1.7	0.8	0.8	24.2
2021 ¹⁾	43.0	1.5	0.7	0.7	24.6
○ Armenia					
2015	53.4	1.7	0.8	0.8	24.4
2020	48.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	25.6
2021	49.2	1.7	0.8	0.8	25.7
○ Belarus					
2015 ²⁾	51.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	26.0
2020	...	...	...	...	26.8
2021	...	...	...	...	26.9
○ Kazakhstan					
2015	87.5	2.8	1.3	2.7	...
2020	93.9	3.1	1.5	1.5	...
2021	98.1	3.3	1.6	1.6	...
○ Kyrgyzstan					
2015	104.5	3.2	1.6	1.5	23.1
2020	96.8	3.0	1.5	1.4	...
2021	90.8	2.9	1.4	1.4	...
○ Moldova					
2015	57.9	1.9	0.9	0.9	27.3
2020	50.3	1.8	0.9	0.8	27.9
2021	49.7	1.8	0.9	0.8	27.9
○ Russia					
2015	54.6	1.8	0.863	0.847	28.2
2020	46.3	1.5	0.731	0.720	28.8
2021	41.0	1.5	0.730	0.718	28.9
○ Tajikistan					
2015	134	...	...	...	...
2020	...	...	...	...	...
2021	97.0	...	...	...	...
○ Uzbekistan					
2015	84.6	2.5	1.215	1.189	23.4
2020	93.4	2.9	1.415	1.381	23.6
2021	99.7	3.2	1.548	1.513	23.5
○ Ukraine					
2015	44.2	1.2	...	...	...
2020	33.4	1.2	...	...	...
2021	31.3	1.2	...	...	...

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

²⁾ When calculating the indicator was used the average annual population size adjusted to take into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

Marriages registered in 2021 by sex, age and previous marital status

	Married persons, total, thousands	including				Percent of total number of marriages ¹⁾ , percent
		never married	widowed	divorced	no information on previous marital status	
○ Azerbaijan						
Males aged 18–29	35.4	34.8	0.006	0.6	-	62.9
including:						
18–24	10.0	10.0	-	0.053	-	17.8
25–29	25.4	24.8	0.006	0.6	-	45.1
Females aged 18–29	46.7	45.5	0.028	1.1	-	83.0
including:						
18–24	34.2	33.9	0.006	0.3	-	60.7
25–29	12.5	11.7	0.022	0.8	-	22.3
○ Armenia						
Males aged 18–29	7.5	7.4	0.0	0.1	-	43.6
including:						
15–19	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.2
20–24	2.0	2.0	-	0.0	-	11.7
25–29	5.5	5.4	0.0	0.1	-	31.7
Females aged 18–29	11.2	11.1	0.0	0.1	-	65.5
including:						
15–19	0.7	0.7	-	0.0	-	3.9
20–24	5.5	5.5	-	0.0	-	32.5
25–29	5.0	4.9	0.0	0.1	-	29.1
○ Belarus						
Males aged 18–29	29.8	27.8	0.009	2.0	-	50.0
including:						
15–19	0.8	0.8	-	0.001	-	1.4
20–24	12.3	12.1	-	0.2	-	20.6
25–29	16.7	14.9	0.009	1.8	-	27.9
Females aged 18–29	34.7	30.4	0.1	4.3	-	58.2
including:						
15–19	3.3	3.3	0.001	0.03	-	5.6
20–24	17.7	16.7	0.005	1.0	-	29.6
25–29	13.7	10.4	0.1	3.3	-	23.0
○ Kyrgyzstan						
Males aged 18–29	36.0	35.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	70.9
including:						
15–19	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
20–24	13.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1
25–29	22.3	21.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	43.9
Females aged 18–29	42.8	41.6	0.2	1.0	0.0	84.4
including:						
15–19	10.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2
20–24	23.0	22.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	45.4
25–29	9.5	8.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	18.8

Marriages registered in 2021 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 18–29	10.7	10.4	0.0	0.3	-	52.6
including:						
15–19	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.6
20–24	3.4	3.4	-	0.0	-	16.9
25–29	7.2	6.8	0.0	0.3	-	35.1
Females aged 18–29	13.5	12.7	0.0	0.8	-	66.6
including:						
15–19	1.4	1.4	-	-	-	7.0
20–24	6.9	6.7	0.0	0.2	-	33.9
25–29	5.2	4.6	0.0	0.6	-	25.7
○ Russia						
Males aged 18–29	422.3	394.2	0.27	27.7	0.035	45.7
including:						
15–19	11.3	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.002	12.3
20–24	164.1	160.9	0.02	3.2	0.003	17.8
25–29	246.8	222.0	0.25	24.5	0.030	26.7
Females aged 18–29	501.7	447.7	1.06	52.9	0.047	54.3
including:						
15–19	52.3	52.0	0.01	0.3	0.007	5.7
20–24	241.3	229.8	0.19	11.4	0.016	26.1
25–29	208.1	165.9	0.86	41.2	0.024	22.5
○ Uzbekistan						
Males aged 18–29	250.6	244.7	0.4	5.6	0.001	82.1
including:						
15–19	3.2	3.2	0.001	0.002	-	1.0
20–24	96.5	96.0	0.04	0.5	-	31.6
25–29	150.9	145.5	0.3	5.1	0.001	49.4
Females aged 18–29	276.2	270.8	0.3	5.0	-	90.5
including:						
15–19	93.3	93.2	0.005	0.08	-	30.6
20–24	145.3	143.5	0.09	1.7	-	47.6
25–29	37.6	34.1	0.2	3.3	-	12.3

¹⁾ At all ages.

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						
2015	52.4	2.8	9.4	32.4	84.5	123.7
2020 ¹⁾	39.6	1.5	5.4	24.3	70.9	106.3
2021 ¹⁾	29.7	1.2	5.1	19.0	49.3	83.3
○ Armenia						
2015	24.3	0.9	3.5	12.5	31.8	63.1
2020	13.9	0.3	2.5	6.1	17.6	46.1
2021	12.8	0.5	1.4	6.4	18.2	41.0
○ Belarus						
2015 ²⁾	18.6	1.3	4.7	12.4	28.7	44.5
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Kyrgyzstan						
2015	42.3	0.4	3.6	16.7	60.9	122.5
2020	33.5	0.7	2.3	10.5	50.7	111.5
2021	29.7	0.3	2.0	8.6	44.1	102.5
○ Moldova						
2015	34.2	3.1	13.0	28.1	48.1	69.1
2020	27.4	3.8	9.7	23.8	41.9	60.8
2021	26.5	3.8	11.4	23.1	37.4	62.4
○ Russia						
2015	13.1	0.5	7.3	17.9	35.6	54.4
2020	8.6	0.4	3.9	10.1	21.4	36.5
2021	8.1	0.3	3.6	9.4	20.1	35.2
○ Uzbekistan						
2015	23.8	0.2	0.6	4.6	24.7	79.2
2020	26.3	0.2	0.7	3.0	23.7	105.4
2021	34.3	0.4	1.3	4.2	31.2	136.8

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

²⁾ When calculating the indicators for 2015 was used the average annual population size adjusted to take into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

Number of live births by age of mother and birth order

(thousands; 2021)

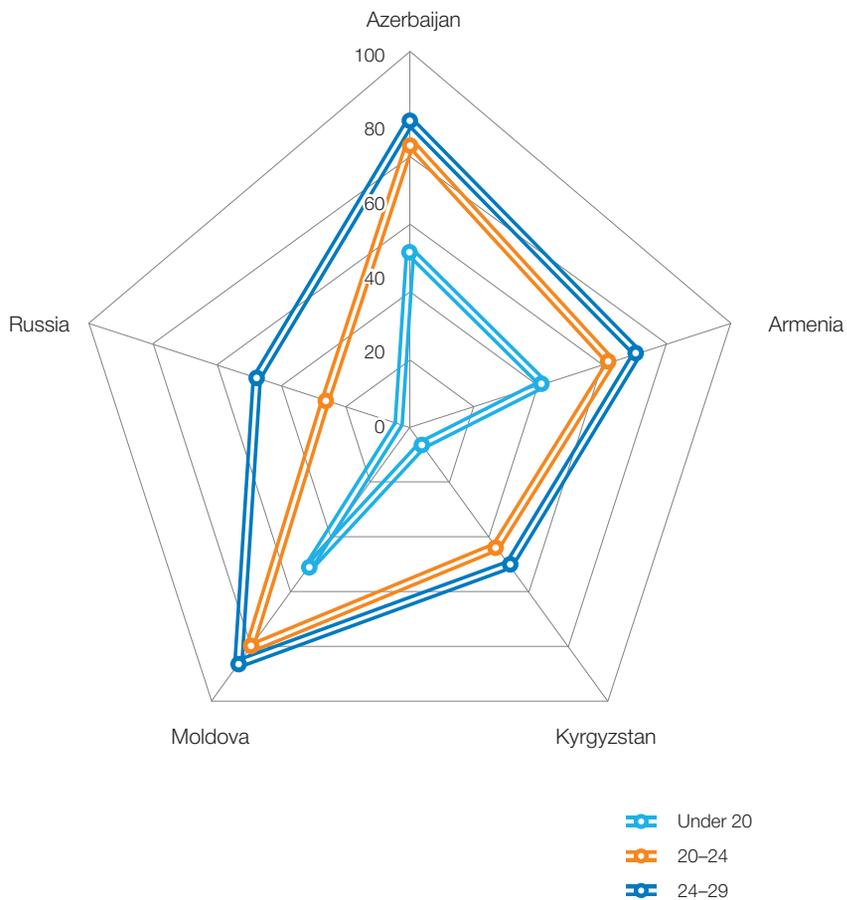
	Total number of live births ¹⁾	including by birth order		
		1	2	3 and more
○ Azerbaijan²⁾				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29	81.6	33.7	35.0	12.9
including at age, years:				
under 20	9.5	7.5	1.9	0.1
20–24	35.4	15.4	16.7	3.3
25–29	36.7	10.8	16.4	9.5
○ Armenia				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29	21.7	9.8	8.4	3.5
including at age, years:				
under 20	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0
20–24	8.5	5.0	2.9	0.6
25–29	12.1	3.9	5.3	2.9
○ Belarus				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29	...	...	...	...
including at age, years:	...	...	...	...
under 20	...	...	...	...
20–24	...	...	...	...
25–29	...	...	...	...
○ Moldova				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29	16.8	7.6	5.5	3.7
including at age, years:				
under 20	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.0
20–24	6.3	3.6	1.9	0.8
25–29	8.8	2.6	3.3	2.9
○ Russia				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29 ²⁾	665.9	352.5	215.8	97.6
including at age, years:				
under 20	48.9	42.6	5.7	0.7
20–24	234.8	148.4	66.4	20.1
25–29	382.1	161.6	143.7	76.8
○ Uzbekistan				
Number of live births to mothers aged 15–29	664.8	277.4	243.3	144.1
including at age, years:				
under 20	43.1	41.4	1.6	0.1
20–24	320.0	182.1	120.6	17.3
25–29	301.7	53.9	121.1	126.7

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.

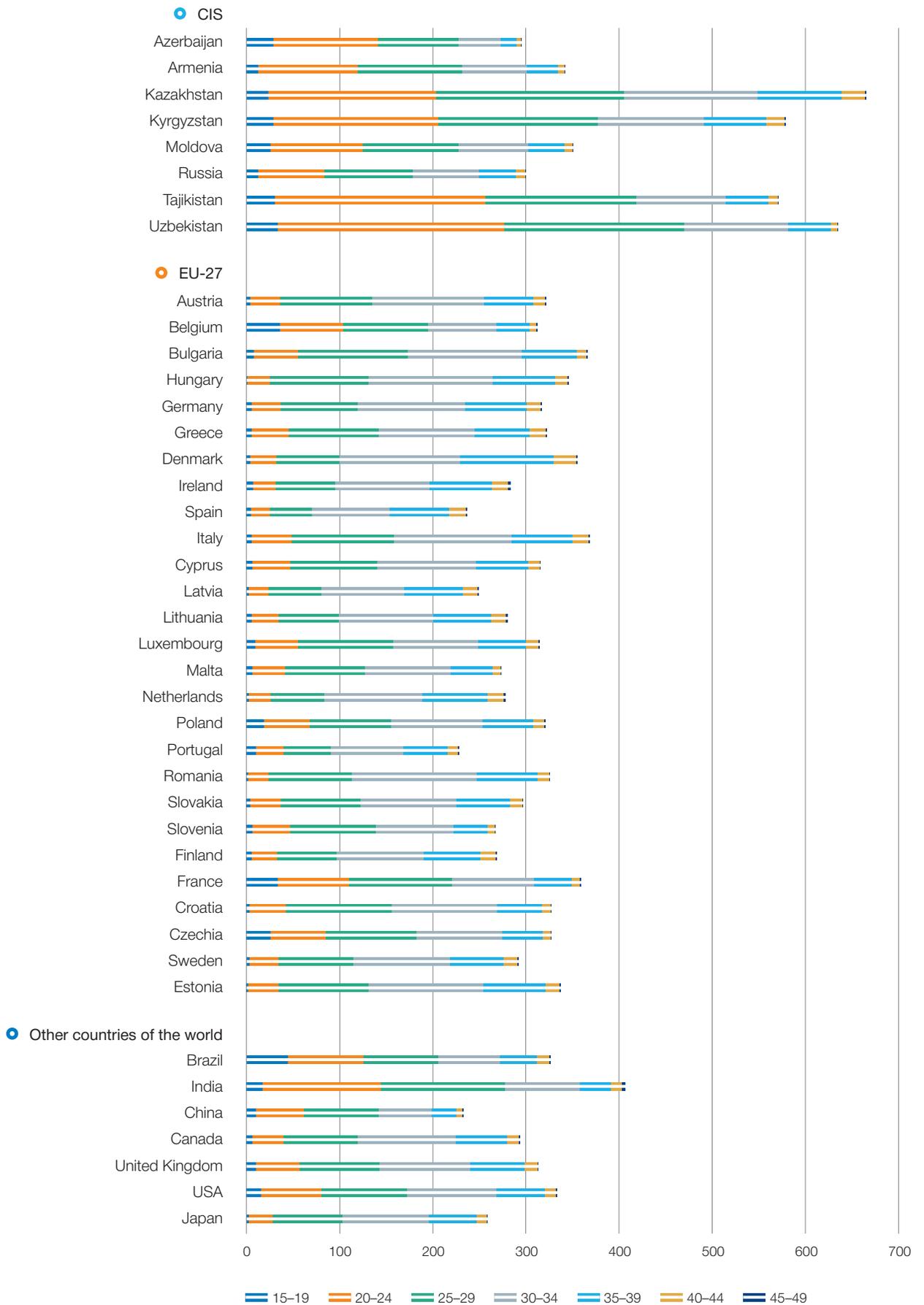
Children born to married mothers

(percent of total number of live births to mothers of corresponding age; 2021)



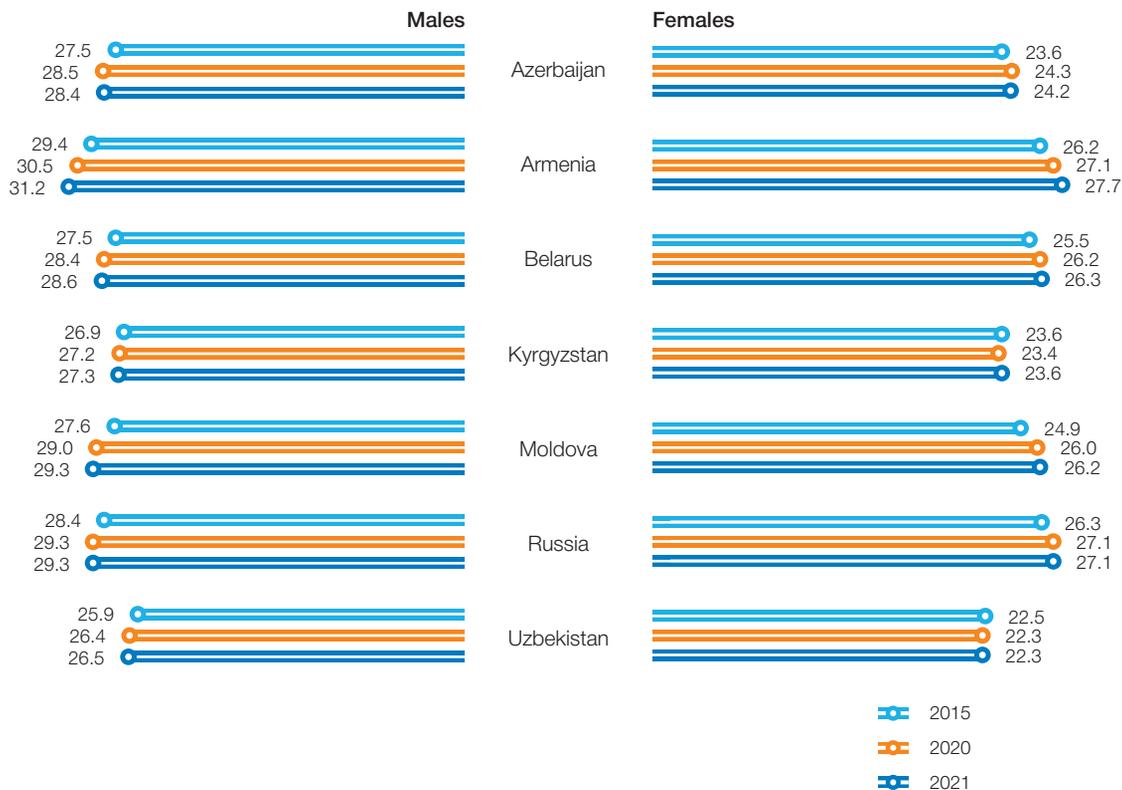
Age-specific fertility rates in countries of the world

(number of live births per 1000 women of corresponding age; 2021)



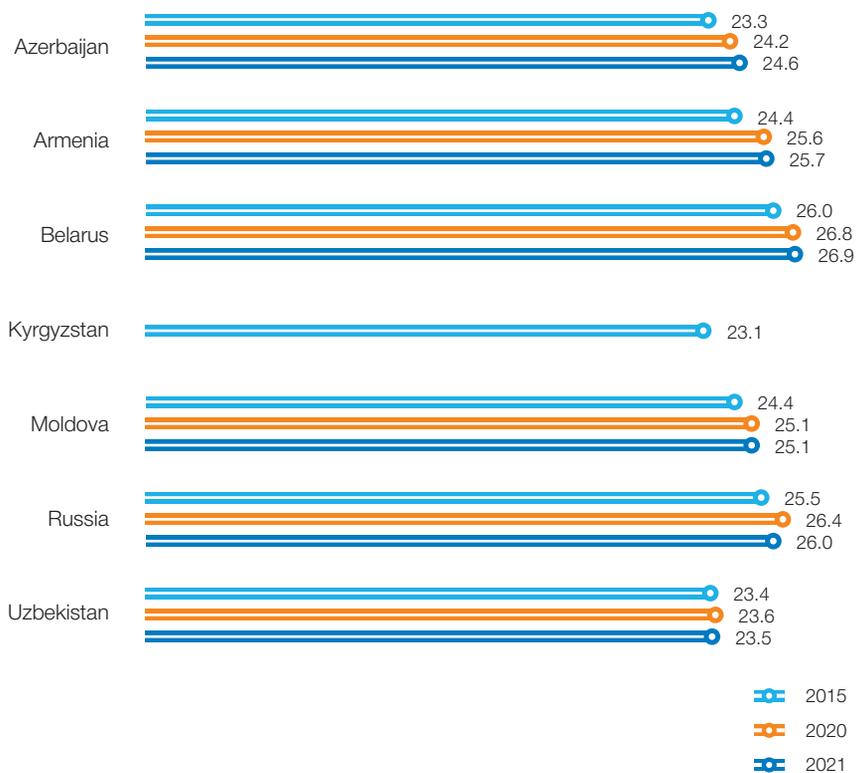
Mean age at first marriage

(years)



Mean age of mother at birth of first child

(years)



Divorces registered in 2021 by sex and age

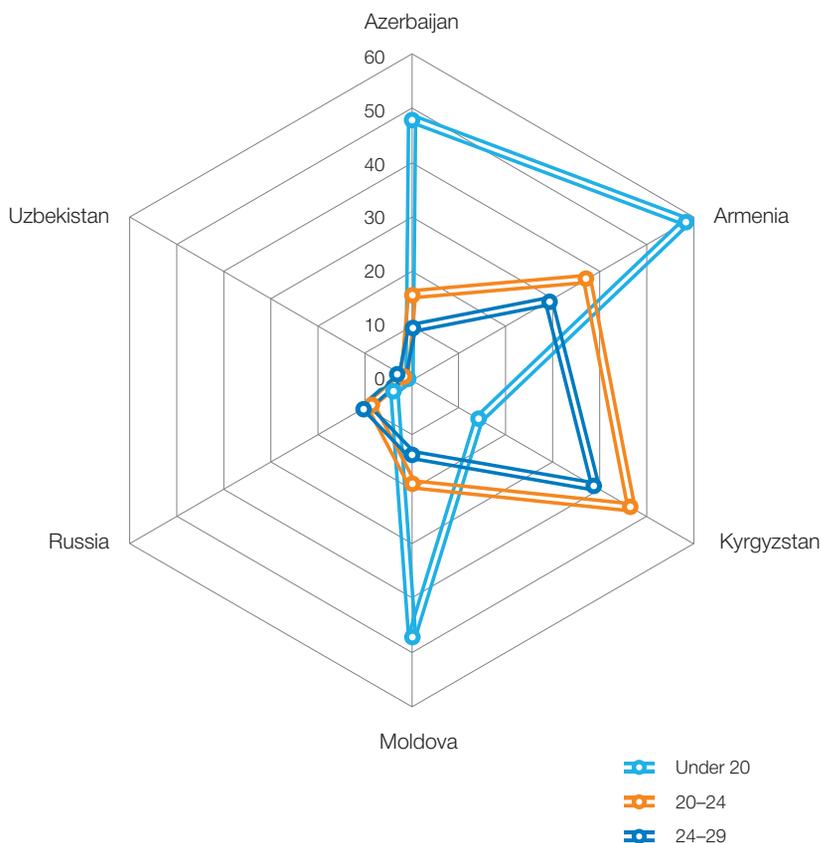
(thousands)

	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 ¹⁾	2	421	2 684	3 107	18.1	180	2 207	4 255	6 642	38.6
Armenia	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.4	8.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	17.8
Belarus	0.04	1.3	4.6	5.9	17.2	0.2	2.7	5.9	8.8	25.7
Kyrgyzstan	-	0.2	1.8	2.0	16.4	0.1	1.2	2.8	4.1	33.7
Moldova	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.4	14.5	0.1	0.8	1.7	2.6	26.1
Russia	0.3	13.5	43.7	57.4	8.9	3.0	42.6	95.2	140.8	21.9
Uzbekistan	0.01	1.2	9.0	10.3	26.1	0.5	7.1	10.5	18.1	46.1

¹⁾ Persons.

Children born to unmarried mothers

(percent of total number of live births to mothers of corresponding age; 2021)



Childbirth related lump-sum allowances

(end of year)

	Number of beneficiaries, thousands			Amount of the granted allowance, in national currency		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
Azerbaijan, Manat						
payments made by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population	154.2	126.3	131.1	90	200	200
payments made by the State Social Protection Fund ¹⁾
Armenia, Drams						
payments made by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population						
for the first child	20.0	13.6	12.7	50 000	50 000	50 000
for the second child	17.2	12.9	11.2	50 000	150 000	150 000
for the third and fourth child	7.7	9.5	10.2	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
for the fifth and following children	0.3	0.4	0.5	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
Belarus, Belarusian rubles²⁾						
for the birth of the first child	120.5	83.2	77.8	15 691 300	2 581	2 880
for the birth of the second and following children				21 967 800	3 613	4 032
Kazakhstan, Tenge						
payments made by the Ministry of Healthcare and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan	399.1	...	...	For the first, second and third child – 62 255 For the fourth child – 103 758	...	...
payments made by the State Social Insurance Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	167.4	...	...	-	...	...
Kyrgyzstan³⁾, Som						
	24.1	...	...	2 175	...	...
Moldova, Lei						
uninsured persons:						
– for the first child	10.2	7.0	7.7	3 100	8 299	9 459
– for every following child	11.1	9.4	10.3	3 400	8 299	9 459
insured persons:						
– for the first child	5.5	4.7	4.2	3 100	8 299	9 459
– for every following child	7.4	10.9	10.9	3 400	8 299	9 459
Russia, Rubles						
lump-sum childbirth allowance:						
– for employed women ⁶⁾	1 337	950	942	15 790	19 579	20 449
– for unemployed women ⁷⁾	448	318	330	14 498	18 004	18 886
Tajikistan, Somoni						
payments made by the State Fund for Social Protection of the Population upon birth of the first child	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan, Sums						
payments made by the Pension Fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan	244.6	...	...	237 198	...	...

¹⁾ From 2016 State Social Protection Fund under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population.

²⁾ In 2015 – on the scale of prices effective from January 1, 2000 (decrease by 1000 times), in 2020 and 2021 – on the scale of prices effective from July 1, 2016 (decrease by 10,000 times).

³⁾ Source: Ministry of Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic, lump-sum childbirth allowance paid upon a birth of a child.

⁴⁾ Source: Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation.

⁵⁾ Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation.

Childcare Allowances

	Number of beneficiaries, thousands			Amount of the granted allowance, in national currency		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan, Manat						
benefit for low-income families with children under one year of age ¹⁾	5.6	1.9	1.3	45	55	55
for a child under three years of age ¹⁾	37.0	39.1	25.6			
– under one and a half years of age ²⁾	30	44	44
– under three years of age ²⁾	15	28	28
○ Armenia, Drams						
for a child under two years of age	12.6	21.2	...	18 000	26 500	...
○ Belarus, Belarusian rubles³⁾						
for a child under three years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...
for the first child				2 433 700	427.8	495.7
for every following child	348.3	260.5	242.4	2 781 400	489.0	566.6
○ Kazakhstan, Tenge						
for a child under one year of age ⁴⁾	142.3	...	...	For the first child – 11 417	...	...
				For the second child – 13 498		
				For the third child – 15 559		
				For the fourth child – 17 640		
○ Kyrgyzstan, Som						
for a child under one year of age ⁵⁾	40.9	...	...	6 958.3	...	...
for a child under three years of age ⁶⁾	68.5	...	...	781.8	...	...
○ Moldova, Lei						
for a child under one and a half years of age, two years of age, for uninsured persons	35.9	33.5	33.6	440.00	640.00	740.00
for a child under three years of age, for insured persons	41.8	47.9	47.8	1 157.00	2 273.75	2 544.12
○ Russia, Rubles						
state monthly childcare allowance for a child under one and a half years of age						
applies to:						
persons entitled to compulsory social insurance ⁷⁾						
for the first child	1 145	804	759	2 718	11 802	13 095
for the second and following children	1 351	1 133	1 012	5 437	11 486	12 349
persons not entitled to compulsory social insurance ⁸⁾						
for the first child	640	444	450	7 376	6 752	7 083
for the second and following children	996	809	820	8 093	6 752	7 083
○ Tajikistan, Somoni						
for a child under one and a half years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...
for a child under three years of age ³⁾

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

²⁾ Amount of childcare allowance for children under one and a half years of age and three years of age was established according to Presidential Decrees.

³⁾ In 2015 – on the scale of prices effective from January 1, 2000 (decrease by 1000 times), in 2020 and 2021 – 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 Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic – number of beneficiaries and the amount of maternity allowance.

⁶⁾ Source: Ministry of 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: Social Insurance Fund 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		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan						
Total	16 031	19 844	24 420	12.9	18.5	23.3
including:						
15–17	50	29	16	0.3	0.2	0.1
18–19	1 425	1 270	2 412	9.9	10.9	20.3
20–24	5 983	7 552	8 478	13.8	22.6	26.7
25–29	8 573	10 993	13 514	18.1	24.7	31.9
○ Armenia						
Total (15–34)	8 766	10 718	10 520	18.0	25.8	26.1
including:						
15–17	17	15	8	0.3	0.3	0.2
18–19	521	429	441	13.5	14.3	14.0
20–34	8 228	7 541	6 981	20.7	22.5	21.8
○ Belarus¹⁾						
Total	14 092	6 983	6 462	15.8	9.5	9.1
including:						
15–17	279	159	135	2.1	1.2	1.0
18–19	1 083	438	452	12.2	4.8	5.0
20–24	5 165	2 337	2 192	17.7	10.8	10.2
25–29	7 565	4 049	3 683	19.7	13.8	13.6
○ Kazakhstan						
Total	891.4	...	...	17.9	...	...
including:						
15–18	1.1	...	...	0.2	...	...
19–29	45.4	...	...	10.0	...	...
○ Kyrgyzstan						
Total	12 588	8 076	9 046	15.3	10.3	11.7
including:						
15–17	175	66	55	1.2	0.4	0.3
18–19	1 231	867	916	11.7	9.2	9.5
20–24	5 222	3 116	3 681	18.5	12.3	15.0
25–29	5 960	4 027	4 394	20.8	14.4	16.0
○ Moldova						
Total (15–34)	11 099	5 898	6 155	26.8	17.7	19.3
including:						
15–17	231	107	132	5.0	2.6	3.2
18–19	752	392	317	21.4	15.2	12.8
20–34	10 116	5 399	5 706	30.3	20.2	22.6

Abortions at age 15–29

Table continued

	Number of cases, total			per 1 000 women of corresponding age		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Russia						
Total	415 793	...	...	30.1	...	...
including:						
15–17	8 015	3 862	4 165	4.1	1.8	1.9
18–19	23 063	...	...	17.0	...	...
20–24	144 122	...	...	33.2	...	...
25–29	240 593	...	...	38.9	...	...
○ Tajikistan						
Total (15–34)	13 270	...	...	...	...	...
including:						
15–17	14	...	...	0.1	...	...
18–19	1 673	...	...	10.0	...	...
20–34	11 583	...	...	10.1	...	...
○ Uzbekistan²⁾						
Total (18–34)	29 763	37 337	35 449	5.1	7.6	7.3
including:						
18–19	608	1 494	1 361	0.1	3.0	2.8
20–34	29 155	31 035	29 704	0.6	7.0	6.8

¹⁾ When calculating the relative indicators for 2015 was used the average annual population size adjusted to take into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

²⁾ For 2015: aged 15–17; aged 18–34.

Contraceptive prevalence

	Thousands			per 1 000 women of corresponding age		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan						
Number of women aged 15–29, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	11.8	7.4	5.7	9.5	6.9	5.4
hormonal contraception	13.3	6.2	5.8	10.7	5.8	5.5
barrier contraception	14.4	8.8	7.0	11.6	8.2	6.6
chemical contraception	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.9
surgical sterilization	0.03	0.005	0.005	0.02	0.005	0.005
○ Armenia						
Number of women aged 15–49, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	6.6	6.1	5.7	8.4	8.2	7.7
hormonal contraception	3.6	4.9	4.9	4.6	6.6	6.6
○ Belarus¹⁾						
Number of women aged 15–49, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	443.0	349.5	344.9	193.1	160.4	160.1
hormonal contraception	420.2	350.5	338.4	183.2	160.9	157.0
○ Kazakhstan						
Number of women, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	309.6	...	...	68.1	...	...
hormonal contraception	142.8	...	...	31.4	...	...
barrier contraception	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Kyrgyzstan						
Number of women aged 15–29, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	50.3	36.7	35.2	61.1	46.9	45.4
hormonal contraception	56.7	24.1	18.8	68.9	30.8	24.2
barrier contraception	88.8	37.0	29.5	107.5	47.4	38.0
surgical sterilization	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
○ Moldova						
Number of women aged 15–19, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	0.4	0.3	0.2	5.0	3.8	3.7
hormonal contraception	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Russia						
Number of women aged 15–49, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	4 001.3	2 842.9	2 751.1	112.5	82.8	80.7
hormonal contraception	4 589.8	4 014.4	4 049.9	129.0	116.9	118.9
surgical sterilization	14.3	12.6	14.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
○ Tajikistan						
Number of women aged 15–34, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	251.6	...	...	160.5	...	...
hormonal contraception	106.1	...	...	67.7	...	...
barrier contraception	57.4	...	...	36.6	...	...
surgical sterilization	3.3	...	...	2.1	...	...
○ Uzbekistan						
Number of women aged 15–49, who used:						
intrauterine devices (IUDs)	3 368.4	3 776.6	4 020.6	386.6	419.0	443.0
hormonal contraception	265.6	326.6	255.6	30.5	36.2	28.2
barrier contraception	46.0	1.1	0.6	5.3	0.1	0.1
surgical sterilization	430.5	23.2	19.8	49.4	2.6	2.2

¹⁾ When calculating the relative indicators for 2015 was used the average annual population size adjusted to take into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.



Contraceptive prevalence depending on the poverty level of women

(percent of women aged 15–49)

	2021	Total	including by age groups			
			15–25	26–35	36–45	46–49
Total		100	7.4	36.5	42.7	13.3
Non-poor		100	6.5	33.2	44.8	15.5
Poor		100	9.0	41.9	39.4	9.7
	2022	Total	including by age groups			
			15–25	26–35	36–45	46–49
Total		100	4.7	35.1	46.9	13.3
Non-poor		100	4.0	31.7	48.7	15.7
Poor		100	5.7	40.1	44.3	9.9

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					
2015	0.14 ¹⁾	4.6	17.4	1.3	5.0
2020	0.12 ¹⁾	4.2	16.1	1.0	3.6
2021	0.11 ¹⁾	3.4	12.9	0.8	3.1
Armenia					
2015	0.03	1.3	16.7	0.5	3.4
2020	0.06	1.2	15.7	0.5	3.2
2021	0.06	1.1	15.3	0.5	3.2
Belarus²⁾					
2015	0.1	5.2	22.8	3.9	16.8
2020	0.2	...	...	...	...
2021	0.2	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan					
2015	...	...	...	4.0	4.3
2020	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan					
2015	...	2.8	17.8	0.8	5.4
2020	...	2.7	16.7	0.7	4.6
2021	...	2.7	16.3	0.8	4.5
Moldova					
2015	...	1.1	15.4	0.6	4.4
2020	...	0.7	12.1	0.4	2.8
2021	...	0.7	11.6	0.4	3.0
Russia					
2015	9.3	69.4	19.6	53.2	15.0
2020	10.6	50.8	1.5	35.9	1.0
2021	10.3	50.7	1.5	38.9	1.1
Tajikistan					
2015	0.1	3.6	16.3	1.5	6.8
2020	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan					
2015	2.8 ³⁾	17.6	20.2	4.9	3.1
2020	2.0 ³⁾	17.3	19.1	7.2	4.2
2021	1.7 ³⁾	17.8	19.6	7.1	2.0

¹⁾ Freestanding and affiliated with other institutions.

²⁾ When calculating the relative indicators for 2015 was used the average annual population size adjusted to take into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

³⁾ Obstetrician-gynecologists' offices (units).



LIFE EXPECTANCY, HEALTH

Youth in the Commonwealth of Independent States

A statistical portrait

Life expectancy

(years)

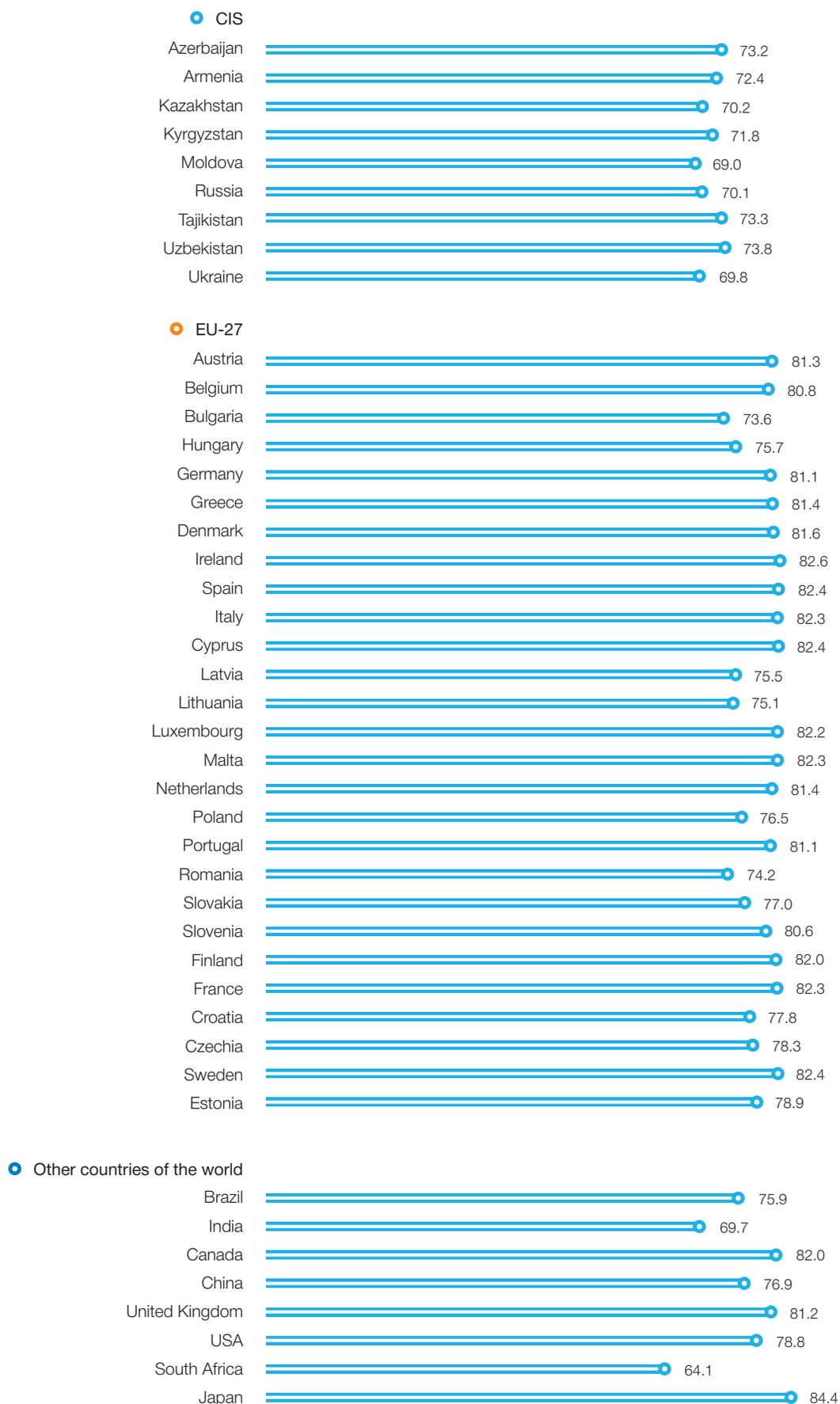
	Age, years									
	0	15	20	25	30	0	15	20	25	30
	Males					Females				
○ Azerbaijan										
2015	73.4	59.7	54.9	50.1	45.3	77.9	64.0	59.1	54.2	49.4
2020	69.5	55.5	51.0	46.9	42.5	76.1	61.9	57.0	52.2	47.3
2021	71.1	57.0	52.2	47.5	42.8	75.4	61.2	56.3	51.4	46.5
○ Armenia										
2015	71.7	57.6	52.8	48.1	43.3	78.2	64.1	59.1	54.2	49.3
2020	68.4	54.1	50.7	46.8	42.4	78.6	64.3	59.3	54.4	49.5
2021	67.4	53.1	49.6	45.7	41.3	77.4	63.1	58.2	53.3	48.3
○ Belarus										
2015 ¹⁾	68.5	53.9	49.0	44.3	39.6	78.8	64.2	59.2	54.3	49.4
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Kazakhstan										
2015	67.5	53.7	48.9	44.2	39.6	76.3	62.3	57.4	52.5	47.8
2020	67.1	53.0	48.2	43.4	38.7	75.5	61.3	56.4	51.5	46.7
2021	66.3	52.3	47.5	42.3	38.0	74.0	59.8	55.0	50.0	45.2
○ Kyrgyzstan										
2015	66.7	53.5	48.7	44.0	39.4	74.8	61.4	56.5	51.7	46.8
2020	67.8	54.2	49.3	44.5	39.7	76.0	62.3	57.4	52.6	47.7
2021	67.9	54.4	49.6	44.9	40.1	76.1	62.5	57.7	52.8	48.0
○ Moldova										
2015	65.3	51.3	46.4	41.7	37.1	73.7	59.5	54.6	49.7	44.9
2020	66.0	51.8	47.0	42.2	37.6	73.9	59.7	54.8	50.0	45.1
2021	65.1	50.9	46.2	41.5	36.8	72.9	58.7	53.8	48.9	44.1
○ Russia										
2015	65.9	51.7	46.9	42.3	37.9	76.7	62.4	57.5	52.7	47.9
2020	66.5	52.0	47.2	42.5	38.0	76.4	61.9	57.0	52.2	47.3
2021	65.5	51.1	46.3	41.6	37.0	74.5	60.0	55.1	50.3	45.4
○ Tajikistan²⁾										
2015	71.8	58.3	53.5	48.7	43.9	75.6	61.9	57.0	52.2	47.3
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	71.8	...	...	...	...	74.9	...	...	...	...
○ Uzbekistan²⁾										
2015	71.2	57.7	52.8	48.1	43.4	76.0	62.2	57.4	52.3	47.8
2020	71.2	57.4	52.5	47.7	42.9	75.5	61.5	56.7	51.8	47.0
2021	71.7	58.0	53.2	48.4	43.6	75.8	61.9	57.1	52.2	47.4
○ Ukraine										
2015	66.4	...	...	...	...	76.3	...	...	...	...
2020	66.4	...	...	...	...	76.2	...	...	...	...
2021	65.2	...	...	...	...	74.4	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ When calculating the indicator was used the average annual population size adjusted to take into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

²⁾ 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.

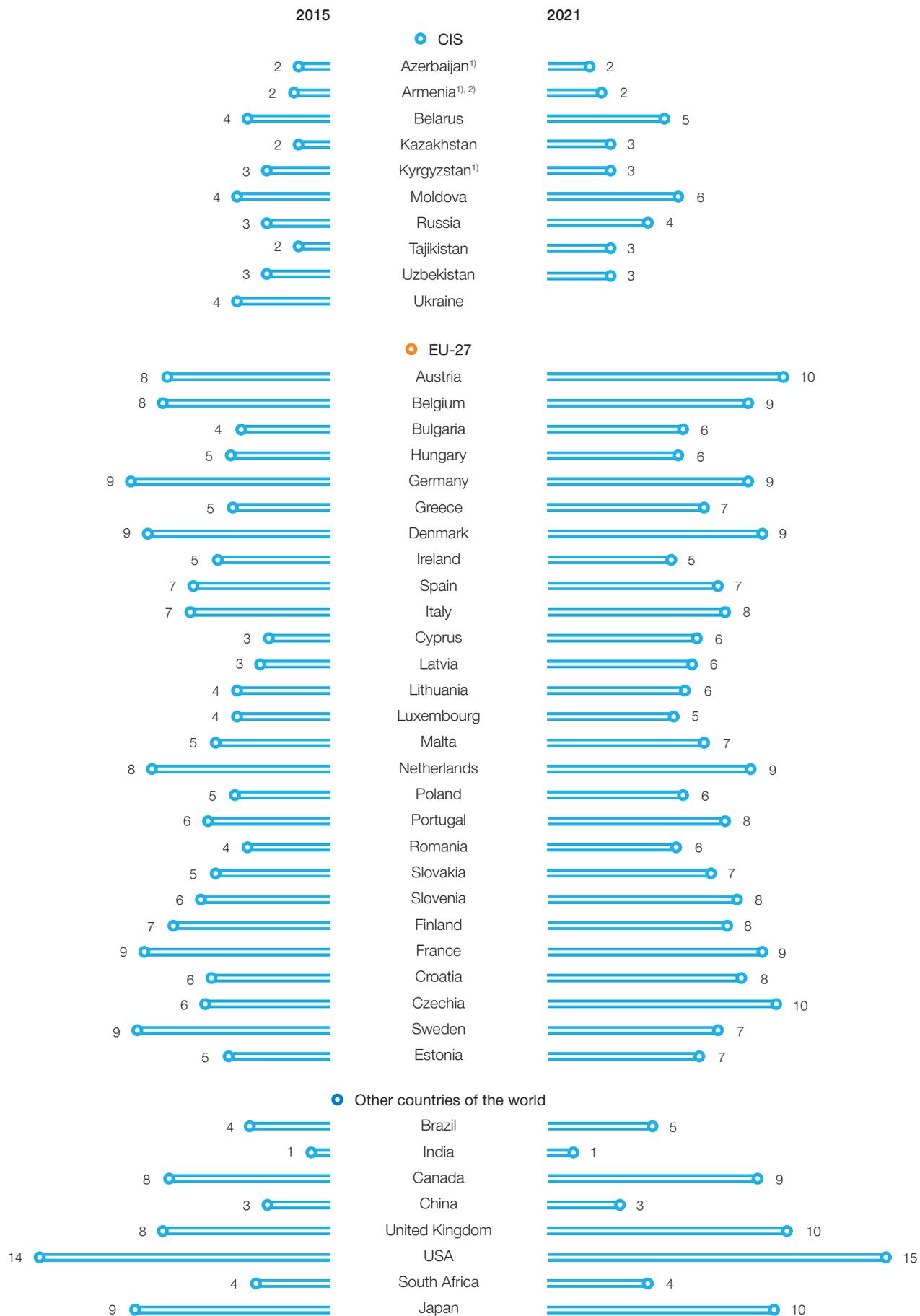
Life expectancy at birth

(years; 2021)



Expenditures of consolidated budgets on healthcare

(percent of GDP)



¹⁾ State budget.

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

Expenditures of consolidated budgets on healthcare

(percent of GDP)

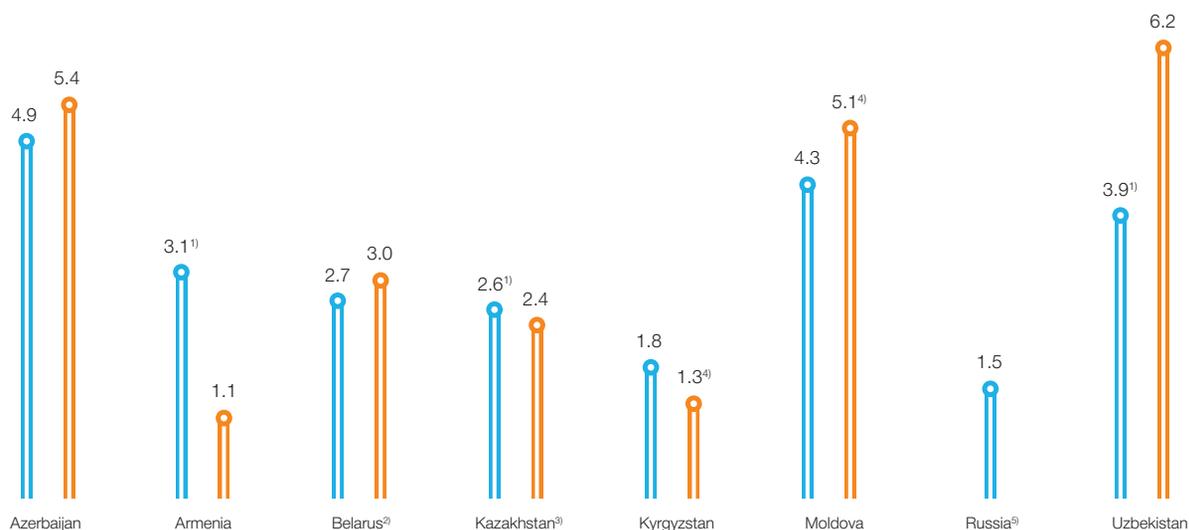
	2015	2020	2021
Azerbaijan ¹⁾	1.5	2.3	1.5
Armenia ^{1), 2)}	1.7	2.4	2.3
Belarus	3.9	4.6	5.0
Kazakhstan	2.1	2.8	2.7
Kyrgyzstan ¹⁾	3.0	2.7	2.7
Moldova	4.4	5.0	5.6
Russia	3.4	4.6	3.8
Tajikistan	2.0	2.6	2.8
Uzbekistan	2.5	3.2	3.2
Ukraine ²⁾	3.5	4.2	...

¹⁾ State budget.

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

Expenditures of households headed by a person aged under 30 on healthcare

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



¹⁾ 2012

²⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

³⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

⁴⁾ 2016

⁵⁾ 2022

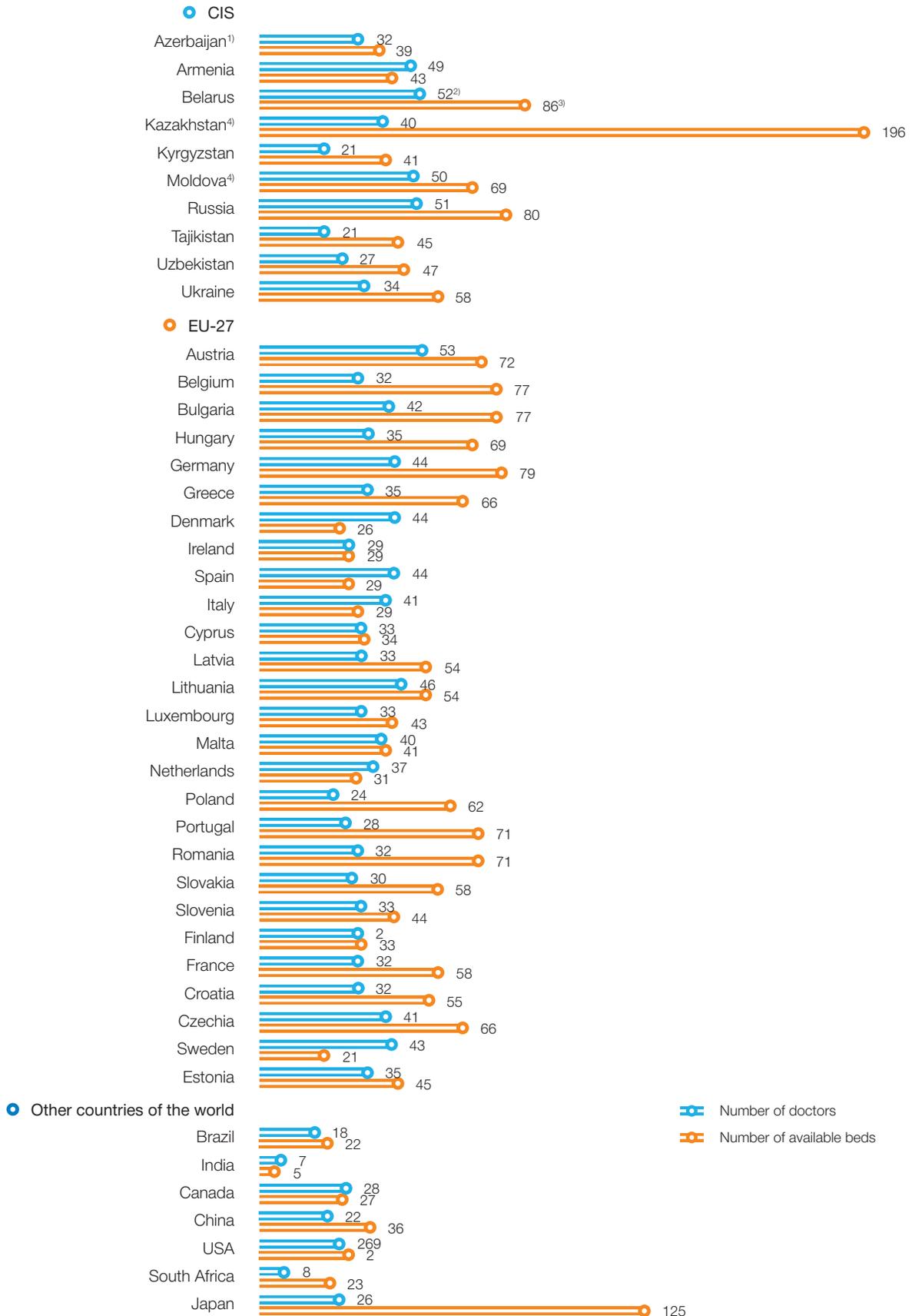
⁶⁾ Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–35.

■ 2015

■ 2021

Number of medical doctors and hospital beds

(per 10 000 population; 2021)



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

²⁾ The data were adjusted to take into account the change by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus in the methodology for calculating the number of practicing doctors in accordance with international recommendations.

³⁾ In the Republic of Belarus, short-term stay hospital beds are recorded.

⁴⁾ 2022.



Belarus

Satisfaction of population aged 15–29 with quality of medical services¹⁾

(data of the Sample Household Living Standards Survey; percent of total population of corresponding group; 2021)

	Total population	Including	
		Males	Females
Level of satisfaction with quality of medical services:			
completely satisfied	28.2	28.5	27.9
satisfied	59.6	59.8	59.4
dissatisfied	9.8	9.3	10.2
absolutely dissatisfied	2.4	2.4	2.5

¹⁾ Free primary medical care received at the place of residents in a polyclinic, dispensary, feldsher-obstetric station, outpatient unit, medical care facility, health centers (SDG indicator 16.6.2).



Azerbaijan

Distribution of household members by self-assessment of health status

(data of a Household Sample Survey; percent; 2022)

	Persons aged 15 and over	Persons aged 15–19
Total	100	100
Health status rated as:		
very good	25.2	39.2
good	61.2	48.8
satisfactory	11.6	11.6
poor	2.0	0.4
Males	48.4	50.6
Health status rated as:		
very good	27.1	39.2
good	60.3	48.6
satisfactory	10.5	11.6
poor	2.1	0.6
Females	51.6	49.4
Health status rated as:		
very good	23.4	39.3
good	62.1	49.0
satisfactory	12.6	11.5
poor	1.9	0.2



Armenia

Distribution of household members by self-assessment of health status

(data of a Household Sample Survey; percent; 2021)

	Total population	Persons aged 15–19
Total		
Health status rated as:		
very good	10.0	18.4
good	62.4	75.9
not good, not poor	23.7	4.6
poor	3.7	1.0
very poor	0.2	0.1
Males		
Health status rated as:		
very good	11.4	18.4
good	64.5	74.0
not good, not poor	20.2	6.1
poor	3.6	1.3
very poor	0.3	0.2
Females		
Health status rated as:		
very good	8.9	18.5
good	60.7	77.5
not good, not poor	26.5	3.3
poor	3.8	0.7
very poor	0.2	0.0



Belarus

Self-assessment of health status of population aged 16–29

(data of the Sample Household Living Standards Survey, beginning of 2023; percent of total)

	Total population	Including	
		males	females
Total	100	100	100
Including population rating their health status as:			
good	65.3	68.7	62.1
satisfactory	32.2	28.2	35.9
poor	2.5	3.1	2.0



Kazakhstan

Views of respondents about their health status

(data of one-time sample survey «Quality of life of the population», percent; 2023)

	Total	By age groups	
		15–17	18–28
Total respondents	100	100	100
Including by satisfaction with their health:			
satisfied	47.6	66.6	65.4
partially satisfied	49.3	32.8	33.0
not satisfied	3.0	0.5	1.5
found it difficult to answer	0.1	0.1	0.1



Kyrgyzstan

Distribution of household members by self-assessment of health status

(data of a Household Sample Survey; percent; 2022)

	Persons aged 15 and over	Persons aged 15–24
Total	100	100
Health status rated as:		
good and very good	85.7	98.6
fair, not good and not poor	13.4	1.3
poor and very poor	0.9	0.2
Males		
Health status rated as:		
good and very good	88.5	98.1
fair, not good and not poor	10.7	1.5
poor and very poor	0.8	0.4
Females		
Health status rated as:		
good and very good	83.4	99.0
fair, not good and not poor	15.7	1.0
poor and very poor	0.9	-



Moldova

Distribution of household members by self-assessment of health status

(data of a Household Sample Survey; percent; 2022)

	Persons aged 15 and over	Persons aged 15–19
Total	100	100
Health status rated as:		
good	41.1	93.7
satisfactory	53.6	5.3
poor	5.3	1.1
Males	100	100
Health status rated as:		
good	44.2	91.9
satisfactory	51.1	6.3
poor	4.7	1.8
Females	100	100
Health status rated as:		
good	38.6	95.6
satisfactory	55.5	4.2
poor	5.8	0.2



Russia

Distribution of household members by self-assessment of health status

(data of selective observation of the health status of the population; percent; 2021)

	Total	including health status rated as:					
		very good	good	satisfactory	poor	very poor	found it difficult to answer
Total population	100	9.8	47.4	35.5	6.4	0.7	0.1
Including aged:							
15–19	100	29.1	61.4	9.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
20–24	100	25.3	64.2	9.8	0.6	0.1	0.0
25–29	100	19.2	69.1	10.9	0.4	0.2	0.1
Urban population	100	10.2	48.9	33.9	6.2	0.7	0.1
Including aged:							
15–19	100	29.3	61.1	8.9	0.4	0.1	0.1
20–24	100	25.6	64.5	9.2	0.5	0.1	0.0
25–29	100	19.0	69.9	10.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Rural population	100	8.8	42.9	40.5	7.0	0.7	0.1
Including aged:							
15–19	100	28.4	62.1	9.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
20–24	100	24.1	62.5	12.5	0.8	0.1	0.0
25–29	100	20.4	65.1	13.5	0.5	0.3	0.1

Disease incidence of adolescents

(newly diagnosed patients aged 15–17; per 100 000 population of corresponding age; 2021)

	Azerbaijan ¹⁾	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan ²⁾	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova ²⁾	Russia	Uzbekistan
All diseases	23 692.6	55 952.6	165 808.7	55 781.7	19 560.1	51 046.1	136 916.3	113 445.9
of which:								
certain infections and parasitic diseases	1 895.8	4 481.8	8 670.2	1 102.2	663.9	1 495.1	2 748.2	6 181.4
malignant neoplasms	8.3	82.1	24.1	8.1	29.0	1.2	15.8	9.5
diseases of blood, blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	995.2	677.9	222.7	1 971.2	363.3	740.5	760.8	11 309.9
endocrine system, nutritional and metabolic diseases	313.3	772.8	1 086.6	1 248.7	238.0	708.7	2 771.7	5 694.3
nervous system diseases (including disorders of eye and adnexa, diseases of ear and mastoid)	2 805.0	6 792.0	7 489.2	2 598.5	1 642.6	2 358.8	12 082.6	4 544.5
diseases of the circulatory system	707.7	313.9	1 271.1	655.7	150.3	262.5	1 405.2	2 344.3
diseases of the respiratory system	9 520.7	26 216.2	120 303.8	23 076.6	6 144.0	24 607.4	73 361.2	23 063.2
diseases of the digestive system	2 805.0	3 862.2	3 254.8	6 538.1	7 396.1	1 459.8	5 490.0	23 184.9
diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	1 002.6	4 296.5	5 205.4	3 369.8	875.0	1 874.1	6 108.9	2 832.1
diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	733.2	1 315.7	3 744.8	2 311.8	427.2	1 096.0	4 906.9	2 261.3
diseases of the genitourinary system	1 052.2	2 215.3	1 894.4	1 707.8	573.1	1 526.9	5 085.9	6 121.7
congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	73.6	139.6	380.8	346.2	39.5	171.9	233.7	43.0
injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1 421.5	3 697.1	9 304.0	335.8	814.2	10 570.2	14 689.4	10 153.7

¹⁾ Aged 14–17.

²⁾ 2022.



Adult body mass index¹⁾ by sex and age

(data of the integrated sample household budget survey; percent; 2022)

	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	0.9	46.5	42.7	9.9	1.7	49.3	35.6	13.5
of them aged, years:								
18–29	2.6	80.7	15.6	1.1	5.6	82.3	10.6	1.4
30–39	0.3	45.4	47.9	6.3	1.1	64.1	29.1	5.7
40–49	0.2	35.0	53.1	11.7	0.6	40.8	42.6	16.0

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			
2015			
Aged 15–29	60.9	80.5	40.4
including:			
15–17	46.8	62.9	28.7
18–24	69.1	93.0	43.7
25–29	56.5	72.1	41.1
2020			
Aged 15–29	40.9	51.5	30.0
including:			
15–17	29.7	37.0	21.3
18–24	50.3	60.4	39.6
25–29	36.2	49.1	24.1
2021			
Aged 15–29	38.1	47.2	28.6
including:			
15–17	26.7	32.5	20.0
18–24	43.8	54.3	32.5
25–29	37.7	47.2	28.6
○ Armenia			
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
2020			
Aged 15–34	12.6	15.6	9.7
including:			
15–24	11.7	14.0	9.2
25–34	13.2	16.7	10.1
2021			
Aged 15–34	10.4	13.8	7.1
including:			
15–24	7.7	11.8	3.1
25–34	12.4	15.5	9.7
○ Belarus			
2015 ¹⁾			
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
2020			
Aged 15–34	9.4	11.9	7.0
including:			
15–17	2.6	2.1	3.0
18–24	5.7	6.5	4.9
25–34	12.6	16.5	8.7
2021			
Aged 15–34	8.5	11.8	5.3
including:			
15–17	3.2	3.5	2.9
18–24	6.7	8.1	5.2
25–34	10.6	15.5	5.7

Tuberculosis incidence among youth

Table continued

	Males and females	Males	Females
○ Kazakhstan			
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
2020			
Aged 15–29	44.4	45.9	42.9
including:			
15–17	30.5	27.6	33.5
18–24	-	-	-
25–29	37.5	50.4	44.2
2021			
Aged 15–29	42.6	41.6	43.6
including:			
15–17	33.0	25.0	41.5
18–24	-	-	-
25–29	44.4	46.2	42.5
○ Kyrgyzstan			
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
2020			
Aged 15–34	67.4	71.5	64.8
including:			
15–17	31.9	38.6	34.9
18–24	90.2	101.6	78.3
25–34	63.1	61.7	64.6
2021			
Aged 15–34	76.1	79.5	72.2
including:			
15–17	38.3	31.5	43.4
18–24	97.2	104.6	89.6
25–34	73.8	77.8	69.7
○ Moldova			
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	108.2	145.1	70.5
2020			
Aged 15–34	44.1	60.6	27.3
including:			
15–17	13.1	11.6	14.7
18–24	36.8	46.7	26.5
25–34	54.1	78.1	30.2

Tuberculosis incidence among youth

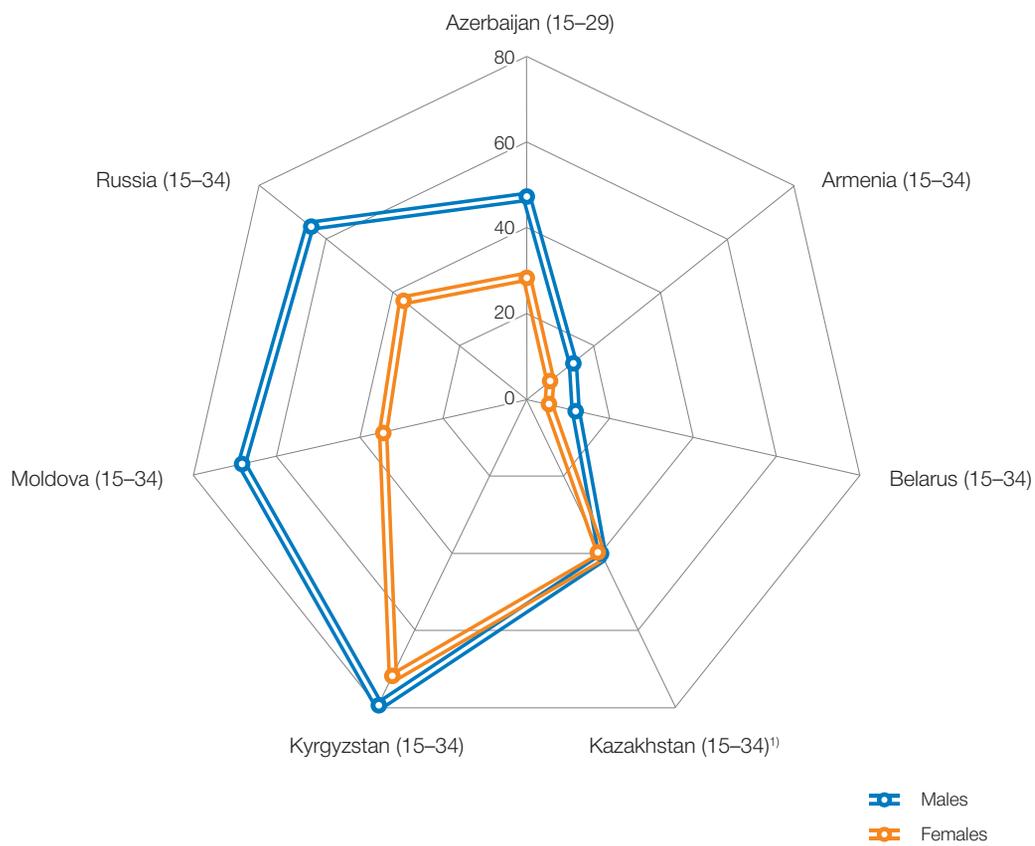
Table continued

	Males and females	Males	Females
Moldova			
2021			
Aged 15–34	51.5	68.3	34.5
including:			
15–17	17.8	23.1	12.2
18–24	30.4	38.0	22.6
25–34	69.2	93.5	44.9
● Russia			
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
2020			
Aged 15–24	20.5	22.9	18.0
including:			
15–17	12.6	11.2	14.1
18–24	56.8	33.9	22.9
2021			
Aged 15–24	19.0	21.8	16.1
including:			
15–17	12.2	10.6	13.9
18–24	54.6	33.9	20.7
● Tajikistan			
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
● Uzbekistan			
2015			
Aged 15–29	46.9	-	-
including:			
15–17	20.1	-	-
18–24	22.0	-	-
25–29	60.1	-	-

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.

Primary disease incidence rate for tuberculosis among youth

(per 100 000 population of corresponding age; 2021)



¹) 2022.

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 ¹⁾	
	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females
○ Azerbaijan										
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
2020										
Total	13.4	6.9	6.2	1.6	22.2	21.5	8.9	3.1	10.0	7.3
including:										
15–17	1.4	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-
18–24	13.1	7.8	8.0	1.3	23.4	24.0	5.1	1.8	9.9	6.4
25–29	20.1	8.6	7.4	2.5	32.5	28.4	17.9	5.9	15.3	11.3
2021										
Total	14.0	5.6	10.1	1.6	24.7	15.8	13.5	3.5	9.9	9.1
including:										
15–17	0.4	-	1.3	-	-	1.0	-	0.5	-	-
18–24	11.0	5.3	12.5	1.1	20.2	15.6	7.0	3.0	10.6	8.0
25–29	25.2	8.5	12.2	2.8	44.2	22.9	29.0	5.4	14.7	14.4
○ Armenia										
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	-	-	-	-
18–24	-	1.2	44.2	19.1	174.2	554.6	112.6	95.3	75.9	79.9
25–29	2.1	1.6	25.8	7.2	103.0	280.0	54.2	63.0	48.0	43.7
2020										
Total	22.0	11.3	66.7	30.5	185.4	383.6	117.4	137.6	70.6	48.3
including:										
15–17	1.6	0.7	-	-	-	11.9	-	29.8	1.7	-
18–24	28.9	13.2	65.3	24.3	154.0	357.2	102.1	154.8	48.5	42.3
25–29	5.2	2.7	17.6	7.4	324.8	573.4	200.3	168.4	134.2	75.4
2021										
Total	104.4	23.1	68.9	22.3	194.6	548.5	159.8	156.0	114.2	87.8
including:										
15–17	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	-	13.6	3.4	5.8	-	-
18–24	103.8	13.6	65.3	22.9	128.1	280.5	112.2	143.0	94.6	41.3
25–29	31.3	7.9	21.3	5.7	395.4	1 095.9	314.0	244.1	208.0	180.4
○ Belarus										
2015 ²⁾										
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

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

Table continued

	Syphilis (all kinds)		Gonorrhoea		Trichomoniasis		Chlamydia		Herpes urogenital ⁽¹⁾	
	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females
Belarus										
2020										
Total	9.2	3.7	44.8	15.7	54.9	200.5	83.1	216.4	18.3	44.3
including:										
15–17	0.7	-	9.3	9.7	5.7	12.0	-	18.0	1.4	4.5
18–19	5.2	6.6	47.1	25.5	64.9	169.4	77.4	217.0	6.3	50.9
20–29	12.2	4.1	54.0	15.5	66.4	255.5	106.7	268.2	25.2	53.6
2021										
Total	21.7	4.1	49.5	20.2	42.0	175.6	75.8	190.5	18.8	42.5
including:										
15–17	5.6	2.9	8.5	4.4	1.4	13.3	3.5	16.2	2.1	2.2
18–19	26.2	7.8	48.3	41.1	21.0	117.8	65.1	189.0	10.5	41.1
20–29	25.4	3.7	61.5	20.8	57.6	231.6	98.5	239.4	25.2	54.0
Kazakhstan										
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	...	...
Kyrgyzstan										
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
2020										
Total	3.9	5.8	6.0	4.4	3.9	24.8	22.9	28.9	3.8	5.5
including:										
15–17	-	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.0
18–19	-	2.1	8.2	1.1	2.0	27.5	27.6	26.4	3.1	5.3
20–29	5.8	7.9	7.4	6.2	5.1	31.6	28.0	37.4	5.1	7.1
2021										
Total	6.7	7.7	7.2	3.1	16.2	46.1	13.3	64.0	18.5	33.9
including:										
15–17	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.0	3.1	2.4	13.8
18–19	3.0	5.2	9.0	2.1	18.9	35.2	19.9	75.6	30.9	51.8
20–29	9.2	10.0	8.7	4.2	19.9	61.8	16.0	80.5	21.0	36.7
Moldova										
2015										
Total	159.6	153.2	189.8	21.7	318.2	841.4	105.1	220.0	55.1	200.8
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	123.4	179.8	191.7	35.4	614.5	1705.8	89.3	141.7	81.4	269.8
20–29	191.6	148.2	220.3	21.0	321.4	803.3	127.7	269.8	60.4	229.1

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

Table continued

	Syphilis (all kinds)		Gonorrhoea		Trichomoniasis		Chlamydia		Herpes urogenital ¹⁾	
	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females
Moldova										
2020										
Total	94.0	98.6	120.7	15.9	189.2	494.1	143.1	355.4	68.5	278.0
including:										
15–17	20.9	66.2	30.2	22.1	25.5	164.4	9.3	27.0	2.3	22.1
18–19	113.0	131.8	120.3	31.0	244.2	787.2	149.4	465.4	47.4	383.9
20–29	110.2	101.4	144.9	11.9	223.5	531.0	177.7	421.4	89.8	326.2
2021										
Total	144.0	127.8	137.7	17.2	288.1	538.6	182.2	359.2	71.8	251.0
including:										
15–17	37.0	119.1	39.3	12.2	30.1	104.5	4.6	26.7	0	9.7
18–19	155.9	205.3	163.5	20.1	315.6	970.2	224.4	547.5	190.1	241.6
20–29	172.7	117.3	161.4	18.1	357.4	586.5	225.9	419.6	71.8	319.1
Russia										
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
2020										
Total	15.4	10.0	38.2	12.6	32.5	85.7	60.3	95.3	16.6	24.2
including:										
15–17	1.8	2.6	8.2	5.5	6.4	24.4	8.6	41.6	2.4	9.1
18–29	18.7	11.8	45.4	14.3	38.8	100.4	72.8	108.1	20.0	27.9
2021										
Total	21.8	10.2	43.7	14.2	30.7	81.6	60.0	83.8	15.5	21.7
including:										
15–17	2.4	2.8	10.3	6.5	5.6	21.6	10.2	38.6	1.9	7.5
18–29	26.7	12.0	52.1	16.2	37.0	96.7	72.5	95.1	18.9	25.3
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
Uzbekistan										
2015										
Total	8.5	5.3	...	...	23.1	90.9	14.5	24.9	...	...
including:										
15–17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21–25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26–29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ For the Russian Federation – data are presented on incidence of anogenital herpesviral infection.

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.

Number of HIV-infected individuals

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

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan									
Total	7.6	6.5	7.6	8.0	9.2	10.6	7.2	3.8	4.4
including:									
15–17	0.2	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–29	9.0	7.9	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Armenia									
Total	8.5	66.2	78.7	9.7	89.0	107.7	7.3	42.8	48.5
including:									
15–17	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-
18–24	6.5	9.1	10.1	7.5	10.0	8.4	5.5	8.1	11.9
25–29	14.1	27.9	19.9	16.4	43.1	28.8	11.9	14.0	11.6
○ Belarus¹⁾									
Total	34.1	16.5	15.6	34.7	19.1	20.9	33.5	13.8	10.1
including:									
15–19	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.8	6.4	4.5	2.7
20–29	43.9	22.2	21.4	45.5	26.5	29.0	42.2	17.9	13.6
○ Kazakhstan									
Total	14.5	...	...	14.0	...	...	15.0	...	...
including:									
15–17	1.2	...	...	0.0	...	...	2.5	...	...
18–24	11.3	...	...	9.9	...	...	12.7	...	...
25–29	23.7	...	...	24.9	...	...	11.4	...	...
○ Kyrgyzstan									
Total	10.3	9.1	12.0	9.2	10.0	15.6	11.4	8.3	8.2
including:									
15–17	2.0	6.4 ²⁾	1.5	1.3	6.5 ²⁾	3.0	2.7	6.4 ²⁾	...
18–19	4.7	...	14.9 ⁴⁾	1.8	...	19.1 ⁴⁾	7.6	...	10.5 ⁴⁾
20–24	11.1	...	...	9.6	...	...	12.7	...	...
25–29	16.1	15.2 ³⁾	...	16.1	17.7 ³⁾	...	16.1	12.6 ³⁾	...
○ Moldova									
Total	28.9	25.3	30.3	29.9	22.0	29.1	27.8	28.7	31.6
including:									
15–17	5.1	6.0	5.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	10.6	9.8	12.2
18–24	23.6	24.4	25.4	17.6	13.2	18.4	29.7	36.0	32.7
25–29	44.6	35.3	48.2	56.4	29.9	41.4	32.3	40.6	55.0
○ Russia									
15–34	...	60.7	55.1	...	70.9	64.2	...	50.2	55.2
○ Tajikistan									
Total	11.1	...	...	8.8	...	...	13.4	...	...
including:									
15–17	1.5	...	...	2.3	...	...	0.8	...	...
18–24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25–29	13.5	...	...	10.6	...	...	16.6	...	...
○ Uzbekistan									
15–17	6.1	9.5	10.5	-	10.4	11.6	-	8.5	9.4

¹⁾ When calculating the indicator for 2015 was used the average annual population size adjusted to take into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

²⁾ 15–24.

³⁾ 25–28.

⁴⁾ 18–28.

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									
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	-
2020									
Total	0.6	1.3	-	36.3	70.3	1.4	2.9	5.6	0.2
including:									
15–17	-	-	-	1.0	1.8	-	-	-	-
18–24	0.5	1.1	-	26.9	51.4	1.1	2.7	5.3	-
25–29	1.0	2.2	-	63.3	128.3	2.3	4.5	8.9	0.5
2021									
Total	1.2	2.3	0.1	58.9	113.4	2.2	6.6	12.2	0.8
including:									
15–17	-	-	-	1.2	1.7	0.5	-	-	-
18–24	1.0	1.7	0.2	46.8	88.1	2.3	5.0	9.1	0.5
25–29	2.1	4.2	-	102.4	207.7	2.8	11.8	22.7	1.4
○ Armenia									
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	-	-	-
2020									
Total (15–27)	1.3	2.6	-	25.3	49.3	-	1.3	2.6	-
including:									
15–17	-	-	-	4.6	8.6	-	-	-	-
18–27	1.7	3.4	-	31.8	62.7	-	1.7	3.4	-
2021									
Total (15–27)	1.8	3.4	-	23.2	43.1	1.8	4.2	6.0	2.3
including:									
15–17	-	-	-	2.7	3.4	1.9	1.8	3.4	-
18–27	2.3	4.6	-	29.8	56.5	1.8	5.0	6.9	3.0
○ Belarus									
2015 ¹⁾									
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
2020									
15–17	4.4	5.7	3.0	0.4	-	0.7	0.4	0.7	-
16–39	191.3	297.1	85.5	10.8	18.0	3.6	1.2	1.8	0.5
2021									
15–17	2.2	2.8	1.5	2.9	2.1	3.7	0.4	0.7	-
18–31	216.0	336.5	93.2	16.5	26.6	6.1	1.9	3.2	0.6
○ Kazakhstan									
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	...	...	...

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
○ Kyrgyzstan									
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	...	...	...
2020									
Total	1.9	3.2	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.3	...	...	...
including:									
15–17	-	-	-	0.3	0.6	-	...	...	...
18–24	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.7	2.5	0.9	...	...	...
25–29	3.0	5.2	0.8	1.9	3.8	0.0	...	...	...
2021									
Total	2.8	4.0	1.7	1.5	2.8	0.1	...	...	...
including:									
15–17	0.3	0.6	-	0.3	0.6	-	...	...	...
18–24	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.0	...	...	...
25–29	7.1	10.3	4.0	3.3	6.2	0.4	...	...	...
○ Russia									
2015									
15–39	87.3	...	...	34.4	...	...	1.0	...	...
2020									
15–39	49.4	...	...	19.8	...	...	0.3	...	...
2021									
15–39	57.4	...	...	21.6	...	...	0.3	...	...
○ Tajikistan									
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Uzbekistan									
2015									
Total (15–39)	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
including:									
15–17	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
18–19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20–39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹⁾ When calculating the indicator was used the average annual population size adjusted to take into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

Incidence of malignant neoplasms

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

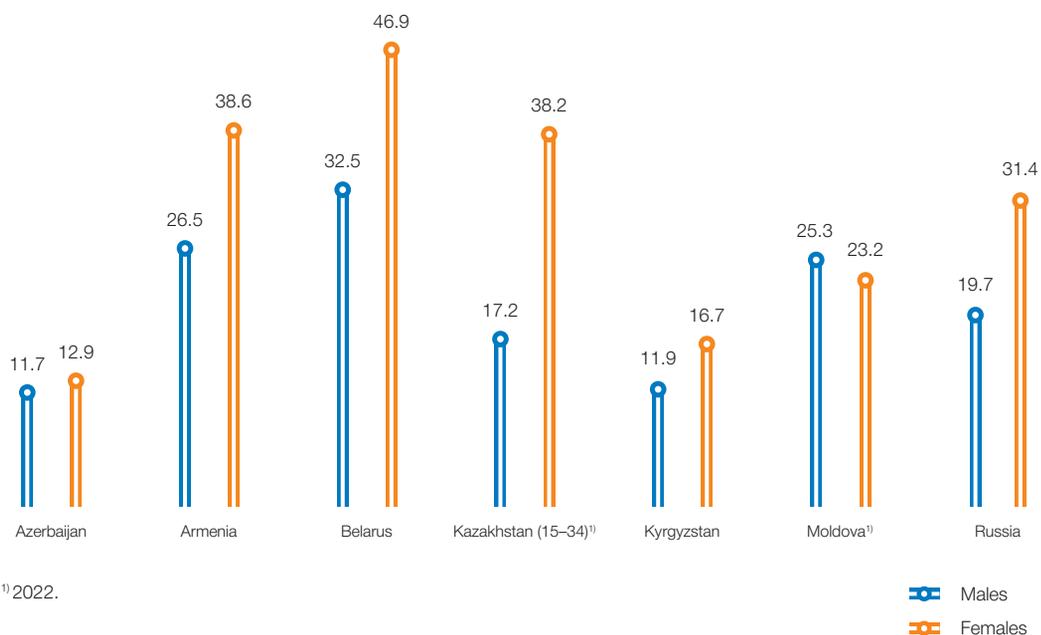
	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan									
Total	12.1	12.2	12.3	11.7	12.3	11.7	12.5	12.1	12.9
including:									
15–17	4.2	9.4	8.3	3.7	9.9	7.8	4.7	8.8	9.0
18–19	9.0	11.4	8.8	11.4	11.6	9.5	6.4	11.1	8.0
20–24									
25–29	19.4	14.4	18.2	15.7	14.4	16.5	23.0	14.4	19.9
○ Armenia									
Total	17.7	24.9	32.4	17.1	20.9	26.5	18.3	29.0	38.6
including:									
15–19	13.5	12.2	18.0	18.5	14.2	24.2	8.0	9.9	10.8
20–24	15.6	23.4	26.7	11.7	15.1	23.9	19.3	32.1	29.7
25–29	22.4	36.2	49.8	20.9	31.6	30.9	23.8	40.3	67.5
○ Belarus¹⁾									
Total	38.4	38.4	39.6	31.7	27.4	32.5	45.2	49.8	46.9
including:									
15–19	25.9	22.6	27.2	24.9	19.5	24.0	27.0	25.9	30.6
20–24	30.1	35.5	34.8	25.5	27.9	33.9	34.7	43.6	35.8
25–29	52.0	53.1	54.0	40.5	33.4	38.6	63.6	72.6	69.3
○ Kazakhstan²⁾									
Total	20.6	25.3	26.7	14.6	17.4	18.0	26.6	33.2	35.6
including:									
15–17	11.6	9.5	8.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	12.3	8.2	7.3
18–24	16.9	27.8	29.9	13.6	18.5	19.6	20.2	37.2	40.4
○ Kyrgyzstan									
Total	10.3	10.0	11.0	9.4	9.2	10.0	11.2	10.8	12.0
including:									
15–17	6.6	6.0	8.6	9.0	7.5	8.5	4.0	4.5	8.8
18–19	8.8	7.3	10.2	6.4	8.2	10.0	11.4	6.3	10.4
20–24	10.8	9.3	9.2	10.3	9.9	9.0	11.3	8.7	9.4
25–29	12.2	13.7	14.3	9.8	10.0	11.9	14.7	17.6	16.7
○ Moldova									
Total	26.6	25.5	20.7	28.0	21.1	20.4	25.3	30.1	20.9
including:									
15–24	22.1	24.2	16.6	22.8	21.2	18.5	21.3	27.4	14.6
25–29	33.9	27.5	27.1	36.3	21.0	23.6	31.5	34.0	30.4
○ Russia									
Total	27.2	24.7	25.4	22.1	19.6	19.7	33.4	29.9	31.4
including:									
15–24	18.8	18.5	17.7	17.5	17.1	17.4	20.3	19.9	21.4
25–29	37.7	34.3	35.8	25.8	23.5	23.6	49.8	45.6	48.6
○ Tajikistan									
Total (15–34)	12.5	...	...	9.8	...	...	15.2	...	...
including:									
15–17	10.4	...	...	12.4	...	...	8.3	...	...
18–19	12.4	...	...	14.8	...	...	10.0	...	...
20–24	10.9	...	...	8.1	...	...	13.7	...	...
25–34	14.2	...	...	8.7	...	...	19.9	...	...
○ Uzbekistan									
Total (15–17)	9.7	8.8	9.5	–	–	–	–	–	–

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⁾ Aged 15–34.

Youth primary malignant neoplasms incidence rate

(per 100 000 population of corresponding age; 15–29 years; 2021)



HIV-positive individuals officially registered at healthcare institutions

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

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan									
Total	55.2	97.8	107.0	64.1	116.9	128.5	45.9	78.0	84.3
○ Armenia									
Total	63.4	55.4	67.6	68.2	74.5	91.0	58.6	35.9	43.2
including:									
15–17	1.0	0.9	...	...	...	...	2.1	2.0	...
18–24	49.5	8.7	10.1	49.3	10.0	8.4	49.6	7.2	11.9
25–29	102.2	24.3	19.9	118.1	37.4	28.8	87.4	12.3	11.6
○ Belarus¹⁾									
Total	517.6	748.6	778.3	...	828.7	863.6	...	666.4	690.2
including:									
15–19	242.3	250.4	251.1	...	242.7	244.4	...	258.5	258.2
20–24	715.7	1 034.5	1 035.9	...	1 087.7	1 091.0	...	978.7	977.6
25–29	531.0	934.2	1 028.5	...	1 115.4	1 231.4	...	754.6	826.8
○ Kyrgyzstan									
Total:	94.7	80.8	72.8	96.3	141.0	71.6	93.0	18.2	74.3
including:									
15–17	8.9	...	56.0	6.4	...	65.3	11.4	...	46.0
18–24	77.4	...	...	63.5	...	...	91.8	...	...
25–28	164.2	94.4	...	190.9	169.5	...	137.5	16.3	...
○ Russia									
15–17	22.5	...	...	18.0	...	...	32.7	...	...
○ Uzbekistan									
15–17	...	241.2	250.8	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ When calculating the indicator for 2015 was used the average annual population size adjusted to take 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		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan									
Total	47.1	76.2	79.6	48.9	77.0	81.8	45.2	75.3	77.4
including:									
15–17	24.4	39.9	41.9	24.4	42.8	46.4	24.3	36.7	36.8
18–24	35.7	58.5	60.7	42.0	62.7	65.9	29.0	54.0	55.1
25–29	70.8	113.4	121.7	68.8	112.3	122.3	72.8	114.4	121.0
○ Kyrgyzstan									
Total	...	9.8	10.6	...	9.3	9.9	...	10.3	11.3
○ Uzbekistan									
15–17	...	60.5	59.6	...	...	...	...	...	...

Patients diagnosed with acute tuberculoses officially registered at healthcare institutions

(per 100 000 population of corresponding age)

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Belarus¹⁾									
15–17	15.3	2.9	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Moldova									
0–17	16.4	6.7	13.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Kyrgyzstan									
15–17	...	33.9	35.3	...	34.9	29.3	...	32.7	41.8
○ Russia									
15–17	33.0	13.8	12.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Tajikistan									
15–17	87.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–19	94.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Uzbekistan									
15–17	110.7	35.4	34.8	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ When calculating the indicator for 2015 was used the average annual population size adjusted to take 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		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan									
Total	208.9	351.2	365.3	402.5	677.4	702.3	6.3	14.5	11.8
including:									
15–17	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.4	4.0	4.7	0.5	-	0.5
18–24	115.9	246.0	255.9	219.9	465.3	480.7	4.3	11.8	10.4
25–29	412.0	639.5	687.3	819.5	1 294.0	1 389.6	10.9	23.7	19.0
○ Armenia									
Total (15–27)	120.4	324.0	342.7	233.8	613.8	644.0	6.9	18.0	18.8
including:									
15–17	2.9	4.6	3.6	5.4	8.6	5.1	-	-	1.9
18–27	145.9	423.2	452.7	287.4	812.9	860.5	8.3	23.2	24.0
○ Belarus¹⁾									
15–17	8.6	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Kazakhstan									
Total	182.2	...	...	342.1	...	...	20.7	...	...
including:									
15–17	47.6	...	...	80.2	...	...	13.5	...	...
18–24	161.7	...	...	305.7	...	...	13.9	...	...
25–29	261.6	...	...	497.0	...	...	16.0	...	...
○ Kyrgyzstan									
Total:	8.6	54.8	52.4	15.6	100.0	98.0	1.4	7.7	7.1
including:									
15–17	2.0	2.8	2.0	3.9	4.9	3.4	-	0.6	0.6
18–24	55.0	35.3	34.3	100.0	64.4	65.8	8.4	5.0	3.8
25–29	172.3	108.5	107.5	315.3	198.1	201.4	28.7	15.2	15.4
○ Russia									
15–17	17.1	6.4	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ When calculating the indicator for 2015 was used the average annual population size adjusted to take into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

Patients diagnosed with toxicomania, officially registered at healthcare institutions

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

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan									
Total	1.2	5.8	9.2	2.3	10.6	16.8	0.1	0.8	1.3
including:									
15–17	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5
18–24	0.6	5.7	7.2	1.0	10.4	13.4	0.2	0.7	1.0
25–29	2.5	8.6	16.5	5.1	16.6	31.0	-	1.1	2.5
○ Armenia									
Total	2.9	8.5	11.3	5.2	14.9	17.9	0.7	1.8	4.1
including:									
15–17	-	-	1.8	-	-	3.4	-	-	-
18–27	3.6	11.2	14.3	6.4	19.8	22.8	0.8	2.3	5.4
○ Belarus¹⁾									
15–17	6.3	0.4	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Moldova									
15–17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Russia									
15–17	15.0	3.7	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Uzbekistan									
15–17	0.3	0.2	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ When calculating the indicator for 2015 was used the average annual population size adjusted to take into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

Primary disability rate

(per 10 000 population of corresponding age; 2021)



Persons newly registered as disabled by disability groups

(aged 18–29; 2021)

	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+)	14.0	1.5	7.1	5.4	19.0	2.1	9.7	7.2
Belarus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0.5	...	...	...	16.3	...	...	...
Russia (18–44)	90.5	10.4	36.6	43.5	17.0	1.9	6.9	8.2
Uzbekistan	7.8	-	-	-	11.3	-	-	-

Number of men and women among youth newly registered as disabled

(aged 18–29; 2021)

	Total, thousands		Per 10 000 population of corresponding age	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Azerbaijan	2.5	0.5	28.6	5.6
Moldova	0.3	0.2	19.3	13.3
Russia (18–60) ¹⁾	139.6	86.9	32.5	22.0
Uzbekistan	3.9	3.9	11.1	11.5

¹⁾ Working-age population – women aged 18–55 years; men aged 18–60.

Persons newly registered as disabled by disability causes

(aged 18–29; per 10 000 population of corresponding age; 2021)

	Total	of which:		
		due to		lifelong disability
		general disease	work-related injury and occupational disease	
Azerbaijan (18+)	19.0	15.3	0.04	...
Belarus	...	...	...	...
Moldova ¹⁾	39.2	38.2	0.1	0.9
Russia (18–44) ²⁾	565 477	554 279	1 609	3 596
Uzbekistan	11.3	7.4	0.1	3.8

¹⁾ Total number of persons with disabilities.

²⁾ Persons.

Persons newly registered as disabled due to general diseases by disability causes

(aged 18–29; per 10 000 population of corresponding age, 2021)

	Recognized as disabled due to:								
	tuberculosis	malignant neoplasms	diseases of endocrine system	mental disorders	diseases of nervous system	diseases of the eye	diseases of the circulatory system	diseases of musculoskeletal system	effects of trauma and poisoning
Azerbaijan ¹⁾	0.2	0.7	0.1	3.5	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.3	1.9
Belarus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0.7	1.7	1.1	3.7	2.4	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.8
Russia ²⁾	7 030	202 911	11 994	26 114	24 253	16 270	156 874	36 840	16 524

¹⁾ Of the total number of persons newly registered as disabled.

²⁾ Persons.

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								
2015	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.5
2020 ¹⁾	2.8	0.4	1.9	0.3	3.6	0.5	2.8	0.4
2021 ¹⁾	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.5
○ Armenia								
2015	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.2
2020	8.2	0.2	11.5	0.2	7.3	0.3	4.4	0.3
2021	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3
○ Belarus								
2015 ²⁾	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.5
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Kazakhstan								
2015	3.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.6
2020	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.4
2021	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.5
○ Kyrgyzstan								
2015	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.5	2.4	0.6
2020	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.6
2021	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.4
○ Moldova								
2015	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.7
2020	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.6
2021	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.6	0.7
○ Russia³⁾								
2015	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.6	3.1	1.0
2020	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.5	2.1	0.6
2021	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.6	2.2	0.8
○ Tajikistan								
2015	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.7
○ Uzbekistan								
2015	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.7
2020	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
2021	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
○ Ukraine								
2015	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.4	2.2	0.7

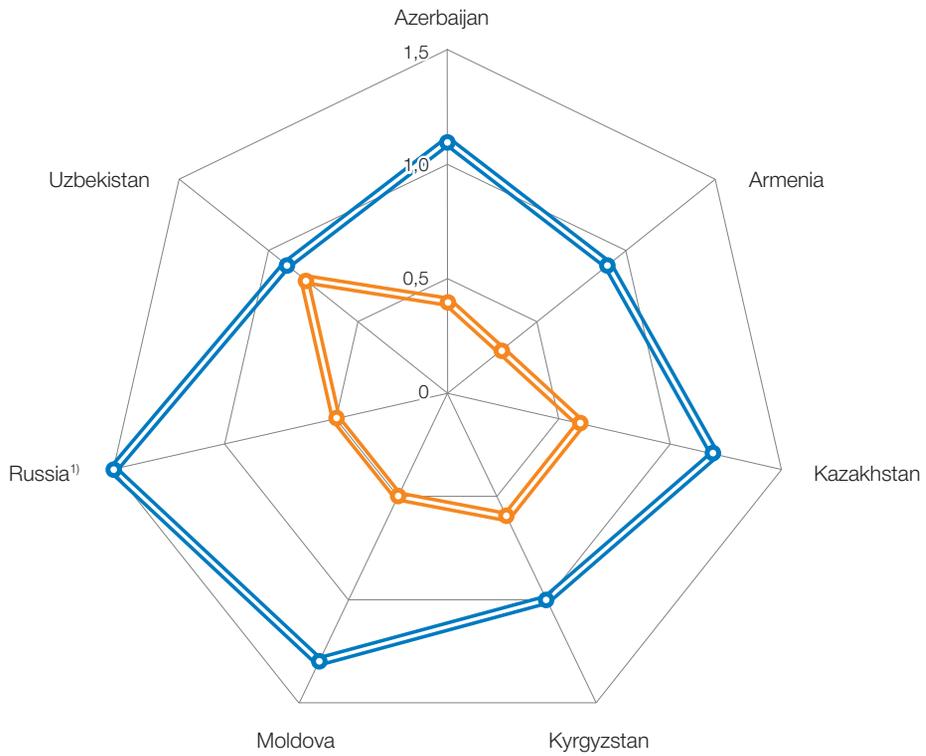
¹⁾ For the calculation was used the recalculated population size taking into account the results of the 2019 Population Census in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

²⁾ When calculating the indicator was used the average annual population size adjusted to take into account the results of the 2019 Population Census of the Republic of Belarus.

³⁾ 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; 2021)



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

■ Males
■ Females

Mortality rate of population aged 15–29 by causes of death

(number of deaths per 100 000 population of corresponding sex and age; 2021)

	Azerbaijan ¹⁾	Armenia	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Russia ³⁾	Uzbekistan
Males						
Total number of deaths from all causes	111.9	87.1	10.2	133.6	150	82
including:						
infectious and parasitic diseases	3.0	0.4	1.6	6.8	4.6	2
of which from respiratory tuberculosis	0.8	-	0.9	3.6	0.6	...
malignant neoplasms	4.3	5.0	6.4	6.8	5.6	6
diseases of the circulatory system	10.9	7.5	7.6	10.5	14.2	14
diseases of the respiratory system	3.3	6.1	3.0	5.9	3.6	5
diseases of the digestive system	1.8	1.8	2.0	10.0	4.6	3
diseases of the genitourinary system	1.4	-	2.2	0.9	0.6	...
external causes ²⁾	70.4	54.1	50.0	80.0	93.9	...
of which:						
accidental alcohol poisoning	-	-	0.2	1.8	1.2	...
suicides	1.6	1.8	9.3	24.1	15.2	...
homicides	1.3	1.4	2.8	3.2	3.2	...
road traffic accidents	13.8	20.1	18.8	26.8	21.7	...
Females						
Total number of deaths from all causes	44.7	29.3	55.5	50.2	50	60
including:						
infectious and parasitic diseases	3.1	0.4	3.0	2.3	4.2	2
of which from respiratory tuberculosis	0.5	-	1.3	0.9	0.3	...
malignant neoplasms	4.6	6.3	3.2	7.9	4.8	5
diseases of the circulatory system	7.5	4.1	4.9	7.0	6.1	12
diseases of the respiratory system	2.3	2.2	1.8	5.6	2.2	5
diseases of the digestive system	1.1	0.4	3.0	2.3	2.6	3
diseases of the genitourinary system	1.2	0.4	2.8	0.9	0.5	...
external causes ²⁾	13.6	7.8	16.7	19.1	23.4	...
of which:						
accidental alcohol poisoning	-	-	0.5	0.0	0.4	...
suicides	0.1	0.4	5.3	6.5	3.0	...
homicides	0.1	-	0.9	0.9	1.1	...
road traffic accidents	2.5	2.6	5.3	6.5	6.7	...

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

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

³⁾ When calculating the mortality rate, deaths of persons of unknown age were not taken into account.

Age-specific mortality rate of population 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						
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
2020 ¹⁾						
Total	14.0	3.0	1.9	0.9	1.7	0.5
including:						
15–19	10.2	2.9	1.7	1.3	2.0	0.6
20–24	12.5	4.5	2.0	0.9	1.2	0.6
25–29	18.4	2.0	1.9	0.7	1.9	0.2
2021						
Total	13.8	2.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.1
including:						
15–19	5.7	1.9	2.2	-	1.6	-
20–24	18.5	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	-
25–29	17.2	2.4	2.0	-	1.5	0.2
○ Armenia						
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
2020						
Total	18.9	4.3	1.4	0	2.1	0
including:						
15–19	7.7	1.3	0.0	0	1.1	0
20–24	18.3	6.0	3.4	0	3.4	0
25–29	28.7	5.0	0.9	0	1.8	0
2021						
Total	20.1	2.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	0
including:						
15–19	7.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.0	0
20–24	31.9	3.8	2.4	0.0	2.4	0
25–29	21.8	2.8	2.0	0.0	2.0	0
○ Belarus						
2015 ²⁾						
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

Age-specific mortality rate of population by certain external causes

Table continued

	Transport injuries (all kinds)		Suicides		Homicides	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
○ Kazakhstan						
2015						
Total	27.9	6.5	29.1	9.0	8.8	1.6
including:						
15–19	9.6	4.8	15.6	8.6	2.8	0.4
20–24	33.5	7.6	27.8	9.3	9.5	2.1
25–29	34.3	5.8	37.3	7.4	11.9	1.9
2020						
Total	19.8	5.0	16.6	5.6	3.8	0.6
including:						
15–19	11.7	4.1	10.1	6.1	1.3	0.2
20–24	26.6	5.5	18.7	6.1	4.6	0.9
25–29	21.1	5.4	20.4	4.9	5.2	0.8
2021						
Total	20.9	6.8	17.3	5.9	2.8	0.5
including:						
15–19	14.9	5.1	8.7	5.7	1.4	0.0
20–24	23.2	7.2	18.1	7.3	2.5	1.1
25–29	24.6	8.1	24.4	5.0	4.3	0.4
○ Kyrgyzstan						
2015						
Total	25.5	5.1	11.6	4.7	4.7	1.0
including:						
15–19	11.0	4.3	11.7	9.0	3.4	1.2
20–24	29.8	6.7	11.3	4.2	3.1	0.4
25–29	34.5	4.2	11.9	1.4	7.7	1.4
2020						
Total	14.9	4.6	7.3	3.8	3.8	0.6
including:						
15–19	9.7	4.0	7.7	4.8	2.3	-
20–24	14.1	3.6	6.5	4.0	4.9	0.8
25–29	20.4	6.1	7.6	2.9	4.1	1.1
2021						
Total	18.8	5.3	9.3	5.3	2.8	0.9
including:						
15–19	14.3	5.1	7.5	9.8	0.4	1.2
20–24	21.9	4.1	14.5	3.7	2.7	1.6
25–29	20.2	6.6	6.3	2.5	5.2	-
○ Moldova						
2015						
Total	31.7	5.4	18.0	5.4	4.4	3.8
including:						
15–19	19.3	4.8	7.9	2.4	0.0	0.0
18–19	21.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–29	34.7	3.3	24.2	5.0	8.1	4.1

Age-specific mortality rate of population by certain external causes

Table continued

	Transport injuries (all kinds)		Suicides		Homicides	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
Moldova						
2020						
Total	22.8	5.3	24.1	4.9	3.9	0.9
including:						
15–19	25.5	7.5	11.3	6.0	2.8	1.5
18–19	43.7	11.6	14.6	3.9	3.6	3.9
20–29	18.8	2.2	31.0	3.3	2.2	1.1
2021						
Total	26.8	6.5	24.1	6.5	3.2	0.9
including:						
15–19	27.3	9.1	18.7	6.1	0.0	1.5
18–19	45.6	16.1	30.4	4.0	0.0	0.0
20–29	18.9	4.7	28.4	5.9	5.9	0.0
Russia						
2015						
Total	34.8	9.9	29.6	5.1	9.6	2.6
including:						
15–19	20.3	9.8	14.4	5.7	3.2	1.3
18–19	28.6	12.3	20.8	5.1	5.4	2.1
20–29	39.4	9.9	34.5	4.9	11.7	3.0
2020						
Total	24.2	6.6	16.4	3.3	4.0	1.1
including:						
15–19	14.0	6.4	9.1	3.1	1.2	0.6
18–19	19.8	9.0	14.2	2.6	1.9	0.7
20–29	28.8	6.6	19.7	3.4	5.3	1.4
2021						
Total	21.7	6.7	15.2	3.0	3.2	1.1
including:						
15–19	12.6	6.9	8.9	3.3	1.1	0.8
18–19	18.4	8.5	10.7	3.1	1.7	1.1
20–29	26.1	6.6	18.2	2.8	4.2	1.3
Tajikistan						
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
Uzbekistan						
2015						
Total	13.6	2.4	13.0	11.8	2.04	0.69
including:						
15–19	7.9	2.4	12.8	14.8	1.24	0.43
20–24	14.1	1.9	12.9	13.4	1.52	0.50
25–29	18.3	2.9	13.4	7.41	3.33	1.12
2020						
Total	10.44	2.2	10.07	12.10	2.98	1.05
including:						
15–19	7.68	2.40	11.63	18.66	2.28	0.56
20–24	11.90	2.25	10.17	11.10	2.97	1.23
25–29	11.37	2.03	8.74	7.73	3.54	1.27

Age-specific mortality rate of population by certain external causes

Table continued

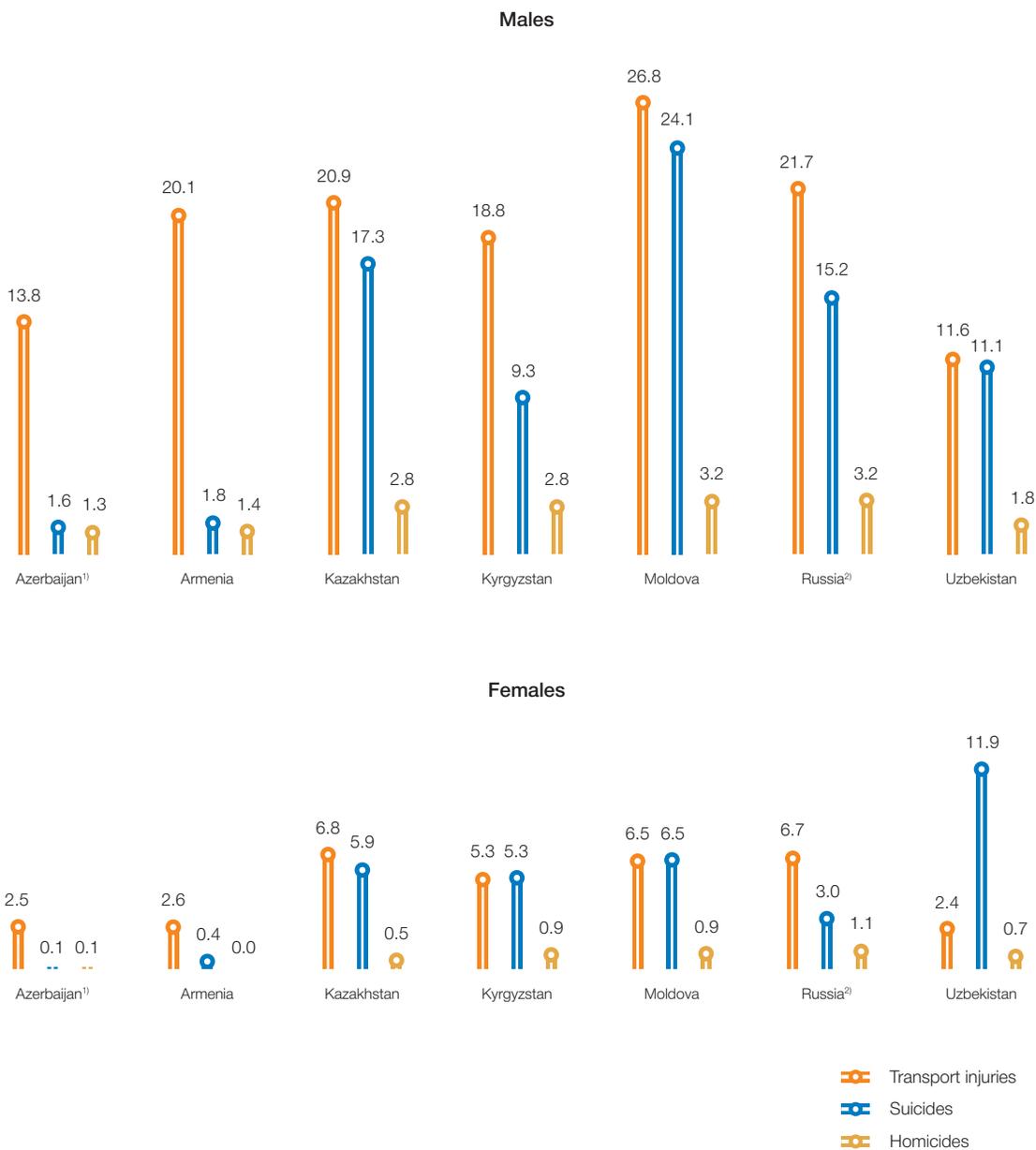
	Transport injuries (all kinds)		Suicides		Homicides	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
Uzbekistan						
2021						
Total	11.6	2.4	11.1	11.9	1.8	0.8
including:						
15–19	6.8	2.8	10.7	16.7	0.5	0.6
20–24	13.5	1.9	11.6	11.9	2.5	0.5
25–29	14.0	2.1	11.1	7.9	2.5	1.0
Ukraine						
2012						
Total	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 in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

²⁾ When calculating the indicator was used the average annual population size adjusted to take 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; 2021)



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

²⁾ Coefficients are presented without distribution with unknown age.

Age-specific mortality rate 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		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan¹⁾									
Total	6.4	6.2	4.4	6.1	7.0	4.3	6.8	5.3	4.6
including:									
15–17	5.9	4.8	3.5	5.1	5.9	2.2	6.8	3.6	5.0
18–19	4.0	6.4	3.5	2.5	6.8	2.9	5.5	6.0	4.2
20–24	5.9	5.3	3.7	6.4	6.4	4.2	5.3	4.2	3.1
25–29	8.0	7.4	5.8	7.5	8.1	6.0	8.4	6.8	5.7
○ Armenia									
Total	5.8	4.2	5.6	6.6	5.2	5.0	5.1	3.2	6.3
including:									
15–17	3.8	1.9	5.5	3.6	1.8	1.7	4.1	2.0	9.8
18–19	3.8	3.1	3.1	7.3	0	0	0	6.6	6.5
20–24	5.7	4.7	5.5	5.9	4.6	8.3	5.6	4.8	2.5
25–29	7.2	5.3	7.2	8.2	9.2	6.9	6.3	1.7	7.3
○ Belarus²⁾									
Total	6.1	...	...	6.7	...	...	5.5	...	...
including:									
15–17	2.2	...	...	3.7	...	...	0.8	...	...
18–19	2.8	...	...	3.3	...	...	2.3	...	...
20–24	4.6	...	...	4.8	...	...	4.5	...	...
25–29	9.4	...	...	10.1	...	...	8.6	...	...
○ Kazakhstan									
Total	6.3	5.6	5.8	6.5	5.8	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.3
including:									
15–17	4.2	3.7	5.2	3.8	4.6	6.6	4.6	2.7	3.6
18–19	4.7	4.3	5.9	6.9	3.1	6.4	2.5	5.5	5.3
20–24	6.0	5.6	4.7	6.1	5.0	5.6	5.8	6.3	3.7
25–29	8.0	7.0	7.2	7.9	7.8	6.9	8.0	6.3	7.5
○ Kyrgyzstan									
Total	5.2	5.6	4.9	6.4	4.7	6.4	3.9	6.5	3.2
including:									
15–17	4.9	3.8	3.1	7.1	1.9	4.8	2.7	5.8	1.3
18–19	5.1	3.6	7.1	4.6	4.1	11.0	5.7	3.2	3.1
20–24	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.8	4.2	3.9	4.2	5.9	4.1
25–29	5.4	7.7	5.9	7.3	6.9	8.0	3.5	8.6	3.6
○ Moldova									
Total	8.4	5.9	7.4	9.7	6.5	6.8	7.0	5.3	7.9
including:									
15–17	7.2	2.4	7.1	6.0	4.6	9.2	8.5	0.0	4.9
18–19	2.7	7.5	11.7	5.3	7.3	19.0	0.0	7.8	4.0
20–24	8.3	6.4	1.5	11.0	7.0	1.5	5.6	5.8	1.6
25–29	10.6	6.6	10.6	11.3	6.6	5.9	10.0	6.6	15.2

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

Table continued

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Russia									
Total	7.2	5.5	5.2	7.6	6.0	5.6	6.7	5.1	4.8
including:									
15–19	4.5	3.8	3.7	5.5	4.4	4.3	3.4	3.1	3.1
20–24	6.6	4.6	4.6	7.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.9	3.9
25–29	9.1	7.7	7.1	8.7	7.8	7.1	9.5	7.5	7.1
○ Tajikistan									
Total	6.5	...	...	6.4	...	...	6.6	...	...
including:									
15–19	5.0	...	...	4.5	...	...	5.4	...	...
20–24	6.7	...	...	6.5	...	...	6.9	...	...
25–29	7.9	...	...	8.3	...	...	7.6	...	...
○ Uzbekistan									
Total	7.3	6.0	5.9	8.0	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.2	5.4
including:									
15–17	5.1	4.1	4.3	5.9	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.2
18–19	6.3	4.2	4.9	7.8	5.0	5.9	4.8	3.4	3.8
20–24	6.4	5.4	5.6	7.4	5.2	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.0
25–29	9.8	8.1	7.3	9.9	7.4	7.8	9.6	8.7	6.8

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

²⁾ When calculating the indicator for 2015 was used the average annual population size adjusted to take 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, hildbirth and the postpartum period

	Number of death cases, total			Per 100 000 live births by mothers aged 15–29		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	9	7	10	6.6	7.2	12.2
Armenia	5	1	1	15.9	4.4	4.6
Belarus	-	...	...	-	...	...
Kazakhstan	18	27	34	0.6	1.4	1.9
Kyrgyzstan	34	31	24	4.1	4.0	3.1
Moldova	3	4	5	10.5	22.3	29.7
Russia	71	...	...	6.1	0.4	1.2

Population using basic drinking-water services¹⁾

(percent of total population)

	Total	Urban	Rural
CIS			
Azerbaijan	96	100	91
Armenia	100	100	100
Belarus	97	96	99
Kazakhstan	95	98	92
Kyrgyzstan	92	100	87
Moldova	91	97	85
Russia	97	99	92
Tajikistan	82	96	77
Turkmenistan	100	100	100
Uzbekistan	98	100	96
Ukraine	94	91	100
EU-27			
Austria	100	100	100
Belgium	100	100	100
Bulgaria	100	100	97
Hungary	100	100	100
Germany	100	100	100
Greece	100	100	100
Denmark	100	100	100
Ireland	97	97	98
Spain	100	100	100
Italy	100	...	...
Cyprus	100	100	100
Latvia	99	99	99
Lithuania	98	100	94
Luxembourg	100	100	99
Malta	100	100	100
Netherlands	100	100	100
Poland	100	100	100
Portugal	100	100	100
Romania	100	100	100
Slovakia	100	100	100
Slovenia	100	...	...
Finland	100	100	100
France	100	100	100
Croatia	...	100	...
Czechia	100	100	100
Sweden	100	100	100
Estonia	100	100	...
Other countries of the world			
Brazil	100	100	96
India	90	94	89
Canada	100	100	100
China	94	97	90
United Kingdom	100	100	100
USA	100	100	100
South Africa	94	100	83
Japan	99	...	...

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



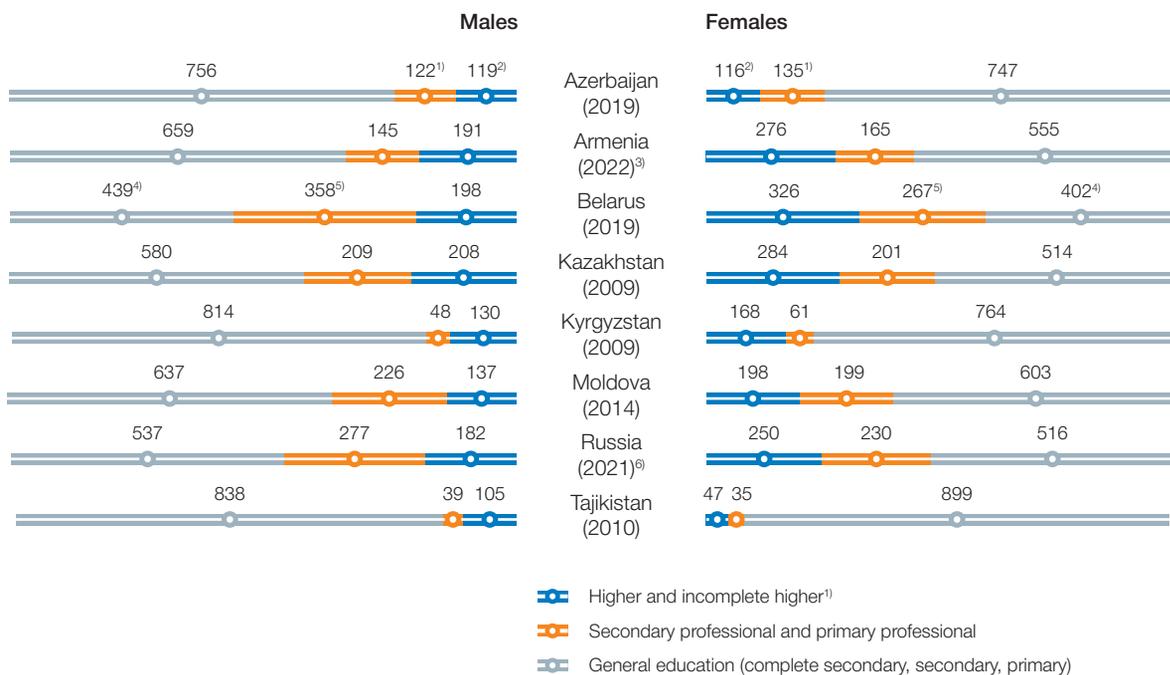
EDUCATION

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 technical vocational education.
²⁾ Higher education.
³⁾ Preliminary data.
⁴⁾ General secondary, general basic and primary education.
⁵⁾ Specialized secondary and vocational-technical education.
⁶⁾ Per 1000 population aged 15–29, who indicated the level of education.

Expenditures of consolidated budgets on education

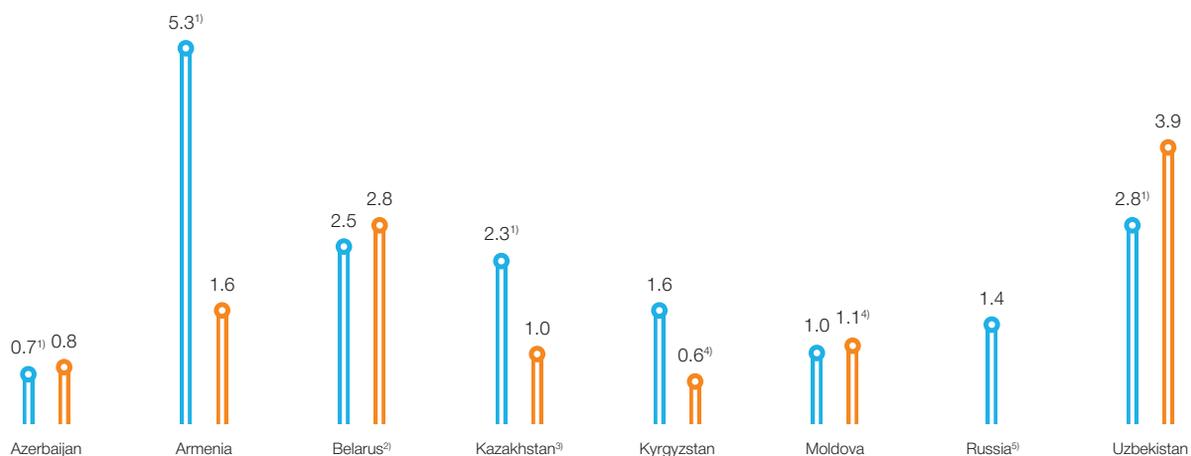
(percent of GDP)

	2015	2020	2021
Azerbaijan ¹⁾	3.4	4.3	3.6
Armenia ¹⁾	2.4	2.3	2.1
Belarus	4.7	4.6	4.3
Kazakhstan	3.3	4.4	4.5
Kyrgyzstan ^{1), 2)}	5.9	6.2	5.6
Moldova	5.8	6.3	5.5
Russia	3.7	4.0	3.6
Tajikistan	5.0	5.3	5.4
Uzbekistan ^{1), 3)}	5.8	5.0	5.4
Ukraine ⁴⁾	5.7	6.0	...

¹⁾ State budget.
²⁾ Hereinafter, data for 2020 and 2021 are aligned with the 2008 SNA international standard.
³⁾ Enlightenment (Educational services).
⁴⁾ Hereinafter, data for Ukraine – from the website of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>.

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⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

⁴⁾ 2022.

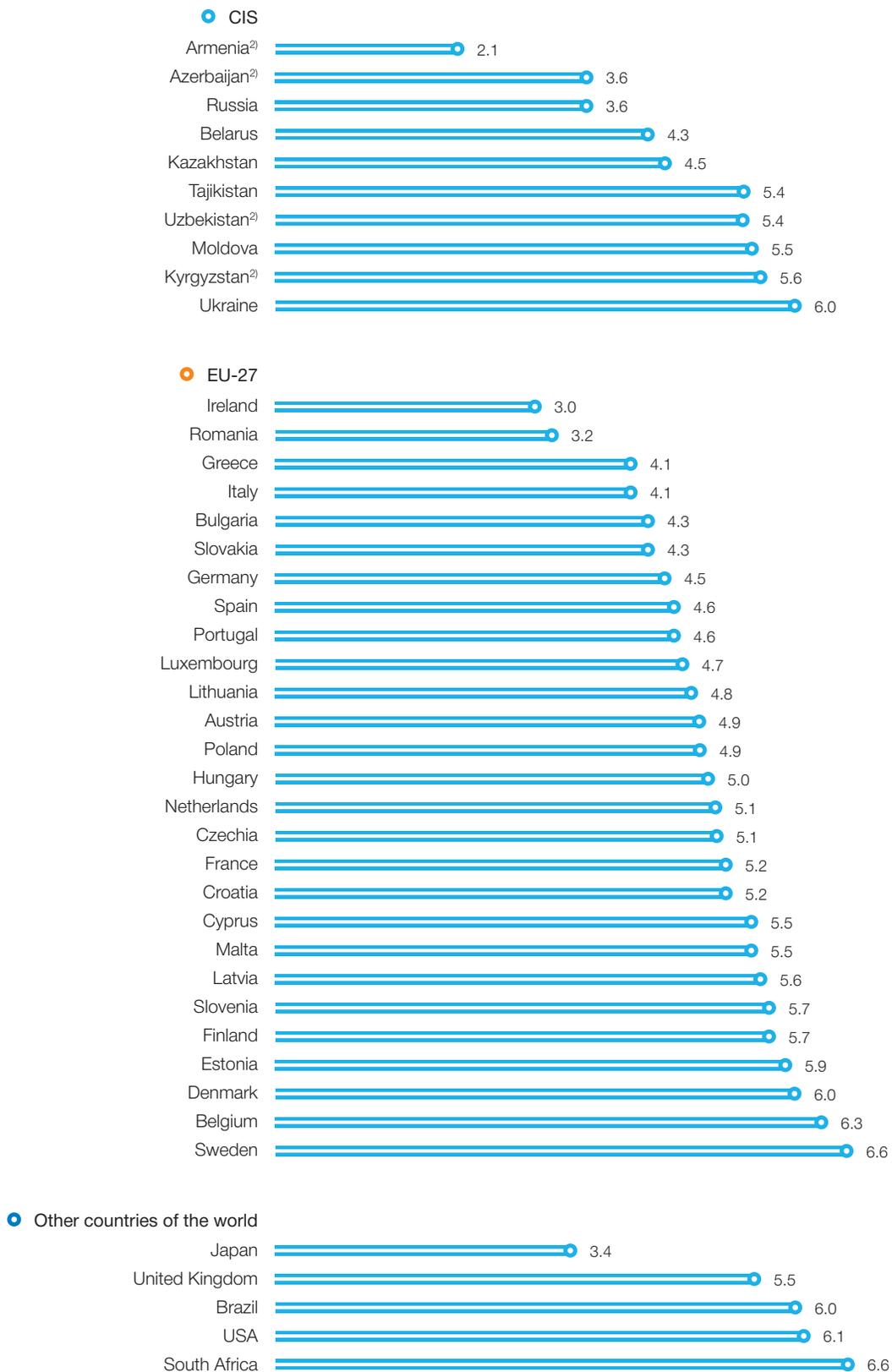
⁵⁾ Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–25.

2015

2021

Government expenditure on education¹⁾ in the CIS and other countries of the world

(percent of GDP)



¹⁾ For CIS countries – 2021 (Uzbekistan, Ukraine – 2020), for EU-27 – 2021, for other countries – according to the latest available data.

²⁾ State budget. Uzbekistan – state budget, enlightenment (educational services).

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			
2015/16	1 353.3	177.8	87.5
2020/21	1 656.8	176.3	78.8
2021/22	1 690.9	193.4	82.8
○ Armenia			
2015/16	364.4	55.2	23.7
2020/21	399.3	62.8	19.2
2021/22	403.7	61.9	20.5
○ Belarus			
2015/16	968.2	115.9	55.9
2020/21	1 058.0	105.8	53.6
2021/22	1 075.7	106.3	53.1
○ Kazakhstan			
2015/16	2 785.3	264.2	123.0
2020/21	3 472.2	335.6 ³⁾	132.2
2021/22	3 587.7	347.1	161.4
○ Kyrgyzstan			
2015/16	1 091.3	112.9	51.8
2020/21	1 357.4	119.8	50.6
2021/22	1 407.3	122.8	54.1
○ Moldova			
2015/16	333.4	35.0	13.7
2020/21	333.4	36.0	10.6
2021/22	335.7	36.9	10.4
○ Russia			
2015/16	14 596	1 271	614
2020/21	16 894	1 445	688
2021/22	17 314	1 381	675
○ Tajikistan			
2015/16	1 784.4	245.2	117.4
2020/21	2 108.9	243.8	116.0
2021/22	2 195.6	235.5	112.6
○ Uzbekistan			
2015/16	4 670.7	-	-
2020/21	6 287.9	885.3	454.2
2021/22	6 304.6	821.4	442.9
○ Ukraine			
2015/16	3 749.6	401.0	217.7
2020/21	4 191.5	444.1	222.0
2021/22	4 103.0	461.2	228.9
○ CIS			
2015/16	31 696	2 678 ⁴⁾	1 305 ⁴⁾
2020/21	37 759	3 855	1 825
2021/22	38 418	3 768	1 842

¹⁾ State (municipal) and non-state (private) schools. For Ukraine the number of students in grades 10–11 (12) is given excluding students of specialized correction schools.

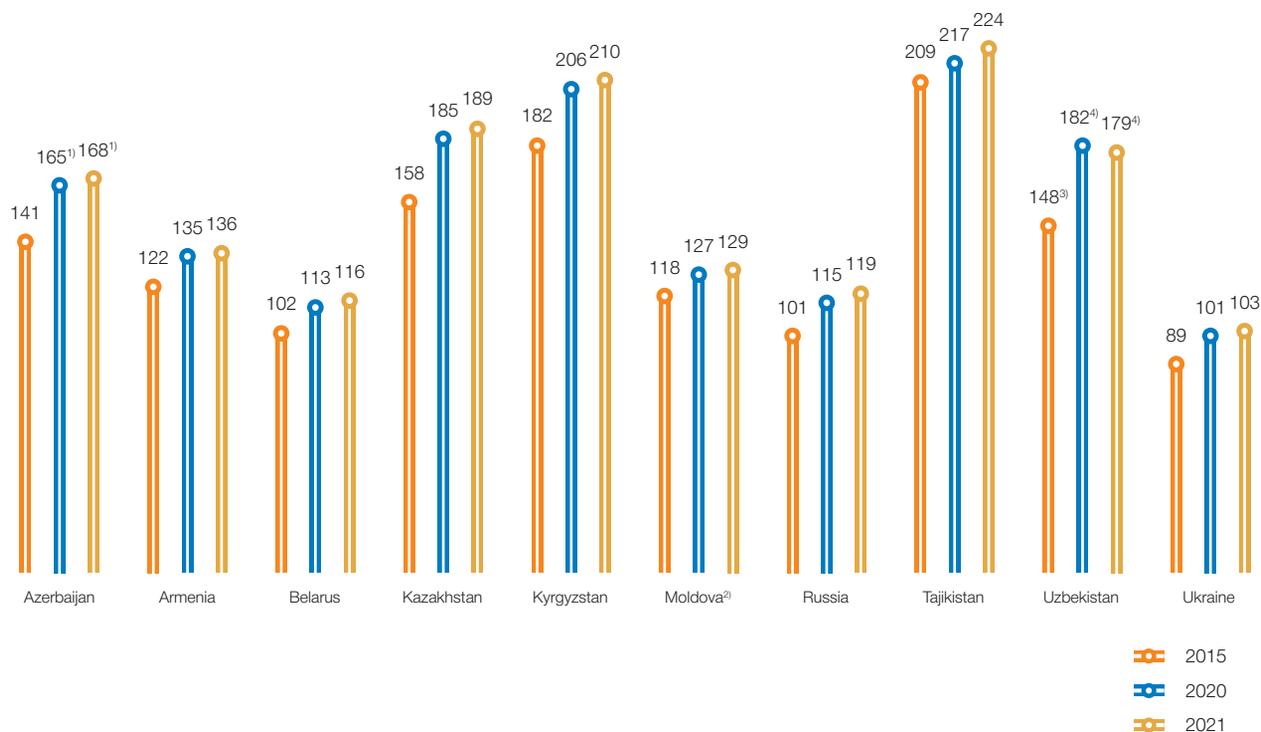
²⁾ Students graduated with the Certificate of complete secondary general education.

³⁾ Public educational schools.

⁴⁾ Excluding Uzbekistan. 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).

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 in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

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

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

⁴⁾ Starting from 2017/18 academic year, students in grades 1–11.

Students at evening general education schools

(thousands; beginning of academic year)

	2015/16	2020/21	2021/22
Azerbaijan	2.8	0.9	0.8
Armenia	-	-	-
Belarus	0.9	0.3	0.2
Kazakhstan	14.3	9.2	9.5
Kyrgyzstan	4.7	6.0	7.1
Moldova	1.1	1.0	1.0
Russia	174	...	...
Tajikistan	1.4	1.3	1.2
Uzbekistan	-	-	-
Ukraine	33.5	20.0	9.5

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						
2015/16	56.4	13.8	16.4	161.2	33.6	33.7
2020/21	60.0	19.2	14.0	198.7	45.0	40.8
2021/22	63.1	20.6	16.2	212.2	46.0	43.4
○ Armenia						
2015/16	24.3	6.3	8.1	96.5	23.9	19.2
2020/21	28.4	10.5	6.6	79.6	23.4	20.5
2021/22	31.2	10.6	6.9	78.6	22.1	20.5
○ Belarus						
2015/16	121.3	38.9	39.0	346.6	69.9	82.5
2020/21	110.4	37.1	33.4	263.4	64.0	61.7
2021/22	107.5	37.0	33.3	255.2	64.3	61.6
○ Kazakhstan						
2015/16	499.0 ¹⁾	162.9 ¹⁾	165.9 ¹⁾	459.4	115.2	147.2
2020/21	477.5	164.6	146.1	576.6	152.8	153.6
2021/22	494.0	176.9	146.5	575.5	159.8	151.7
○ Kyrgyzstan						
2015/16	89.6	31.8	27.1	199.5	29.8	41.7
2020/21	95.6	37.0	28.4	214.2	65.8	35.1
2021/22	98.1	37.2	29.2	230.2	49.4	35.9
○ Moldova						
2015/16	30.4	8.9	6.3	81.7	24.6	23.6
2020/21	29.8	8.7	6.3	59.0	21.5	14.7
2021/22	31.0	9.3	6.2	59.6	20.6	14.1
○ Russia²⁾						
2015/16	2 180.2	699.3	445.9	4 766.5	1 221.8	1 300.5
2020/21	2 759.8	900.2	552.8	4 049.3	1 093.3	849.4
2021/22	2 856.2	870.9	573.8	4 044.2	1 129.1	813.3
○ Tajikistan						
2015/16	68.9	24.6	11.8	176.5	38.5	29.5
2020/21	97.7	32.8	23.6	245.9	61.9	42.4
2021/22	95.5	29.7	25.1	239.5	51.8	53.6
○ Uzbekistan						
2015/16	1 498.6 ³⁾	485.9 ³⁾	518.2 ³⁾	264.3	63.0	66.3
2020/21	229.9 ⁴⁾	203.5 ⁴⁾	198.1 ⁴⁾	571.5	174.9	83.9
2021/22	368.6 ⁴⁾	189.4 ⁴⁾	23.8 ⁴⁾	808.4	235.9	103.9
○ Ukraine						
2015/16	230.1	63.2	73.4	1 375.2	259.9	374.0
2020/21	165.6	53.4	47.0	1 141.9	277.1	385.7
2021/22	282.3	99.1	75.4	1 046.7	239.2	261.8
○ CIS						
2015/16	4 799	1 536	1 312	7 927	1 880	2 118
2020/21	4 055	1 467	1 056	7 400	1 980	1 688
2021/22	4 428	1 481	936	7 550	2 018	1 560

¹⁾ Including professional lyceums (primary professional schools). Hereinafter: 2020/21, 2021/22 – students of technical and vocational post-secondary education organizations.

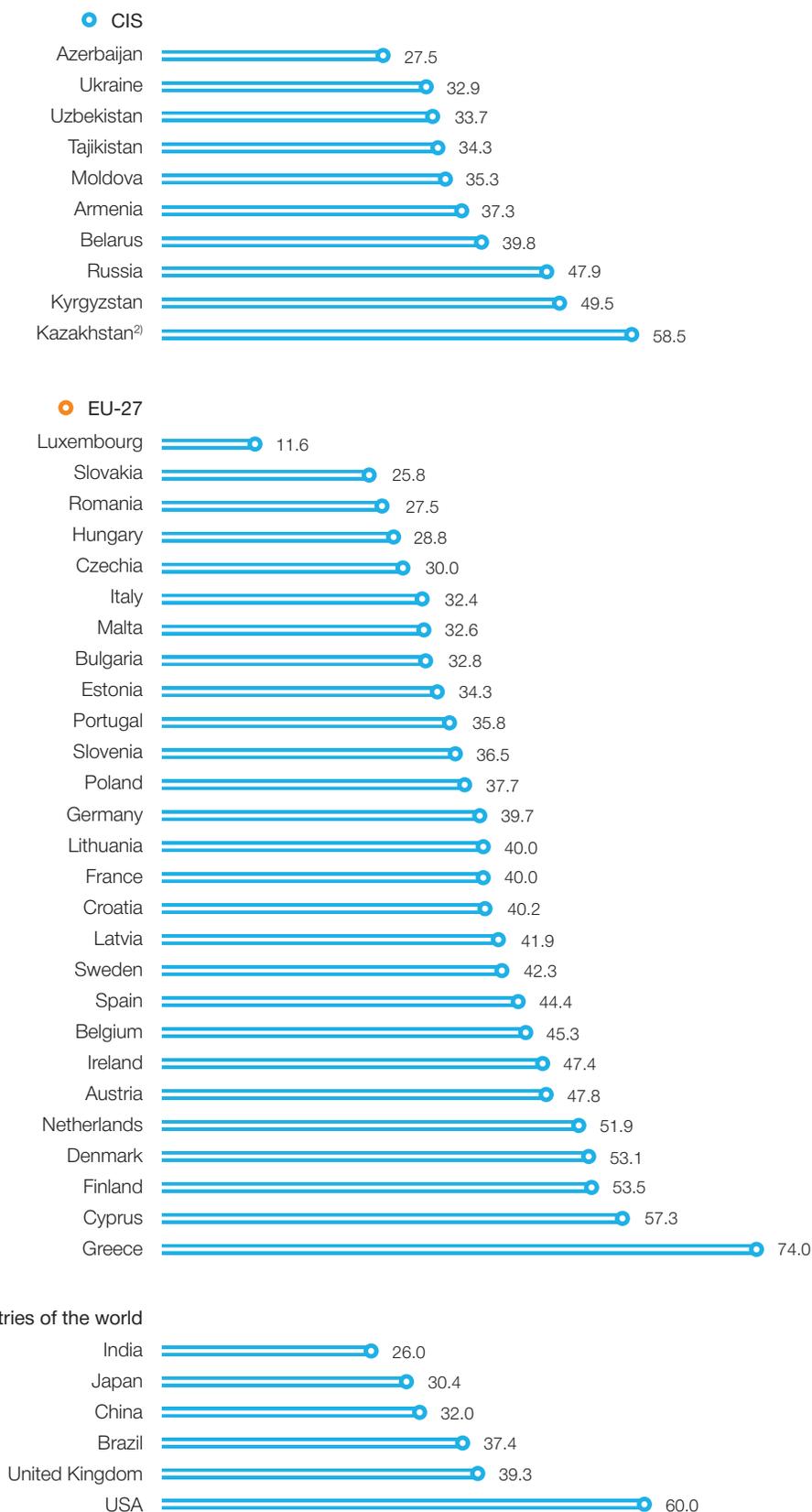
²⁾ Hereinafter, secondary vocational education enrolment – training programs for mid-level specialists. Higher education enrolment – Bachelor's, Specialist's and Master's programmes, excluding students of preparatory departments (faculties).

³⁾ Secondary specialized vocational education institutions – 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).

⁴⁾ Including students in academic lyceums, vocational schools, colleges and technical colleges.

Number of students in the CIS and other countries of the world¹⁾

(per 1 000 population)



¹⁾ For CIS countries – 2021 – students at secondary professional and higher professional education institutions, post-graduate and doctoral students; for EU and other countries – according to the latest available data – students at higher education and postgraduate professional education institutions.

²⁾ Enrollment at secondary professional education institutions (students of technical and vocational post-secondary education organizations), students at higher education institutions and students in post-graduate education (students of higher and postgraduate education organizations).

Students at initial vocational, secondary and higher professional education institutions

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

	Students at initial vocational education institutions			Students at secondary professional education institutions			Students at higher professional education institutions		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	101	106 ¹⁾	103 ¹⁾	225	275	294	642	912	989
Armenia ²⁾	23	23	23	81	96	105	321	269	265
Belarus	409	416	418	686	756	752	1 960	1 803	1 784
Kazakhstan ³⁾	-	-	-	1 187	1 270	1 323	1 071	1 533	1 541
Kyrgyzstan	147	202	219	524	603	604	1 125	1 352	1 417
Moldova	260	335	357	491	662	736	1 320	1 313	1 417
Russia ^{2), 4)}	47	39	40	149	189	196	325	277	278
Tajikistan	103	89	81	269	387	373	690	973	936
Uzbekistan ⁵⁾	-	92	200	1 530	67	113	290	669	960
Ukraine	366	381	395	277	256	446	1 657	1 762	1 652

¹⁾ Including students of technical vocational education.

²⁾ Per 10 000 population.

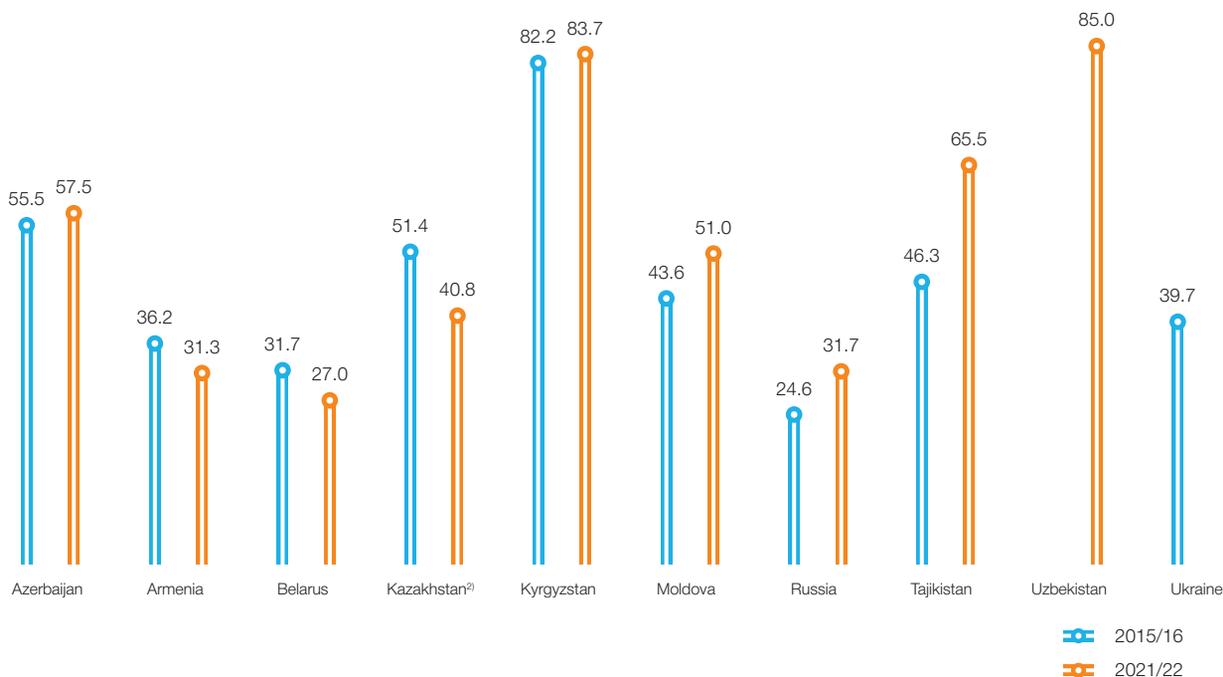
³⁾ Students of technical and vocational, post-secondary education organizations and students of higher education organizations.

⁴⁾ From 2016 – students enrolled in training programs for skilled workers, office workers and students enrolled in training programs for mid-level specialists.

⁵⁾ 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)

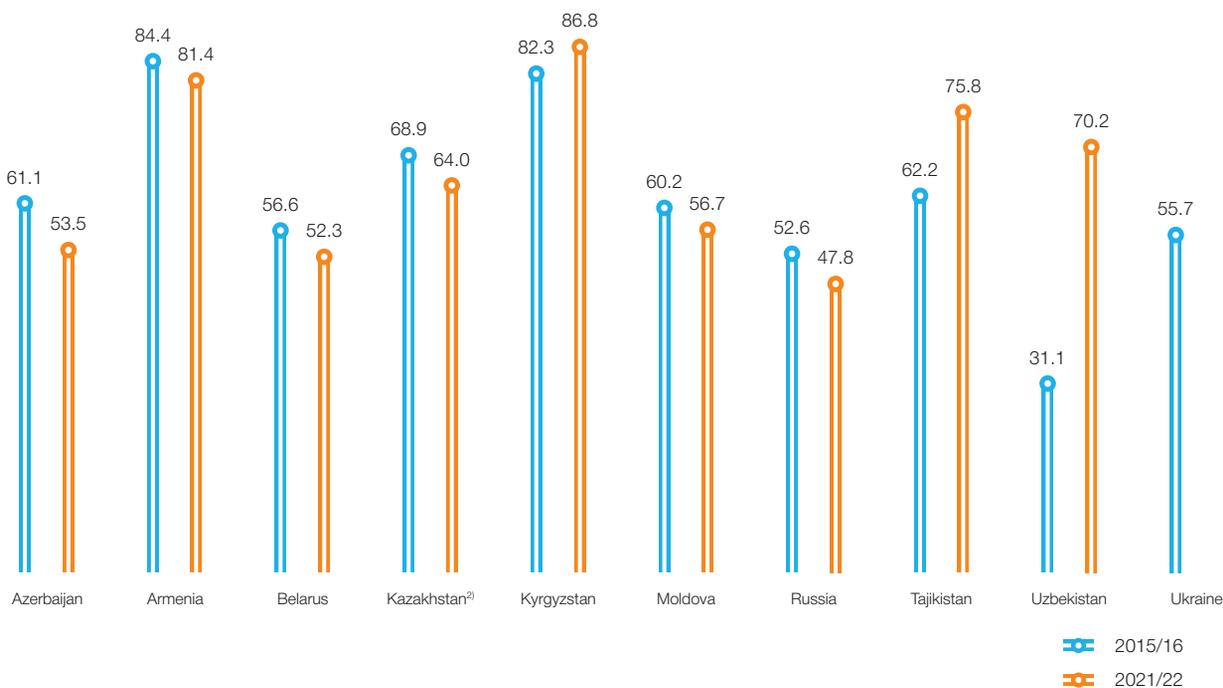


¹⁾ Students under contract (agreement) with legal entities and individuals with full reimbursement of education cost.

²⁾ Share of students at technical and vocational, post-secondary education organizations studying on a fee-paying basis.

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)

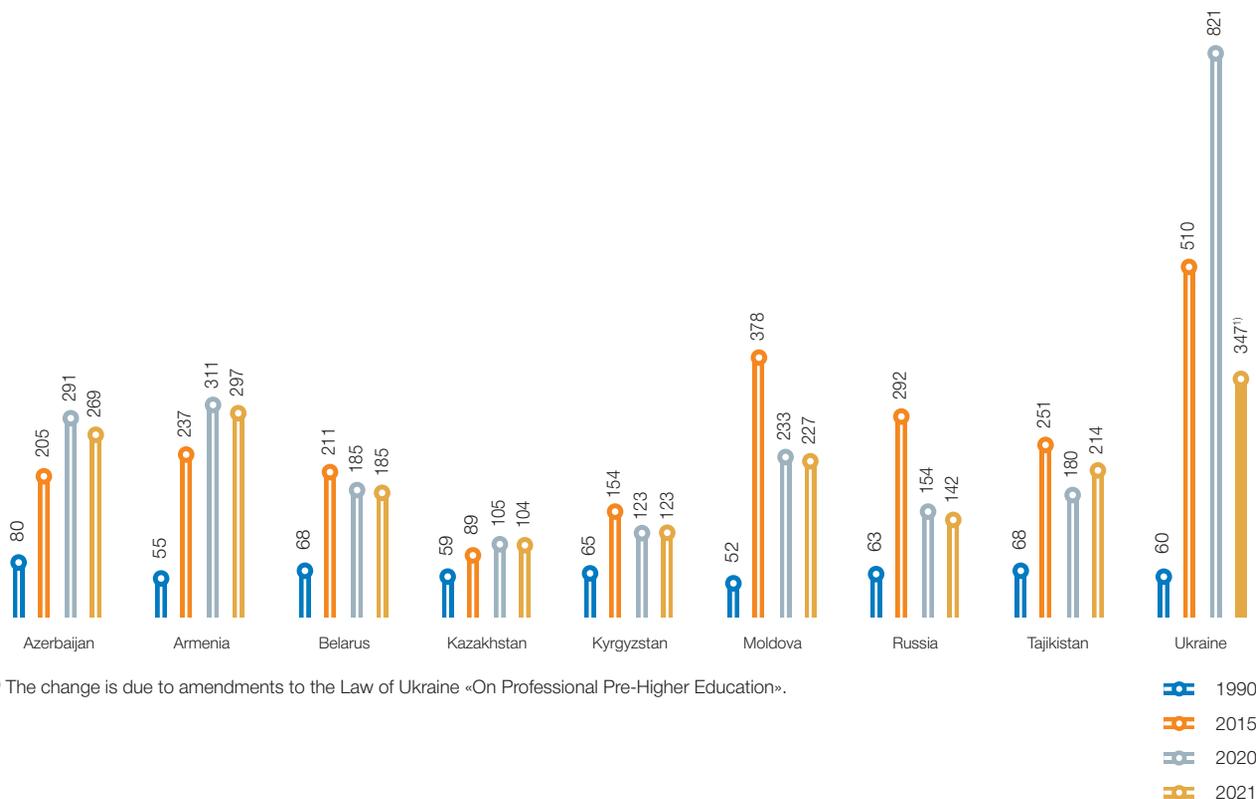


¹⁾ Students under contract (agreement) with legal entities and individuals with full reimbursement of education cost.

²⁾ Share of students at all higher education institutions studying on a fee-paying basis.

Ratio of graduates of higher and secondary professional education institutions

(percent)



Gender parity index in education¹⁾ in 2021

	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	0.87	0.35 ²⁾	1.61	0.96
Armenia	1.04	0.38	1.17	1.35
Belarus	1.15	0.52	1.03	1.09
Kazakhstan ³⁾	...	-	0.91	1.16
Kyrgyzstan	...	0.45	1.27	1.04
Moldova	1.23	0.38	1.18	1.47
Russia ³⁾	...	0.43	1.02	1.10
Tajikistan ³⁾	0.85	0.24	2.25	0.60
Uzbekistan	1.11	0.36	1.12	0.84
Ukraine ³⁾	1.09	0.62	0.90	1.16

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.

²⁾ Including students of technical vocational education.

³⁾ Calculation of the CIS-Stat.

Girls at daytime general education schools

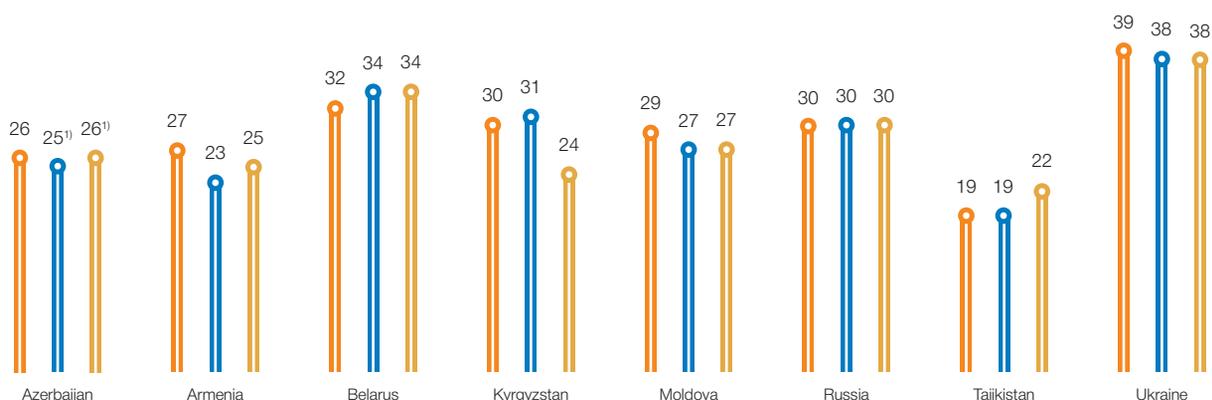
(percent of total number of students; beginning of academic year)

	Total			Including in the upper grades 10–11(12)		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	46 ¹⁾	46	47	45	46	46
Armenia	47	48	48	51	51	51
Belarus	49	49	49	55	54	54
Kazakhstan	49	52	49	53	49	49
Kyrgyzstan	49	49	49	54	...	...
Moldova	49	49	49	57	56	55
Russia	49 ¹⁾	49	49	55	53	53
Tajikistan	48	48	48	45	...	...
Uzbekistan	48 ¹⁾	49 ¹⁾	49 ¹⁾	-	50	53
Ukraine ¹⁾	49	49	49	52	52	52

¹⁾ Excluding students of specialized (correction) schools.

Women at initial vocational education institutions

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



¹⁾ Including women in technical vocational education.

— 2015 — 2020 — 2021

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		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	67	62	62	49	49	49
Armenia	54	51	51	56	56	56
Belarus	50	50	51	56	52	52
Kazakhstan	48	47	48	56	53	54
Kyrgyzstan	56	56	56	53	52	51
Moldova	53	54	54	58	58	59
Russia	50	50	50	53	53	52
Tajikistan	60	66	69	33	36	37
Uzbekistan	49	49	51	38	46	46
Ukraine	56	49	48	51	53	54

Personal computers (PCs) used for educational purposes in daytime general education schools in 2021/22 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	90.5	54.6	35.9	57	55	62
Armenia	24.2	11.8	12.4	60	45	86
Belarus	82.4	60.6	21.8	77	67	130
Kazakhstan ¹⁾	134.9	58.5	76.4	36	27	50
Kyrgyzstan	27.8	10.1	17.7	20	19	20
Moldova	37.0	15.4	21.6	110	85	140
Russia	2 873.8	2 015.7	858.1	167	152	216
Tajikistan	76.7	13.0	63.7	35	19	42
Uzbekistan	211.6	86.4	125.2	34	26	42
Ukraine ²⁾	354.2	219.5	134.7	84	72	113

¹⁾ 2022/23 academic year.

²⁾ Total number of PCs.

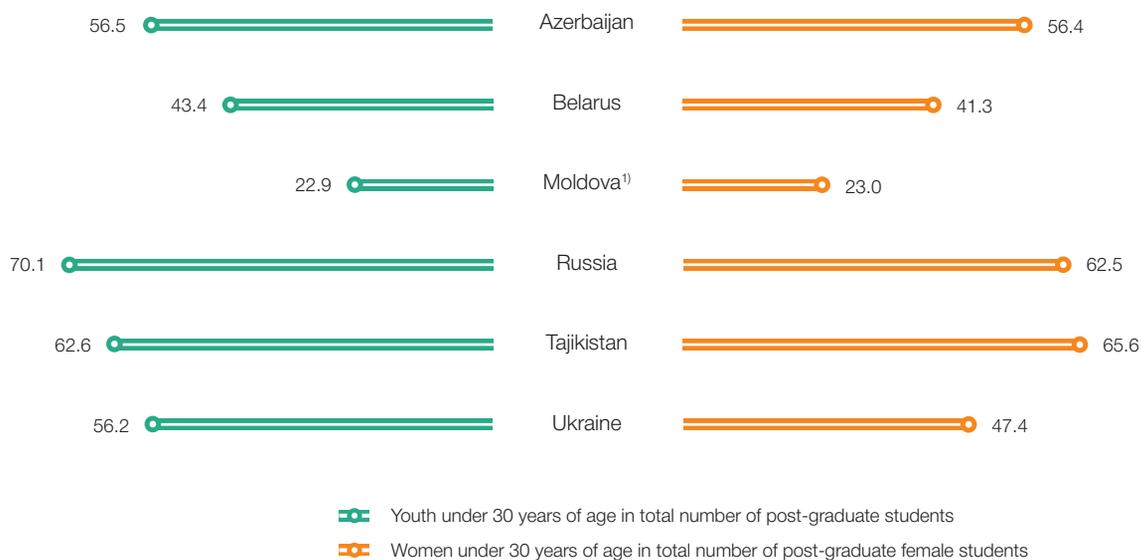
PCs used for educational purposes in secondary and higher professional education institutions in 2021/22 academic year

(per 1 000 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	173	117	198	168
Kazakhstan	138	118	142	132
Kyrgyzstan	74	55	105	78
Moldova	126	120	159	157
Russia	184	162	264	250
Tajikistan	59	18	89	43
Uzbekistan	65	42	44	43

Number of post-graduate students in 2021

(percent; end of year)



¹⁾ 2022/23 academic year.



Uzbekistan¹⁾

Number of post-graduate students in 2021

(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)	32.7	32.5
Doctor of Science (DSc)	7.0	8.5
Total	28.8	28.5

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		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan						
Regular academic staff, total	12.9	13.8	13.5	1.7	1.5	1.4
including females	6.9	7.6	7.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.07
Candidate of Sciences	5.3	5.6	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Professor	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.09
Docent (Associate Professor)	3.3	3.9	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
External and part-time staff	1.4	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.4
including females	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.08	0.2
○ Armenia						
Regular academic staff, total	7.3	5.9	5.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
including females	4.1	3.5	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.04	0.1	0.1
Candidate of Sciences	3.1	2.7	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Professor	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.04	0.04	0.04
Docent (Associate Professor)	2.4	2.1	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
External and part-time staff	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.5
including females	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
○ Belarus						
Regular academic staff, total	20.9	18.9	18.4	1.1	0.7	0.7
including females	11.3	10.6	10.4	0.7	0.5	0.4
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Candidate of Sciences	8.2	7.7	7.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Professor	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Docent (Associate Professor)	7.0	6.7	6.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
External and part-time staff	2.7	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
including females	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
○ Kazakhstan						
Regular academic staff, total	21.7	13.1	9.2	16.4	23.2	27.2
including females	14.0	8.2	5.9	10.0	15.2	18.0
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	2.0	1.0	0.4	1.6	2.0	2.2
Candidate of Sciences	7.8	3.8	2.3	6.6	7.7	8.9
Professor	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.3	2.0
Docent (Associate Professor)	3.6	1.9	1.0	2.9	3.4	4.2
External and part-time staff	2.8	2.0	1.3	2.5	4.2	5.4
including females	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.7	3.4
○ Kyrgyzstan						
Regular academic staff, total	12.7	10.3	11.8	1.6	2.1	2.3
including females	7.5	...	...	0.9	...	...
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	1.0	...	...	0.1	...	...
Candidate of Sciences	3.5	...	...	0.4	...	...
Professor	0.7	...	...	0.1	...	...
Docent (Associate Professor)	2.3	...	...	0.3	...	...
External and part-time staff	3.2	...	...	0.7	...	...
including females	1.8	...	...	0.4	...	...

Academic and teaching staff at higher education institutions

Table continued

	State education institutions			Non-state (private) education institutions		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
○ Moldova						
Regular academic staff, total	4.7	3.7	3.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
including females	2.5	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.06	0.0	0.0
Candidate of Sciences	2.0	1.9	1.85	0.3	0.2	0.2
Professor	0.34	0.3	0.3	0.08	0.0	0.0
Docent (Associate Professor)	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
External and part-time staff	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2
including females	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
○ Russia						
Faculty and staff, total	255.8	211.5	206.4	23.9	11.5	11.2
including females	146.3	123.2	121.3	13.2	6.7	6.6
including having a degree of:						
Doctor of Sciences	38.4	33.5	32.5	4.0	1.5	1.4
Candidate of Sciences	145.5	122.5	119.8	14.4	7.2	7.1
including having a rank of:						
Professor	27.5	22.8	20.5	3.2	0.9	0.8
Docent (Associate Professor)	92.2	80.4	79.7	8.1	4.4	4.1
External and part-time staff	56.4	53.9	54.9	11.3	6.1	6.5
including females	21.3	21.3	22.3	5.7	3.2	3.4
○ Tajikistan						
Regular academic staff, total	10.0	11.6	12.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
including females	3.3	...	...	0.05	...	...
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	0.6	...	...	0.001	...	...
Candidate of Sciences	2.5	...	...	0.02	...	...
Professor	0.4	...	...	0.009	...	...
Docent (Associate Professor)	1.5	...	...	0.01	...	...
External and part-time staff	1.2	...	...	0.03	...	...
including females	0.4	...	...	0.006	...	...
○ Uzbekistan						
Regular academic staff, total	24.9	32.1	37.4	0.5	0.2	0.7
including females	10.6	14.2	16.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of Sciences	1.3	2.0	2.2	0.04	0.01	0.02
Candidate of Sciences	6.3	5.9	6.1	0.08	0.02	0.03
Professor	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.03	0.03	0.02
Docent (Associate Professor)	4.2	4.7	5.2	0.05	0.01	0.06
External and part-time staff	3.4	5.6	7.2	0.11	0.2	0.1
including females	1.0	1.9	2.2	0.02	0.1	0.1



Extracurricular activities of students aged 15 and older at general education schools

(data of the Comprehensive Monitoring of Living Conditions, 2022; percent)

	All respondents	including	
		males	females
Students aged 15 and older – total	100	100	100
including participating in extracurricular activities	71.1	71.8	70.2

Persons aged 16–29 participating in supplementary education

(data of the Comprehensive Monitoring of Living Conditions, 2022; 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)	6.7	6.3	7.1	5.2

¹⁾ Excluding students at general education schools.

Persons aged 15–23 intending to continue their education

(data of the Comprehensive Monitoring of Living Conditions, 2022; 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	61.8	60.1	63.8
Persons aged 15–23 planning to continue their studies – total	100	100	100
including			
in professional education organization providing training to			
skilled workers	6.9	8.1	5.6
mid-level specialists	19.0	19.8	18.1
in higher education organizations	69.9	68.1	71.4
in postgraduate courses (candidates', doctoral programmes), medical residency, postgraduate military courses	4.5	4.1	4.9

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



YOUTH in the LABOUR MARKET

Youth in the Commonwealth of Independent States

A statistical portrait

Labour force participation rate, employment and unemployment rates of population aged 15–29

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys¹⁾; percent; 2021)

	Labour force participation rate		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
○ Azerbaijan²⁾						
Aged 15 and over, total	70.0	61.9	66.4	57.6	5.1	7.0
Aged 15–29, total	64.1	62.0	58.1	54.9	9.3	11.4
of them:						
15–19	15.8	14.2	13.8	11.9	12.8	16.3
20–24	80.7	72.3	70.3	60.2	12.9	16.6
25–29	96.0	91.9	90.1	84.9	6.2	7.6
○ Armenia						
Aged 15 and over, total	68.4	45.1	59.4	38.9	13.1	13.7
Aged 15–29, total	53.2	35.2	43.5	26.6	18.3	24.3
of them:						
15–19	12.8	8.8	8.1	6.5	36.1	26.5
20–24	62.3	43.4	48.9	29.2	21.5	32.7
25–29	88.3	51.1	76.4	41.7	13.5	35.2
○ Belarus						
Aged 15–74, total	74.9	65.8	71.4	63.8	4.7	3.1
Aged 15–29, total	63.1	61.7	58.3	58.2	7.5	5.6
of them:						
15–19	9.9	9.6	6.8	6.8	31.5	29.3
20–24	77.6	76.5	70.9	71.1	8.7	7.0
25–29	96.3	92.0	91.8	89.5	4.7	2.8
○ Kazakhstan^{3), 4)}						
Aged 15 and over, total	74.6	63.3	71.4	59.8	4.3	5.5
Aged 15–28, total	60.1	53.3	58.4	50.7	2.9	4.9
of them:						
15–19	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.3	5.2	9.3
20–24	71.9	63.8	70.0	60.8	2.7	4.8
25–28	93.2	83.2	90.5	79.1	2.9	4.9
○ Kyrgyzstan⁴⁾						
Aged 15 and over, total	74.8	46.0	71.8	43.1	4.0	6.1
Aged 15–29, total	62.3	32.6	58.2	28.9	6.5	11.4
of them:						
15–19	20.6	13.4	18.2	11.3	11.6	15.9
20–24	74.5	37.5	68.4	32.2	8.3	14.1
25–29	89.9	46.1	86.1	42.3	4.2	8.2
○ Moldova⁴⁾						
Aged 15 and over, total	46.3	37.8	44.7	36.8	3.5	2.6
Aged 15–29, total	35.8	24.4	33.7	23.1	6.0	5.0
of them:						
15–19	7.2	4.2	6.3	3.3	13.1	20.6
20–24	36.3	25.1	33.2	22.2	8.6	11.3
25–29	59.9	39.7	57.4	39.4	4.1	0.7

Labour force participation rate, employment and unemployment rates of population aged 15–29

Table continued

	Labour force participation rate		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
○ Russia						
Aged 15 and over, total	70.7	55.5	67.3	52.8	4.7	4.9
Aged 15–29, total	59.0	50.1	53.7	44.9	9.0	10.2
of them:						
15–19	7.4	5.3	5.5	3.6	26.5	31.8
20–24	63.2	52.5	54.2	44.0	14.2	16.2
25–29	95.1	82.3	89.9	77.1	5.5	6.3
○ Tajikistan (2016)						
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
○ Uzbekistan⁵⁾						
Aged 15 and over, total	80.8	66.7	75.3	57.9	6.9	13.3
Ukraine						
Aged 15 and over, total	62.9	47.8	56.9	42.9	9.5	10.1
Aged 15–29, total	55.2	42.6	48.0	37.0	13.1	13.1

¹⁾ Or similar in title.

²⁾ Hereinafter data for Azerbaijan for 2021 are recalculated taking into account the results of the 2019 population census.

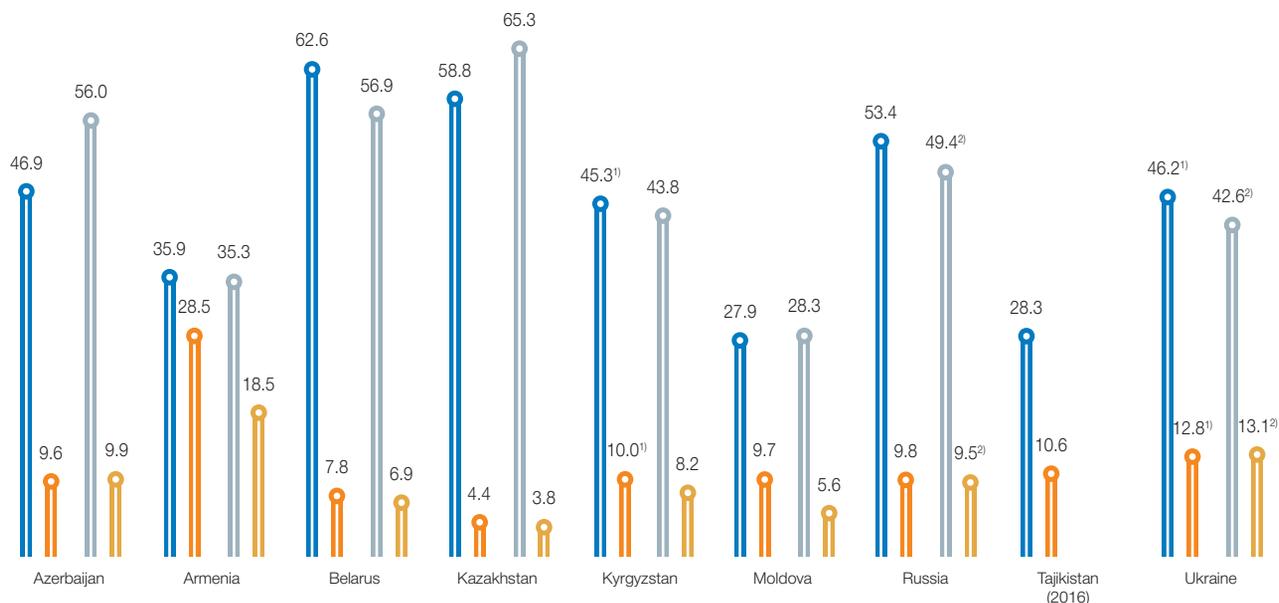
³⁾ Hereinafter – the age range of youth (15–28) is defined according to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On state youth policy in Kazakhstan».

⁴⁾ 2022.

⁵⁾ Hereinafter – according to the Ministry for Employment and Labor Relations.

Employment and unemployment rates of population aged 15–29

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent)



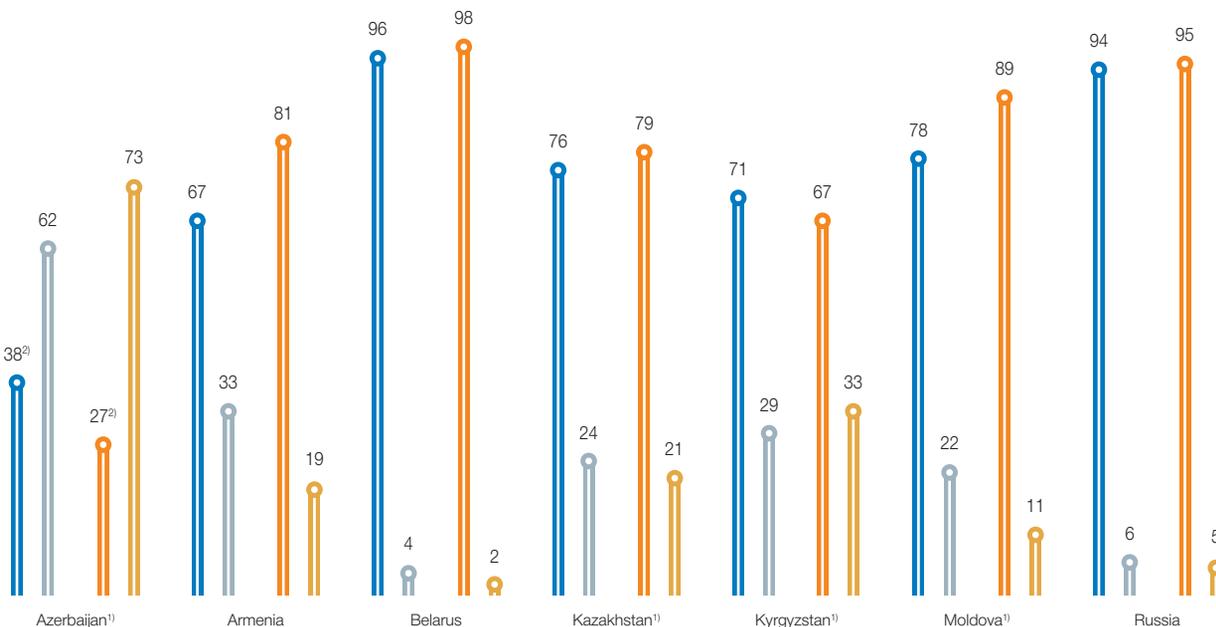
¹⁾ 2018.

²⁾ 2021.

- 2015. Employment rate
- 2015. Unemployment rate
- 2022. Employment rate
- 2022. Unemployment rate

Employed population aged 15–29 by sex and employment status

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent of employed population of corresponding sex and age; 2021)



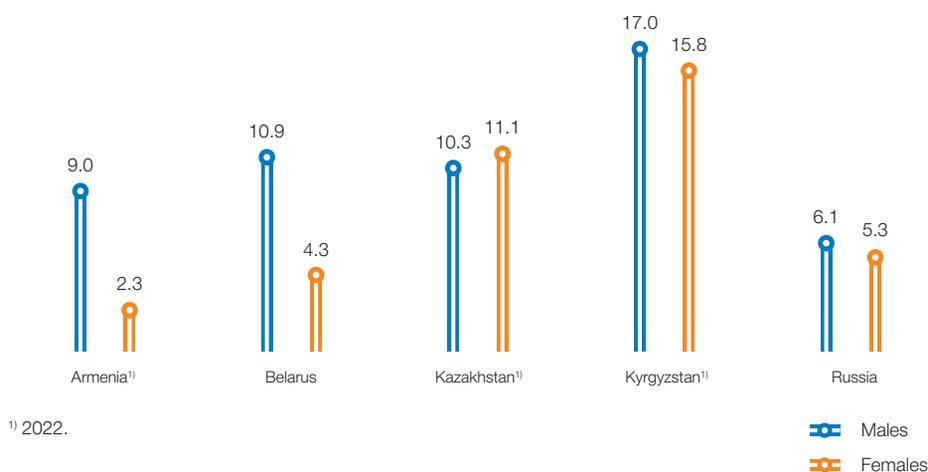
¹⁾ 2022.

²⁾ Only employees with a written employment contract are accounted for.

- Males, employees
- Males, non-employees
- Females, employees
- Females, non-employees

Employers aged 15–29 in total number of employers

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent of total number of employers of corresponding age; 2021)



Armenia

Employed population aged 15–29 by type of production unit in 2022

(data of Labour Force Sample Survey)

	Total	including those employed in		
		formal sector	informal sector	household sector
Thousands				
Males and females	131.8	123.2	8.5	0.1
males	76.6	70.0	6.5	0.1
females	55.2	53.2	2.0	-
Percent of total employed population of corresponding age				
Males and females	100	93.5	6.5	0.0
males	100	91.4	8.5	0.1
females	100	96.4	3.6	0.0
Employed population aged 15–29 by type of employment in 2022				
	Total	including		
		formal employment	informal employment	
Thousands				
Males and females	131.8	116.2	15.6	
males	76.6	64.6	12.0	
females	55.2	51.6	1.6	
Percent of total employed population of corresponding age				
Males and females	100	63.9	36.1	
males	100	56.0	44.0	
females	100	77.5	22.5	



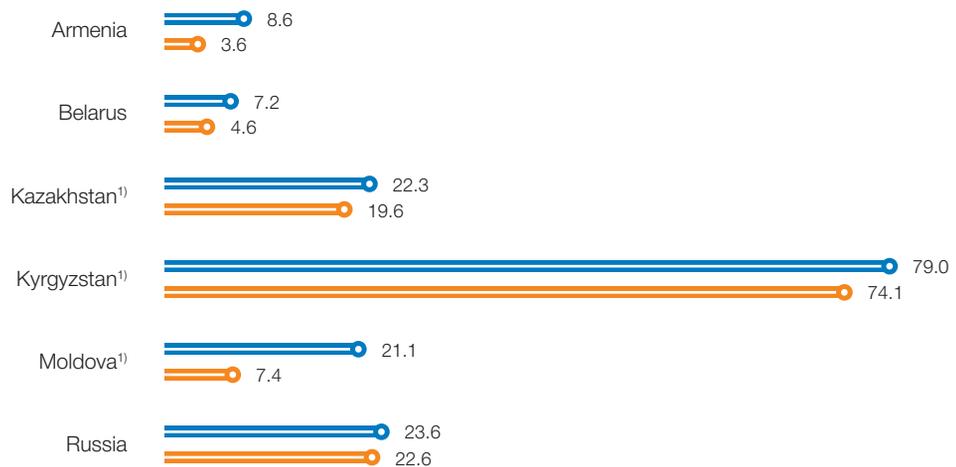
Employed population aged 15–29 by type of production unit in 2022

	Total	including those employed in		
		formal sector	informal sector	household sector
Thousands				
Males and females	123.4	103.9	19.1	0.4
males	72.4	57.1	15.3	-
females	51.0	46.7	3.8	0.4
Percent of total employed population of corresponding age				
Males and females	100	84.2	15.5	0.3
males	100	78.9	21.1	-
females	100	91.7	7.4	0.8

Employed population aged 15–29 by type of employment in 2022			
	Total	including	
		formal employment	informal employment
Thousands			
Males and females	123.4	94.1	29.3
males	72.4	49.7	22.7
females	51.0	44.4	6.6
Percent of total employed population of corresponding age			
Males and females	100	76.3	23.7
males	100	68.7	31.3
females	100	87.1	12.9

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; 2021)



¹⁾ 2022.

■ Males
■ Females

Share of informal employment in the non-agricultural sector by sex

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent of corresponding group; 2021)

	Total		Including aged 15–29	
	males	females	males	females
Armenia	56.5	43.5	18.2	14.9
Belarus	11.2	6.7	10.0	6.1
Kazakhstan ¹⁾	7.5	7.1	10.4	9.3
Moldova ¹⁾	16.5	2.5	17.4	2.4
Russia ²⁾	19.3	16.9	21.4	21.3

¹⁾ 2022.

²⁾ Employed in the informal sector.

Employed population aged 15–29 by level of education

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent; 2021)

	Employed population aged 15–29	of them with level of education					
		higher and postgraduate	secondary professional	primary professional	secondary general	basic general	have no basic general education
Azerbaijan							
Males and females	100	20.9	11.2	4.0	55.4	8.3	0.2
males	100	20.0	6.1	4.8	61.9	7.0	0.2
females	100	21.9	16.8	3.1	48.1	9.7	0.4
Armenia							
Males and females	100	36.7	12.6	3.0	41.6	5.5	0.5
males	100	27.2	12.9	3.5	49.9	6.0	0.5
females	100	53.3	12.2	2.2	27.2	4.5	0.6
Belarus							
Males and females	100	35.6	27.0	26.5	9.8	1.1 ¹⁾	–
males	100	26.5	25.2	36.0	10.8	1.5 ¹⁾	–
females	100	44.9	28.9	16.6	8.8	0.8 ¹⁾	–
Kazakhstan²⁾							
Males and females	100	47.6	45.1	–	7.1	0.1	0.1
males	100	43.8	48.1	–	8.0	0.1	0.0
females	100	91.6	7.3	–	1.1	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyzstan²⁾							
Males and females	100	20.9	13.2	8.0	43.6	11.7	2.7
males	100	18.5	10.1	9.2	46.2	12.6	3.4
females	100	25.8	19.6	5.4	38.0	9.9	1.2
Moldova²⁾							
Males and females	100	32.1	12.8	18.5	12.2	24.3	0.1
males	100	28.0	12.8	21.2	10.8	26.9	0.2
females	100	38.0	12.7	14.7	14.1	20.5	–
Russia							
Males and females	100	33.9	27.4 ³⁾	15.5 ⁴⁾	18.1	4.8	0.3
males	100	28.5	25.8 ³⁾	19.5 ⁴⁾	19.9	5.9	0.4
females	100	40.7	29.3 ³⁾	10.6 ⁴⁾	15.8	3.5	0.2

¹⁾ General basic (including general elementary).

²⁾ 2022.

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)

	2017			2021		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Belarus ¹⁾	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.0
Kazakhstan	2.7	3.2	2.3	0.9 ²⁾	0.9 ²⁾	0.8 ²⁾
Kyrgyzstan	1.1 ³⁾	1.3 ³⁾	0.9 ³⁾	1.4 ²⁾	1.4 ²⁾	1.4 ²⁾
Moldova	3.9	5.0	2.6	1.9 ²⁾	3.2 ²⁾	0.5 ²⁾
Russia ¹⁾	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2

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

²⁾ 2022.

³⁾ 2018.

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 corresponding sector of economy)

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing and pisciculture	Industry	Construction	Services sector
Armenia				
2015	–	–	–	–
2022	12.6	10.1	18.3	18.2
Belarus				
2015	19.9	23.2	24.7	24.2
2021	16.0	14.6	14.6	19.4
Kazakhstan				
2015	17.4	10.6	8.3	63.7
2022	18.3	16.4	18.9	21.4
Kyrgyzstan				
2018	29.7	35.0	37.9	29.7
2022	30.5	24.0	30.9	26.0
Moldova¹⁾				
2015	26.1	12.0	7.7	54.2
2022	15.6	15.3	9.1	60.0
Russia				
2015	17.3	21.2	22.2	23.2
2021	14.0	13.8	15.1	17.2

¹⁾ Due to the revision of the methodology for measuring employment data for 2015 are not comparable with data for 2022.

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 corresponding sex and age; 2021)

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing and pisciculture	Industry	Construction	Services sector
Armenia				
males	20.3	11.3	15.2	53.1
females	13.2	3.5	0.4	82.9
Belarus¹⁾				
males	12.3	25.1	11.1	51.4
females	7.4	12.4	1.6	78.4
Kazakhstan²⁾				
males	18.5	17.0	19.0	23.2
females	18.1	14.9	18.7	20.0
Kyrgyzstan²⁾				
males	15.2	12.8	20.8	51.3
females	30.2	11.5	0.2	58.1
Moldova²⁾				
males	20.2	14.6	15.5	49.6
females	9.1	16.2	-	74.7
Russia				
males	6.5	22.3	10.2	60.9
females	3.3	10.0	1.6	85.2

¹⁾ The data by economic sectors does not add up to 100% due to respondents who did not indicate the type of economic activity.

²⁾ 2022.

Share of employed population aged 15–29 in manufacturing industry

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

	2017			2021		
	Total	including		Total	including	
		males	females		males	females
Armenia	-	-	-	...	...	...
Belarus ²⁾	21.4	23.4	18.7	15.3	16.5	13.5
Kazakhstan	5.8	7.0	4.3	6.0 ¹⁾	7.6 ¹⁾	4.1 ¹⁾
Kyrgyzstan	13.9 ³⁾	13.1 ³⁾	15.6 ³⁾	11.1 ¹⁾	11.0 ¹⁾	11.3 ¹⁾
Moldova	11.9	10.5	14.0	14.7 ¹⁾	13.7 ¹⁾	16.1 ¹⁾
Russia	19.0	21.6	14.8	14.0	15.7	11.3

¹⁾ 2022.

²⁾ In accordance with the current National Classifier of the Republic of Belarus OKRB 005-2011 «Types of economic activities».

³⁾ 2018.



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 2020/2021 academic year:			Persons graduated in 2019/2020 academic year
		enrolled in education	continued their education	completed the education	
Persons aged under 30 ¹⁾ – total	100	100	100	100	100
including					
work	19.9	14.0	12.9	27.7	86.3
do not work	80.0	86.0	87.0	72.2	13.7
not defined	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Working persons aged under 30 – total	100	100	100	100	100
including					
work in their specialty	33.7	37.6	23.2	30.2	49.2
work in a related specialty	28.8	36.6	31.1	26.2	23.4
work in a different specialty	37.6	25.8	45.7	43.6	27.3
Among those aged under 30, who					
are going to work (work) in their specialty	90.5	92.7	93.0	60.8	...
are going to work (work) in a related specialty	6.7	5.6	4.8	27.9	...
are going to work (work) in a different specialty	1.9	1.4	1.3	9.2	...
not defined	0.8	0.2	0.9	2.1	...

¹⁾ Hereinafter – persons under the age of 30 who studied in the 2020/2021 academic year and/or completed their studies in the 2020/2021 academic year in an educational organization of vocational or higher education.



Job satisfaction of persons aged 15–29

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2022)

	All respondents aged 15–29	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	52.3	43.6	50.5	53.8
not quite satisfied	40.7	43.6	41.8	39.9
not at all satisfied	6.9	11.9	7.5	6.2
not defined	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0
job security				
quite satisfied	75.2	58.4	71.9	78.0
not quite satisfied	22.5	36.5	25.2	20.2
not at all satisfied	2.1	4.4	2.7	1.7
not defined	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2
job duties				
quite satisfied	78.1	64.2	75.9	80.2
not quite satisfied	20.0	32.0	21.8	18.2
not at all satisfied	1.9	3.4	2.3	1.5
not defined	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
work arrangements				
quite satisfied	83.0	79.5	83.5	83.0
not quite satisfied	15.4	17.3	14.9	15.5
not at all satisfied	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.5
not defined	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
working conditions				
quite satisfied	79.6	69.6	78.7	80.8
not quite satisfied	18.8	26.4	19.3	18.1
not at all satisfied	1.4	3.3	1.8	1.1
not defined	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0
proximity to home				
quite satisfied	74.1	71.1	72.3	75.2
not quite satisfied	22.5	26.0	24.4	21.4
not at all satisfied	3.2	2.4	3.3	3.2
not defined	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
professional rewards				
quite satisfied	68.5	48.0	64.1	72.2
not quite satisfied	26.3	34.5	30.2	23.8
not at all satisfied	4.8	16.9	5.2	3.8
not defined	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2
moral rewards				
quite satisfied	74.6	59.9	72.4	76.8
not quite satisfied	21.6	27.0	23.3	20.3
not at all satisfied	3.4	12.7	3.9	2.6
not defined	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3



Job satisfaction of men and women aged 15–29

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2022)

	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	43.9	43.2	52.0	48.5	55.1	52.1
not quite satisfied	42.1	45.8	41.1	42.8	39.6	40.3
not at all satisfied	13.4	9.8	6.7	8.7	5.1	7.6
job security						
quite satisfied	57.1	60.3	71.4	72.5	76.7	79.6
not quite satisfied	36.4	36.6	24.6	26.1	21.2	18.8
not at all satisfied	6.5	1.4	3.7	1.2	1.9	1.3
working conditions						
quite satisfied	66.5	73.9	75.0	83.9	76.2	86.7
not quite satisfied	29.0	22.8	21.9	15.7	22.2	12.8
not at all satisfied	4.5	1.8	2.7	0.4	1.6	0.5
professional rewards						
quite satisfied	45.5	51.4	62.0	67.2	70.8	73.9
not quite satisfied	35.1	33.5	31.0	29.0	24.5	22.9
not at all satisfied	19.3	13.6	6.4	3.5	4.6	2.9
moral rewards						
quite satisfied	59.3	60.6	71.1	74.1	74.3	79.9
not quite satisfied	26.7	27.3	23.6	22.9	22.4	17.7
not at all satisfied	14.0	11.0	4.7	2.8	3.1	1.9

Profession¹⁾ and how it matches the job performed by persons aged 16–29

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2022)

	All respondents	Including		For reference: working-age population
		males	females	
Persons aged 16–29 ²⁾ – total	100	100	100	100
of them persons with a profession (speciality) confirmed by the relevant diploma (certificate, etc.)	47,2	45,2	49,3	75,8
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	47.6	44.3	51.9	49.4
is close to the received speciality	19.5	20.5	18.2	19.6
does not match the received speciality	32.8	35.0	29.8	30.9

¹⁾ Including specialties 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.



Safety of work performed by persons aged 16–29

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2022)

	All respondents	Including		For reference: working-age population		
		males	females	total	males	females
Persons aged 16-29 employed in the economy (working) – total	100	100	100	100	100	100
including those, who considered their main job:						
perfectly safe	27.4	17.5	40.7	24.0	13.4	36.6
safe enough	41.4	37.0	47.3	40.7	34.7	47.9
unsafe to some extent	26.7	38.2	11.3	30.2	43.3	14.6
dangerous	4.3	7.2	0.5	4.9	8.5	0.7

Unemployed population aged 15–29 by level of education

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent; 2021)

	Unemployed population aged 15–29	including with level of education					
		higher and postgraduate	secondary professional	primary professional	secondary general	basic general	have no basic general education
Azerbaijan							
Males and females	100	10.6	11.6	4.5	59.5	13.7	0.1
males	100	15.1	13.7	3.7	56.1	11.4	0.0
females	100	6.5	9.7	5.3	62.6	15.6	0.3
Armenia							
Males and females	100	31.1	16.7	2.3	42.4	7.5	0.0
males	100	19.7	15.1	3.6	50.7	11.0	0.0
females	100	44.9	18.6	0.8	32.4	3.2	0.0
Belarus							
Males and females	100	13.2	23.5	26.4	30.3	6.6 ¹⁾	-
males	100	6.0	23.1	34.9	27.0	9.0 ¹⁾	-
females	100	23.4	23.9	14.4	35.0	3.3 ¹⁾	-
Kazakhstan²⁾							
Males and females	100	43.5	39.5	-	16.8	0.1	0.1
males	100	42.7	38.9	-	18.3	-	0.0
females	100	44.0	39.9	-	15.8	0.1	0.1
Kyrgyzstan²⁾							
Males and females	100	25.4	12.4	4.3	48.6	8.7	0.6
males	100	17.7	10.1	6.9	54.9	9.2	1.2
females	100	34.2	15.0	1.3	41.4	8.1	-
Moldova²⁾							
Males and females	100	13.2	12.9	20.3	22.3	31.3	-
males	100	2.6	12.2	28.9	20.8	35.4	-
females	100	31.3	14.1	5.5	24.8	24.2	-
Russia							
Males and females	100	22.1	20.7 ³⁾	12.1 ⁴⁾	33.3	11.0	0.8
males	100	17.7	19.2 ³⁾	14.5 ⁴⁾	34.9	12.8	0.9
females	100	26.9	22.4 ³⁾	9.5 ⁴⁾	31.5	9.1	0.6

¹⁾ General basic (including general elementary)

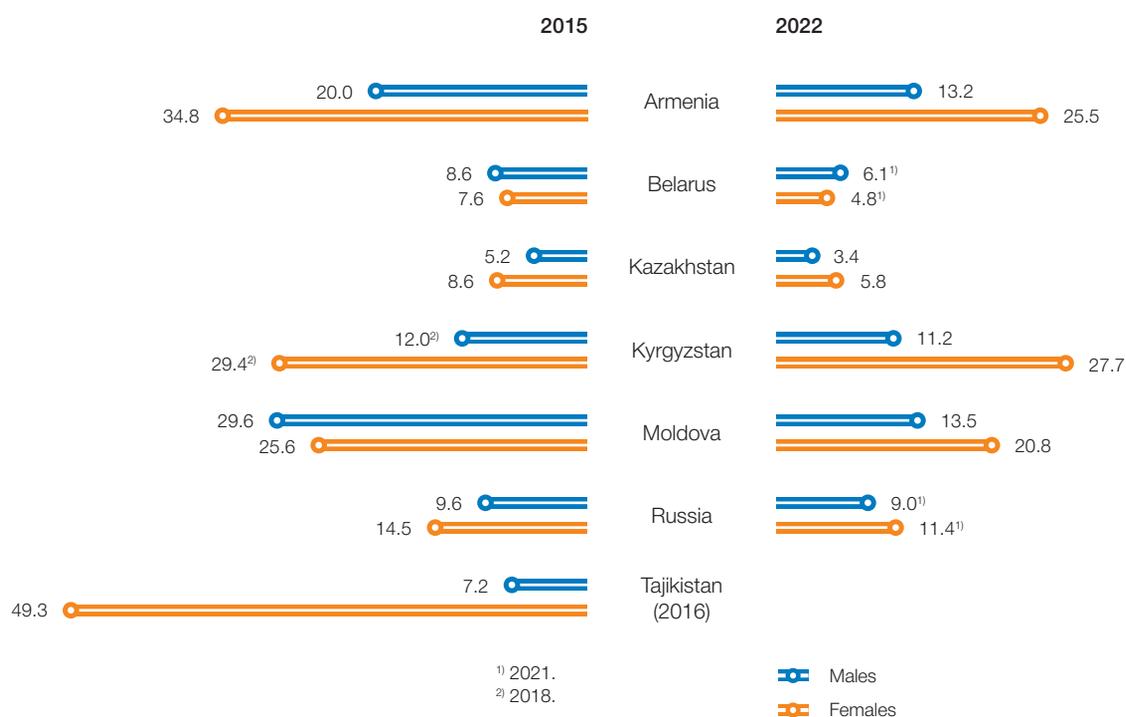
²⁾ 2022. Including secondary professional education – training programs for mid-level specialists (starting from graduates of 2016).

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 education, employment 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)

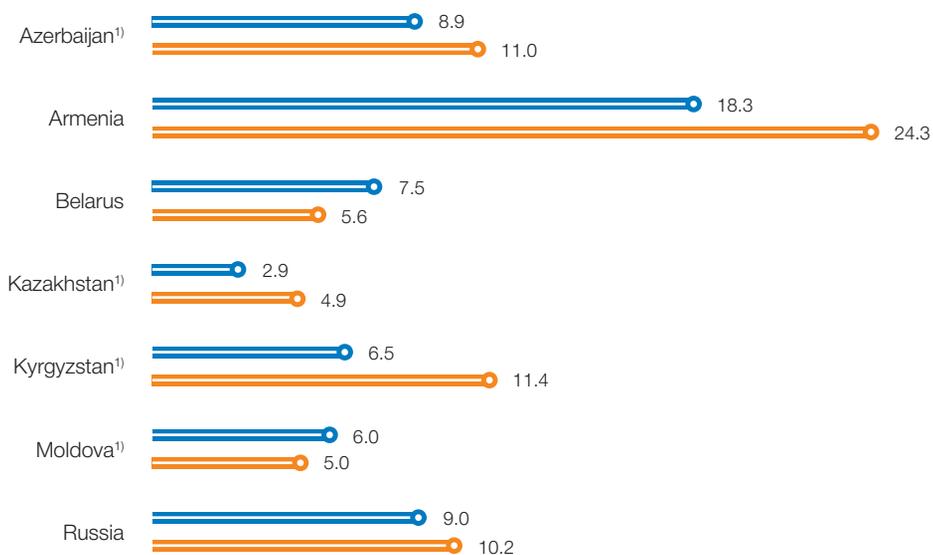
	2015	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	5.0	...	...
Belarus	3.3	1.8	1.5
Kyrgyzstan	34.0	...	...
Moldova ¹⁾	2.4	2.5	2.4
Russia ²⁾	1.9	0.6	0.9
Tajikistan	14.9	...	...

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 corresponding age and sex; 2021)

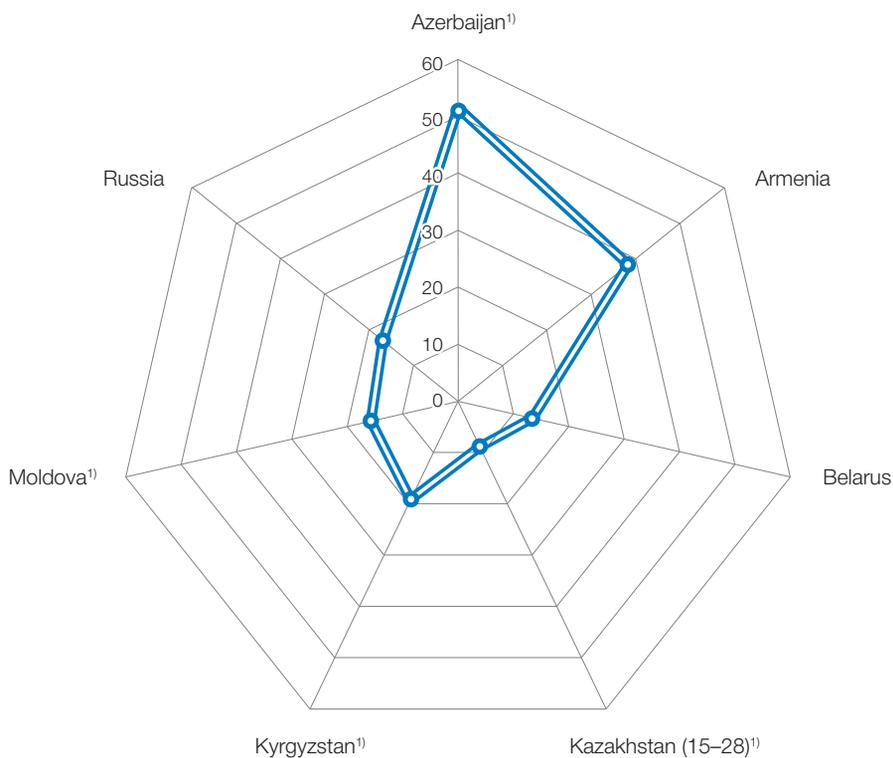


¹⁾ 2022.

■ Males
■ Females

Youth aged 15–29 seeking job for 12 months or longer

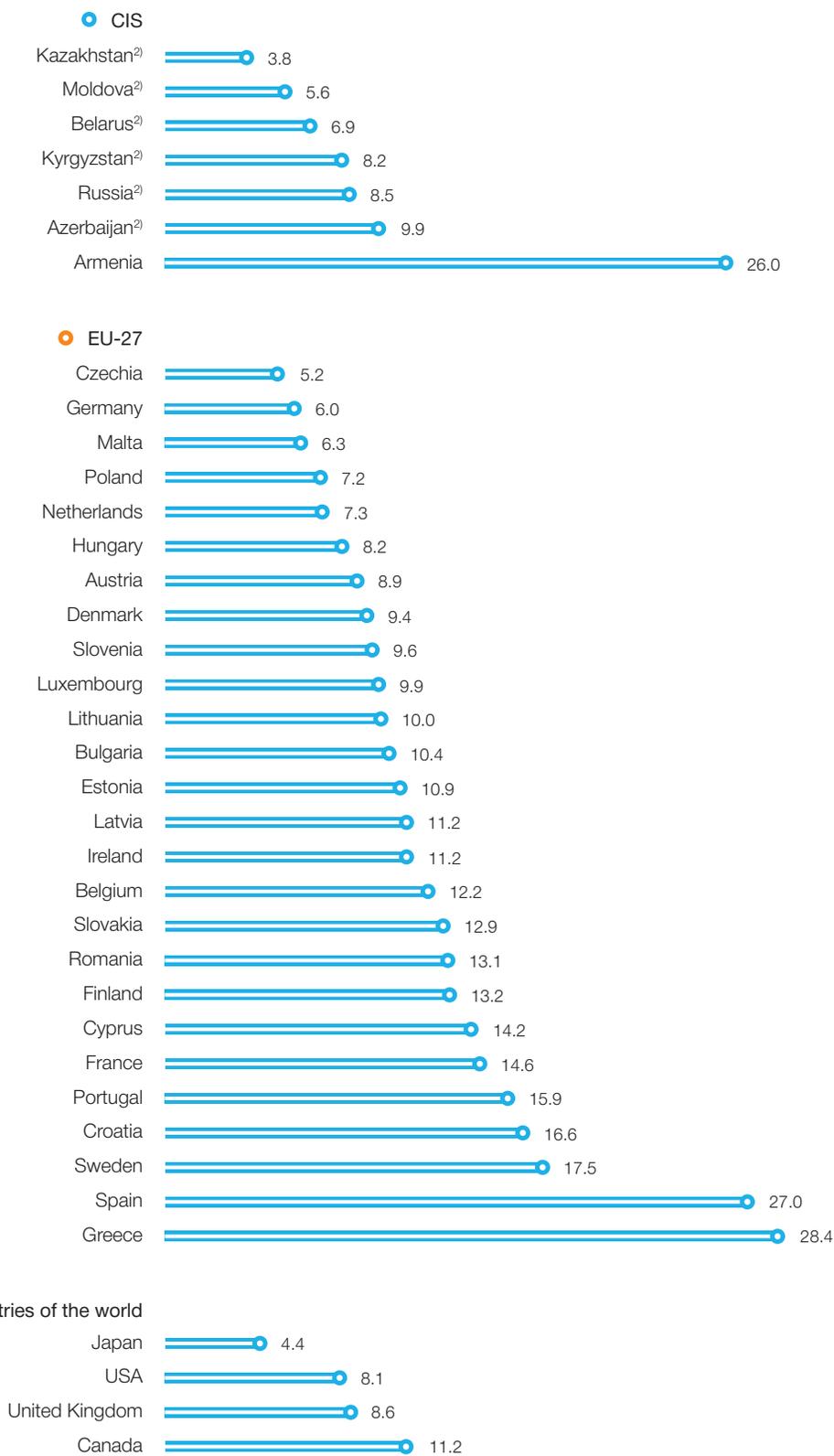
(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent of all unemployed population of corresponding age; 2021)



¹⁾ 2022.

Youth unemployment rate¹⁾ in countries of the world

(data of Labour Force Sample Surveys; percent; 2021)



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

²⁾ 2022.



Armenia

Average monthly employee wages by age groups

(Drams; 2022)

Age groups		
15–29	30–62	63 and over
184 984	175 551	173 492



Russia

Average monthly employee wages by age groups

(data of sample wage surveys; Rubles; October 2021)

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 over
57 240	28 798	38 418	48 559	63 135	66 091	64 987	62 257	58 996	53 168	48 413	45 259	44 944



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; 2021)

	Wages of employees	Income from self-employment and entrepreneurship ¹⁾	Income from sales of agricultural products	Social benefits
Azerbaijan	45.4	24.0	8.1	11.5
Armenia	72.0	14.1	0.6	4.2
Belarus ²⁾	73.4 ³⁾	–	0.1	12.0
Kazakhstan ⁴⁾	73.8	10.4	0.0	10.7
Kyrgyzstan ⁵⁾	60.2	9.9	6.2	1.5
Moldova ⁵⁾	64.8	10.8	0.5	6.2
Russia ⁶⁾	77.8	5.2	0.2	12.6
Uzbekistan ⁷⁾	40.7	22.1	9.0	4.0

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⁾ 2022.

⁶⁾ Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16-35 and are registered as being married, having (not having) children and single-parent families where a sole parent is aged 16–35. According to findings of sample observation of income of population and participation in social programs.

⁷⁾ Total income.

Consumption expenditures of households headed by a person aged under 30

(data of household sample surveys; percent of consumption expenditures; 2021)

	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	44.5	2.2	5.9	7.7	7.2	5.4
Armenia	39.2	2.8	7.1	17.1	5.2	1.1
Belarus ¹⁾	29.2	2.3	7.8	12.9	5.4	3.0
Kazakhstan ²⁾	49.7	1.7	10.0	8.5	5.2	2.4
Kyrgyzstan ³⁾	43.8	0.4	10.8	19.9	0.6	1.3
Moldova ³⁾	29.0	2.2	9.7	20.9	4.7	4.9
Uzbekistan	57.0	0.5	7.2	8.2	2.0	6.2

	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture	Education	Hotels, cafés, restaurants	Other goods and services
Azerbaijan	6.2	3.8	3.8	0.8	7.0	5.5
Armenia	7.3	2.9	0.4	1.6	5.6	9.7
Belarus ¹⁾	9.7	7.4	4.3	2.8	8.5	6.7
Kazakhstan ²⁾	6.4	4.6	2.0	1.0	3.1	5.4
Kyrgyzstan ³⁾	4.2	3.9	0.0	0.6	5.3	9.2
Moldova ³⁾	8.3	3.7	3.3	1.1	5.7	6.6
Uzbekistan	2.6	1.9	0.5	3.9	2.6	7.5

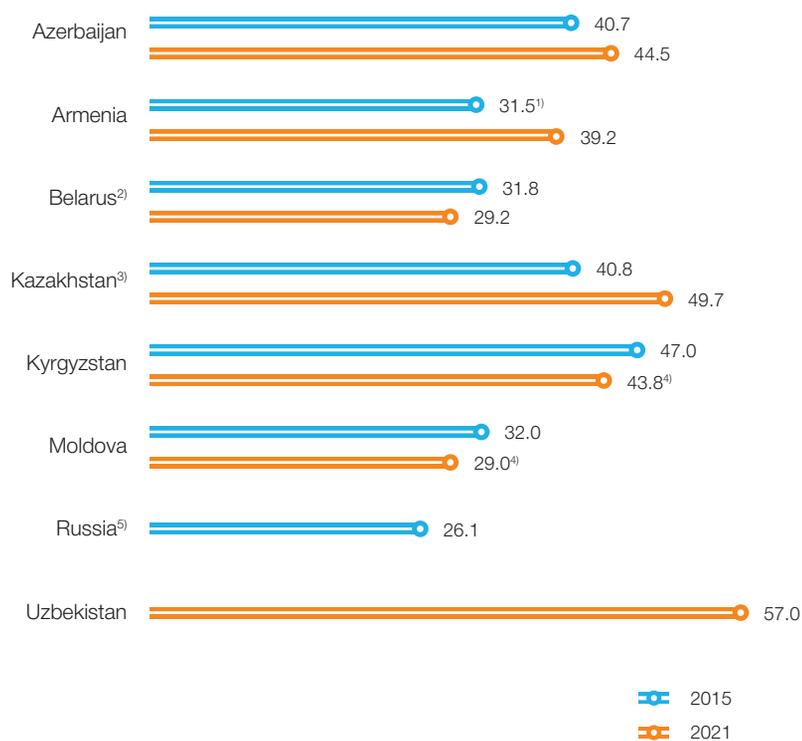
¹⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

²⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

³⁾ 2022.

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⁾ 2022.

⁵⁾ Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–35.

Subsistence minimum by socio-demographic groups of population

(in national currency; per capita; per month)

	2015	2020	2021
○ Azerbaijan, Manat			
Total population	131	190	196
including:			
working-age population	140	201	207
children aged under 15	108	170	175
○ Belarus¹⁾, Belarusian rubles			
Total population	1 591	263	297
including:			
working-age population	1 752	291	329
children aged:			
under 3	1 011	168	187
3 to 6	1 416	233	259
6 to 18	1 741	284	317
○ Kazakhstan, Tenge			
Total population	19 647	33 015	37 266
including:			
men of working age	23 302	39 091	44 179
women of working age	18 500	31 030	35 075
young men aged 14 to 18	24 733	41 546	46 861
young women aged 14 to 18	18 951	31 833	35 906
children aged under 14	16 149	27 320	30 682
○ Kyrgyzstan, Som			
Total population	5 183	5 359	6 268
including:			
working-age population	5 800	6 004	7 040
children aged under 18	4 393	4 533	5 282
○ Moldova, Lei			
Total population	1 734	2 088	2 154
including:			
working-age population	1 842	2 248	2 311
children aged under 18	1 647	1 995	2 075
○ Russia, Rubles			
Total population	9 701	11 312	11 653
including:			
working-age population	10 455	12 235	12 702
children aged under 16	9 472	11 216	11 303
○ Ukraine, Hryvnias			
Total population	1 227	2 078	2 250
including:			
working-age population	1 271	2 156	2 333
children aged:			
0 to 6	1 077	1 824	1 974
6 to 18	1 342	2 274	2 462

¹⁾ Prices for December. In 2015 – thousand Belarusian rubles.

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	2015	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	15–29	5.0	6.4	6.1
Armenia ¹⁾	15–17	36.8	33.4 ²⁾	35.8
	18–19	34.3	29.7 ²⁾	29.9
	20–24	30.5	24.6 ²⁾	23.8
	25–29	26.6	27.9 ²⁾	25.9
Belarus	15–29	5.9	5.8	5.2
Moldova ¹⁾	15–29	24.9	23.9 ²⁾	20.6

* It is calculated on the basis of data on the distribution of the population by average per capita disposable resources (Belarus), income used for consumption (Azerbaijan, Armenia 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. 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 2019.

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)

	2015		2020 ¹⁾		2021	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
○ Kazakhstan						
Population aged, years:						
14–19	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.4
20–24	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4
25–28	1.2	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.5

¹⁾ Data are not compatible with previous years, as the methodology for calculating the indicator has been changed in 2018.



Armenia

(data of Integrated Living Conditions Survey, 2022)

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	
341 015	327 050	86 833	235 576



Belarus

(data of Sample Household Living Standards Survey, 2022)

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
877	1 633

¹⁾ All members of household aged under 30.



Moldova

(data of Household Budget Survey, 2022)

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	
3 653.4	7 041.0	10 447.3

Households reporting material deprivations

(data of household sample surveys; percent of the total number of households of the corresponding type; 2021)

	All households	Households headed by a person aged under 30 ¹⁾
Armenia		
Households that cannot afford to:		
have at least a one-week annual vacation away from home (the whole household)	80	66
replace worn-out furniture	62	49
face unexpected expenses of AMD 45.000 paid from own resources (without borrowing or asking for financial assistance)	68	51
have an evening out for leisure (sports, cinema, concert etc.) on regular basis (several times a year)	80	58
have a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day	46	25
own a car	61	60
spend a small amount of money each week on oneself (without having to consult anyone)	34	24
get together with friends/ family/relatives for a dinner/ party at least once a month	55	45
have adequate heating at home	40	28
timely repay rent or mortgage fees for dwelling	5	1
replace worn-out clothes	30	20
own a mobile phone	1	2
have Internet connection	10	4
Belarus²⁾		
Lack money to:		
buy meat, fish products (or their vegetarian equivalent) at least once a week	0.1	0.0
replace worn-out outerwear during the cold season for adult members of the household at least once every 5 years	2.6	0.5
replace worn-out footwear for adult members of the household at least once every 3 years	1.3	0.5
buy medicines and medical devices prescribed by a doctor	1.1	0.0
buy a washing machine	0.8	0.5
replace worn-out furniture	24.4	16.7
have an Internet connection	1.3	0.0
timely pay utility bills	1.1	2.8
buy fuel (in the absence of central heating)	0.4	0.0
regularly buy fruit for children ³⁾	1.9	1.0
replace worn-out clothes and shoes for children as they grow ³⁾	0.3	0.0
buy items for children to organize their leisure time outside the home ³⁾	3.0	2.2
pay for the child's attendance at cultural events organized by the school (kindergarten) ³⁾	0.8	2.2
Kazakhstan		
Households that cannot financially afford to:		
replace worn-out furniture as needed	27.4	26.3
have a hot meal with fish, or meat or chicken, or vegetarian equivalent (beans, lentils, peas) every second day	7.0	8.5
get together with friends/family (relatives) for a meal or a drink at least once a month	8.4	9.7
have two pairs of properly fitting winter and summer shoes	15.3	14.6
replace worn-out shoes and clothes with new ones	5.0	6.5
spend a certain amount of money without discussion and approval from members of the household	33.8	31.1
have regular leisure activities such as going to cinemas, concerts, sporting events and others	26.7	24.8
cover unforeseen expenses if they arise without borrowing money or other financial assistance	41.3	40.7
have one week annual holiday away from home (money-spending activity)	36.1	35.5
organize ritual ceremonies without burdensome debts	39.1	35.1

Households reporting material deprivations

Table continued

	All households	Households headed by a person aged under 30 ¹⁾
Moldova²⁾		
Households that cannot financially afford to:		
1. Face unexpected expenses in the amount of 5000 Lei	74.5	68.0
2. Include meat or fish in their diet every second day (optional)	8.2	2.2
3. Buy new clothes and shoes as needed	25.4	8.4
4. Keep the home adequately warm	41.4	12.8
5. Replace worn-out furniture	88.6	85.0
6. Buy medicines prescribed by a doctor	6.6	1.2
7. Have one week holiday away from home	83.4	76.6
8. Host friends or relatives at least once a month	63.3	63.2
Households in debt during the last 12 months due to financial difficulties:		
1. In paying utility bills	8.9	17.8
2. In repaying a bank loan	8.0	13.2
Russia²⁾		
Households, taking into account the income of all household members, that are unable to:		
pay for vital (essential) medicines	7.2	7.3
cope with unexpected expenses (expenditures on emergency home repairs or replacement of durable items, urgent medical services and so on)	47.2	47.7
replace the simplest furniture that has become unusable	44.7	45.7
buy family members new clothes as they wear out	7.8	7.0
buy each family member two pairs of comfortable and seasonally appropriate shoes (one for each season)	23.7	21.5
afford meat, poultry or fish (or equivalent vegetarian food) every second day	6.4	4.8
eat fruits at any time of the year	16.0	9.8
invite guests to a family celebration (birthday, New Year, etc.)	21.5	21.3
every year, spend one week of vacation away from home (including time spent in a second home, with relatives, with friends)	44.5	35.0
carry out any of these activities	0.9	0.5

¹⁾ Belarus – all members of household aged under 30. Kazakhstan - head of household aged under 29.

Russia – households with young families (16-25), according to 2022 Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population. ²⁾ 2022.

³⁾ Households with children aged under 18.



Belarus

Household decision making¹⁾

(data of Sample Household Living Standards Survey; percent of total number of married women aged 18–29; 2022)

	Own decision	Joint decision	Partner's decision
Making decisions on:			
managing household finances	8.7	87.9	3.4
making large purchases	2.0	97.4	0.6
making everyday purchases	59.3	34.6	6.1
labor force participation	56.0	43.4	0.6
education	44.7	54.4	0.9
parenting	11.1	88.9	0.0
education of children	8.1	91.3	0.6
participation in social activities	39.6	60.4	0.0

¹⁾ Women's subjective opinion.



Belarus

Subjective assessment by households of their financial situation

(data of Sample Household Living Standards Survey; percent; 2021)

	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	4.8	73.8	21.4
Households with members aged under 30	100	4.8	82.2	13.0
		Including those that assessed their financial situation compared to the previous year:		
		improved	did not change	worsened
All households	100	13,0	65,1	21,9
Households with members aged under 30	100	28,4	56,0	15,6



Kazakhstan

Views of respondents about their own life satisfaction

(data of one-time sample survey «Quality of life of the population», percent; 2023)

	Total	by age groups	
		15–17	18–28
Total respondents	100	100	100
including by satisfaction with their lives:			
satisfied	41.8	47.2	47.4
partially satisfied	57.7	51.5	51.8
not satisfied	0.4	0.4	0.4
found it difficult to answer	0.1	0.9	0.4
including by satisfaction with living conditions:			
satisfied	51.8	59.3	56.8
partially satisfied	47.4	39.5	42.1
not satisfied	0.6	0.5	0.8
found it difficult to answer	0.2	0.7	0.3

Views of respondents about changes in their well-being

(data of one-time sample survey «Quality of life of the population», percent; 2023)

	Total	by age groups	
		15–17	18–28
Total respondents	100	100	100
including by opinion about their promising future:			
are confident that life would be better	42.4	57.3	51.9
not entirely sure, but assume there would be some improvement	34.7	26.9	31.9
life would be approximately at the achieved level of well-being	18.6	14.0	13.1
might be a little worse	3.5	1.8	2.8
life would be worse	0.8	...	0.3
including by well-being assessment:			
has not changed	63.0	57.0	57.7
improved	31.9	40.4	38.8
worsened	5.1	2.6	3.5



Moldova

Living standard assessment

(data of Sample Household Budget Survey; percent; 2022)

	Total	Respondents assess the standard of living of their household as		
		Very good or good	Satisfactorily	Bad or very bad
All households	100	15.1	75.8	9.2
Households headed by a person aged under 30	100	21.8	75.2	3.0
	Total	Respondents assess the standard of living of their household compared to previous years		
		Improved	Did not change	Worsened
All households	100	2.4	73.6	24.0
Households headed by a person aged under 30	100	7.2	71.5	21.2



Azerbaijan

Attitudes towards sport and smoking

(data of Household Sample Survey; percent; 2021)

	Persons aged 15 and over	Persons aged 15–19
Share of population engaged in sports	21.6	47.4
Share of tobacco smokers	15.1	0.0
Smoking duration, years	18.1	1.0
Share of population smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day	4.9	0.0
Average consumption of cigarettes (pieces per day)	14.8	10.0



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	2023
Population aged 16–29	39.8	44.5	46.9	52.5
of them:				
males	41.7	46.9	50.7	56.9
including aged, years:				
16–19	75.4	74.7	72.3	83.0
20–29	30.7	38.3	40.7	40.5
females	37.9	42.3	43.0	48.4
including aged, years:				
16–19	71.8	58.2	79.1	75.0
20–29	26.7	38.8	30.4	33.3



Kazakhstan

Satisfaction of respondents with the availability of free time

(data of one-time sample survey «Quality of life of the population», percent; 2023)

	Total	By age groups	
		15–17	18–28
Total respondents	100	100	100
including by satisfaction with the availability of free time:			
satisfied	48.7	53.2	46.5
partially satisfied	47.1	42.7	50.1
not satisfied	3.2	1.8	2.3
found it difficult to answer	1.0	2.3	1.1



Russia

Do you currently smoke

(data of Selective observation of the health status of the population; percent; 2021)

Age	Yes, every day	Not every day (occasionally)	No, don't smoke at all	Refused to answer
Total	17.8	2.5	79.2	0.6
15–19	4.0	1.6	93.8	0.7
20–24	13.7	3.5	82.2	0.6
25–29	16.6	3.8	79.0	0.6

Youth aged 16–29 attending various activities

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2022)

	Total population	of them:				
		males	females	urban residents	rural residents	persons with disabilities
Persons aged 16–29	100	100	100	100	100	100
of them						
visited in the last 12 months						
cinema	72.8	72.4	73.3	77.1	58.4	24.4
theatre	17.2	10.7	24.3	19.1	10.7	10.3
concert	28.0	22.8	33.7	28.4	26.6	12.9
art exhibition, museum	17.2	12.2	22.7	18.8	11.7	10.5
restaurant, cafe, bar	69.8	68.7	70.9	72.4	60.8	29.8
religious institution (or meeting of believers)	11.6	9.9	13.5	10.7	14.8	11.6
any sporting event (as a spectator)	31.2	40.7	20.8	30.0	35.4	14.8
at least one cultural and entertainment event	81.3	81.4	81.1	83.8	72.6	37.0



Youth participation in excursions or tourist trips

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2022)

	Total population	of them:			
		males	females	urban residents	rural residents
Persons aged 16–29	100	100	100	100	100
of them					
made a tourist or sightseeing trip in the last 12 months	57.1	56.2	58.1	60.2	46.6
Persons aged 16–29 who did not make a tourist or sightseeing trip in the last 12 months	100	100	100	100	100
including due to					
health reasons	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.0	3.0
family reasons	24.6	19.9	30.1	25.3	22.9
cannot afford it due to lack of funds	32.8	33.0	32.6	32.2	34.5
lack of interest in such trips	10.6	14.4	6.1	9.6	12.9
adverse epidemiological situation	21.6	21.3	22.1	23.0	18.3
other reason	8.1	8.6	7.4	7.9	8.5

Leisure activities of youth

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2022)

	Total population	of them:				
		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	100	100	100	100	100
of them by main activity in their free time						
socializing with friends	74.6	75.0	74.1	74.2	75.6	35.8
reading books	4.1	3.0	5.4	3.9	4.5	17.3
visiting libraries	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0
computer lessons	12.2	13.6	10.5	12.6	11.0	15.5
watching television	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	14.2
pursuing their hobby (hobby)	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2
visiting discos, clubs	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
going to cinemas	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
doing sports	1.7	2.6	0.7	2.0	1.1	3.1
household chores	2.7	1.5	4.2	2.7	2.7	5.9
part-time job	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.0
other activity	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	7.0



Russia

Ability of youth to pursue an active lifestyle

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2022)

	Total population	of them:			
		males	females	urban residents	rural residents
Persons aged 16–29	100	100	100	100	100
including those who assessed their ability to pursue an active lifestyle					
are able to pursue an active lifestyle	89.7	91.2	88.1	90.3	87.9
are unable to pursue active lifestyle, health does not allow it, etc.	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.7	3.1
have no interest in or desire to pursue an active lifestyle	8.1	6.5	9.9	7.9	8.8
undefined	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Persons aged 16–29 who are able to pursue an active lifestyle	100	100	100	100	100
including					
were engaged in any kind of outdoor activities	58.2	66.5	48.7	60.4	50.4
of them					
attended organized classes in the sports section (sports school)	12.8	15.9	9.2	12.1	15.3
attended subscription classes in swimming, fitness, etc.	19.8	14.2	26.2	23.1	8.3
engaged in strength training, sports dancing, hockey, football, and other outdoor activities	27.4	38.9	14.3	27.1	28.4
were not engaged in any kind of outdoor activities	41.8	33.5	51.3	39.6	49.6



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)

	2021
Those engaged in physical activities and sports – total	60.9
Including aged, years:	
16–18	91.7
19–25	75.4
26–29	73.6
Men engaged in physical activities and sports – total	66.0
Including aged, years:	
16–18	95.4
19–25	82.6
26–29	81.7
Women engaged in physical activities and sports – total	55.7
Including aged, years:	
16–18	87.5
19–25	67.9
26–29	64.5



Membership in any organizations (movements)

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2022)

	Total population	of them:			
		males	females	urban residents	rural residents
Persons aged 16–29 – total	100	100	100	100	100
of them					
are members of any public, voluntary or charitable organizations (movements)	4.7	4.1	5.3	4.7	4.5
Persons aged 16–29 who are members of any public, voluntary or charitable organizations (movements) – total	100	100	100	100	100
of them take part in the following activities					
trade unions	47.2	51.3	43.7	48.6	42.3
political parties, youth associations, women's unions, disabled people's societies, etc.	7.3	4.7	9.5	6.5	10.1
creative unions, voluntary societies, associations of professional workers, etc.	7.4	8.3	6.7	8.8	2.6
religious organizations	2.1	3.3	1.0	2.4	0.8
public committees (councils) under government (local government) bodies, etc.	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.7	2.0
public amateur political, social, environmental movements	2.8	1.9	3.6	3.0	2.2
public initiative movements, groups for the formation of a comfortable urban environment	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.2	0.4
informal associations (for amateur hobbies, interests, etc.)	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.9	6.6
volunteer movement (organization)	32.7	29.9	35.2	29.0	45.9
Persons aged 16–29 who are members of any public, voluntary or charitable organizations (movements) – total	100	100	100	100	100
of them take part in the activities of these organizations					
regularly	48.1	42.9	52.5	45.8	56.1
at least once a week	12.0	10.1	13.6	12.0	11.7
one or more times per month	36.1	32.9	38.9	33.8	44.4
not regularly, from time to time	51.5	57.1	46.7	54.2	41.9
undefined	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.0

Share of computer and Internet users

(data of sample surveys; percent of total population of the corresponding age, 2021)

	Share of population using			
	computer	Internet		
		every day	at least once a week	less than once a week
○ Azerbaijan				
Total population aged 15–29	86.1	85.3	13.4	1.3
15–19	77.3	82.5	15.9	1.6
20–24	85.8	84.7	13.7	1.6
25–29	92.8	87.9	11.2	0.9
○ Armenia				
Total population aged 15–29	71.5	86.3	1.6	1.7
15–19	74.0	85.1	2.2	0.2
20–24	70.9	83.9	1.4	0.0
25–29	69.7	89.2	1.2	0.0
○ Belarus				
Total population aged 15–29	91.2	96.8	0.8	0.9
15–19	94.6	97.1	0.9	0.8
20–24	92.0	97.7	0.2	1.0
25–29	86.3	95.7	1.0	1.1
○ Kazakhstan				
Total population aged 15–29	96.5	88.8	8.1	0.9
15–19	94.8	87.3	8.8	0.8
20–24	95.6	89.3	7.9	1.2
25–29	98.6	89.6	7.8	0.9
○ Russia				
Total population aged 15–29	92.8 ¹⁾	97.2	1.1	0.2
15–19	95.2 ¹⁾	97.8	0.6	0.2
20–24	91.8 ¹⁾	97.0	1.0	0.2
25–29	91.8 ¹⁾	97.0	1.6	0.2
○ Uzbekistan				
Total population aged 15–24	73.5	53.2	34.1	2.5

¹⁾ Over the past three months.

Population aged 15–29 with access to Internet services

(data of sample surveys, percent of total population of the corresponding age, 2021)

	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 or smartphone	via other mobile device
○ Azerbaijan								
Population aged 15–29	95.2	70.1	28.9	10.6	5.4	10.8	69.6	63.3
15–19	88.9	61.3	10.9	18.3	3.1	16.8	65.2	61.2
20–24	97.1	70.4	24.6	11.6	4.1	12.0	66.7	60.4
25–29	98.3	76.3	45.6	4.1	8.1	5.3	75.1	67.2
○ Armenia								
Population aged 15–29	87.8	71.6	10.7	7.5	4.1	3.5	82.1	-
15–19	87.1	73.2	1.0	18.1	3.9	3.8	79.3	-
20–24	85.3	69.1	12.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	79.7	-
25–29	90.4	72.1	18.1	0.7	4.2	2.9	86.4	-
○ Belarus								
Population aged 15–29	98.5	96.8	17.8	18.8	58.6	32.3	98.4	...
15–19	98.8	97.2	1.7	34.1	62.2	33.1	97.7	...
20–24	98.9	96.1	27.7	17.0	62.6	40.0	99.3	...
25–29	97.8	96.9	29.5	1.5	50.8	24.9	98.5	...
○ Kazakhstan¹⁾								
Population aged 15–29	97.8	82.1	29.2	18.2	21.9	...	93.9	45.6
15–19	96.9	74.4	1.0	40.8	18.8	...	85.2	38.1
20–24	98.3	85.1	31.4	16.7	22.5	...	99.0	48.3
25–29	98.3	86.0	50.9	0.5	24.1	...	97.1	49.8
○ Russia								
Population aged 15–29	98.5 ²⁾	95.5	40.2	38.5	59.2	13.1 ³⁾	87.7	25.1
15–19	98.6 ²⁾	94.9	8.2	81.8	64.0	11.6 ³⁾	89.4	25.8
20–24	98.1 ²⁾	94.9	37.7	40.8	61.0	14.3 ³⁾	87.5	27.0
25–29	98.8 ²⁾	96.3	66.2	4.0	54.1	13.3 ³⁾	86.6	23.2
○ Uzbekistan								
Population aged 15–24	89.8	60.8	6.6	10.6	1.9	1.6	42.2	0.1

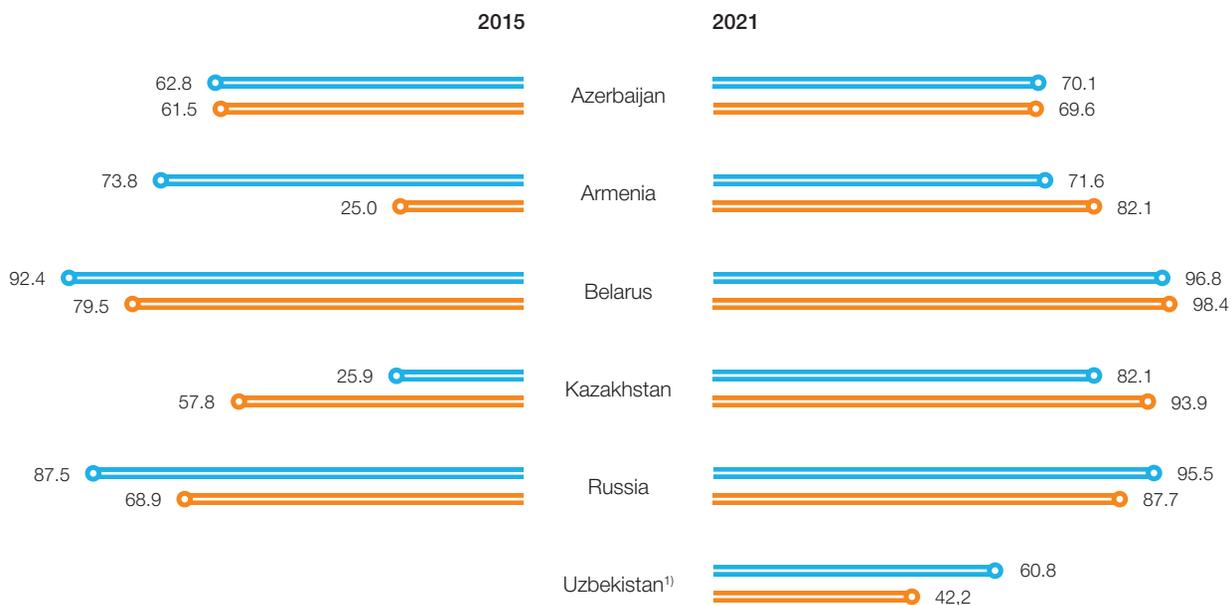
¹⁾ Distribution of users by main places of Internet use.

²⁾ Over the past three months.

³⁾ At commercial access points on a paid basis (for example, internet-café, hotels, etc.)

Internet users aged 15–29 by place of access to the Internet

(percent)



¹⁾ Aged 15–24.

■ At home
■ From anywhere, via a mobile phone



Azerbaijan

Distribution of population aged 15–29 by purpose of using Internet*

(data of sample survey; percent; 2021)

	Total population aged 15–29	including by age groups, years		
		15–19	20–24	25–29
Internet users – total	95.2	89.3	97.2	97.9
including by main purpose of using Internet:				
finding information	94.1	90.5	94.3	96.5
participation in social networks	89.9	86.8	89.9	92.2
education	44.6	80.1	48.3	16.5
downloading, viewing pictures, watching movies, listening to music	88.9	93.2	88.1	86.5
playing computer games	51.8	57.5	52.6	47.2
sending/receiving e-mails	80.3	77.2	79.5	83.1
telephoning or making video calls (using, for example, Skype or other apps)	69.1	66.4	68.5	71.5
selling/buying goods or services	32.3	31.5	32.6	32.5
Internet banking	21.8	18.2	20.1	25.6
interacting with public authorities	22.2	10.4	20.2	32.1
other purposes	7.4	5.1	7.9	8.5



Belarus

Distribution of population aged 15–29 by purpose of using Internet*

(data of Sample Household Living Standards Survey; percent; 2021)

	Internet users aged 15–29	including by age groups, years		
		15–19	20–24	25–29
Finding information about goods and services	87.8	79.8	93.6	92.8
Participating in social networks	97.6	98.9	95.5	97.6
Education	55.6	95.7	48.1	12.1
Watching movies, listening to music, playing computer games; downloading	98.9	99.5	99.5	97.5
Sending, receiving e-mails, negotiations, talks	92.3	91.5	94.7	91.2
Placing orders or selling goods, services	61.0	43.0	74.6	72.1
Reading, downloading newspapers, magazines, literature	82.1	87.4	81.4	76.2
Internet banking	63.3	34.3	80.7	84.7
Interacting with public authorities	32.2	20.7	36.0	43.2



Kazakhstan

Distribution of population aged 15–29 by purpose of using Internet*

(data of sample survey; percent; 2021)

	Total population aged 15–29	Distribution of users by age groups, years		
		15–19	20–24	25–29
Internet users – total	97.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
distribution by the main purpose of using Internet:				
finding information on goods and services	40.7	30.2	45.1	45.9
social networking (Odnoklassniki, Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	72.0	63.9	76.1	75.5
activities in the field of education and training	21.7	24.3	23.1	18.3
downloading movies, pictures, music, watching videos, listening to music, playing or downloading games	58.6	52.8	62.4	60.4
sending/receiving e-mails	37.4	30.5	42.1	39.4
telephoning via the Internet/VoIP	25.8	21.3	29.5	26.6
purchasing or ordering goods, services	23.2	13.5	26.1	29.0
selling goods or services	14.6	8.9	16.2	18.0
Internet banking	22.5	11.4	26.0	28.8
users of e-government services	29.4	12.5	34.0	39.7
posting information or instant messaging (chat)	71.7	64.5	75.2	74.8
access to chats, blogs, news and online discussions	29.3	24.2	31.6	31.7
other purposes	2.1	0.9	2.3	3.0



Russia

Distribution of population aged 15–29 by purpose of using Internet*

(data of Sample Survey of the Population on the Usage of ICT; percent; 2021)

	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	72.0	64.6	75.0	75.3
participation in social networks	84.5	84.8	85.0	84.0
education	51.1	66.1	50.6	40.2
downloading, viewing pictures, watching movies, downloading, listening to music	62.6	63.4	62.8	62.0
playing computer games	38.8	46.1	38.4	33.5
sending/receiving e-mails	57.2	55.3	59.3	57.2
telephoning or making video calls (using, for example, Skype or other apps)	87.5	87.2	87.1	87.9
selling/buying goods or services	49.8	36.1	54.0	57.3
Internet banking	56.2	34.7	62.1	68.1
interacting with public authorities	74.0	62.1	76.8	81.0
other purposes	12.9	12.7	13.4	12.6

* One user can provide multiple uses.

Population who has ICT skills

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

	Total		Males		Females	
	2015	2021	2015	2021	2015	2021
○ Azerbaijan						
Population aged 15–29	79.1	81.6	80.1	83.4	78.0	79.7
15–19	73.4	77.8	74.1	79.1	72.6	76.3
20–24	80.8	82.1	81.1	84.6	80.5	79.3
25–29	81.6	84.1	83.8	85.7	79.4	82.4
○ Belarus						
Population aged 15–29	...	79.1	...	78.1	...	80.1
15–19	...	88.9	...	88.6	...	89.1
20–24	...	77.6	...	76.1	...	79.1
25–29	...	68.4	...	66.4	...	70.2
○ Kazakhstan						
Population aged 15–29	...	98.7	...	98.7	...	98.6
15–19	...	98.3	...	98.4	...	98.2
20–24	...	98.8	...	98.7	...	98.9
25–29	...	98.8	...	98.9	...	98.7
○ Russia						
Population aged 15–29	92.8	92.4	92.0	91.4	93.6	93.4
15–19	95.6	94.6	95.5	94.4	95.7	94.8
20–24	93.0	92.0	91.9	90.4	94.2	93.6
25–29	91.1	91.0	90.2	89.9	92.0	92.1
○ Uzbekistan						
Population aged 15–24	-	73.5	-	77.0	-	69.8

Population aged 15–24 who has ICT skills

(data of sample surveys; percent; 2021)

	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan ¹⁾	Russia	Uzbekistan
Copying or moving files or folders	81.8	77.7	33.5	23.8	64.4	58.1
Using copy/paste tools in documents to duplicate or move information	79.4	76.7	20.3	23.4	51.0	38.3
Used basic formulae to combine figures in spreadsheet	43.5	42.4	52.0	13.6	45.0 ²⁾	20.5
Connecting and installing new devices (e.g. modem, printer, camera, etc.)	28.6	37.0	21.6	7.3	26.0	7.2
Searching, downloading, installing, and configuration of software	21.9	46.4	21.9	7.5	12.0	6.4
Transferring files via e-mail	78.5	63.0	59.5	21.2	82.1 ³⁾	19.4
Creating electronic presentations using specialised software	19.5	35.7	32.8	13.2	33.5	11.5
Transferring files between a computer and other devices	18.4	73.8	25.4	12.1	46.7	8.9
Writing software using a programming language	4.1	4.8	9.0	3.2	1.6	1.7

¹⁾ MICS-2018, women, 2018.

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

³⁾ Sending messages by email, via messengers, via SMS with attached file(s).

Population having a mobile phone

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

	2021		
	Total	Males	Females
Azerbaijan			
Population aged 15–29	95.9	97.4	94.3
15–19	94.7	97.5	91.5
20–24	97.2	98.3	96.0
25–29	95.8	96.7	94.9
Armenia			
Population aged 15–29	96.9	97.7	96.1
15–19	93.3	94.4	92.2
20–24	98.3	98.8	97.8
25–29	98.9	99.7	98.1
Belarus			
Population aged 15–29	98.7	98.9	98.6
15–19	99.0	99.3	98.7
20–24	98.5	99.4	97.7
25–29	98.5	98.0	99.0
Kazakhstan			
Population aged 15–29	97.7	96.7	98.6
15–19	95.1	92.2	98.2
20–24	99.1	99.3	98.9
25–29	98.6	98.5	98.8
Russia			
Population aged 15–29	99.5	99.5	99.6
15–19	99.4	99.4	99.3
20–24	99.6	99.6	99.7
25–29	99.6	99.5	99.7
Uzbekistan			
Population aged 15–24	69.3	80.7	57.4

Distribution of households headed by a person aged under 30 by ownership and dwelling type

(data of household sample surveys; percent; 2021)

	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	3.6	1.0	90.6	3.0	46.4	51.3	1.4	0.6
Armenia	0	100	68	32	100	0	0	0
Belarus ^{1), 2)}	...	...	...	...	76.4	-	13.3	10.3
Kyrgyzstan ³⁾	...	63.1	36.9	...	23.8	4.1	1.2	68.3
Moldova ³⁾	-	-	48.0	52.0	78.5	-	1.3	20.2
Russia ⁴⁾	1.3	71.0	...	27.7	83.1	0.6	0.5	15.8
Uzbekistan	0.3	77.8	-	21.9	41.2	0.6	0.6	57.6
Ukraine ⁵⁾	1.9	81.2	-	16.9 ⁶⁾	57.4	0.7	14.7	27.2

¹⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

²⁾ As of beginning of 2021.

³⁾ 2022. In Moldova, when distributing households by type of ownership, this category accounted for as «rented from citizens» (52.0%).

⁴⁾ 2019. Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–25.

⁵⁾ 2012.

⁶⁾ When distributing households by type of ownership, this category accounted for as «rented from private persons» (16.9%).



Kazakhstan

Distribution of households headed by a person aged under 30 by ownership and dwelling type

(data of household sample surveys; percent; 2021)

Distribution of households by ownership type							Distribution of households by dwelling type				
owned by a respondent who is part of the household	owned by respondents who are part of a household	owned by an individual, without payment	owned by an individual, with payment	owned by a legal entity, without payment	owned by a legal entity, with payment	state property	single-family (individual) house	room in an apartment building	two-apartment house	three or more apartment building	room in an apartment
77.0	12.3	3.1	6.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	31.8	2.6	8.7	55.7	1.1

¹⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

Distribution of households headed by a person aged under 30 by dwelling size

(data of household sample surveys; 2021)

	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	40,1 and more m ²
Azerbaijan	22.3	-	9.4 ¹⁾	-	-	45.0 ²⁾	-	23.8 ³⁾	-	21.8 ⁴⁾
Armenia	32.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.0	13.5	21.3	8.7	33.4	19.3
Belarus ^{5), 6)}	29.8	3.9	5.5	9.5	7.6	16.5	9.7	6.3	20.2	20.8
Kazakhstan ⁷⁾	20.7	4.9	7.1	6.5	10.2	19.9	13.0	11.7	14.7	12.1
Kyrgyzstan ⁸⁾	18.4	27.7	16.8	6.0	6.3	15.6	8.7	2.1	9.7	7.1
Moldova ⁸⁾	26.7	4.3	8.6	5.9	3.8	20.7	14.9	8.8	15.5	17.6
Russia ⁹⁾	16.5	5.7	6.9	7.1	18.4	31.2	13.1	17.3	0.2	0.1
Uzbekistan					6.5 ¹⁰⁾					93.5
Ukraine ¹¹⁾	12.1	27.7		32.6 ¹²⁾				39.7 ¹³⁾		

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 2021.

⁷⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

⁸⁾ 2022.

⁹⁾ 2019. Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–25.

¹⁰⁾ Less than 40 m².

¹¹⁾ 2012.

¹²⁾ 9.1–13.65 m².

¹³⁾ 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; 2021)

	Distribution of households by number of occupied living rooms		
	1	2	3 and more
Azerbaijan	12.9	31.5	55.6
Armenia	20.7	42.7	36.6
Belarus ^{1), 2)}	50.6	27.3	22.1
Kazakhstan ³⁾	18.0	37.0	45.0
Kyrgyzstan ⁴⁾	36.6	19.6	43.9
Moldova ⁴⁾	32.1	43.0	24.9
Russia ⁵⁾	26.4	52.1	21.5
Uzbekistan	5.2	21.9	72.9
Ukraine ⁶⁾	34.3	34.0	31.7

¹⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

²⁾ As of beginning of 2021.

³⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

⁴⁾ 2022.

⁵⁾ 2019. Households with young families in which both spouses are aged 16–25.

⁶⁾ 2012.

Durables in households headed by a person aged under 30

(data of household sample surveys; pieces; per 100 households; 2022)

	Durables in households							
	TV sets	computers	mobile phones	refrigerators and freezers	sewing machines	washing machines	vacuum cleaners	microwave ovens
Azerbaijan	106	33	271	100	18	83	87	16
Belarus ¹⁾	96	109	167	115	–	98	75	81
Kazakhstan ²⁾	112	62	228	122	13	99	93	84
Kyrgyzstan	104	2	171	76	10	60	32	12
Moldova	95	88	168	101	-	100	82	57
Uzbekistan ³⁾	180	105	285	142	76	121	95	-

¹⁾ All members of household aged under 30.

²⁾ Head of household aged under 29.

³⁾ 2021.



Armenia

Durables in households headed by a person aged under 30

(data of household sample surveys; percent; 2021)

	Durables in households							
	TV sets	computers	mobile phones	refrigerators and freezers	sewing machines	washing machines	vacuum cleaners	microwave ovens
	99	65	99	100	11	97	90	29



Azerbaijan

Distribution of households by access to land, average size of land and types of land tenure

(data of Sample Household Budget Survey; percent; 2022)

	All households	of them headed by a person aged:	
		18–29	30–39
Households with land plots – total	60.5	48.1	53.6
Average size of the main land plot, 100 square meters	4.8	2.7	5.9
Distribution of land plots by ownership type:			
owned	96.2	95.1	95.9
rented	0.1	-	0.2
temporary possession	3.7	4.9	3.9
The land plot is mainly used for:			
production for own consumption, not for sale	75.8	84.9	74.1
production for both own consumption and for sale	13.8	6.2	10.7
production for the purpose of sale only	0.2	-	0.3
other	10.2	8.9	14.9



Opinion on living conditions in a locality

(data of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population; percent; 2022)

	Total population	of them:			
		Males	Females	Urban residents	Rural residents
Persons aged 16-29 - total	100	100	100	100	100
including					
like living in their locality (area of residence)	86.0	86.0	86.0	87.2	81.7
do not like living in their locality (area of residence)	13.6	13.7	13.5	12.3	17.9
undefined	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Persons aged 16-29 – total	100	100	100	100	100
including					
indicated problems related to living conditions in their locality (area of residence)	64.5	64.5	64.5	62.5	71.2
indicated the absence of problems related to living conditions in their locality (area of residence)	35.5	35.5	35.5	37.5	28.8
undefined	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons aged 16-29 who indicated the following problems related to living conditions in their locality (area of residence):	100	100	100	100	100
high crime rate (disturbance of public order)	7.9	7.9	7.9	9.0	4.4
unavailability of state and municipal services in the field of medical care	23.1	22.1	24.2	18.2	37.5
unavailability of state and municipal services in the field of preschool and school education	11.6	10.8	12.5	8.7	20.2
unavailability of state and municipal services in the field of processing documents at the request of the population	19.3	19.4	19.3	13.5	36.5
great remoteness from retail outlets	16.1	16.4	15.7	9.4	35.6
great remoteness from pharmacies	20.7	21.7	19.5	9.4	53.7
great remoteness from cultural institutions	33.3	31.8	35.0	30.5	41.5
great remoteness from places for recreation and leisure	44.5	43.8	45.2	38.4	62.2
great remoteness from facilities for physical education and sports	38.6	39.4	37.6	31.7	58.7
poor organization of work of housing and communal services	31.3	30.8	31.9	30.9	32.5
poor organization of work of public transport	28.1	28.0	28.3	23.1	43.0
general lack of urban amenities, shortage of urban greening	34.4	33.2	35.8	37.5	25.5
road condition, road safety	62.6	64.9	60.0	62.2	63.5
vandalism (intentional destruction of public places and residential buildings)	20.3	19.4	21.2	24.5	7.7
spread of drug abuse	20.3	19.0	21.7	24.5	8.0
spread of alcohol abuse	29.6	28.8	30.6	33.2	19.0
environmental pollution	37.1	34.9	39.5	44.3	15.8
other problems	11.2	10.9	11.4	12.2	8.1
Persons aged 16-29 – total	100	100	100	100	100
including those, who indicated that they feel at night on the street in their locality (area of residence)					
perfectly safe	40.0	45.1	34.4	34.8	57.4
safe enough	55.2	51.4	59.5	59.9	39.6
unsafe	4.6	3.5	5.9	5.2	2.8
undefined	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2

Persons aged 14–29 who committed crimes

(percent of total number of persons of all ages who committed crimes; 2021)

	Aged, years:			
	14–15	16–17	18–24	25–29
Azerbaijan	0.4	1.3	10.6	17.5
Armenia	0.3	1.8	12.6	16.3
Belarus	1.1	2.2		25.6 ¹⁾
Moldova	3.0	4.7	18.9	15.5
Russia	1.1	2.3	14.3	13.3
Uzbekistan	0.6 ²⁾	2.7	15.5	19.3 ³⁾
Ukraine ⁴⁾	0.8	1.7		25.5 ¹⁾
CIS	1.0	2.3		28.0 ¹⁾

¹⁾ Persons aged 18–29.

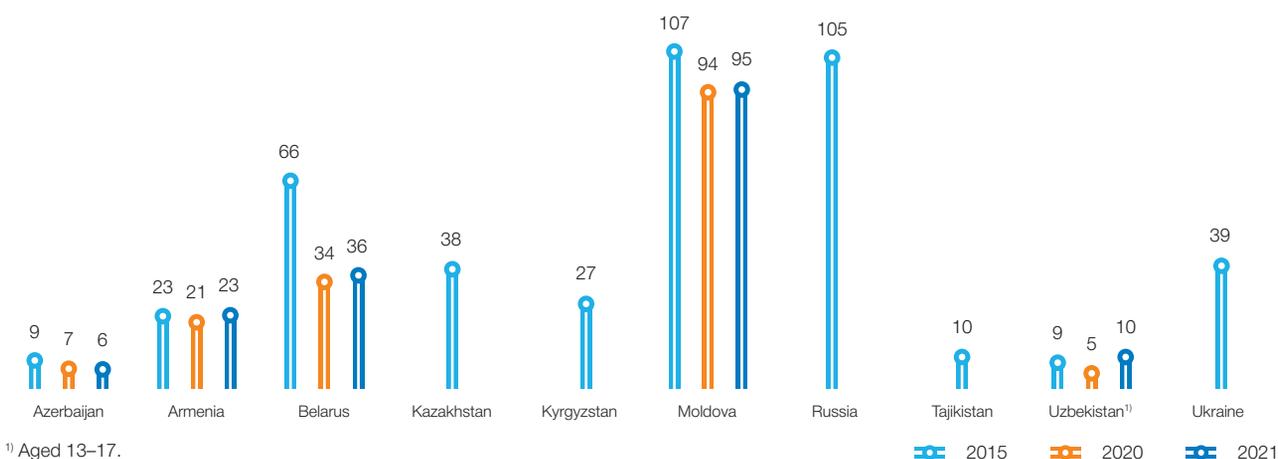
²⁾ 13–15.

³⁾ 25–30.

⁴⁾ 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)

	2015	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	2.9	2.2	1.6
Armenia	3.0	2.3	2.1
Belarus	4.5	3.1	3.3
Kazakhstan	3.1	2.4	2.4
Kyrgyzstan	6.4	4.2	5.1
Moldova	7.7	8.2	7.6
Russia	5.2	3.9	3.4
Tajikistan	4.5	4.7	4.4
Uzbekistan ¹⁾	2.4	2.6	3.2
Ukraine	4.9	2.8	2.5
CIS	4.8	3.7	3.3

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							
2015	4.4	9.7	-	10.6	5.9	3.0	0.3
2020	5.1	10.2	-	6.2	7.2	3.9	0.1
2021	3.2	8.5	5.6	5.1	3.2	6.4	0.2
○ Armenia							
2015	-	11.9	-	7.9	5.1	1.5	0.6
2020	-	8.1	-	4.8	7.0	2.2	0.8
2021	-	9.3	-	5.1	4.1	2.5	1.2
○ Belarus							
2015	2.0	2.3	4.5	7.5	4.8	14.4	8.9
2020	0.3	2.6	8.7	5.4	4.1	9.4	1.9
2021	1.3	1.5	7.8	5.1	6.3	10.3	4.9
○ Kazakhstan							
2015	2.2	2.4	0.8	4.1	8.8	3.9	0.5
2020	3.3	4.1	1.9	2.8	6.3	6.4	0.3
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Kyrgyzstan							
2015	6.9	13.3	1.9	12.8	15.4	5.5	1.3
2020	1.8	8.5	4.2	10.5	15.3	7.6	0.7
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
○ Moldova							
2015	6.3	5.2	9.9	16.1	17.5	8.3	3.2
2020	3.9	4.8	12.5	20.4	21.8	8.1	2.0
2021	7.4	3.3	5.8	19.1	27.6	10.9	2.6
○ Russia							
2015	2.4	2.5	6.8	10.9	10.3	4.9	2.6
2020	1.9	2.4	5.7	8.8	9.3	3.5	2.0
2021	2.0	2.6	5.8	7.3	8.7	5.4	2.1
○ Tajikistan							
2015	0.8	3.7	11.6	15.6	6.5	6.4	1.2
2020	5.4	7.0	4.0	15.5	17.8	7.3	0.1
2021	0.9	11.3	9.3	15.0	18.4	8.6	0.3
○ Uzbekistan¹⁾							
2015	2.0	5.4	7.6	10.4	9.2	4.7	0.7
2020	2.7	5.3	11.5	10.1	7.1	4.9	0.8
2021	2.4	5.8	6.3	11.5	12.9	6.1	0.4
○ CIS							
2015	2.6	2.7	4.7	10.2	10.1	6.1	1.7
2020	2.1	2.9	5.7	8.2	9.2	6.7	1.9
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ Aged 13–17.

Number of convicted minors by sex

(aged 14–17; person)

	2015		2020		2021	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
Azerbaijan	281	5	201	6	249	10
Armenia	75	5	52	1	26	-
Belarus	1 040	60	561	44	773	101
Kazakhstan	430	21	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	175	16	...	...	...	...
Moldova	350	24	299	19	301	29
Russia	21 160	1 656	13 564	1 139	13 562	1 293

Number of minors¹⁾ who were victims of criminal offenses

	2015		2020		2021	
	persons	percent of total number of victims	persons	percent of total number of victims	persons	percent of total number of victims
Azerbaijan	691	3,3	556	2,8	537	2,2
Belarus	1 589	2,3	1 907	2,5	2 260	3,3
Kazakhstan	4 038	2,9	1 990	1,5	2 224	1,7
Moldova	1 334	15,1	872	7,1	921	7,2
Russia	102 608	6,0	94 881	5,9	112 387	7,1
Tajikistan	1 092	17,2	927	14,2	843	18,7
Uzbekistan	691	3,3	556	2,8	537	2,2
Ukraine	7 000	1,7	5 236	2,2	...	...

¹⁾ Aged 13–17.