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(CIS-Stat)**



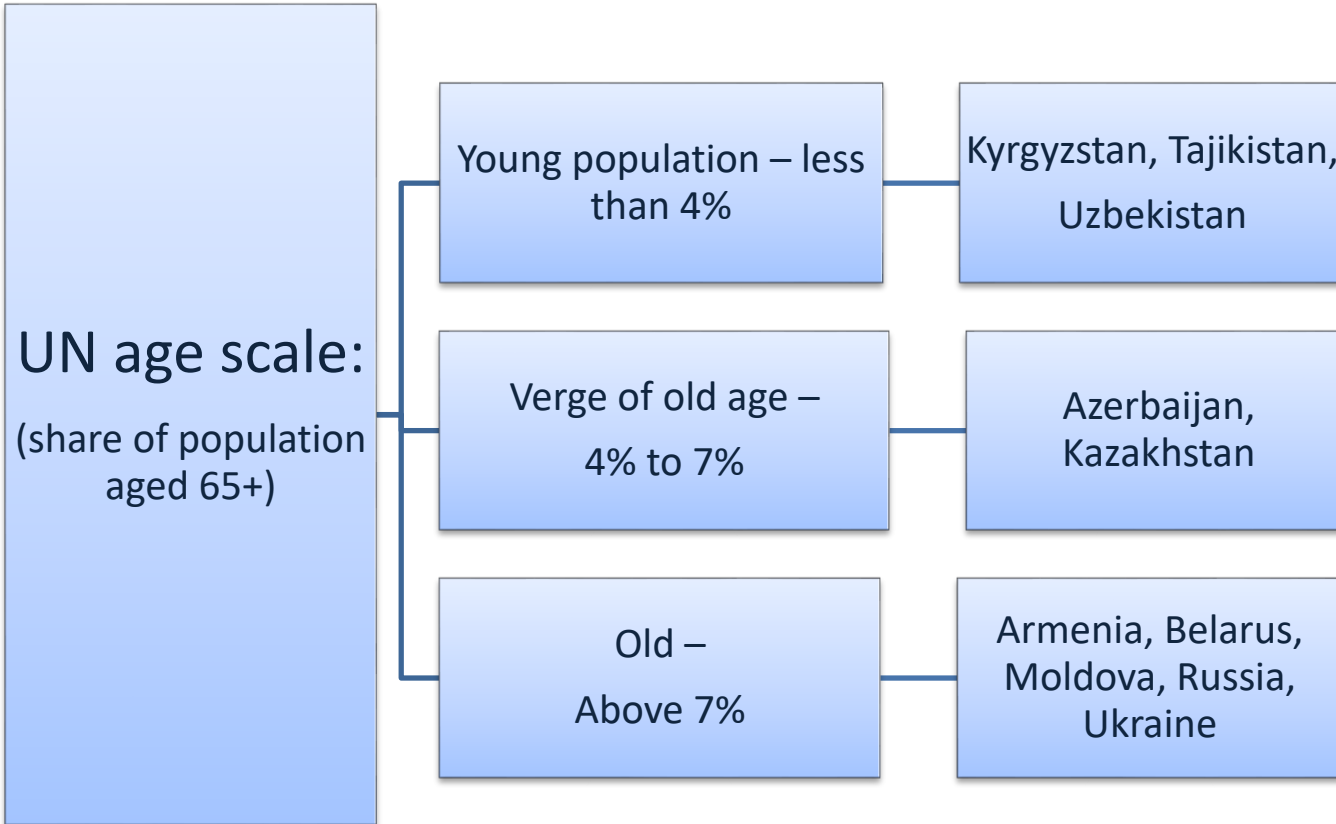
Reflection of gender differences in the lives of older people in administrative statistics and surveys

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CIS Statistical Committee**

**Meeting of UNECE group of experts on gender statistics
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Age structure of the population (1)

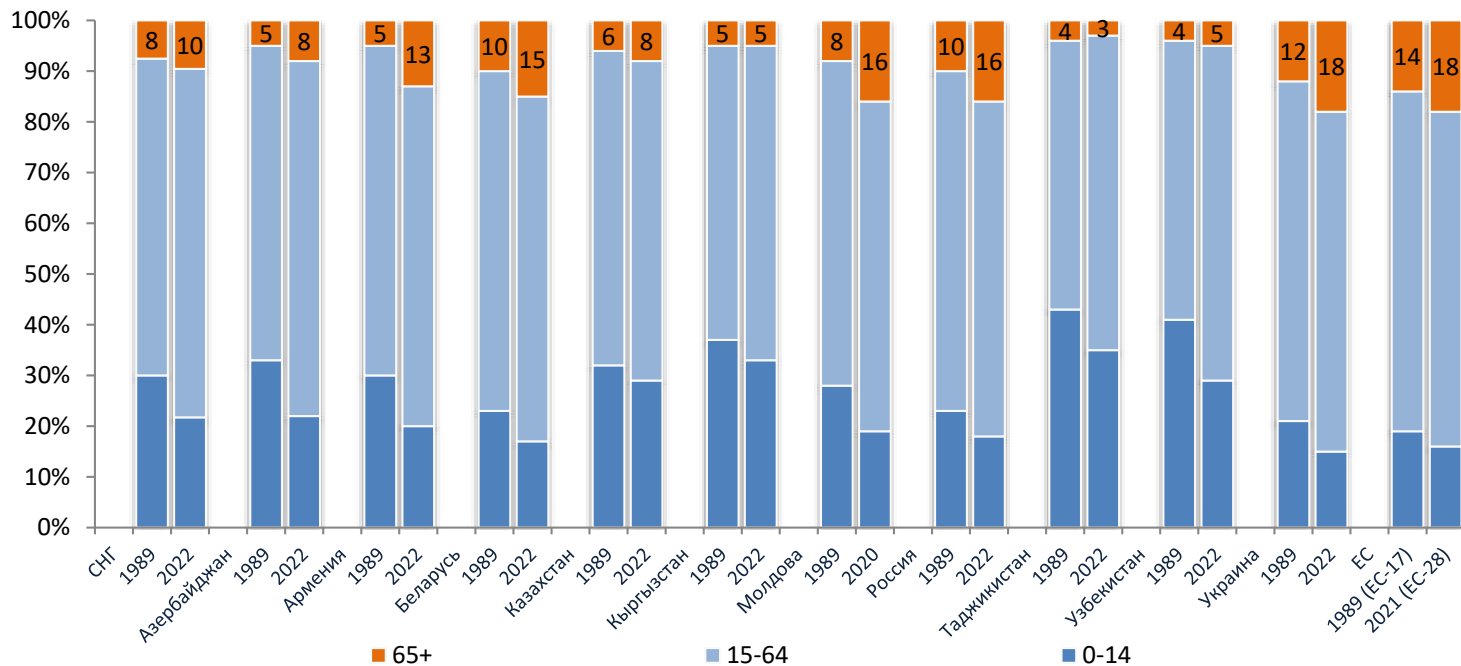


According to the classification of the World Health Organization, a person's age is divided into several periods: age **under 44** is considered young
45-59 – middle age
60-74 - elderly
75-89 - senile age
90-100 and older – long-livers



Age structure of the population (2)

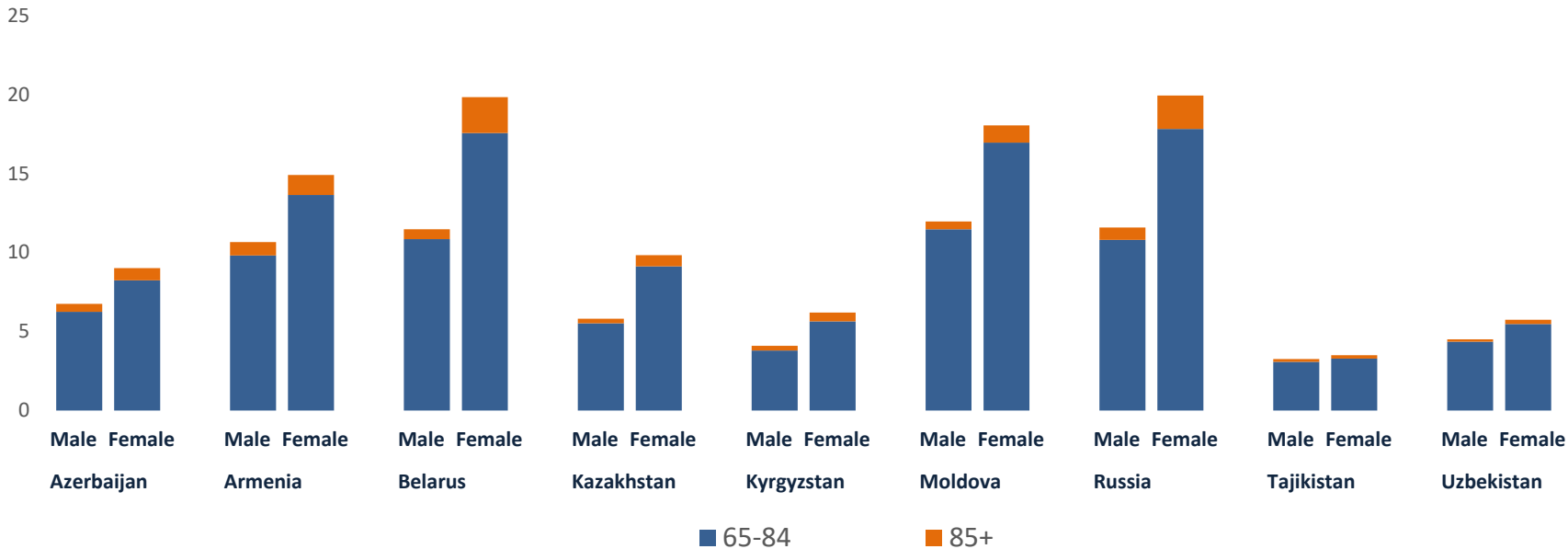
Main age groups of population (1st January, in % to total population)





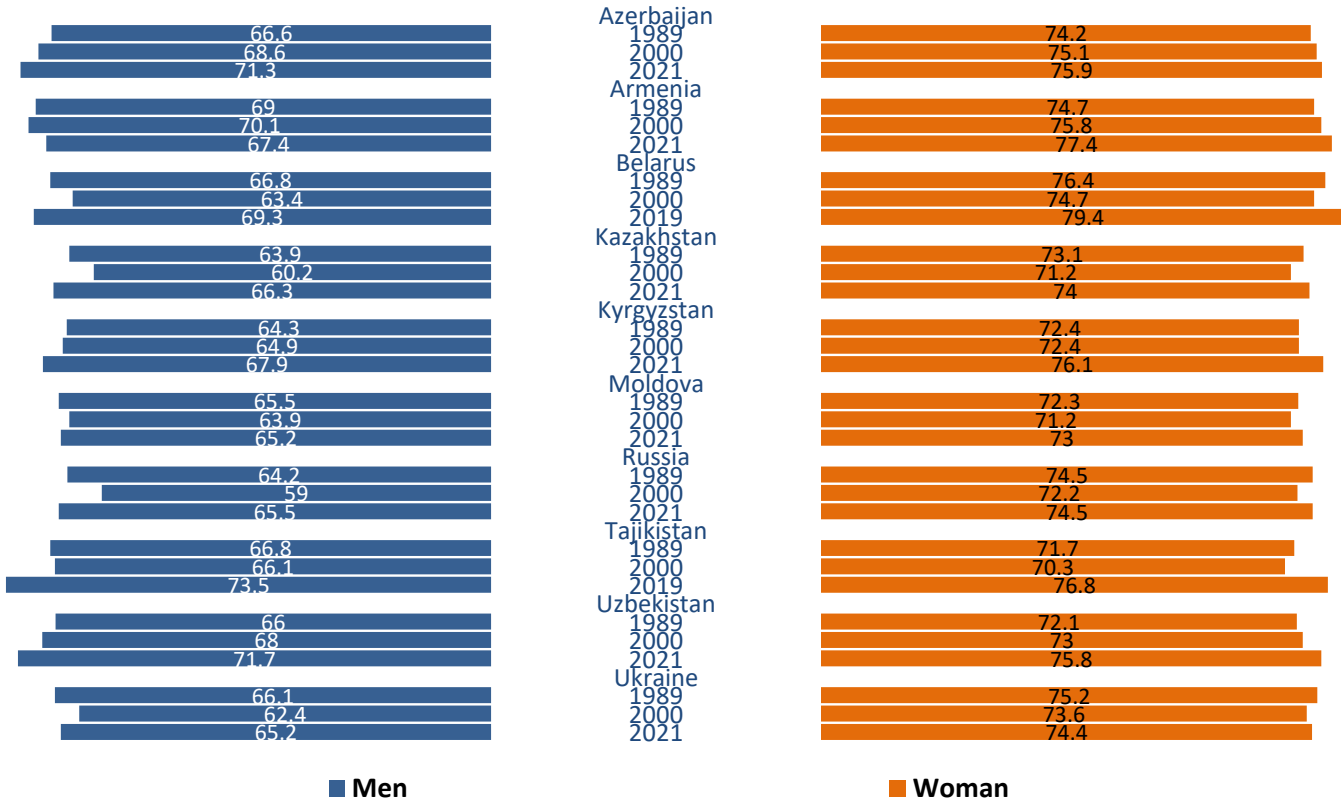
Age structure of the population (3)

Population aged 65 and older (in % to total population)



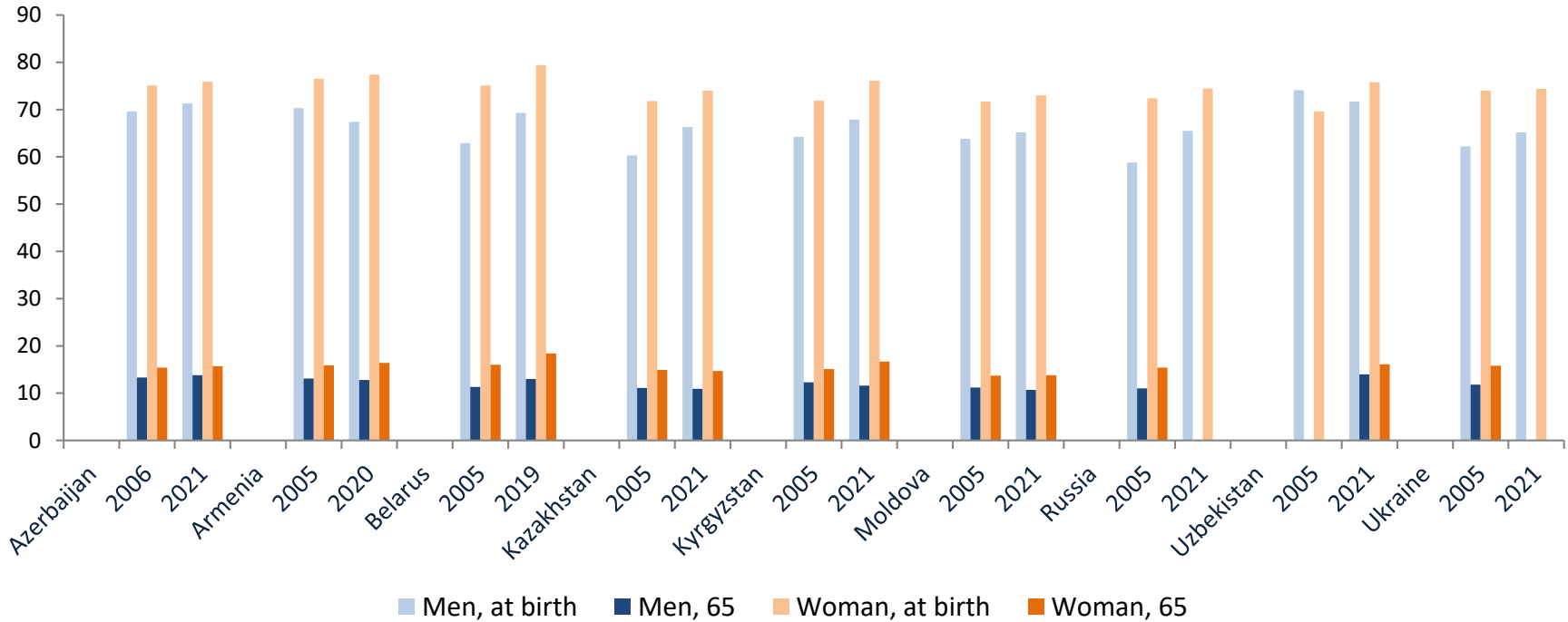


Life expectancy at birth





Life expectancy



The gap in life expectancy between men and women is reduced by approximately 2 times after reaching 65 years.



Morbidity

Among the causes of death worldwide, cardiovascular diseases are in the first place. According to WHO estimates, 30% of all deaths in the world each year are caused by cardiovascular diseases, of which 42% are from ischemic disease and 38% from stroke.

One in three people in the world (aged 18 and over) has high blood pressure.

Expenditures for health care of the consolidated budgets

(in % of GDP)

	2010	2021
Azerbaijan	1,0	1,5
Armenia	1,6	2,3
Belarus	3,8	5,1
Kazakhstan	2,5	2,7
Kyrgyzstan	2,9	2,9
Moldova	4,6	5,6
Russia	3,7	3,9
Tajikistan	1,4	2,9
Uzbekistan	2,3	3,2
Ukraine	4,0	...



Mortality

Age-specific death rates (number of deaths per 1000 people of the corresponding sex and age)

		65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 и старше
Azerbaijan	Males	36,4	53,8	76,7	119,9	165,5
	Females	24,4	38,3	59,4	105,7	180,0
Armenia	Males	39,2	61,6	95,5	132,6	222,1
	Females	20,7	36,9	54,3	96,6	246,1
Belarus (2019)	Males	41,2	58,1	84,5	122,9	209,1
	Females	14,0	22,8	42,4	76,6	173,4
Kazakhstan	Males	53,1	83,9	114,6	182,4	236,5
	Females	26,4	44,4	69,7	120,1	238,1
Kyrgyzstan	Males	40,6	59,8	96,9	151,7	170,4
	Females	20,0	32,4	58,7	99,7	178,8
Moldova	Males	56,7	80,3	130,8	185,8	329,0
	Females	29,1	47,0	84,5	138,1	304,7
Russia	Males	51,7	73,8	100,1	149,6	203,9
	Females	24,2	39,0	61,2	106,0	213,3
Tajikistan (2017)	Males	94,4	141,9	239,0	410,7	180,3
	Females	68,2	112,1	184,5	285,7	160,2
Uzbekistan	Males	32,8	47,4	64,3	140,8	263,1
	Females	22,6	34,0	44,8	115,0	223,3



Gender parity index in education¹, 2021

	Ratio of the number of pupils or students enrolled, by sex			
	Pre-school institutions	Daytime general education institutions	Secondary professional education institutions	Higher education institutions
Azerbaijan	0,87	0,87 ²	1,61	0,96
Armenia³	1,03	1,03	1,17	1,35
Belarus	0,90	0,94	1,03	1,09
Kazakhstan	0,93	0,96	0,91	1,16
Kyrgyzstan	0,96	0,97	1,27	1,04
Moldova	0,94	0,97	1,20	1,42
Russia	0,93	0,96	0,89	1,10 ⁴
Tajikistan	0,82	0,93	2,24	0,60
Turkmenistan	0,93	0,95	0,94	0,84
Uzbekistan	0,92	0,95	0,90	1,16

¹ According to UNESCO definition , a GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a GPI that varies between 0 and 1 typically means a disparity in favor of males; whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of females.

² Excluding students of specialized (correction) schools.

³ The indicator is calculated on gross coverage.

⁴ Calculation of the Statistical Committee of the CIS.



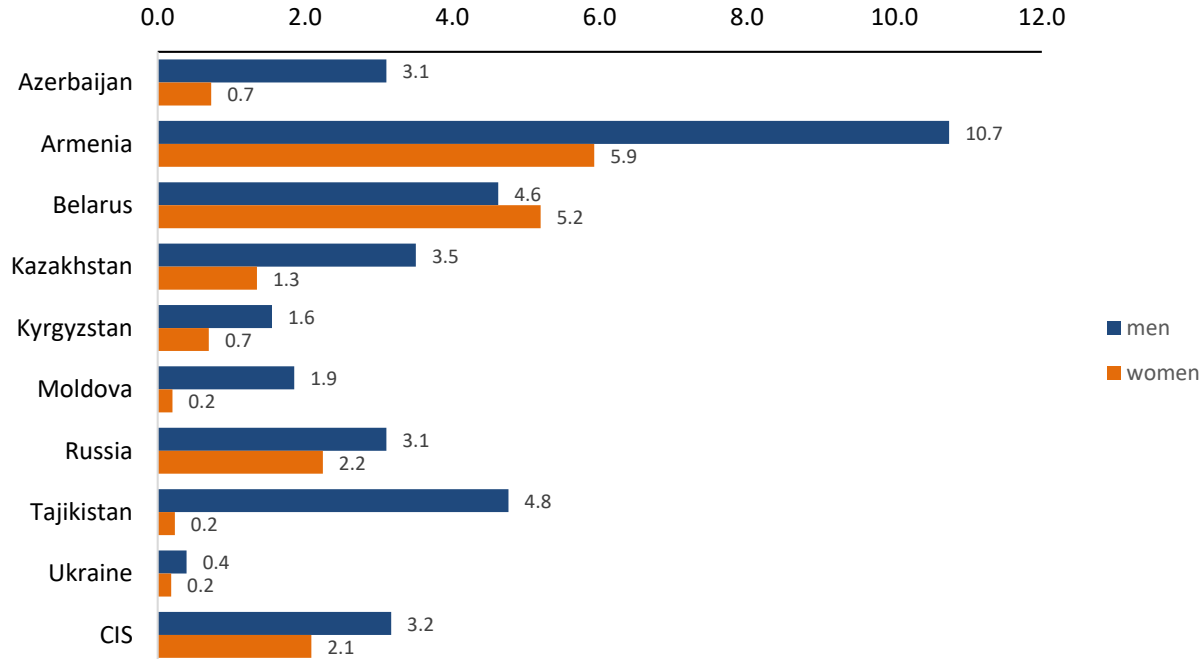
Labor force (1)

Labor force aged 60 and over (in % to the population of the corresponding group; 2021)							
	Labor force	Employed	Unemployed		Labor force	Employed	Unemployed
Azerbaijan				Moldova			
Male	4,0	4,1	2,5	Male	10,6	10,9	5,1
Female	3,7	4,0	0,4	Female	7,6	7,8	0,6
Armenia				Russia			
Male	16,2	17,2	11,1	Male	7,0	7,2	4,6
Female	16,2	18,0	6,3	Female	6,6	6,8	3,0
Belarus				Tajikistan (2016)			
Male	8,4	8,4	8,2	Male	6,7	7,0	4,1
Female	5,7	5,6	9,7	Female	3,8	4,0	0,2
Kazakhstan				Ukraine			
Male	4,8	4,9	4,0	Male	3,9	4,3	0,2
Female	3,9	4,0	0,9	Female	4,6	5,1	0,1
Kyrgyzstan				CIS			
Male	5,9	6,1	1,9	Male	6,4	6,6	3,6
Female	5,9	6,2	0,6	Female	6,0	6,2	2,1



Labor force (2)

Unemployment rate aged 60 and over (in % to population of the corresponding group)





Standards of living

Women and men with incomes (expenditures) below the poverty line adopted at the national level

(in % of the population of the corresponding group)

	Females			Males		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	5,0	6,6	6,0	4,7	6,1	5,9
Armenia	26,0	26,3	25,8	26,5	27,9	27,3
Belarus	4,9	4,6	3,7	5,2	5,2	4,7
Kazakhstan	4,2	5,1	4,9	4,5	5,6	5,5
Kyrgyzstan	20,1	25,3	33,1	20,2	25,3	33,4
Moldova	25,6	26,9	24,7	24,8	26,7	24,3
Russia	10,9	8,8	...	11,4	9,6	...
Ukraine	41,0	48,0	40,4	41,5	46,2	37,6

Poverty rate of the population older than working age

(in % of the population of the corresponding group)

	2019	2020	2021
Armenia ¹	21,2	22,3	21,2
Belarus	0,4	0,3	0,1
Kyrgyzstan	13,3	17,8	24,1
Moldova ²	36,8	37,2	35,9
Ukraine ²	44,4	50,6	44,1

¹ 65 and older

² 60 and older



Madrid international plan of action on ageing 2002:

- Participation of older people in development
- Ensuring health and well-being in old age
- Creating an enabling environment

The CIS member states have adopted various programs to promote active aging and improve the quality of life of older people in the following areas:

- Health
- Place in the labor market
- Retraining programs
- Solving self-employment issues
- Continuing education
- Leisure

At the moment, the level of prevalence and success of these programs is not statistically measured.



Thank you

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