

# WOMEN AND MEN OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN



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*An official statistic data on various life aspects of women and men of the Republic of Tajikistan is represented in this statistical book.*

*It covers data on the number of women and men, life expectancy, sickness rate, migration flow; educational and employment level of women and men basing on economic activity, salary level and other information reflecting the status of women and men in the Republic of Tajikistan. Some figures are represented in a view of Regions, Dushanbe and the Districts of the Republican Subordination (DRS).*

*The book contains specific indicators intended for informational and statistical monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals' (SDG) achievements in the gender aspects.*

*It also includes some international comparison. The publication is illustrated by graphics and diagrams.*

**SYMBOLS**

- no data

...No data (N/A)

0.0 small values

*In some cases insignificant discrepancies between the totals and the sum of the terms*

*are explained by rounding of the data amount. For further information regarding this*

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## INTRODUCTION

CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action and Sustainable Development Goals altogether have become catalysts for collecting, analysing and using the sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics. Since the beginning of 2000, there has been observed the growth of awareness on the necessity to follow-up the changes in a women's status compared to men's one in Tajikistan.

Gender statistics plays an important role in overcoming gender inequality and women's empowerment as it possesses a tremendous information resource for progress assessment on its way in achieving the goals for gender policy, revealing gaps and problems of actual inequality between women and men; to create the basis for identifying the efficient ways and directions to address the problems identified.

Thus, gender statistics is a key instrument for conducting gender analysis and meets such important aims as:

♀♂ promotes elimination of stereotypes introducing the facts on role and contribution done by women and men;

♀♂ supports comprehensive gender mainstreaming by providing data for analysis that serves as a basis for policy, gender responsive legislation, and evidence-based planning and resource allocation;

♀♂ allows to monitor the impact of gender-based national strategies, programs, and development plans by identifying reference points and indicators;

♀♂ provides subject characteristics for reporting on international commitments;

♀♂ encourages the public discussions and awareness increase for actual equality between women and men; it also serves as an empirical base for promoting the new ideas and plans in this area.

Recently, a particular attention to gender specific indicators in the social policy sphere and its gender aspects has been stipulated by a number of vital problems in socio- economic development areas of the republic. Thus, the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030 (further NDS- 2030) among other priorities marked out the issues of strengthening of the social protection, provision of access to safe food, improvement of water supply, sanitation, and nutrition structure, a decrease of social and gender inequality in all its shapes as well as issues on ecological resistance.

NDS- 2030 also considers the international commitments of the Republic of Tajikistan on the XXI Century Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) approved by the UN General Assembly 70th session in September 2015.

In this publication the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan proceeds with its work reflecting the economic, social and political achievements and problems in the gender aspect.

The "Women and Men of the Republic of Tajikistan" statistical book contains information reflecting the status of men and women in all spheres of socio-political life of the Republic of Tajikistan in 2019 compared with the previous years

The statistical book is developed within the framework of the "Capacity Development of the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in gender statistics" Project, funded by "UN Women" and accomplished with close cooperation between the working group members on gender statistics, experts of the key Agency on Statistics' sub-units including local consultants

## NATIONAL COMMITMENTS IN GENDER EQUALITY

One of the main achievements of the Republic of Tajikistan in the gender equality area and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and 1995 Action Platform is undoubtedly, the development and adoption of the policy and law in the gender equality and women's rights promotion.

**1994** The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan has incorporated in Article 17 a fundamental principle of equality. The state guarantees the rights and liberties for every person irrespective of his/her nationality, race, sex, language, religious beliefs, political persuasion, knowledge, social and property status. The same article fixes the equal rights of men and women.

**1997** The Law of RT on "Health Protection of Population."

**1998** The Government of RT adopted the National Action Plan for Strengthening the Role and Status of Women for the period of 1998-2005.

**1999** The President of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted a decree "On Strengthening the Role of Women in Society."

**2001** State programme "On Guidelines for a State policy to ensure equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women in Tajikistan for the period 2001 - 2010" was approved by the Resolution of the Government.

**2001** The Resolution of Government approving a quota amount for girls from remote mountainous regions was adopted with the aim of efficient implementation of the Presidential Quota for Girls' Higher Education for the period of 2001-2005.

**2004** An additional section IV "Access of the Rural Women to Land" was included into the State Program "On Guidelines for a State policy to ensure equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women in Tajikistan for the period 2001 - 2010."

**2005** The Law "On State guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for women and men" has been adopted

**2006** Procedure Regulations on Allocation of Presidential Grants to Support and Develop the Entrepreneurial Activities of Women; involvement of women and girls into the career guidance, strengthening of legal literacy, and obtaining the new working positions for the period of 2006-2010 were approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**2006** The State Programme "For the education, selection and placement of capable women and girls in leadership positions for the period 2007 - 2016" was adopted by the Resolution of the Government of Tajikistan.

**2008** The Order of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Allocation of Presidential Grants for the Development of Women's Entrepreneurial Activities for the period of 2008 -2010"

**2008** "National Plan of Activities on supporting the safe maternity in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2014" was adopted

**2010** "The national strategy of health of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010 - 2020" approved by the Resolution of the Government of Tajikistan

**2010** The Governmental Resolution renewed the regulations on using the Presidential educational quota for Higher Education for girls from remote mountainous regions.

**2011** *The «National strategy to promote the role of women in Tajikistan for the period of 2011-2020» was adopted.*

**2012** *The State Program for capacity building trainings for specialists among women and promotion of their employment for 2012 - 2015 approved by the decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.*

**2013** *The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Prevention of Domestic Violence" was adopted.*

**2014** *The State Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2014–2023 was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.*

**2015** *The Family Development Concept in the Republic of Tajikistan.*

**2016** *The State program "For the education, selection and placement of capable women and girls in leadership positions for the period of 2017-2022."*

**2016** *National Development Strategy for the period up to 2030.*

**2016** *The medium-term development program of Tajikistan for the period of 2016–2020.*

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## GLOSSARY

<i>Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	AS
<i>Gross domestic product</i>	GDP
<i>World Health Organization</i>	WHO
<i>World Bank</i>	WB
<i>United Nation Children`s Fund</i>	UNICEF
<i>Natural population movement</i>	NPM
<i>Civil registration</i>	CR
<i>Consumer Price Index</i>	CPI
<i>International Classification of Diseases</i>	ICD
<i>International Standard Classification of Education</i>	ISCED
<i>National Development Strategy</i>	NDS
<i>Non-governmental organisation</i>	NGO
<i>Household Budget Survey</i>	HBS
<i>Child Labor Survey</i>	CLS
<i>Labour Force Survey</i>	LFS
<i>Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey</i>	TjDHS
<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>	UNDP
<i>Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomus Oblast</i>	GBAO
<i>Ditriacts of Republican Subordination</i>	DRS
<i>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</i>	HIV
<i>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</i>	AIDS
<i>Sexually transmitted infections</i>	STI

# 1. KEY INDICATORS OF GENDER STATISTICS



## DYNAMIC OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT IN A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Life expectancy upon birth (years)	73,4	73,4	73,6	73,7	74,9	75,0	75,1
Including:							
men	71,6	71,6	71,8	71,9	73,0	73,3	73,5
women	75,3	75,4	75,6	75,7	76,9	76,9	76,8
proportion of employed women among wage earners (percentage)	45,2	42,3	48,7	46,1	42,5	45,4	46,1
salary ratio of women and men (percentage)	63,3	60,3	61,1	64,0	59,6	59,4	64,0
Per capita GDP							
including:							
in somoni	5 019,1	5 523,7	6 031,7	6 336,3	7 291,4	7 870,2	8388,3
in US dollars	1 053,5	1 119,3	978,5	808,7	852,8	860,0	880,2

## STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIO-POLITICAL LIFE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Proportion of seats held by women in parliament, total, percentage</i>	19,0	19,0	20,6	20,6	20,6	20,6	23,8
Sex-disaggregated breakdown of employees working in the Government Bodies							
<i>men</i>	64,8	66,3	66,1	68,0	67,0	68,7	68,4
<i>women</i>	35,2	33,7	33,9	32,0	33,0	31,3	31,6

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX<sup>1</sup>

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kazakhstan	0,757	0,788	0,794	0,797	0,800	0,817
Russia	0,778	0,798	0,804	0,815	0,816	0,824
Ukraine	0,734	0,747	0,743	0,746	0,751	0,750
Turkmenistan	0,698	0,688	0,691	0,705	0,706	0,710
Azerbaijan	0,747	0,751	0,759	0,757	0,757	0,754
Armenia	0,730	0,733	0,743	0,749	0,755	0,760
Belarus	0,786	0,798	0,796	0,805	0,808	0,817
Georgia	0,744	0,754	0,769	0,776	0,780	0,786
Kyrgyzstan	0,628	0,655	0,664	0,669	0,672	0,674
Moldova	0,663	0,693	0,699	0,697	0,700	0,711
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>0,607</b>	<b>0,624</b>	<b>0,627</b>	<b>0,647</b>	<b>0,650</b>	<b>0,656</b>
Uzbekistan	0,661	0,675	0,701	0,703	0,710	0,710

## GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX<sup>1</sup>

	2013	2014	2015	2017	2018
Kazakhstan	0,323	0,267	0,202	0,197	0,203
Russia	0,314	0,276	0,271	0,257	0,255
Ukraine	0,326	0,286	0,284	0,285	0,284
Azerbaijan	0,340	0,303	0,326	0,318	0,321
Armenia	0,325	0,318	0,293	0,262	0,259
Belarus	0,152	0,151	0,144	0,130	0,119
Georgia	-	0,382	0,361	0,350	0,351
Kyrgyzstan	0,348	0,353	0,394	0,392	0,381
Moldova	0,302	0,248	0,232	0,226	0,228
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>0,383</b>	<b>0,357</b>	<b>0,322</b>	<b>0,317</b>	<b>0,377</b>
Uzbekistan	-	-	0,287	0,274	0,303

<sup>1</sup> According to UNDP

## PROMOTION OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND THEIR ROLE ON THE LABOUR MARKET

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Headcount of worker in agriculture, `000 people in total	496,4	494,4	487,7	483,8	520,8	525,1	549,1
women	239,0	204,2	247,5	204,2	194,8	236,4	254,4
men	257,4	290,2	240,2	279,6	326,0	288,7	294,7
Proportion of women in paid employment in the spheres of employment not related to agriculture	43,7	44,0	47,0	46,2	44,6	45,4	46,0
Number of people applied to employment offices, `000 people in total	71,2	72,4	72,5	77,3	79,6	92,6	106,5
women	34,1	34,0	33,5	36,3	37,5	45,1	49,8
men	37,1	38,4	39,0	41,0	42,1	47,5	56,7
Number of unemployed, `000 people in total	53,9	55,5	51,1	53,1	49,7	47,5	49,0
including women	27,1	28,7	27,3	27,4	25,5	22,6	21,9
Placed by employment services, `000 people	37,9	38,9	38,0	39,1	49,5	63,1	76,4
women	19,2	18,5	17,1	18,5	24,2	32,6	36,7
men	18,7	20,4	20,9	20,6	25,3	30,5	39,7
Percentage of placed people from the total number of applied to employment services	53,3	53,7	52,3	50,6	62,2	68,1	71,7
women	56,3	54,3	51,0	51,0	64,5	72,3	73,7
men	50,5	53,2	53,4	50,2	60,1	64,2	70,0

## WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total number of individual entrepreneurs acting on the basis of certificate*	31 655	31 352	32 084	32 001	32 096	33 572	34 604
women	-	-	3 029	3 536	4 093	4 731	6 388
men	-	-	29 055	28 465	28 003	28 841	28 216
In percentage terms							
women	-	-	9,4	11,0	12,8	14,1	18,5
men	-	-	90,6	89,0	87,2	85,9	81,5
Total number of entrepreneurs acting on the basis of patent	74 199	82 874	88 342	90 799	95 952	101 368	105 338
women	-	-	11 219	13 081	16 121	19 289	28 286
men	-	-	77 123	77 718	79 831	82 079	77 052
In percentage terms							
women	-	-	12,7	14,4	16,8	19,0	26,9
men	-	-	87,3	85,6	83,2	81,0	73,1
Total number dehkan farms	87 594	108 035	123 379	145 107	164 631	172 668	171 975
including headed by:							
men	80 613	94 021	95 679	114 066	133 016	140 465	133 965
women	6 981	14 014	27 700	31 041	31 615	32 203	38 010
In percentage terms							
men	92,0	87,0	75,5	78,6	80,8	81,3	77,9
women	8,0	13,0	22,5	21,4	19,2	18,7	22,1
Total number of microcredit recipients, people	455 961	561 405	480 492	431 031	477 103	476 788	722 030
women	155 978	181 615	170 452	143 234	188 416	188 316	263 653
men	299 983	397 790	310 040	287 797	288 687	288 472	458 377
Number of managers and specialists from among the hired labourers, '000 of people in total	391,2	400,9	408,5	425	442,7	451,7	490,1
women	157,4	168,8	181,8	184,2	181,0	188,8	204,3
men	233,8	232,1	226,7	240,8	261,7	262,9	285,8

\*Without reference to the number of dehkan farms

## SOCIAL PROTECTION

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of pension recipients, `000 people in total	610,9	603,6	617,4	642,8	664,8	687,1	711,2
women	356,1	379,8	379,6	411,0	425,9	435,7	443,2
men	254,8	223,8	237,8	231,8	238,9	251,4	268,0
State social benefit recipients, `000 people in total	95,5	97,8	106,2	116,5	126,5	137,9	...
women	53,7	55,9	63,8	67,0	71,8	89,4	...
men	41,8	37,9	42,4	49,5	54,7	48,5	...
Average amount of pensions awarded, total, somoni (at year-end)	228,2	230,1	228,1	272,1	270,6	309,9	303,2
women	199,6	203	195,1	240,4	236,7	265,5	266,4
men	276	276,1	280,9	328,2	331	386,9	364,0
Number of women granted maternity leave, people <sup>2</sup>	5 143	20 367	18 004	22 221	34 962	22 839	24 182
Number of persons on parental leave, people <sup>2</sup>	15 674	31 039	23 026	12 281	13 675	12 835	12 780

## SCIENCE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of employees who conducted scientific research and development (at year-end), total, people	3 389	3 593	3 704	3 894	3 720	3 923	4 505
women	1 227	1 352	1 473	1 619	1 488	1 531	1 896
men	2 162	2 241	2 231	2 275	2 232	2 392	2 609
Number of specialists-researchers, total, people	2 152	2 332	2 467	2 601	2 562	2 654	3 095
women	728	779	886	960	984	982	1 178
men	1 424	1 553	1 581	1 641	1 578	1 672	1 917

<sup>2</sup> data covering the period since 2014 provided by the Agency on Social Insurance and Pensions under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

## EDUCATION

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Elementary education coverage rates <sup>3</sup> (in percent), total	98,3	98,2	98,6	99,8	100,0	101,7	103,9
boys	98,9	98,7	99,3	100,4	100,3	101,6	103,8
girls	97,7	97,6	97,9	99,2	99,6	101,7	104,0
Basic education coverage rates <sup>4</sup> (in percent), total	97,4	97,5	97,9	98,9	98,4	99,2	100,1
boys	98,8	98,8	99,0	99,9	99,0	99,5	100,2
girls	95,9	96,2	96,7	97,9	97,8	98,9	99,9
Secondary education coverage rates <sup>5</sup> (in percent), total	65,8	68,2	70,4	70,0	73,4	77,5	75,0
boys	70,9	72,5	75,0	74,3	77,3	80,8	78,4
girls	60,4	63,6	65,5	65,5	69,3	74,1	71,5
Proportion of girls from the total number of students (percents)							
elementary education <sup>3</sup>	48,4	48,3	48,3	48,3	48,3	48,5	48,5
basic education <sup>4</sup>	48,0	47,9	45,0	48,1	48,3	48,4	48,4
secondary education <sup>5</sup>	45,0	45,6	45,4	45,6	46,0	46,5	46,7
Coverage rates of children aged 3-6 by pre-school education institutions (in percent)	8,4	8,4	8,7	9,1	9,3	9,7	10,2
girls	7,8	7,9	8,1	8,5	8,5	9,1	9,7
boys	9,0	8,9	9,4	9,7	10,0	10,2	10,7

<sup>3</sup> grade 1-4 pupils<sup>4</sup> grade 1-9 pupils<sup>5</sup> grade 10-11 pupils

## HEALTHCARE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of HIV infected by gender identity (people)							
women	310	429	463	416	470	540	547
men	453	579	683	624	737	882	773
Number of pregnant women with HIV, people	58	99	89	75	60	77	51
Pregnant women coverage on early pregnancy (before 12 weeks), percents	66,7	70,5	70,4	78,9	84,1	86,0	83,7
Number of women using contraceptives, people	616 478	769 026	817 057	859 239	865 029	918 532	944 507
per 100 women aged 15-49	28,8	34,9	36,7	37,9	37,2	38,9	39,3
Number of abortions, total	15 984	17 347	16 864	14 957	13 963	13 975	14 717
per 1000 women aged 15-49	7,4	7,9	7,5	6,5	6,0	5,9	6,1

## DIRECTIONS FOR PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total number of registered crimes	18 336	19 352	21 585	21 756	22 018	21 957	21 996
Perpetrators of crimes, persons							
Total	13 470	14 544	15 599	16 320	15 280	16 258	16 966
women	1 778	1 879	1 880	1 739	1 708	1 640	1 885
men	11 692	12 665	13 719	14 581	13 572	14 618	15 081
Number of recorded crimes committed against minors	562	340	1 092	1 015	1 039	919	929
Number of convicted women, people	1 133	1 048	911	863	1 054	1 030	1060
Number of convicted minors, total	525	441	402	372	549	618	469

## 2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



*"Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" 70/1 UN Resolution was adopted by the UN General Assembly on September 25, 2015 and came into effect on January 1, 2016. The document contains the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets reflecting comprehensive nature and balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic growth, social integration and environmental stability.*

*The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are about ending poverty and hunger everywhere, reducing inequalities within and between countries, ensuring healthy lifestyles and equitable quality education and learning throughout life for all, gender equality, ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable sources of energy, promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, environmental sustainability and other critical areas of improving the quality of life of people. The book provides selected indicators for monitoring the SDG achievements:*



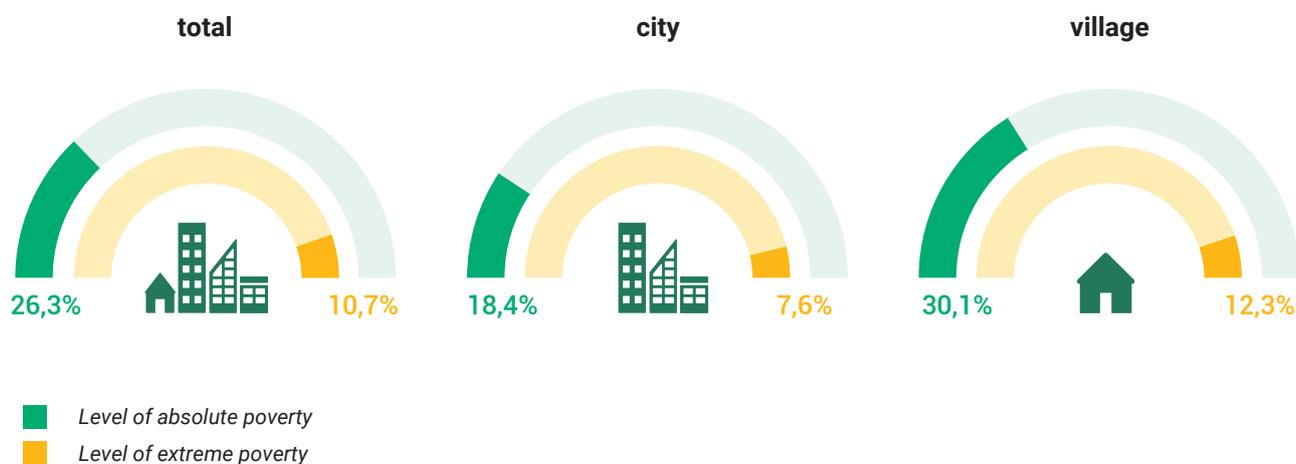
## Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

According to the World Bank assessment (based on living standards survey 1999 and household budgets survey 2019), poverty had been reduced from 83% to 26.3 % from 2000 to 2019. The steady growth rate allowed Tajikistan to obtain an average profit level with \$ 1,240 Gross National Income per capita in 2015. As a result, the 10 percent rate of poverty reduction in Tajikistan over the past 15 years has been the best in the world. In 2019 the poverty level was 26.3%, and the extreme poverty level – 10.7%. Extreme poverty was reduced from 18.2% in 2013 to 10.7% in 2019.

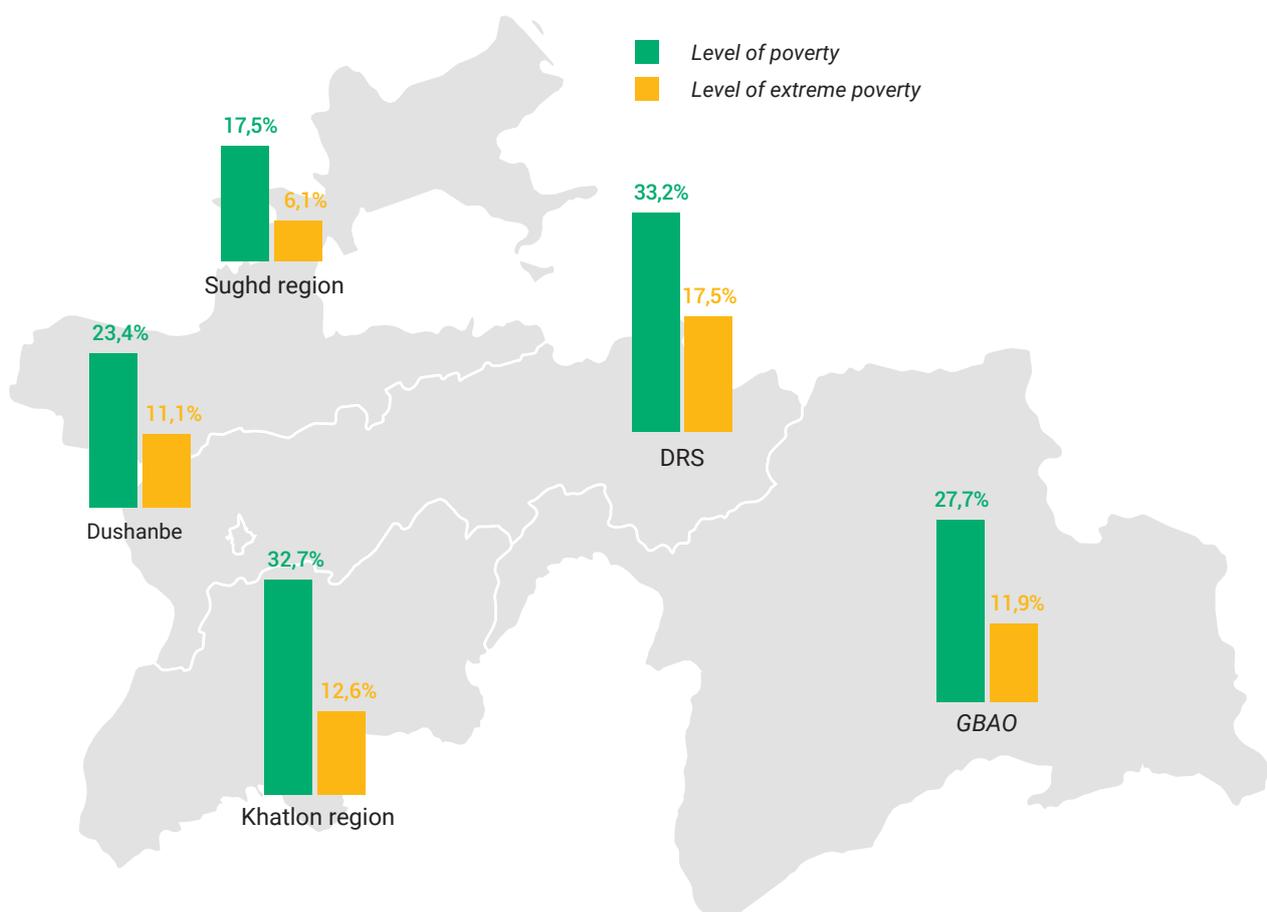
### PROPORTION OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW NATIONAL POWERTY LINE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Poverty headcount index based on poverty line (as a percentage of population)	34,3	32,0	31,3	30,3	29,5	27,4	26,3
Poverty index based on US\$ 1.90 per day (2011 PPP) (as a percentage of population)	22,6	19,5	-	-	-	-	-
Extreme poverty rate, in percent	18,2	16,8	15,7	14,3	14,0	11,8	10,7

## LEVEL OF POVERTY AND EXTREME POVERTY FOR THE YEAR 2019, %



## LEVEL OF POVERTY AND EXTREME POVERTY IN THE REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN in 2019, % (according to HBS)





## Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

### PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT

*Two out of five women (41%) in Tajikistan suffer from anaemia. Most of these women (32%) were classified as having mild anaemia; 8% of them had moderate anaemia and less than 1% severe anaemia.*

*The anaemia is less spread among young girls aged 15 to 19 (33%) than among women aged 20-49 (41-44%). Women who gave birth suffer from anaemia more often (42-45%), than women without children (34%).*

*The proportion of underweighted women aged 15 to 49 decreased from 11% in 2012 (DHS) to 7% in 2017 (DHS); the proportion of those overweighted and having obesity increased from 30% in 2012 (DHS) to 37% in (DHS). The average body mass index increased from 23.4 to 24.3 for the same period. The percentage of underweighted women varies from 11% in GBAO to 6% in Sughd Region.*

*As a whole, 80% of women aged 15 to 49 in Tajikistan have achieved the minimum dietary diversity (food consumption consisting of five and more food groups). The minimum dietary diversity is achieved more often in urban areas (86%), than in rural areas (79%). The highest proportion of women achieving the minimum dietary diversity is met in Sughd Region (92%) and the lowest one in DRS (66%).*

## NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF WOMEN

Body mass index <sup>1</sup>									
	Average body mass index	18,5-24,9 (standard total)	<18,5 (underweight total)	17,0-18,4 (moderately underweight)	<17 (moderately and severely underweight)	≥25,0 (overweight or obesity)	25,0-29,9 (overweight)	≥30,0 (obesity)	Number of women
Age									
15-19	21,2	73,9	16,2	12,1	4,1	10,0	8,8	1,2	1,813
20-29	22,9	66,6	8,8	6,4	2,4	24,6	19,3	5,4	3,203
30-39	25,5	48,0	4,0	3,0	1,0	48,0	30,1	17,9	2,612
40-49	27,7	31,8	1,6	1,2	0,4	66,5	35,5	31,0	2,049
Place of residence									
City	24,6	51,6	7,6	5,6	2,0	40,8	26,1	14,7	2,483
Village	24,2	57,0	7,3	5,4	1,9	35,8	22,8	12,9	7,195

<sup>1</sup> Note: The Body Mass Index is defined as the body mass divided by the square of the body height, and is expressed in units of kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Does not include the pregnant women and women who gave birth in the previous 2 months

## THE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 THAT HAD NOT ACHIEVED MINIMUM DIETARY DIVERSITY, AND PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 THAT HAD ACHIEVED MINIMUM DIETARY DIVERSITY, ACCORDING TO THE BASIC CHARACTERISTICS, DHS 2017

	Minimum dietary diversity for women not achieved <sup>2</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity for women achieved <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
Age			
15-19	21,0	79,0	1,911
20-24	18,9	81,1	2,031
25-29	20,0	80,0	1,921
30-34	22,0	78,0	1,551
35-39	18,8	81,2	1,240
40-44	17,9	82,1	1,068
45-49	16,2	83,8	996
Place of residence			
City	13,9	86,1	2,694
Village	21,5	78,5	8,024

<sup>2</sup> Minimum dietary diversity for women of reproductive age MDD-W uses ten food groups for assessment of minimum dietary diversity. It is considered that women of reproductive age where higher proportion consume food items from at least five of the ten food groups are likely to have higher micronutrient adequacy than other women that have a lower proportion of women achieving the threshold of food items from at least five food groups (FAO and FHI 360, 2016 available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5486e.pdf>).

## PREVALENCE OF STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE<sup>3</sup>

According to DHS 2017, 18% of children in Tajikistan aged 6-59 months considered stunted (extremely low-height for their age) or chronically undernourished, and 5% of children are severely stunted. 6% are wasted (thin for their height), and 2% are severely wasted. Eight percent of children are underweight or thin for their age. Only 3% of children are overweight (heavy for their height).

### STUNTING (ASSESED VIA HEIGHT FOR AGE)

	Men	Women	Total
<i>Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age</i>	17,8	17,2	17,5
<i>Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age</i>	9,6	8,2	8,9
<i>Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age</i>	6,1	5,0	5,6
<i>Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age</i>	3,5	3,2	3,3

<sup>3</sup> Standard deviation from the median ratio of height for age of child according to World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards <-2

## PREVALENCE OF MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE DISAGGREGATED BY TYPE <sup>4</sup>

The level of stunting prevalence is considerably decreased from 26% in 2012 to 18% in 2017, which indicates a decrease to 35% for the last five years with an average decrease of almost 7% per year. The wasting prevalence level decreased from 10% in 2012 to 6% in 2017 and the overweight prevalence level decreased from 6% to 3% for the same period. As a result, the level of prevalence of underweight children decreased from 12% to 8% within five years.

<sup>4</sup> wasting or overweight, standard deviation from the median ratio of height for age of child according to World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards >+2 or <-2 /



## Goal 3. Healthy lifestyle support and promote well-being for all at all ages

### INFANT MORTALITY RATE

In the 5 years before the 2017 TJDHS, the mortality rate of children under 5 years of age was 33 deaths per 1,000 live births, indicating that, in Tajikistan, 1 in 30 children die before reaching their fifth birthday. The infant mortality (under 1 year of age) rate was 27 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the neonatal mortality rate was 13 deaths per 1,000 live births. Thus, a large majority (82%) of all early childhood deaths occur in infancy, and around two-fifths of deaths (39%) occur in the first month of life.

### NEONATAL, POSTNEONATAL, INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATE AND MORTALITY RATE OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE IN THE 5 YEAR PERIOD PRIOR TO TJDHS 2017

	Neonatal mortality	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> /	Infant mortality	Child mortality	Under-5 mortality
<b>Sex</b>					
Man	16	17	33	7	40
Woman	10	11	21	6	26
<b>Place of residence</b>					
City	11	6	17	3	20
Village	13	16	30	8	37
Total	13	14	27	7	33

<sup>1</sup> Calculated as difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates

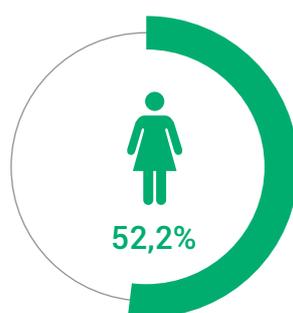
## MORTALITY RATE OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mortality rate of children under 5 years of age	50 (2010г.)	x	x	x	33
Infant mortality rate	34 (2010г.)	x	x	x	27
Proportion of 1-year old children immunized against measles	97	97	97	97,6	98,1

### TjDHS 2017



Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel



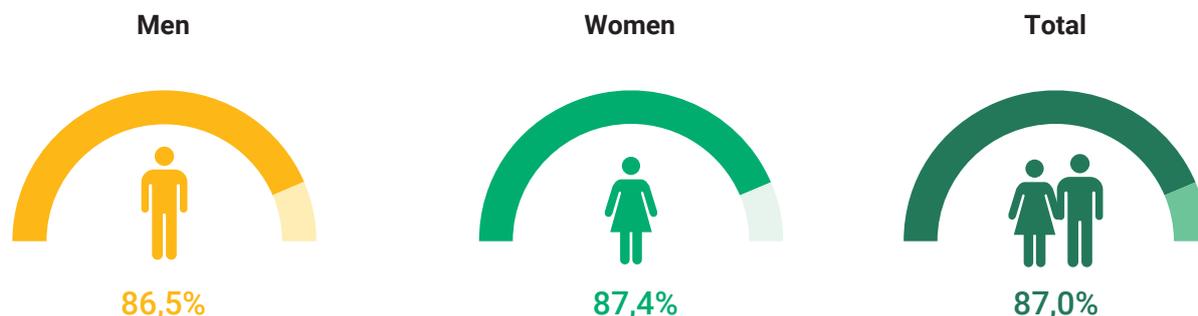
Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods



Birth rates of women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women

Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19

## COVERAGE OF DPT CONTAINING VACCINE (3rd dose)<sup>2</sup>, DHS 2017



<sup>2</sup> The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib vaccine

## NUMBER OF NEW INFECTIONS OF HIV PER 1000 UNINFECTED DISAGGREGATED BY GENDER, AGE AND RELATION TO MAJOR GROUP OF POPULATION

53% of women age 15-49 have heard of HIV or AIDS, which is a decrease from 62% in the 2012 TJDHS, 15% of women have comprehensive knowledge about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention.

Three in four women expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. 29% of women know where to get an HIV test, and 19% have ever been tested for HIV and have received the results

One in 10 women who had ever had sexual intercourse reported having a sexually transmitted infection (STI) and/or STI symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey. Fifty-eight percent of these women did not seek advice or treatment.

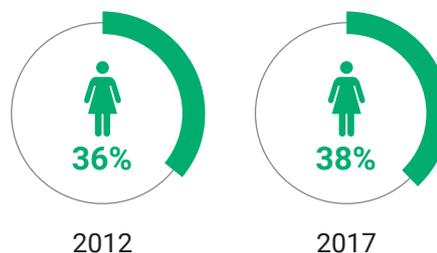
Very few (12%) women age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention

## NUMBER OF NEWLY REGISTERED CARRIERS OF HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of pregnant women having HIV, people	58	99	89	75	60	77	51
Contraceptive prevalence rate (per 100 women aged 15-49)	20,9	22,1	23,9	23,4	23,6	26,2	27,2

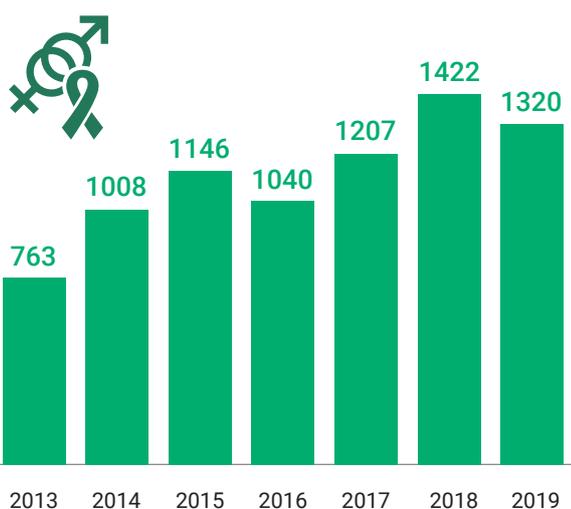


**Percentage of women aged 15-49, who are aware of HIV**

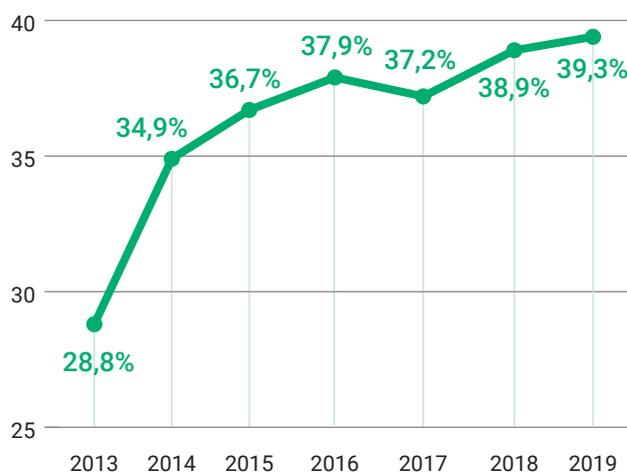


### NUMBER OF REGISTERED HIV CASES

### CONTRACEPTIVES USE



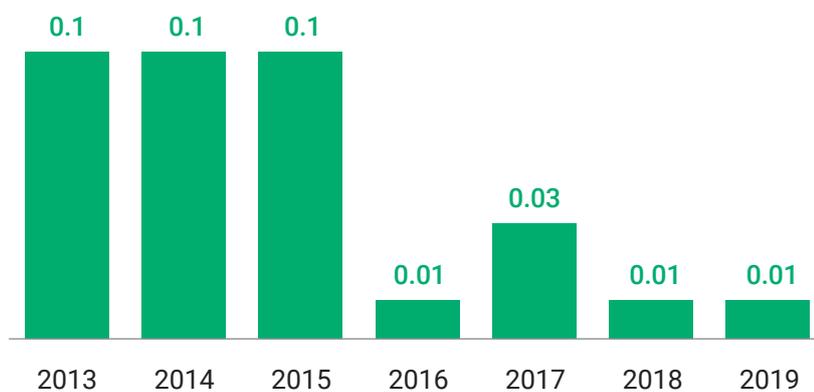
(percentage of childbearing age women covered by contraceptives)



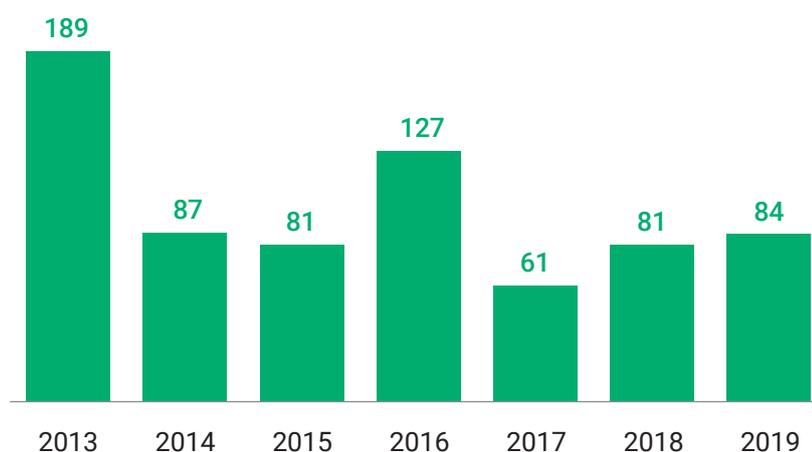
## NUMBER OF REGISTERED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS DIAGNOSED DISEASES (per 100 000 population)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rate of incidence of tuberculosis per 100 000 population <sup>3</sup>	65,7	60,8	60,4	60,6	59,2	56,5	56,0
Men	73,4	66,4	65,5	65,7	63,8	60,3	62,5
Women	57,8	55,0	55,2	55,3	54,5	52,6	49,2

## INCIDENCE OF MALARIA PER 100 000 POPULATION



## INCIDENCE OF HEPATITIS PER 100 000 POPULATION



<sup>3</sup> Incident rate per 100 000 population is the proportion of patients diagnosed for the first time to the average annual resident population

Prevalence rate per 100 000 population is calculated as the ratio of number of patients having this disease and registered by the end of the year to the population at the beginning of the next reporting year.

## INCIDENCE OF POPULATION MENTAL DISEASES AND BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS RELATED TO PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE USE IN 2019

	people		in percents	
	men	women	men	women
<b>Number of patients registered, total</b>	<b>11 169</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>96,2</b>	<b>3,8</b>
of which:				
alcohol-related	5 866	321	94,8	5,2
caused by the use of psychoactive substances	5 303	120	97,8	2,2

## PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 WHO MARRIED FIRST TIME AT DEFINITE AGE AND MEDIAN FIRST MARRIAGE AGE DEPENDING ON AGE OF RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY, HDS 2017

Current age	Percentage of those married first time at definite age:					Percentage of never-married women	Number of women	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0,0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	87,0	1,911	a
20-24	0,1	8,7	56,0	n/a	n/a	20,4	2,031	19,7
25-29	0,2	10,0	45,1	73,1	89,5	6,4	1,921	20,3
30-34	0,3	10,3	36,0	63,5	83,1	5,2	1,551	20,9
35-39	0,7	19,6	48,5	67,5	80,8	4,8	1,240	20,1
40-44	0,2	22,0	61,4	77,4	88,0	2,4	1,068	19,3
45-49	0,0	7,4	49,8	78,7	90,0	2,2	996	20,0
20-49	0,3	12,3	49,0	n/a	n/a	8,2	8,807	a
25-49	0,3	13,3	46,9	71,4	86,3	4,6	6,776	20,2

Note: The first marriage age is defined as the age when the respondent started her cohabitation with spouse/partner; NA = Not applicable due to censure

a = it is omitted, as less than 50 percent women started her cohabitation with spouse/partner before reaching lower line of age group

## BIRTH RATE INDICATOR AMONG FEMALE TEENAGERS (AGED 15 TO 19) PER 1000 WOMEN IN THE GIVEN AGE GROUP

The female teenage **pregnancy and maternity** at 15-19 ages in the given age group according to DHS-2017 survey is 6.8 % (3.2% have given live birth, 3.6% are pregnant with their first child).

**Age at first marriage** Less than one percent of women aged 25-49 had married at 15 and 13% had married at 18. Median age at first marriage remained the same in 2017 and 2012 (20.2 year old).

## DEATH RATES FOR PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF CAUSES IN 2019

Causes of death	Total, people		in working age	
	men	women	men	women
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>18 368</b>	<b>15 169</b>	<b>6 570</b>	<b>3 180</b>
of which:				
-from infectious and parasitic diseases	238	152	158	57
- from cancer	1 528	1 578	787	767
- from cardiovascular diseases	8 636	7 098	2 603	1 028
-from respiratory diseases	1 084	850	439	220
-due to diseases of digestive organs	782	561	512	218
- Due to accidents, poisonings and injuries	1 046	404	807	219
- from other diseases	5 054	4 526	1 264	671

## NUMBER OF HEALTH WORKERS PER CAPITA (PER 10 000 PEOPLE)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of doctors in all specialties (other than dentists), total	16 649	17 352	17 797	18 044	18 716	19 085	19 268
per 10 000 population	20,4	20,8	20,8	20,6	21,0	20,9	20,7
of which:							
pediatricians, total	1 379	1 299	1 310	1 237	1 224	1 218	1 283
per 10 000 children	4,8	4,5	4,5	4,1	4,0	3,9	4,1
obstetrician-gynaecologists, total	1 486	1 524	1 569	1 640	1 749	1 810	1 894
per 10 000 women	6,9	6,9	7,0	7,2	7,5	7,7	7,9
Number of middle-level medical personnel, total	40 063	43 105	46 037	49 434	51 788	53 991	55 584
per 10 000 population	49,1	51,6	53,8	56,5	58,0	59,2	59,7
of them midwife	4 472	4 533	4 712	5 008	5 217	5 357	5 645
<b>per 10 000 women aged 15-49</b>	<b>20,7</b>	<b>20,6</b>	<b>20,9</b>	<b>21,9</b>	<b>22,4</b>	<b>22,7</b>	<b>23,5</b>



## Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

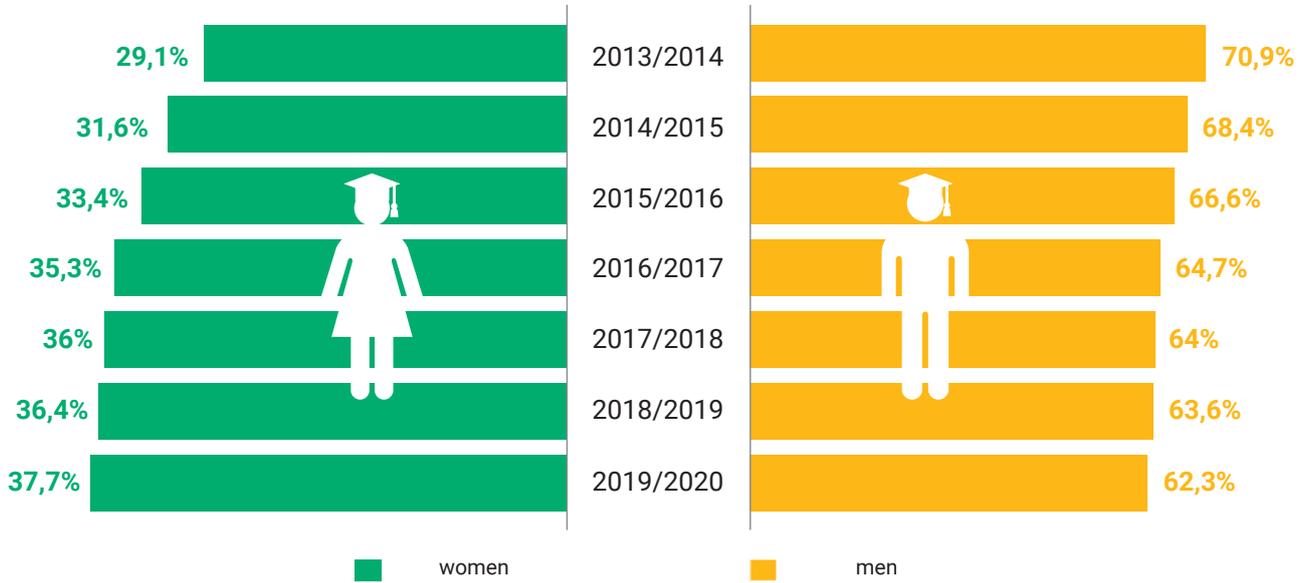
### COVERAGE RATES OF CHILDREN AGED 3-6 BY PRESCHOOL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Coverage rates of children aged 3-6 by pre-school education institutions, in percent /							
girls	6,9	7,4	7,8	8,5	8,5	9,1	9,7
boys	8,0	8,2	9,2	9,7	10,0	10,2	10,7

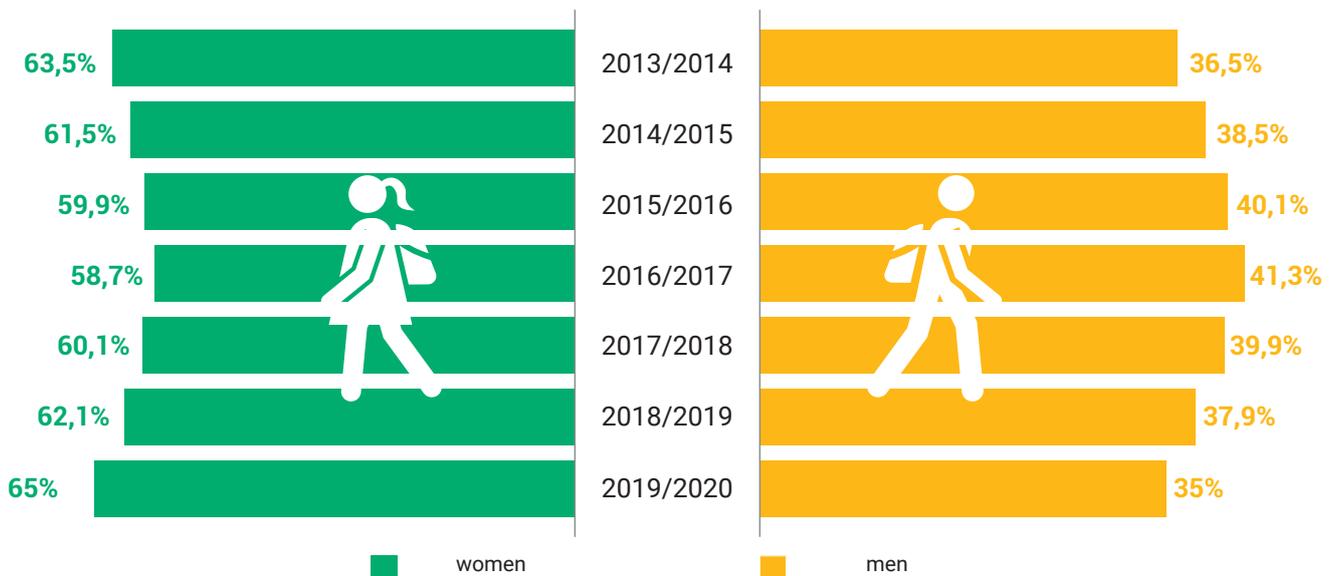
### NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER AND SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (AT THE BEGINNING OF SCHOOL YEAR, '000 PEOPLE)

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
<b>higher professional education</b>							
Total	159,4	165,3	176,5	186,9	195,7	209,8	229,6
men	113,0	113,1	117,5	121,0	125,3	133,4	143,1
women	46,4	52,2	59,0	65,9	70,4	76,4	86,5
<b>secondary vocational institution</b>							
Total	48,0	57,7	68,9	76,7	82,4	86,5	90,4
men	17,5	22,2	27,6	31,7	32,9	32,7	31,6
women	30,5	35,5	41,3	45,0	49,5	53,8	58,8

### NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS,%



### NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS,%



## NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL WORKERS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT THE END OF THE YEAR, PERSONS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of educational workers	5 781	5 969	8 441	7 964	9 083	9 445	9 766
	of them having education level, in percent						
higher	36,2	36,0	25,3	27,0	30,0	30,9	32,6
uncompleted higher	5,8	6,5	6,0	6,6	6,5	6,6	6,6
specialized secondary	46,0	46,6	32,0	30,8	29,1	27,5	26,4
general secondary	12,0	10,9	36,7	35,6	34,4	34,9	34,4

## DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS BY ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS AT GENERAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,

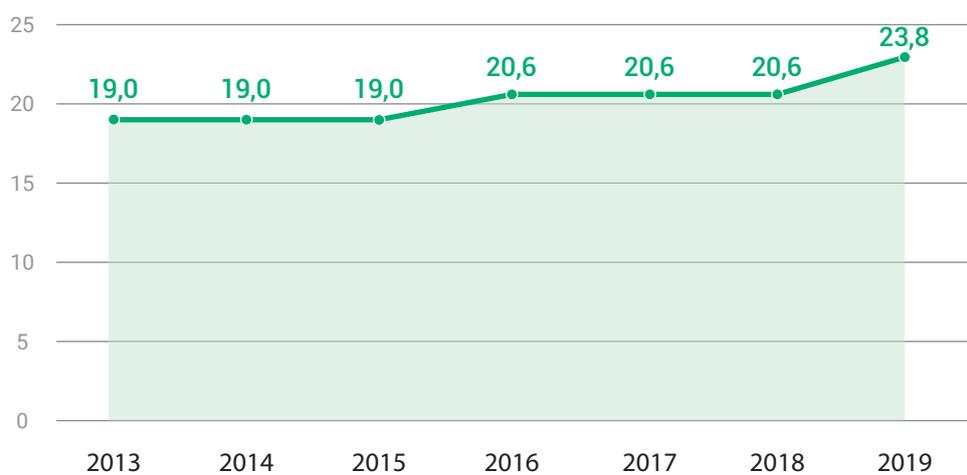
by October 1

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>All teachers (including heads of educational institutions / total thousand people</b>	<b>97,7</b>	<b>100,6</b>	<b>103,7</b>	<b>109,9</b>	<b>116,5</b>	<b>120,2</b>	<b>123,1</b>	<b>124,3</b>
of them having education level, %:								
higher	66,1	67,1	67,9	68,7	69,7	71,0	72,3	74,0
uncompleted higher	4,7	4,4	4,5	5,4	5,9	6,2	6,0	5,9
specialized secondary and pedagogical secondary	24,6	23,9	23,4	22,6	21,8	20,8	19,9	18,6
general secondary	4,6	4,6	4,3	3,4	2,6	2,0	1,8	1,5
Proportion of women in the total number of teachers, %	56	57	57	56	56	57	58	59



## Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

### PROPORTION OF SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT, TOTAL (IN PERCENTS)



### PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT POSITIONS

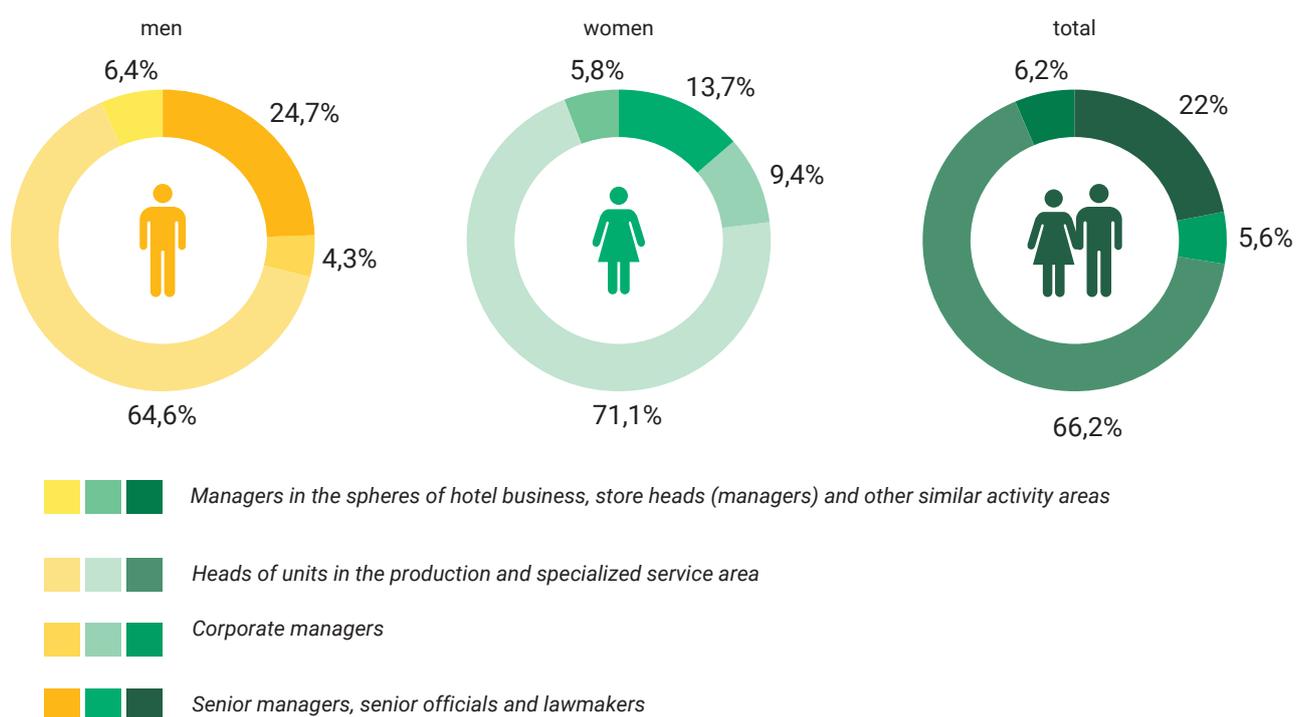
Senior and middle management occupations correspond to the main subgroups 11, 12, 13 and 14 of ISCO-08.

Labour Force Survey (LFS - 2016) demonstrated that in the main 11th subgroup were 2840 women; in the 12th subgroup – 1955 women, in 13th – 14 770 women and in 14th – 1 201 women amounting to a total of 20 766 women occupied managing positions at the moment of survey. Thus, share of women at management positions was 24.2 %. At the same time the lowest proportion of women at managing positions was noted in the 14th main subgroup «Senior managers, senior officials and lawmakers» where it made up 15 % from the total number managers. At the same time it should be noted that despite such low figures since LFS-2009, there had been observed a consecutive growth of women proportion at managing positions from 19.6 % to 24.2%

## SENIOR MANAGEMENT SUBGROUPS (TWO-DIGIT LEVEL), LFS-2016

	men	women	total	Percentage of female managers in relation to total number of managers
<b>Senior managers, total, people</b>	<b>65 146</b>	<b>20 766</b>	<b>85 912</b>	<b>24,2</b>
Senior managers, senior officials and lawmakers	16 079	2 840	18 919	15,0
Corporate managers	2 824	1 955	4 779	40,9
Heads of units in the production and specialized service area	42 104	14 770	56 874	26,0
Managers in the spheres of hotel business, store heads (managers) and other similar activity areas	4 139	1 201	5 340	22,5

## SENIOR MANAGERS, LFS-2016



## PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL HARASSMENT

24% of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 17% experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Two percent of women have ever experienced sexual violence.

Women who had experienced physical violence since age 15 were asked who had committed the violence; respondents could report multiple perpetrators. Among ever-married women who reported physical violence, the most common perpetrator was the current husband (83%), followed by a former husband (14%). Among never-married women, the most common perpetrators were mothers/stepmothers (82%) and sisters/brothers (29%).

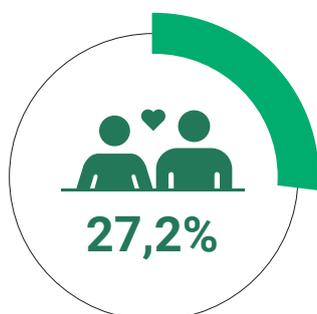
### PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 WHO HAVE EVER EXPERIENCED DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE BY CURRENT AGE, TAJIKISTAN DHS 2017

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15-19	11,3	0,1	0,1	11,6	1,089
15-17	13,1	0,0	0,0	13,1	638
18-19	8,9	0,2	0,3	9,4	451
20-24	18,1	0,2	1,2	19,4	1,253
25-29	25,6	0,6	1,5	27,6	1,136
30-39	27,3	0,1	1,5	29,0	1,630
40-49	27,1	0,8	1,9	29,9	1,245
Total	22,4	0,4	1,3	24,0	6,353

## GENDER EQUALITY, DHS 2017



Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (15-49 years)



Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care



Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18

8,7%



Proportion of women aged 15-49 who own a mobile telephone

53,7%

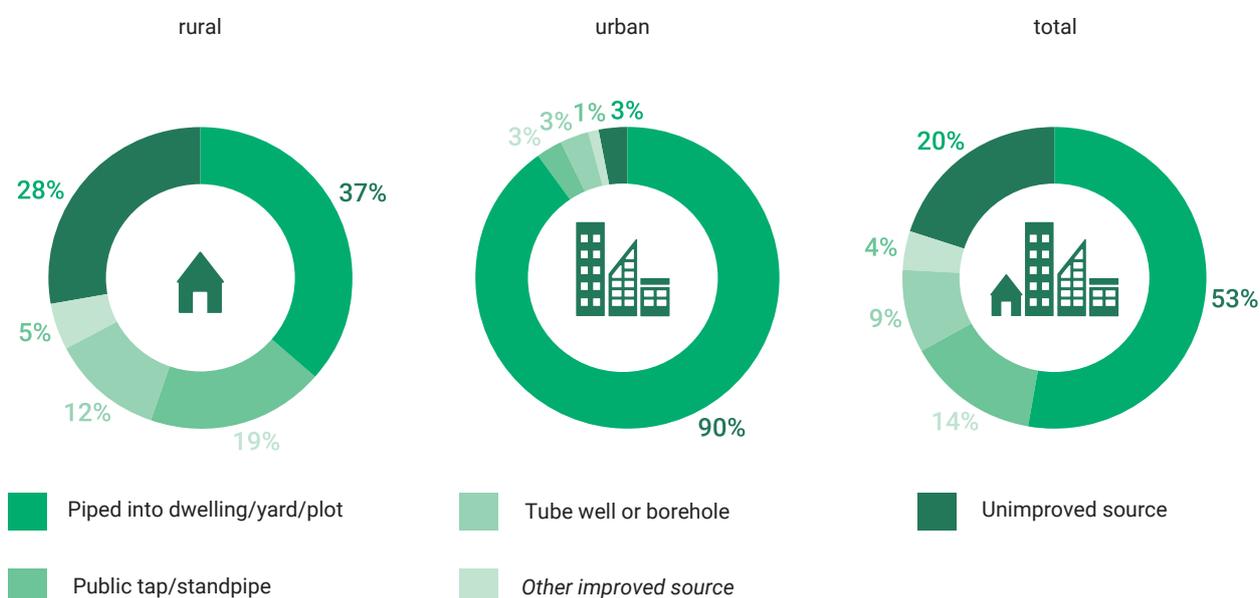


## Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

### PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION USING WATER SUPPLY SERVICES, ORGANIZED IN COMPLIANCE WITH SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

In Tajikistan, 80% of households have access to an improved drinking water source. The most common improved source is water piped into a dwelling, yard, or plot (51%), and the most frequently cited unimproved source is surface water, that is, water from rivers, lakes, ponds, or similar sources (12%). In addition, almost all households boil the water used for drinking (92%).

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, DHS 2017



Access to improved water sources increased from 78% in 2012 to 80% in 2017. As a result, the proportion of households with access to water on the premises rose from 53% in 2012 to 75% in 2017. In addition, more households treated drinking water appropriately in 2017 (93%) than in 2012 (85%).

## SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER IN HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO DHS TAJIKISTAN 2017 %

	Household			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Source of drinking water</b>						
Improved source <sup>1</sup>	96,7	72,3	79,7	96,5	71,9	77,9
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot /	88,5	34,4	50,9	87,2	35,4	48,2
Piped to neighbor	1,4	2,7	2,3	1,3	2,5	2,2
Public tap/standpipe	3,1	18,5	13,8	3,2	17,5	14,0
Tube well or borehole	2,7	12,2	9,3	3,7	12,3	10,2
Unimproved source <sup>1</sup>	3,3	27,7	20,3	3,5	28,1	22,1
Unprotected dug well	0,1	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,4
Unprotected spring	0,4	2,4	1,8	0,5	2,0	1,6
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	2,3	7,7	6,0	2,1	7,2	5,9
Surface water	0,5	17,2	12,1	0,6	18,4	14,0

<sup>1</sup> Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.

Urban households had soap and water at the place for handwashing more often than rural households (90% versus 70%).

Among regions, households in GBAO were least likely to have soap and water available (49%).

The availability of soap and water at the handwashing place increased with wealth, from 56% in the lowest quintile to 93% in the highest quintile.

### PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION USING SANITATION SERVICES ORGANIZED IN COMPLIANCE WITH SAFETY REQUIREMENTS AND HANDWASHING FACILITIES WITH SOAP

	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed:			Among households in which place for handwashing was observed, percentage with:					
	Place for handwashing was a fixed place	Place for handwashing was mobile	Total	Soap and water	Water and cleansing agent other than soap only	Only water	Soap but no water	Cleansing agent other than soap only	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent
Place of residence									
Urban	94,6	3,1	97,7	90,0	0,2	7,0	1,6	0,0	1,1
Rural	82,5	11,3	93,8	70,1	0,9	16,7	6,2	0,4	5,7



## Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

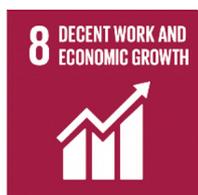
### CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY RESOURCES BY PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS IN 2016

	Total	of which:				
		Agriculture, hunting and forestry	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Transportation and communication	Other sectors
<b>Energy resources</b>						
Electricity (million kWh)	658,3	279,4	25,4	2,4	99,7	251,4
Firewood (thousand. m3)	138,1	89,9	12,4	0,5	4,9	30,4
Coal (thousand tons)	11,2	1,3	1,5	0,1	3,0	5,3
Liquified gas (thousand tons)	17,1	2,6	2,7	0,1	3,4	8,3
Kerosene (tons)	2,3	1,9	-	-	-	0,4
Manure, livestock waste (thousand tons)	37,6	37,6	0,0	-	0,0	0,0
Cornstalks, corn husk (thousand tons)	0,4	0,4	-	-	-	-
Shrubs(thousand tons)	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	-
Cotton stalk (thousand tons)	44,2	43,5	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,6
Sawdust (thousand tons)	0	0	-	-	-	-
Gasoline and diesel (thousand tons)	239,1	105,8	3,9	0,6	111,3	17,5
Lubricants (oil, thousand tons)	0,7	0,7	-	-	-	0,0

## PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY, DHS 2017

	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Proportion of population with access to electricity	99,2	99,3	99,3
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology <sup>2</sup>	97,0	75,2	80,5

<sup>2</sup> Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking



**Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

## THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	2018	2019
Total number of unemployed, thousand people	52,3	53,9	55,5	51,1	53,1	49,7	47,5	49,0
including women	26,8	27,1	28,7	27,3	27,4	25,5	22,6	21,9
in percent from total number of unemployed	51,2	50,3	51,8	53,4	51,6	51,3	47,6	44,7
Unemployment rate (number of officially recognized unemployed in % to labour force)	2,4	2,3	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,0

## ANNUAL GROWTH OF REAL GDP PER CAPITA

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GDP per capita, in somoni	5 019,1	5 523,7	6 031,7	6 336,3	7 291,4	7 870,2	8 388,3
in USD	1 053,5	1 119,3	978,5	808,7	852,8	860,0	880,2

According to the labour force survey data (LFS-2016) female working age population (aged 15-75) make up more than half the population. Women's participation in the labour force is 32,6 percent which is significantly lower than the world average rate (51.3 % in 2013). The value of this indicator may suggest that that women may be more disadvantaged than men in terms of their potential use as a labour force.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF INDICATORS BY GENDER, LFS-2016

	Total %	Men (%)	Women (%)
Population of working age (aged 15-75)	100	49,2	51,8
Labour force participation rate	42,2	52,9	32,6
Employed	100	59,5	40,5
Employed in the informal sector	100	79,7	20,3
Excessive working hours	100	78,6	21,4
Index of occupational segregation		0.62 (men/ women)	
Unemployed	100	68,4	31,6
Unemployment rate	6,9	7,9	5,5
Potential labour force	100	53,3	46,7

The employment rate was significantly higher among men than among women (59.5 percent and 40.5 percent, respectively). However, according to LFS-2016 data regarding the unemployment rate and other aspects of underemployment, the women in the Republic of Tajikistan were in a much better situation than men.

At the same time, the number of women among individuals outside labour force significantly exceeded the number of men – 1, 806, 249 women vs. 1,125,857 men respectively.

With regard to the structure of employment by occupation; here visible gender-based division can be observed. Thus, women, in their majority, were concentrated in few occupational categories that confirm the index of occupational segregation of 0.62 percentage in favour of men.

### **PROPORTION OF YOUTH (AGED BETWEEN 15 AND 24) THAT ARE NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING (NEET)**

From the total number of young people in the NEET category, 11.6 percent were men, and 88.4 percent were women. LFS-2016 also showed that from the regional perspective, the highest NEET rate was in Dushanbe - 40,4 percent, of which 30,2 percent were men and 52,2 percent were women. NEET rate was 36,1 percent in DRS (8,9 percent - men and 60,5 percent women), 30,4 percent in GBAO (24 percent men and 36,3 percent women), 25,4 percent in Khatlon (1,1 percents - men and 46,9 percent women). The lowest NEET rate was in Khujand - 23,8 percent, while the women comprised 43,6 percent, and there were no men in this category. The highest NEET rate among women had been observed in DRS - 60,5 percent, and the lowest rate equal to 36,3 percent was in GBAO.

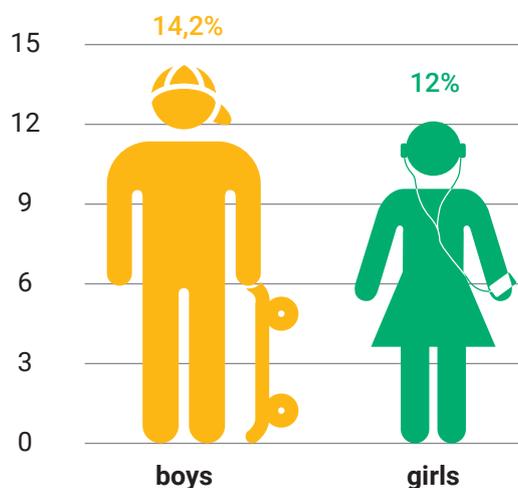
## YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15-24: LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION BY GENDER, LFS-2016

Categories	Total	Men		Women	
		people	%	people	%
Total youth working and studying	1 163 108	734 902	63,2	428 207	36,8
Number of persons not employed or studying (people)	435 621	50 658	11,6	384 962	88,4
Proportion of persons that are not in education, employment or training, of total youth population in %	29,3	7,2	x	49,3	x

## PROPORTION AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 12 TO 17 ENGAGED IN CHILD LABOUR BY GENDER AND AGE

According to LFS-2016 estimates, the total number of children aged 12-17 was 957.7 thousand; the number of working children was 13.1 percent of this number or 125.7 thousand. The highest level of child employment (18.5%) is registered among boys aged 15 - 17. Child employment rate in the younger age group aged 12-14 were half as much (9.1%). Child employment rate (aged 12-17) among boys was 14.2% (70 670 people), and among girls – 12.0% (55 009 people). Employment rate at age 12 was 8.0% and at age 17 - 20 % ( 2.5 times higher).

## PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12- 17, ENGAGED IN CHILD LABOUR TO THE TOTAL POPULATION AGED 12-17



## INJURIES AT THE WORKPLACE IN THE REPUBLIC (PEOPLE)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of injured (including deaths)	101	93	83	65	131	146	128
per 10,000 employed	1,5	1,7	1,7	1,5	1,1	2,1	1,5
of them who died	31	33	28	26	21	16	28
per 10,000 employed	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,2	0,2	0,3

## LOSS OF WORKING TIME DUE TO TEMPORARY DISABILITY (EXCLUDING MATERNITY LEAVE)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of person-days for temporary disability, thousands	706	497	370	367	387	536	288
per 100 working people (days)	104	89	75	86	103	76	34
including women (thousands)	328	241	194	177	172	35	47



## Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

### TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS BY MODE OF TRANSPORT<sup>1</sup>

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Transportation of goods, total	72 248,3	74 411,2	74 431,8	84 066,6	84 130,8	89 607,2	85 394,6
including: by overland transport	72 246,0	74 408,6	74 429,7	84 064,7	84 129,0	89 605,7	85 393,5
including: by road transport	65 510,7	67 600,9	68 304,1	78 610,5	79 482,5	84 257,6	79 594,6
including: by international transport	1 870,6	1 353,3	1 126,4	941,3	1 349,8	1 570,4	1 992,2
Railroad <sup>2</sup>	6 735,3	6 807,7	6 125,6	5 454,2	4 646,5	5 348,1	5 798,9
Air	2,3	2,6	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,5	1,1

<sup>1</sup> considering private individuals on road transport

<sup>2</sup> considering the dispatch, departure and transit of goods

### TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS BY MEANS OF TRANSPORT

million passengers

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Transportation of passengers, total	545,0	556,9	564,5	572,9	594,7	614,5	658,1
including: by overland transport	543,9	555,8	563,7	572,1	593,8	613,7	657,4
including: by road transport	533,2	545,2	553,1	560,7	582,2	602,6	635,4
including: by international transport	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,3
Electric	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,9	11,1	10,6	21,4
Railroad	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6
Air	1,1	1,1	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,7

## EMPLOYMENT IN PROCESSING INDUSTRY, AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
thousand people							
<b>Total employed in economy</b>	<b>2 307,3</b>	<b>2 325,4</b>	<b>2 379,7</b>	<b>2 385,3</b>	<b>2 407,0</b>	<b>2 425,5</b>	<b>2 463,4</b>
including:							
Processing industry	65,7	65,6	60,1	59,5	86,7	84,0	58,6
in percents							
Processing industry	2,8	2,8	2,5	2,5	3,6	3,5	2,4



### Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

## SHARE OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON FOOD, %

	2018	2019
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	<b>52,4</b>	<b>53,4</b>
urban population	52,5	54,0
rural population	52,3	53,7
<b>Regions</b>		
Dushanbe	52,7	56,0
GBAO	55,4	57,5
Sughd oblast	43,7	45,2
Khatlon oblast	58,6	59,4
DRS	55,1	56,6
<b>Vulnerable groups</b>		
Households with 3 or more children	51,6	55,4
pensioners	56,7	62,2

The most important source of household income for 2019 still persists labour income 51,2 percent and income from sales of agricultural products 5,4 percent. The ratio of average income for 2019 to ten percent polar group was 9.2 times

The average per capita real incomes for 2019 vs. 2018 grew by 4.3% and amounted 425.46 Somoni per month

### SUPPLY INDICATORS<sup>1</sup>

	2018	2019
Average per capita income (somon/month)	372,1	425,4
Real income growth, (in percents)	104,1	106,0
Average nominal wage	1 237,4	1 335,5
Growth of real salary (in percents)	103,9	100,0
average per capita expenditure (somon/month)	351,2	401,8
Growth of real expenditure (in percents)	104,4	106,0

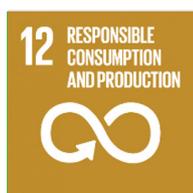
<sup>1</sup> Household budget survey and current statistics data



## Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

### MUNICIPAL WASTE WITHIN THE FRAME OF PUBLIC COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

Source of the wastes	Classification	Total waste generation, thousands of cubic metres	
		2015	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban wastes</b>	<b>3 500,2</b>	<b>7 381,3</b>
Housing and communal services	Mixed urban wastes	1 645,2	185,7
Markets and sales points	Market wastes	87,4	107,9
Street cleaning	Wastes from street cleaning	1 637,8	1 193,8
Transport enterprises	Urban wastes without further specification	31,6	89,1
Other sources (legal entities and individuals)	Urban wastes without further specification	67,0	5 804,8



Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

### AREA AND STOCKS OF PLANTED FORESTS

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total area of forest land (including forests given for permanent use), millions of hectares	1,34	1,77	1,3	1,3	1,33
Forest area, total, thousand of hectares	421,8	421,8	421,8	421,8	421,8
including areas under the forest authorities	421,8	421,8	421,8	421,8	421,8
Total stock of planted forests, millions of hectares	5,11	5,11	5,10	5,09	5,10
Forest cover of the area in percents	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0

### PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF FOREST RESOURCES

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Forest cover of the area in percents	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0
Reforestation, thousand hectares	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,5
including:							
Afforestation and forest plants cultivation	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,2
Promote natural regeneration of forests	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,4	-	-	0,2



## Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

	Men	Women	Total
Percentage of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month <sup>1</sup>	70,5	67,4	69,0
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority by age	95,9	95,7	95,8

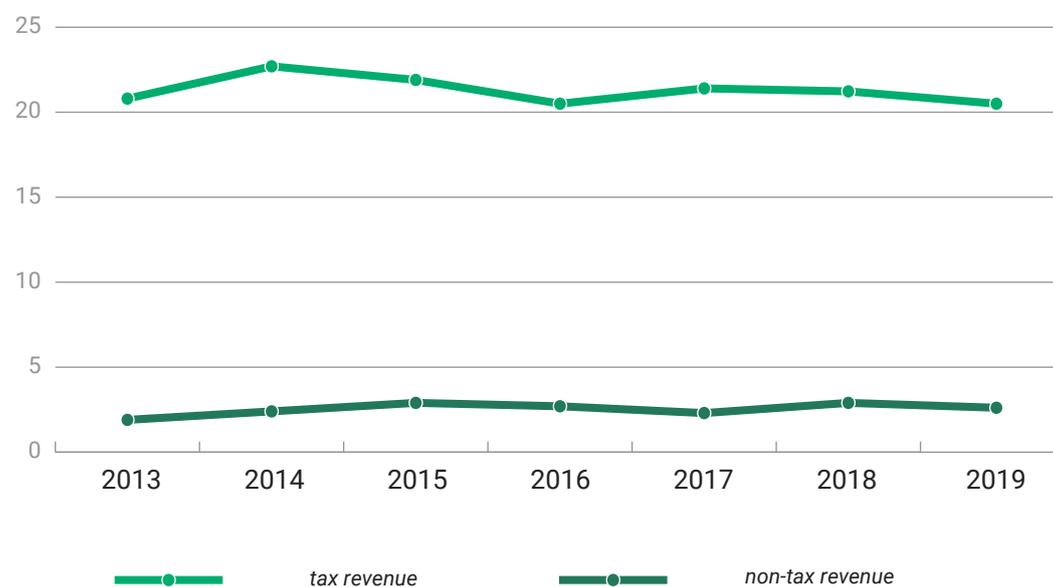
<sup>1</sup>Data are available for children age 1-14 only



## Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

### TOTAL VOLUME OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP BY SOURCE OF INCOME

	tax revenue	non-tax revenue
2013	20,8	1,9
2014	22,7	2,4
2015	21,9	2,9
2016	20,5	2,7
2017	21,4	2,3
2018	21,1	2,9
2019*	20,4	2,6



### 3. POPULATION



The population size of the Republic of Tajikistan, as of January 1, 2020, has made 9 313,8 thousand people: among them, men – 4 724,1 thousand, women – 4 589,7 thousand. Proportion of women is 49,3%, men – 50,7%. The population of the republic has been annually increasing, on average, by 2,1%.

Approximately, at the age of 30-35 years, there is observed gradual leveling of the male and female population, and then, due to higher mortality rate among men, the female population becomes progressively predominant. At the age older than 90 years, the female population is larger than the male population by 20%.

As of January 1, 2020, there has been a persisting excess in size of the male population over the female population, which has made 134,4 thousand people (87,3 thousand people – in 2014) or 1029 men per 1000 women. The difference in the size of the male and female population is due to the higher birth rate of boys. Compared to 2014, male population size has increased by 14,5%, female population size – by 13,7%. On the other hand, the able-bodied population size has made 5 567,4 thousand people and has increased by 13,2% compared to 2014.

0-14 years old population size has made 191,0 thousand people and has increased by 12,2% compared to 2014. Older than able-bodied population size has made 555,4 thousand people and has increased by 39,9% compared to 2014.

As the capital of the republic, Dushanbe City is the largest city by population size and is the cultural and economic center.

It is the center of attraction for students and the working population. In Tajikistan, the male population, being the most mobile population from the migratory point of view, than the female population, tends to move more often to the capital from other regions. Therefore, in Dushanbe City, the ratio of men and women is 1103/1000.

Life expectancy at birth, or the average number of years that a neonatal could live, provided that age-related mortality rates would remain invariant throughout the whole lifetime. In 2019, life expectancy at birth had made 75,1 years, in boys – 73,5 years, and in girls – 76,8 years.

Differences in birth rates by regions are due to the variation in their economic and demographic development, living conditions, place of residence, and cultural and national traditions. The lowest birth rate is observed in GBAO – 18,0 per 1000 population, the highest – in Khatlon Oblast – 28,2, and in Soghd Oblast – 23,3 (per 1000 population).

*In Khatlon Oblast, the proportion of the population residing in the rural areas is higher than in other regions. The tradition of having many children is also widespread in Khatlon Oblast and the Regions of Republican Subordination.*

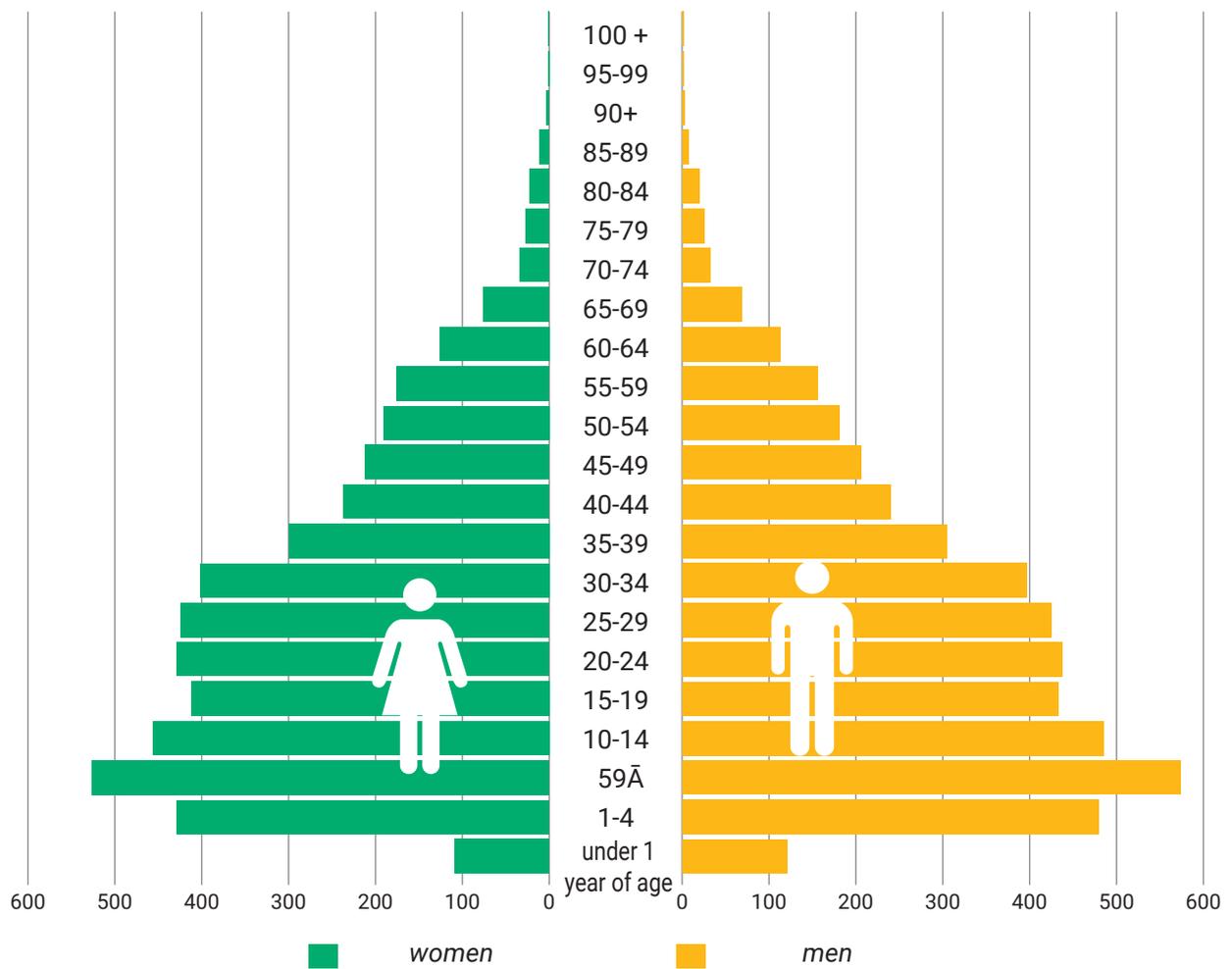
*Crude mortality rates remain relatively low and vary within 3,9-3,2 per 1000 population. Men's death rate is approximately 0,6 parts per million higher than in women, and it is higher in men of all ages. Nevertheless, for different ages, the distinction between male and female mortality rates is varying. Whereas at the less than active working age (0-14 years) boys' death rate is higher than girls' death rate by 0,2 parts per million, at the active working-age men's death rate is some two-times higher than women's death rate. There is an observed increase in the women's death rate and decreased men's death rate at the older than active working ages for 2019.*

*In 2019, as compared to 2013, the number of registered marriages has decreased by 17,2%. From 2013 to 2019, the number of registered divorces has increased by 57,4% and has made 12469 divorces in 2019. The ratio of divorces to 1000 marriages has increased from 81,7 in 2013 to 155,3 in 2019, meaning that every eleventh marriage tends to have torn apart.*

*In 2019, the mean age at the first union has made 22,1 year in women, and 26,2 year in men. As compared to 2013, the marriage age in men has increased by 0,5 years, and in women, it has decreased by 0,5 years.*

*In 2019, in comparison with 2013, and observed 31,5% increase in intraregional migration and a 2,6% increase in interregional migration. For the period of 2013-2019 years, the number of people who left the republic seeking a permanent place of residence in other countries has increased 2,7 times. Among those who left the country, dominant are persons with general secondary education, making 62,3%. In 2019, there is an observed increase in population movement compared to 2013, in women – by 25,7%, and in men – by 21,2%.*

## AGE-SEXUAL PYRAMID OF THE POPULATION AS OF JANUARY 1, 2020, PERSON



## RESIDENT POPULATION AS OF 1 JANUARY

	Both genders, thousand people	including:		Proportion of women in the total population, in %/	Number of men per 1,000 women, people
		men	women		
<b>Total population</b>					
2010 <sup>1</sup>	7 564,5	3 817,0	3 747,5	49,5	1 018
2014	8 161,1	4 124,2	4 036,9	49,5	1 022
2015	8 352,0	4 224,3	4 127,7	49,4	1 023
2016	8 551,2	4 329,2	4 222,0	49,4	1 025
2017	8 742,8	4 429,5	4 313,3	49,3	1 027
2018	8 931,2	4 313,3	4 402,6	49,3	1 029
2019	9 126,6	4 627,3	4 499,3	49,3	1 028
2020	9 313,8	4 724,1	4 589,7	49,3	1 029
<b>urban population</b>					
2010 <sup>1</sup>	2 006,6	1 012,6	994,0	49,5	1 019
2014	2 170,9	1 100,3	1 070,6	49,3	1 028
2015	2 215,5	1 124,4	1 091,1	49,2	1 031
2016	2 260,3	1 148,6	1 111,7	49,2	1 033
2017	2 300,5	1 170,4	1 130,1	49,1	1 036
2018	2 343,0	1 193,6	1 149,4	49,1	1 038
2019	2 384,8	1 216,7	1 168,1	49,0	1 041
2020	2 438,9	1 246,2	1 192,7	48,9	1 045
<b>rural population</b>					
2010 <sup>1</sup>	5 557,9	2 804,4	2 753,5	49,5	1 018
2014	5 990,2	3 023,9	2 966,3	49,5	1 019
2015	6 136,5	3 099,9	3 036,6	49,5	1 021
2016	6 290,9	3 180,6	3 110,3	49,4	1 023
2017	6 442,3	3 259,1	3 183,2	49,4	1 024
2018	6 588,2	3 335,0	3 253,2	49,1	1 025
2019	6 741,7	3 410,6	3 331,1	49,4	1 024
2020	6 874,9	3 477,9	3 397,0	49,4	1 024

<sup>1</sup> 2010 Census data

## RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE (at beginning of year, thousand people)

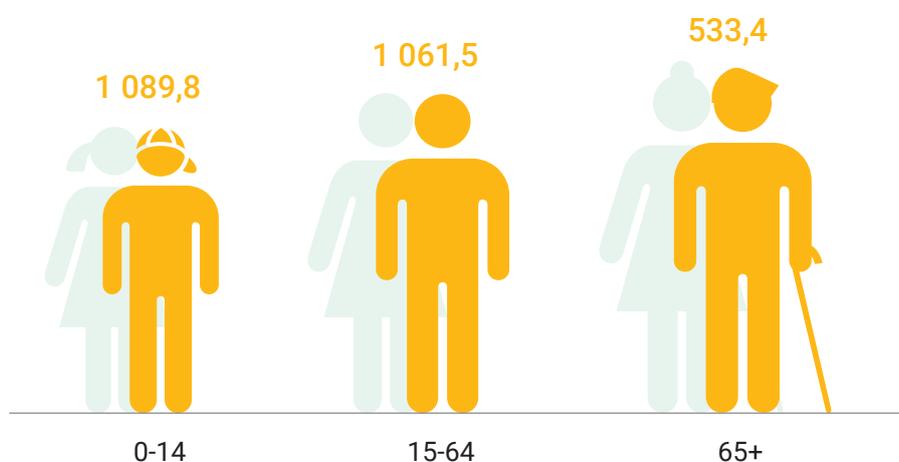
age	as of 1 January 2020		
	both genders	men	women
<b>Total population</b>	<b>9 313,8</b>	<b>4 724,1</b>	<b>4 589,7</b>
<i>under 1 year of age</i>	232,3	124,4	107,9
1-4	910,9	480,3	430,6
5-9	1 101,5	572,9	528,6
10-14	946,4	486,5	459,9
15-19	839,0	430,6	408,4
20-24	855,1	433,8	421,3
25-29	847,3	427,5	419,8
30-34	798,6	398,5	400,1
35-39	603,7	304,7	299,0
40-44	475,3	237,5	237,8
45-49	423,0	208,3	214,7
50-54	375,3	183,2	192,1
55-59	342,2	166,9	175,3
60-64	235,8	114,4	121,4
65-69	146,8	70,0	76,8
70-74	74,5	35,7	38,8
75-79	49,9	24,5	25,4
80-84	33,4	14,8	18,6
85-89	16,0	6,5	9,5
90+	4,9	2,3	2,6
95-99	1,8	0,7	1,1
100 +	0,1	0,1	0,0
including at the age of:			
under working age	3 191,0	1 664,1	1 526,9
working age	5 567,4	2 866,8	2 700,6
older than working age	555,4	193,2	362,2
average age of the population	26,5	26,0	27,0

## RATIO OF MEN TO WOMEN BY AGE GROUP (at beginning of year)

Age	Proportion of women in the total population, in percents		Number of men per 1,000 women, people	
	as of January 1, 2016	as of January 1, 2020	as of January 1, 2016	as of January 1, 2020
<b>Total population</b>	<b>49,4</b>	<b>49,3</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>1 029</b>
including at the age of, years:				
0-4	47,7	47,1	1 097	1 123
5-9	48,5	48,0	1 060	1 084
10-14	48,6	48,6	1 056	1 058
15-19	48,9	48,7	1 045	1 054
20-24	49,3	49,3	1 028	1 030
25-29	49,8	49,5	1 008	1 018
30-34	49,5	50,1	1 020	996
35-39	49,7	49,5	1 013	1 019
40-44	50,5	50,0	979	999
45-49	50,9	50,8	965	970
50-54	51,0	51,2	959	954
55-59	51,0	51,2	961	952
60-64	51,7	51,5	934	942
65-69	51,4	52,3	947	911
70-74	48,4	52,1	1 068	920
75-79	52,5	50,9	903	965
80-84	55,5	55,7	801	796
85-89	53,5	59,4	871	684
90-94	60,0	53,1	667	885
95-99	60,0	61,1	667	636
100+	50,0	41,7	1 042	1400
From the total number of population:				
under working age	48,3	47,9	1 072	1 090
working age	48,8	48,5	1 048	1 062
older than working age	63,4	65,2	578	533

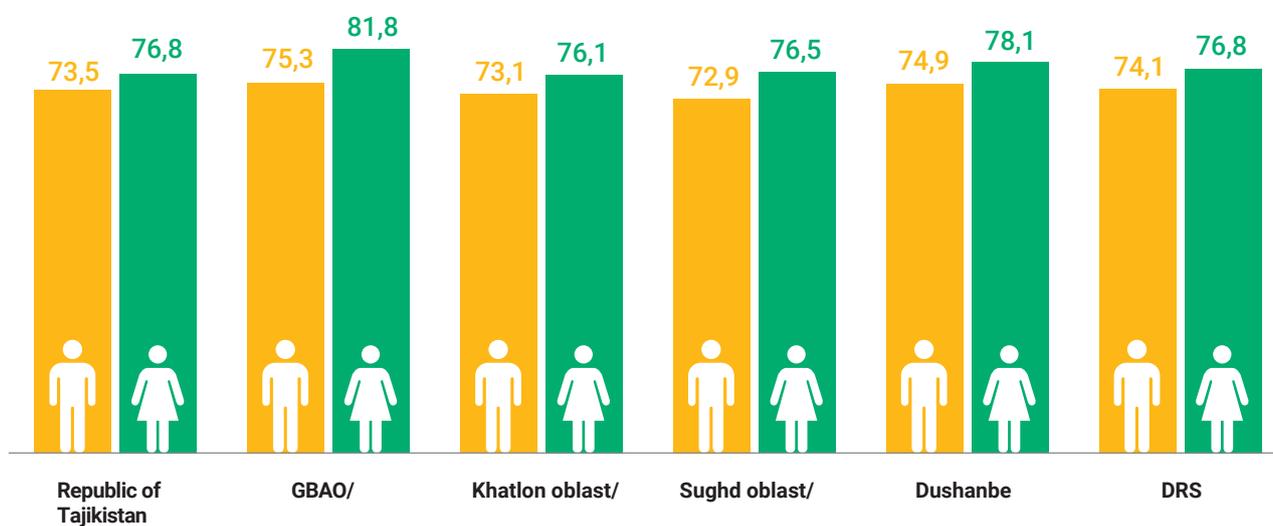
## NUMBER OF MEN PER 1000 WOMEN AS OF 1 JANUARY 2020

(at beginning of year)



## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	both genders	men	women	both genders	men	women	both genders	men	women
2013	73,4	71,6	75,3	70,0	67,5	72,7	74,6	73,1	76,2
2014	73,4	71,6	75,4	71,4	69,2	73,6	74,1	72,4	76,1
2015	73,6	71,8	75,6	71,6	69,4	74,0	74,3	72,6	76,1
2016	73,7	71,9	75,7	72,0	69,8	74,2	74,3	72,6	76,1
2017	74,9	73,0	76,9	73,0	70,6	75,4	75,4	73,8	77,3
2018	75,0	73,3	76,9	72,9	71,0	74,9	75,7	74,0	77,5
2019	75,1	73,5	76,8	72,3	70,4	74,4	76,1	74,6	77,7



## RESIDENT POPULATION AT REGIONAL LEVEL BY AGE AS OF 1 JANUARY 2020

Age groups	Population number, thousand people			Proportion of women in the total population, %	Number of men per 1000 women
	Both genders	men	women		
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	<b>9 313,8</b>	<b>4 724,1</b>	<b>4 589,7</b>	<b>49,3</b>	<b>1 029</b>
<i>under working age</i>	3 191,0	1 664,1	1 526,9	47,9	1 090
<i>working age</i>	5 567,4	2 866,8	2 700,6	48,5	1 062
<i>older than working age</i>	555,4	193,2	362,2	65,2	533
<b>GBAO</b>	<b>228,9</b>	<b>117,5</b>	<b>111,4</b>	<b>48,7</b>	<b>1 055</b>
<i>under working age</i>	66,9	35,0	31,9	47,7	1 097
<i>working age</i>	141,5	75,2	66,3	46,9	1 134
<i>older than working age</i>	20,5	7,3	13,2	64,4	553
<b>Sughd oblast</b>	<b>2 707,3</b>	<b>1 366,6</b>	<b>1 340,7</b>	<b>49,5</b>	<b>1 019</b>
<i>under working age</i>	900,6	470,5	430,1	47,8	1 094
<i>working age</i>	1 620,2	834,1	786,1	48,5	1 061
<i>older than working age</i>	186,5	62,0	124,5	66,8	498
<b>Khatlon oblast</b>	<b>3 348,3</b>	<b>1 685,3</b>	<b>1 663,0</b>	<b>49,7</b>	<b>1 013</b>
<i>under working age</i>	1 234,9	642,8	592,1	47,9	1 086
<i>working age</i>	1 937,5	980,4	957,1	49,4	1 024
<i>older than working age</i>	175,9	62,1	113,8	64,7	546
<b>Dushanbe</b>	<b>863,4</b>	<b>452,8</b>	<b>410,6</b>	<b>47,6</b>	<b>1 103</b>
<i>under working age</i>	230,3	120,7	109,6	47,6	1 101
<i>working age</i>	581,5	314,5	267,0	45,9	1 178
<i>older than working age</i>	51,6	17,6	34,0	65,9	518
<b>DRS</b>	<b>2 165,9</b>	<b>1 101,9</b>	<b>1 064,0</b>	<b>49,1</b>	<b>1 036</b>
<i>under working age</i>	758,3	395,1	363,2	47,9	1 088
<i>working age</i>	1 286,7	662,6	624,1	48,5	1 062
<i>older than working age</i>	120,9	44,2	76,7	63,4	576

## FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND NATURAL POPULATION GROWTH BY REGIONS, 2019

	thousand people			per 1,000 population		
	number of births	number of deaths	natural growth of population	number of births	number of deaths	natural growth of population
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	<b>234,4</b>	<b>33,5</b>	<b>200,8</b>	<b>25,4</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>21,8</b>
GBAO	4,1	0,9	3,2	18,0	4,1	13,9
Sughd oblast	63,2	11,0	52,2	23,6	4,1	19,4
Khatlon oblast	94,5	11,7	82,8	28,5	3,5	25,0
Dushanbe	16,7	2,6	14,0	19,5	3,1	16,4
DRS	55,9	7,3	48,6	26,1	3,4	22,7

## NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL POPULATION GROWTH

	thousand people			per 1,000 population		
	total population	urban population	rural population	total population	urban population	rural population
<b>number of births</b>						
2013	209 417	50 508	158 909	25,9	23,6	26,8
2014	229 460	54 878	174 582	27,5	24,8	28,4
2015	237 551	53 043	184 508	28,1	23,7	29,7
2016	230 044	51 042	179 002	26,6	22,4	28,1
2017	224 057	51 904	172 153	25,4	22,2	26,5
2018	231 020	53 139	177 881	25,6	22,5	26,7
2019	234 383	57 922	176 461	25,4	24,0	25,9
<b>number of deaths</b>						
2013	31 706	10 091	21 615	3,9	4,7	3,6
2014	32 879	9 830	23 049	4,0	4,5	3,8
2015	33 563	9 959	23 604	4,0	4,4	3,8
2016	34 134	9 944	24 190	3,9	4,4	3,8
2017	32 027	9 556	22 471	3,6	4,1	3,5
2018	32 699	9 881	22 818	3,6	4,2	3,4
2019	33 537	10 765	22 772	3,6	4,5	3,3
<b>natural growth of population</b>						
2013	177 711	40 418	137 293	22,0	18,9	23,1
2014	196 581	45 048	151 533	23,8	20,5	25,0
2015	203 988	43 084	160 904	24,1	19,3	25,9
2016	195 910	41 098	154 812	22,7	18,0	24,3
2017	192 030	42 348	149 682	21,7	18,2	23,0
2018	198 321	43 258	155 063	22,0	18,2	23,3
2019	200 846	47 157	153 689	21,8	19,5	22,6

## NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE DEATHS BY AGES

(according to the records of the civil registry authorities)

year	people			per 1,000 population		
	both gender	men	women	both gender	men	women
<b>Total population</b>						
2013	31 706	17 685	14 021	3,9	4,3	3,5
2014	32 879	18 540	14 339	4,0	4,4	3,5
2015	33 563	18 831	14 732	4,0	4,3	3,5
2016	34 134	19 072	15 062	3,9	4,3	3,5
2017	32 027	17 894	14 133	3,6	4,0	3,2
2018	32 699	18 101	14 598	3,6	3,9	3,2
2019	33 537	18 368	15 169	3,6	3,9	3,3
<b>under working age</b>						
2013	4 693	2 724	1 969	1,7	1,9	1,4
2014	4 321	2 588	1 733	1,5	1,7	1,2
2015	4 292	2 464	1 828	1,5	1,6	1,3
2016	3 789	2 207	1 582	1,3	1,4	1,1
2017	3 431	1 967	1 464	1,1	1,2	1,0
2018	3 427	2 005	1 422	1,1	1,2	1,0
2019	3 483	2 011	1 472	1,1	1,2	1,0
<b>working age</b>						
2013	9 398	6 218	3 180	1,9	2,5	1,3
2014	9 735	6 483	3 252	2,0	2,5	1,3
2015	10 134	6 806	3 328	2,0	2,6	1,3
2016	10 231	6 803	3 428	2,0	2,5	1,3
2017	9 555	6 362	3 193	1,8	2,3	1,2
2018	9 607	6 483	3 124	1,8	2,3	1,2
2019	9 750	6 570	3 180	1,8	3,1	1,2
<b>older than working age</b>						
2013	17 615	8 743	8 872	37,2	48,7	30,2
2014	18 823	9 469	9 354	37,8	50,8	30,0
2015	19 137	9 561	9 576	36,4	49,2	28,8
2016	20 114	10 062	10 052	36,1	49,6	28,4
2017	19 041	9 565	9 476	32,3	44,9	25,2
2018	19 665	9 613	10 052	31,4	42,6	25,1
2019	20 304	9 787	10 517	30,5	40,7	24,7

## MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

	number of couples		per 1,000 population		number of divorces per 1000 marriages
	marriages	divorces	marriages	divorces	
2013	96 989	7 920	12,0	1,0	81,7
2014	95 537	9 037	11,6	1,1	94,6
2015	76 956	8 346	9,1	1,0	108,5
2016	72 499	8 845	8,4	1,0	122,0
2017	78 638	10 053	8,9	1,1	127,8
2018	82 647	10 976	9,1	1,2	132,8
2019	80 293	12 469	8,6	1,3	155,3

## AVERAGE AGE OF MARRIAGE AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF MARRIAGE BEFORE DIVORCE, YEARS

	Average age of marriage				Length of marriage before divorce, years
	marriage		first marriage		
	men	women	men	women	
2013	26,3	22,8	25,7	22,6	8,7
2014	26,2	22,3	25,9	22,3	8,8
2015	26,2	22,2	25,8	22,1	8,8
2016	26,2	22,2	26,0	22,1	8,9
2017	26,2	21,9	26,0	21,8	9,2
2018	26,1	21,7	25,5	21,6	9,1
2019	26,4	22,2	26,2	22,1	10,7

## COMPREHENSIVE OUTCOMES OF THE MIGRATION OF POPULATION, BY REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN (PEOPLE)

Migration streams	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Those arrived, total</b>	<b>36 298</b>	<b>39 648</b>	<b>35 316</b>	<b>33 336</b>	<b>37 497</b>	<b>42 082</b>	<b>40 859</b>
among them:							
within Tajikistan	35 603	39 050	34 701	32 881	37 133	41 659	40 600
from other countries	679	594	580	455	361	423	259
<b>Those departed, total</b>	<b>40 304</b>	<b>45 344</b>	<b>40 135</b>	<b>37 606</b>	<b>41 150</b>	<b>45 046</b>	<b>54 495</b>
among them:							
within Tajikistan	36 762	42 056	37 264	34 845	38 921	42 652	44 775
to other countries	3 535	3 287	2 871	2 757	2 229	2 394	9 720
<b>Migration gain</b>	<b>-4 006</b>	<b>-5 696</b>	<b>-4 819</b>	<b>-4 270</b>	<b>-3 653</b>	<b>-2 964</b>	<b>-13 636</b>
among them: within Tajikistan	-1 159	-3 006	-2 563	-1 964	-1 788	-993	-4 175

## AVERAGE AGE OF MARRIAGE AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF MARRIAGE BEFORE DIVORCE, YEARS

Migration streams	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Total, men</i>							
<b>Those arrived, total</b>	<b>19 734</b>	<b>21 146</b>	<b>18 462</b>	<b>17 567</b>	<b>19 139</b>	<b>21 513</b>	<b>19 829</b>
<i>/ among them:</i>							
<i>within Tajikistan</i>	<b>19 340</b>	<b>20 850</b>	<b>18 140</b>	<b>17 313</b>	<b>18 950</b>	<b>21 324</b>	<b>19 678</b>
<i>from other countries</i>	391	296	307	254	187	189	151
<b>Those departed, total</b>	<b>21 613</b>	<b>24 027</b>	<b>20 634</b>	<b>19 125</b>	<b>20 689</b>	<b>26 458</b>	<b>30 299</b>
<i>among them:</i>							
<i>within Tajikistan</i>	19 859	22 386	19 197	17 818	19 631	25 407	21 789
<i>to other countries</i>	1 752	1 640	1 437	1 304	1 058	1 051	8 510
<b>Migration gain</b>	<b>-1 879</b>	<b>-2 881</b>	<b>-2 172</b>	<b>-1 558</b>	<b>-1 550</b>	<b>-4 945</b>	<b>-10 470</b>
<i>/ among them:</i>							
<i>within Tajikistan</i>	-519	-1 536	-1 057	-505	-681	-4 083	-2 111
<i>from other countries</i>	-1 361	-1 344	-1 130	-1 050	-871	-862	-8 359
<i>Total, women</i>							
<b>Those arrived, total / among them within Tajikistan / from other countries</b>	<b>16 564</b>	<b>18 502</b>	<b>16 854</b>	<b>15 769</b>	<b>18 358</b>	<b>20 569</b>	<b>21 030</b>
	16 263	18 200	16 561	15 568	18 183	20 335	20 922
	288	298	273	201	174	234	108
<b>Those departed, total</b>	<b>18 691</b>	<b>21 317</b>	<b>19 501</b>	<b>18 481</b>	<b>20 461</b>	<b>18 588</b>	<b>24 196</b>
<i>among them:</i>							
<i>within Tajikistan / to other countries</i>	16 903	19 670	18 067	17 027	19 290	17 245	22 986
	1 783	1 647	1 434	1 453	1 171	1 343	1 210
<b>Migration gain / among them: within Tajikistan / from other countries</b>	<b>-2 127</b>	<b>-2 815</b>	<b>-2 647</b>	<b>-2 712</b>	<b>-2 103</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>-3 166</b>
	-640	-1 470	-1 506	-1 459	-1 107	3 090	-2 064
	-1 495	-1 349	-1 161	-1 252	-997	-1 109	-1 102

## DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY GENDER IDENTITY AND AGE (PEOPLE)

	both sexes			men			women		
	Age								
	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
<b>Number of those arrived</b>									
2013	1 141	34 543	614	583	18 795	356	558	15 748	258
2014	1 006	37 793	651	527	20 128	382	479	17 665	269
2015	997	33 791	528	517	17 643	302	480	16 148	226
2016	861	32 020	455	452	16 842	273	409	15 178	182
2017	1 238	36 129	130	634	18 436	69	604	17 693	61
2018	1 431	40 292	359	678	20 649	186	753	19 643	173
2019	2 531	37 531	797	1385	18 206	238	1146	19 325	559
<b>Number of those departed</b>									
2013	1 287	38 300	717	661	20 578	374	626	17 722	343
2014	1 177	43 245	796	606	22 927	428	571	20 318	368
2015	1 182	38 402	551	613	19 725	296	569	18 677	255
2016	1 024	36 098	484	513	18 326	268	493	17 772	216
2017	1 210	39 664	276	614	19 931	144	596	19 733	132
2018	1 159	43 566	321	601	25 684	173	558	17 882	148
2019	2 393	51 047	1 055	1305	28 674	320	1088	22 373	735
<b>Migration gain</b>									
2013	-146	-3 757	-114	-78	-1 783	-18	-68	-1 974	-85
2014	-171	-5 452	-145	-79	-2 799	-46	-92	-2 653	-99
2015	-185	-4 611	-23	-96	-2 082	-6	-89	-2 529	-29
2016	-163	-4 078	-29	-79	-1 484	5	-84	-2 594	-34
2017	28	-3 535	-146	20	-1 495	-75	8	-2 040	-71
2018	272	-3 274	38	77	-5 035	13	195	1 761	25
2019	138	-13516	-258	80	-10468	-82	58	-3048	-176

Number of those arrived, 2019

Number of those departed, 2019

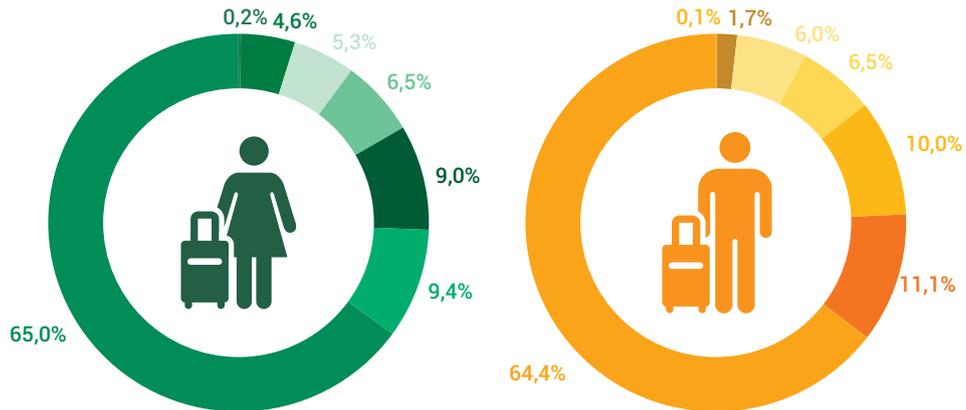


## DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS AGED 15 AND OLDER, BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS (PEOPLE)

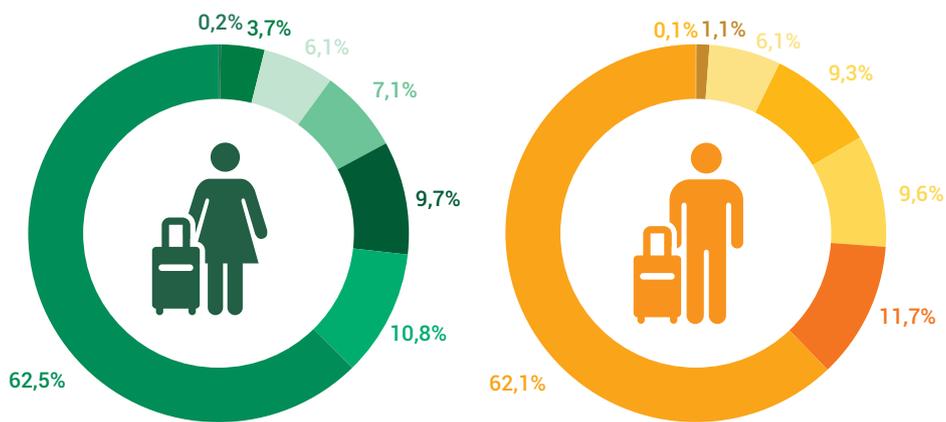
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Number of those arrived</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 089</b>	<b>38 551</b>	<b>34 244</b>	<b>32 277</b>	<b>36 229</b>	<b>40 600</b>	<b>38 319</b>
including those who have the following education:							
<i>Higher</i>	2 792	2 779	1 931	3 196	1 753	2 522	3 837
<i>incomplete higher</i>	2 006	1 711	3 149	2 647	2 139	1 747	2 489
<i>specialized secondary</i>	2 495	5 436	2 875	1 942	1 307	2 452	3 721
<i>general secondary;</i>	15 033	12 582	10 658	9 026	12 958	12 954	24 791
<i>incomplete secondary;</i>	1 552	2 052	1 036	429	504	987	1 233
<i>elementary and sub-elementary;</i>	229	268	477	1 067	36	155	75
<i>not specified</i>	10 982	13 723	14 118	13 970	17 532	19 783	2 173
<b>Number of those departed</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 950</b>	<b>44 040</b>	<b>38 876</b>	<b>36 497</b>	<b>39 894</b>	<b>43 843</b>	<b>52 096</b>
including those who have the following education:							
<i>higher</i>	3 895	3 355	2 538	2 575	2 573	3 463	5 638
<i>incomplete higher</i>	1 743	1 473	3 419	2 507	2 988	3 148	4 425
<i>specialized secondary</i>	1 581	1 990	775	634	355	1 620	5 194
<i>general secondary;</i>	13 471	14 374	11 721	10 597	11 475	11 620	32 433
<i>incomplete secondary;</i>	775	818	843	520	1 177	770	1 170
<i>elementary and sub-elementary;</i>	84	99	137	226	31	27	57
<i>not specified</i>	17 401	21 931	19 443	19 438	21 295	23 195	3 179
<b>Migration gain</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>-3 861</b>	<b>-5 489</b>	<b>-4 632</b>	<b>-4 220</b>	<b>-3 665</b>	<b>-3 243</b>	<b>-13 777</b>
including those who have the following education:							
<i>higher</i>	-1 103	-576	-607	621	-820	-941	-1 801
<i>incomplete higher;</i>	263	238	-270	140	-849	-1 401	-1 936
<i>specialized secondary;</i>	914	3 446	2 100	1 308	952	832	-1 473
<i>general secondary;</i>	1 562	-1 792	-1 063	-1 571	1 483	1 334	-7 642
<i>incomplete secondary;</i>	777	1 234	193	-91	-673	217	63
<i>elementary and sub-elementary;</i>	145	169	340	841	5	128	18
<i>not specified</i>	-6 419	-8 208	-5 325	-5 468	-3 763	-3 412	-1 006

## DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS AGED 15 AND OLDER, BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND GENDER IDENTITY (PEOPLE)

Those arrived, total



Those departed, total

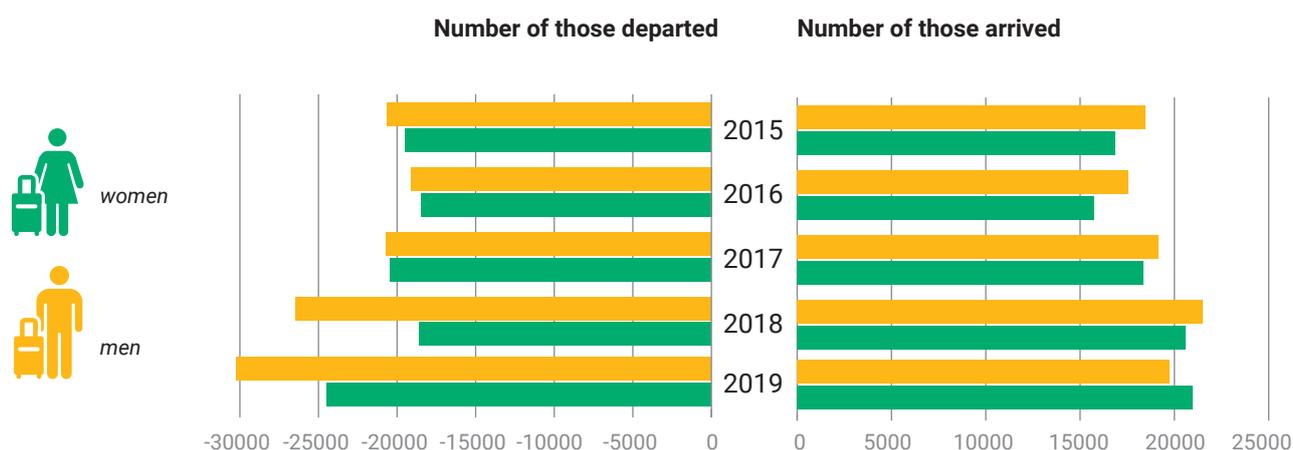


## DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY ETHNIC COMPOSITION (PEOPLE)

	Total	Tajiks	Uzbeks	Russians	Tatars	<i>other ethnicities</i>
<b>Number of those arrived</b>						
2013	36 298	29 602	6 199	172	47	278
2014	39 648	33 203	6 048	133	47	217
2015	35 316	30 910	4 118	103	19	166
2016	33 336	29 386	3 745	57	19	129
2017	37 497	33 269	4 078	54	18	78
2018	42 082	36 454	5 442	64	17	105
2019	40 859	34 935	5 731	41	13	139
<b>Number of those departed</b>						
2013	40 304	32 139	6 391	536	149	1 089
2014	45 344	35 971	6 493	422	174	2 284
2015	40 135	34 719	4 351	210	60	795
2016	37 606	32 280	4 368	304	111	543
2017	41 150	36 327	4 406	185	38	194
2018	45 046	31 348	6 496	189	45	6 968
2019	54 495	47 798	6 310	137	41	209
<b>Migration gain</b>						
2013	-4 006	-2 537	-192	-364	-102	-811
2014	-5 696	-2 768	-445	-289	-127	-2 067
2015	-4 819	-3 809	-233	-107	-41	-629
2016	-4 270	-2 894	-623	-247	-92	-414
2017	-3 653	-3 058	-328	-131	-20	-116
2018	-2 964	5 106	-1 054	-125	-28	-6 863
2019	-13 636	-12 863	-579	-96	-28	-70

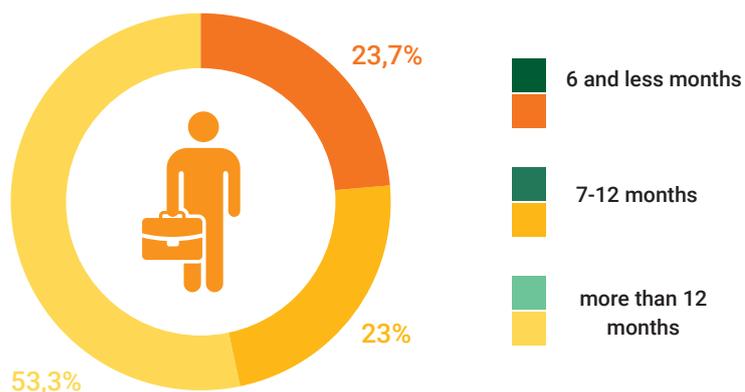
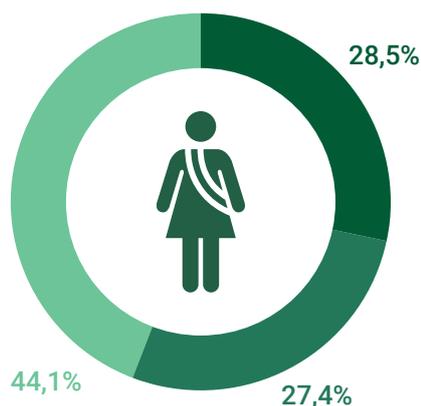
## DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITY, (PEOPLE)

	Men					Women				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Number of those arrived</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 462</b>	<b>17 567</b>	<b>19 139</b>	<b>21 513</b>	<b>19 829</b>	<b>16 854</b>	<b>15 769</b>	<b>18 358</b>	<b>20 569</b>	<b>21 030</b>
Tajiks	16 559	16 018	17 819	19 625	17 888	14 351	13 368	15 450	16 829	17 047
Uzbeks	1 758	1 452	1 263	1 804	1 848	2 360	2 293	2 816	3 638	3 883
Russians	49	28	14	24	17	54	29	39	40	24
Tatars	10	9	5	5	4	9	10	13	11	9
other ethnicities	86	60	38	55	72	80	69	40	51	67
<b>Number of those departed</b>										
<b>Total;</b>	<b>20 634</b>	<b>19 125</b>	<b>20 689</b>	<b>26 458</b>	<b>30 299</b>	<b>19 501</b>	<b>18 481</b>	<b>20 461</b>	<b>18 588</b>	<b>24 196</b>
Tajiks,	18 334	17 093	19 145	23 029	28 115	16 385	15 187	17 182	14 950	19 683
Uzbeks,	1 765	1 625	1 374	2 902	2 025	2 586	2 743	3 032	3 327	4 285
Russians,	89	98	67	81	48	121	206	118	107	89
Tatars,	22	47	18	11	15	38	64	20	35	26
other ethnicities	424	262	85	435	96	371	281	109	169	113
<b>Migration gain</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2 172</b>	<b>-1 558</b>	<b>-1 550</b>	<b>-4 945</b>	<b>-10 470</b>	<b>-2 647</b>	<b>-2 712</b>	<b>-2 103</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>-3 166</b>
Tajiks,	-1 775	-1 075	-1 326	-3 404	-10 227	-2 034	-1 819	-1 732	1 879	-2 636
Uzbeks,	-7	-173	-111	-1 098	-177	-226	-450	-216	311	-402
Russians	-40	-70	-53	-57	-31	-67	-177	-79	-67	-65
Tatars	-12	-38	-13	-6	-11	-29	-54	-7	-24	-17
other ethnicities	-338	-202	-47	-380	-24	-291	-212	-69	-118	-46



## NUMBER OF EXTERNAL MIGRANT WORKERS, BY DURATION OF STAY (according to LFS-2016)

	Number of migrant workers who leave the country, seeking a job for:				Mean duration of stay in host country, months
	Total	6 and less months	7-12 months	more than 12 months	
<b>People</b>					
Total:	<b>553 868</b>	<b>156 538</b>	<b>150 064</b>	<b>246 886</b>	<b>x</b>
city	79 290	18 662	15 400	45 228	x
village	474 578	137 876	134 664	201 658	x
men	526 787	150 115	143 825	232 467	x
women	27 081	6 423	6 239	14 419	x
GBAO,	5 654	697	1 578	3 378	x
Soghd,	205 959	51 649	55 031	98 898	x
Khatlon,	197 286	47 676	60 998	88 612	x
Dushanbe,	3 807	1 309	734	1 764	x
DRS	141 162	55 207	31 723	54 233	x
<b>in percentage points</b>					
Total:	<b>100</b>	<b>28,3</b>	<b>27,1</b>	<b>44,6</b>	<b>11,3</b>
city	100	23,5	19,4	57,0	12,7
village	100	29,1	28,4	42,5	11,1
men	100	28,5	27,4	44,1	11,3
women	100	23,7	23,0	53,3	12,4
GBAO,	100	12,3	27,9	59,8	13,6
Soghd,	100	25,1	26,7	48,0	11,8
Khatlon,	100	24,2	30,9	44,9	11,6
Dushanbe,	100	34,4	19,3	46,3	11,1
DRS	100	39,1	22,5	59,8	10,1



## 4. HEALTH CONDITION OF THE WOMAN



The proportion of women aged 15-49, who received any antenatal care on skilled health workers, has increased from 79% in 2012 to 92% in 2017. The percentage of women, who received ANC from the family physicians, has varied only slightly during the same period (16% in 2012, 17% in 2017).

According to the data of DHS-2017, there is an increased number of acts of delivery in health institutions, from 77% in 2012 to 88% in 2017; respectively, the percentage of home delivery has fallen by one half during the same period (from 23% in 2012 to 12% in 2017). While the number of home birth decreased in all the regions of Tajikistan from 2012 to 2017, the most significant reduction was observed in Khatlon Oblast (from 31% to 15%), GBAO (from 34% to 24%), and DRS (from 29% to 21%). Considerable reduction of home delivery is also observed among women with a lower level of education and wellbeing.

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has increased from 87% in 2012 to 95% in 2017. There is a considerable increase in the percentage of births attended by physicians, from 64% to 83%.

During the period between 2012 and 2017, the proportion of women, who got through postnatal examination within 4 hours after birth, has increased from 67% to 81%, and the proportion of those women, who received postnatal care within 2 days after birth, has increased from 80% to 92%.

In five years preceding the DHS-2017, the under-five mortality rate was 33 deaths per 1,000 births testifying that in Tajikistan, one out of 30 children dies not having attained the age of five years. The infant mortality rate was 27 deaths per 1,000 births, and the neonatal mortality rate was 13 deaths per 1,000 live births. Thus, a considerable number (82%) of all child deaths occur in infancy, and around two of five deaths (39%) account for the first month of life.

Only 53% of women aged 15-49 heard about HIV or AIDS, and this figure had decreased from 62% in 2012 when DHS was conducted. 15% of women have "comprehensive knowledge" on HIV transmission and prevention ways.

29% of women know where to test for HIV, and 19% were at some time tested for HIV and received test results. Just a small number (12%) of women aged 15-24 display erudition on HIV transmission and prevention ways.

Prevalence of endemic goiter, diagnosed for the first time in life, has decreased in 2017 compared to 2012, by more than half, primarily due to preventive measures and consumption of iodized salt.

According to the data of DHS-2017, 9 of 10 children and women reside in households that consume iodized salt. The percentage of households that use iodized salt has increased in the last five years from 84% in 2012 to 92% in 2017. Among the regions, the highest iodized salt consumption rate is observed in DRS (from 75% of households in 2012 to 88% in 2017).

The contraceptive usage rate has slightly changed in the last five years between DHS conducted in 2012 and 2017; 29% of currently married women employed contraceptive methods in 2017 compared to 28% in 2012. In addition, the up-to-date method implementation rate has also slightly changed; 27% of married women employed modern methods in 2017 compared to 26% in 2012. As for trends in employing certain methods, the highest increase was observed in the proportion of women who reported using male contraceptives that increased from 2% in 2012 to 4% in 2017.

More than 8 of 10 pregnancies (83%) occurred in the last three years, before conducting DHS-2017, have resulted in live births, 9% – induced abortion, 7% – miscarriage, and less than 1% – in stillbirth..

The proportion of pregnancies resulting in induced abortion is increasing with the age of the woman at the time of abortion, from 1% among women aged under 20 during pregnancy termination to 27% among women aged 35-44, whose pregnancy has induced abortion.

The percentage of pregnancies resulted in induced abortion has made 9% when conducting both DHS-2012 and DHS-2017.

According to the data of DHS-2017, the total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in Tajikistan is 0,5 abortions per woman. Therefore, the average number of abortions that Tajik woman would have with the current age-specific total abortion rate is 13% of the mean number of births (3,8 births).

The total abortion rate is increasing with age, from 1 abortion per 1000 women, among women aged 15-19, up to peak value – 28 abortions per 1000 women, for women of the 30-34 age group.

In the following years, there is observed a steady trend in the republic concerning decreased registration of tuberculosis in men and women.

## STATE BUDGET EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTHCARE (MLN OF TJS SOMONI)

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>State budget expenditures, total</b>	<b>11 592</b>	<b>13 190</b>	<b>16 277</b>	<b>18 294</b>	<b>22 264</b>	<b>24 187</b>	<b>23 807</b>
State budget support of healthcare	837	975	1 037	1 160	1 385	1 538	1 793
as percentage of the total budget expenditures	7,2	7,4	6,4	6,3	6,2	6,4	7,5
as percentage of the Gross Domestic Product	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,3	2,2	2,3
in per capita terms, TJS	103,6	118,1	122,7	134,0	156,8	170,4	192,6

## NUMBER OF HEALTH WORKERS PER CAPITA

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of hospital beds, total, units	38 582	38 714	39 032	39 816	40 060	40 409	40 698
per 10 000 population	47,3	46,4	45,6	45,5	44,9	44,3	43,7
Number of physicians in all specialist fields (except for dentists), total	16 649	17 352	17 797	18 044	18 716	19 085	19 268
per 10 000 population	20,4	20,8	20,8	20,6	21,0	20,9	20,7
among them: pediatricians, total	1 379	1 299	1 310	1 237	1 224	1 218	1 283
per 10 000 children	4,8	4,5	4,5	4,1	4,0	3,9	4,1
Obstetrician-gynecologists, total	1 486	1 524	1 569	1 640	1 749	1 810	1 894
Nursing staff number, total	40 063	43 105	46 037	49 434	51 788	53 991	55 584
per 10 000 population	49,1	51,6	53,8	56,5	58,0	59,2	59,7
among them: midwives	4 472	4 533	4 712	5 008	5 217	5 357	5 645

## RATIO OF PHYSICIANS, OBSTETRICIAN-GYNECOLOGISTS AND WOMEN (per 10 000 women aged 15-49)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Tajikistan,	<b>6,9</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>7,5</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>7,9</b>
GBAO	7,2	7,2	8,2	8,1	8,6	8,8	9,9
Khatlon Oblast	3,8	4,1	4,0	4,5	4,7	4,7	4,8
Soghd Oblast	6,1	6,1	6,3	6,3	6,6	6,5	6,7
Dushanbe City	24,3	25,1	24,5	24,6	26,2	27,7	28,5
DRS	5,0	4,5	4,6	4,9	5,0	5,1	5,1

### RATIO OF MIDWIVES AND WOMEN (number of midwives per 10 000 women aged 15-49)

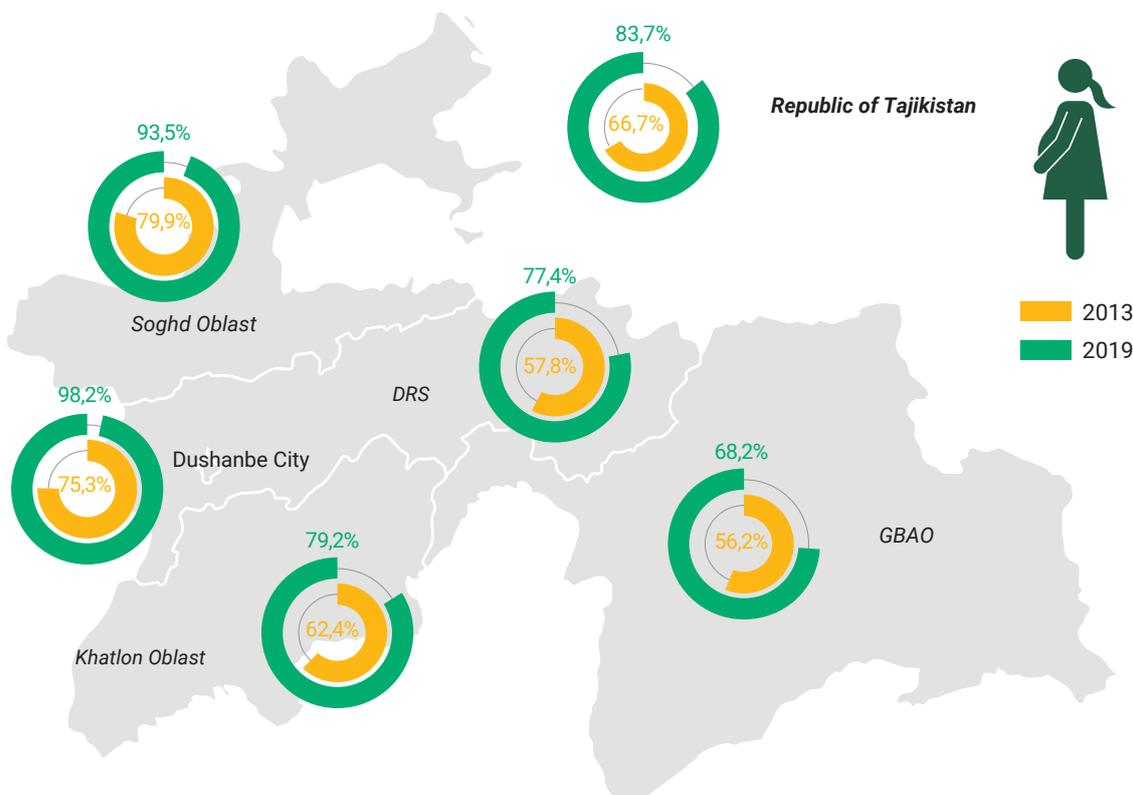
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Tajikistan,	<b>20,7</b>	<b>20,6</b>	<b>20,9</b>	<b>21,9</b>	<b>22,4</b>	<b>22,7</b>	<b>23,5</b>
GBAO,	39,8	44,1	36,9	37,1	32,3	41,6	42,1
Khatlon Oblast,	20,1	19,2	20,4	23,0	24,1	24,3	24,8
Soghd Oblast,	23,1	24,1	26,0	24,1	25,6	26,0	26,6
Dushanbe City,	22,4	25,2	22,7	25,7	24,9	25,6	27,1
DRS	15,5	13,4	12,8	14,2	13,9	12,9	14,2

### MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CHILDBEARING

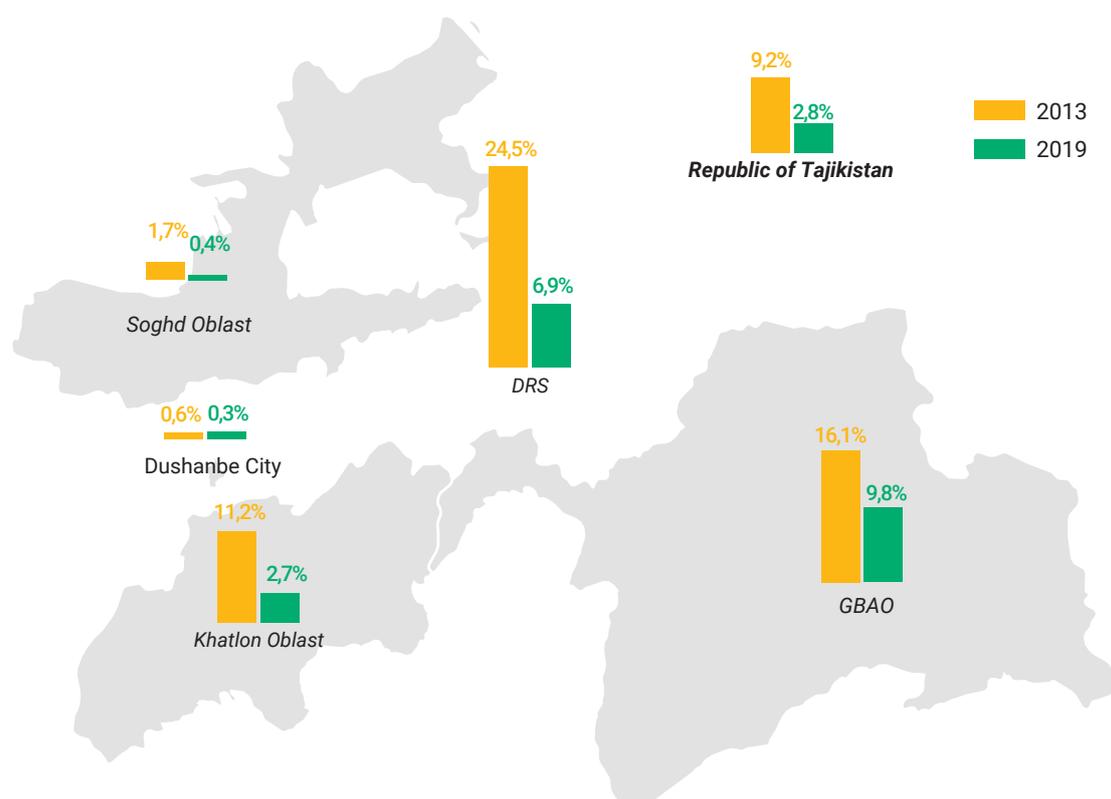
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births) <sup>1</sup>	33,0	29,2	28,4	25,2	24,1	24,2	21,9
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98	98	98	98	98	99	99
<i>Proportion of home births</i>	9,2	7,4	7,0	5,7	4,2	3,2	2,8
<i>Coverage of pregnant women in early pregnancy (up to 12 weeks)</i>	66,7	70,5	70,4	78,9	84,1	86,0	83,7

<sup>1</sup> According to the data of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of RT

## COVERAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN EARLY PREGNANCY (UP TO 12 WEEKS) (in percentage points)

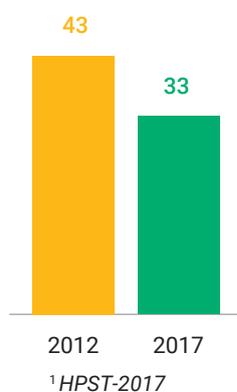


## PROPORTION OF HOME BIRTHS

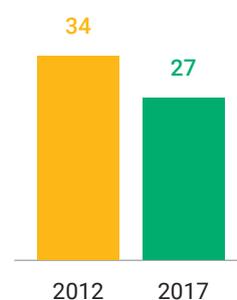


## CHILD MORTALITY RATE

Under-five mortality rate



Infant mortality rate



## HEALTH CONDITION OF PREGNANT, WOMEN GIVING-BIRTH, # PEOPLE

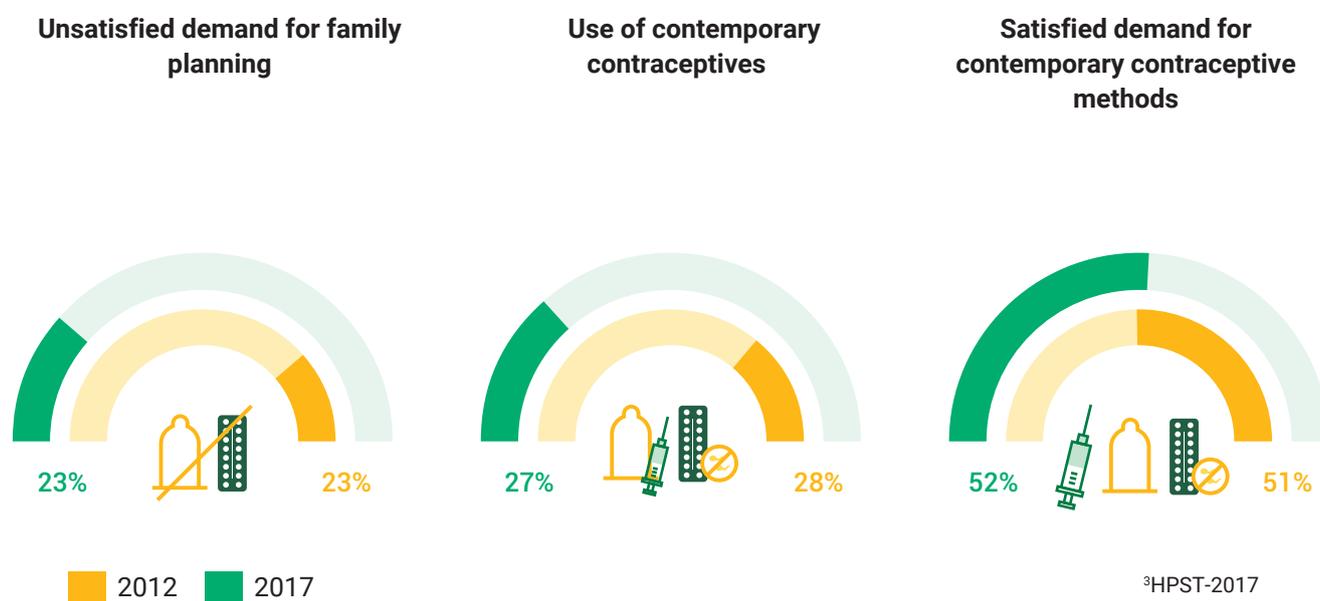
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Number of women whose pregnancy resulted in / including:</b>	<b>233 102</b>	<b>253 606</b>	<b>262 174</b>	<b>252 070</b>	<b>236 853</b>	<b>248 878</b>	<b>247 904</b>
timely delivery;	218 445	240 383	249 870	241 461	226 076	236 243	236 053
premature delivery;	8 307	6 126	4 332	3 690	3 520	3 747	3 547
abortions	6 350	6 457	6 497	6 038	6 380	7 810	7 093

### from among those with pregnancy termination, suffering from, in %

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
anemia;	45,8	44,8	44,1	38,8	39,1	38,8	41,3
circulatory diseases;	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,5
diabetes mellitus;	0,1	0,04	0,1	0,1	0,05	0,2	0,1
late gestosis;	2,7 <sup>2</sup>	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,2
diseases of the genitourinary system;	4,1	2,6	2,8	3,1	1,6	2,9	4,4
venous disorders in pregnancy	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,3	1,3

<sup>2</sup> coupled with preeclampsia

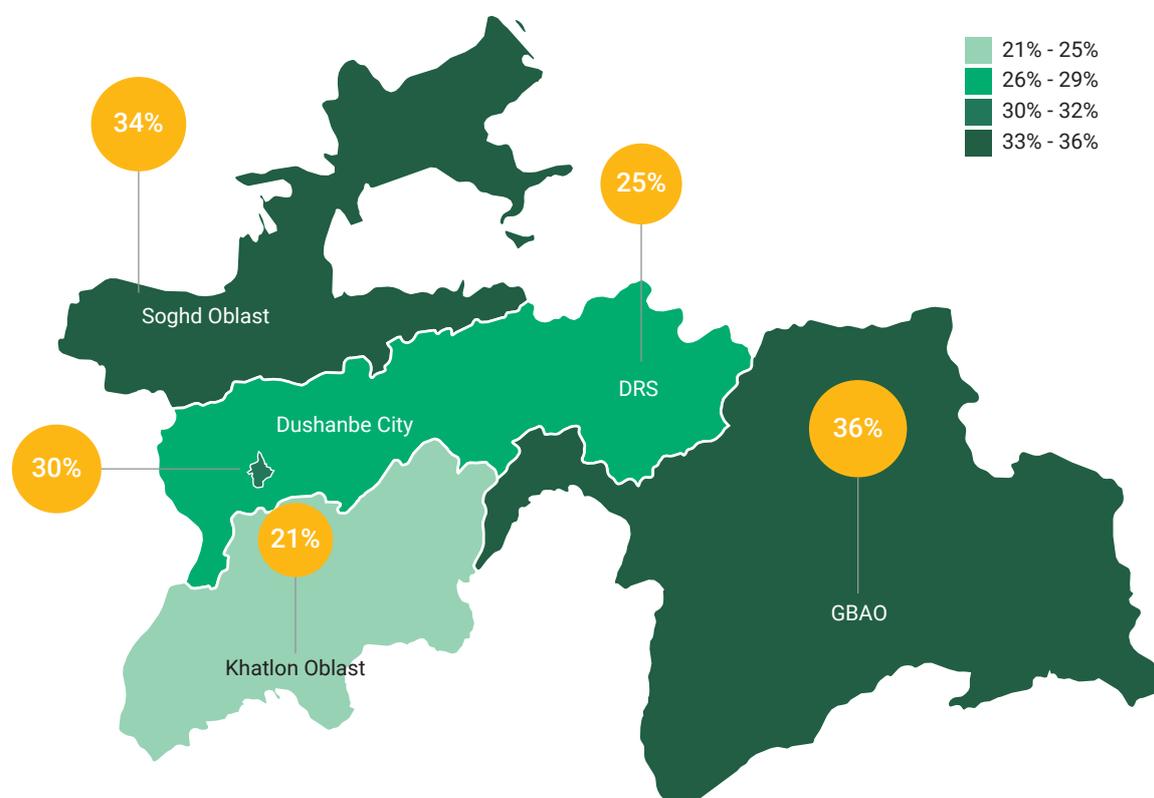
## DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING (PROPORTION OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE, 15-49 YEARS)



## PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN OF FERTILE AGE, COVERED WITH CONTRACEPTION

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Republic of Tajikistan,</b>	<b>20,9</b>	<b>22,1</b>	<b>23,9</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>23,6</b>	<b>26,2</b>	<b>27,2</b>
GBAO	16,2	17,9	16,0	19,3	19,5	19,2	26,5
Khatlon Oblast	23,2	24,3	26,0	22,2	21,3	26,0	27,3
Soghd Oblast	20,4	20,4	21,9	23,2	22,1	24,5	23,8
Dushanbe City	18,3	24,6	25,2	26,4	30,5	33,3	35,1
DRS	19,7	20,9	23,4	24,9	26,6	26,2	27,8

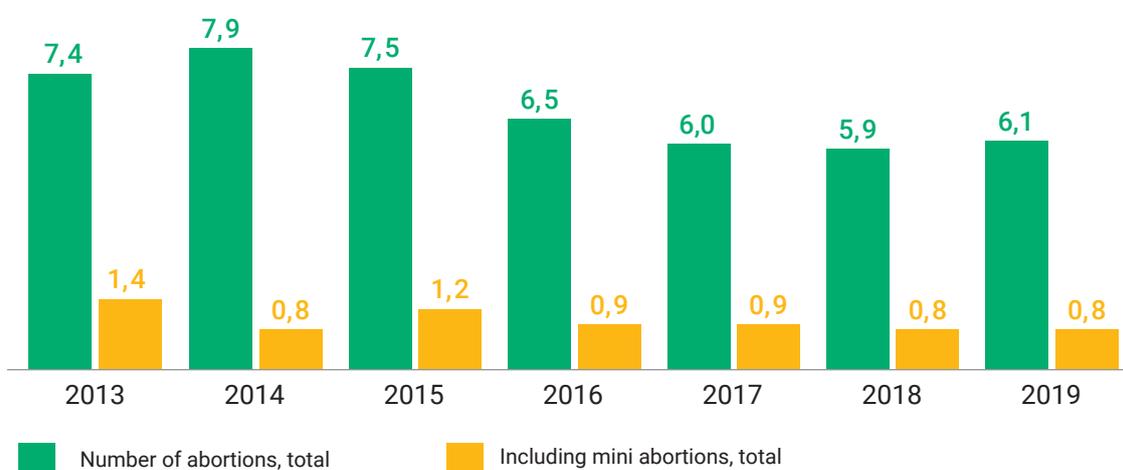
### USE OF CONTEMPORARY CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS, BY REGIONS, HPST-2017 (percentage of currently marriage women aged 15-49)



### NUMBER OF ABORTIONS, BY AGE GROUPS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of abortions, total	15 984	17 347	16 864	14 957	13 963	13 975	14 717
per 1 000 live births	68	66	62	59	58	55	58
<i>In women aged, years:</i>							
15-19	1 390	1 721	1 687	1 328	1 076	996	1 348
20-34	10 857	11 665	11 583	10 408	10 085	10 048	9 930
35 and older	3 737	3 961	3 594	3 221	2 802	2 931	3 439
Including mini abortions, #	3 041	1 840	1 640	2 146	2 138	1 969	1 803

### NUMBER OF ABORTIONS, BY AGE GROUPS (PER 1 000 WOMEN AGED 15-49)



### NUMBER OF ABORTIONS, BY REGIONS, QUANTITY (PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Tajikistan,	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>58</b>
GBAO,	80	80	124	89	77	95	90
Khatlon Oblast,	49	38	35	31	32	37	41
Soghd Oblast,	77	85	74	69	72	67	69
Dushanbe City,	111	119	126	115	94	65	87
DRS	61	62	54	59	67	62	58

### NUMBER OF NEWLY REGISTERED CARRIERS OF HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of registered HIV cases	763	1 008	1 146	1 040	1 207	1 422	1 320
Number of pregnant women with HIV, people	58	99	89	75	60	77	51
Contraceptive usage rate (per 100 of women aged 15-49)	20,9	22,1	23,9	37,9	37,2	38,9	39,3

## NUMBER OF HIV-INFECTED PEOPLE, BY GENDER IDENTITY AND AGE (PEOPLE)

	Registered with newly diagnosed cases													
	men							women						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>547</b>
<i>including, age:</i>														
0-14	66	74	73	73	66	82	100	40	49	54	44	56	48	73
15-19	2	5	8	1	10	11	6	3	9	13	12	4	15	17
20-29	79	101	105	102	129	150	141	110	136	154	114	124	149	110
30-39	161	207	258	224	273	316	249	115	147	156	135	167	188	195
40- 49	117	146	184	160	193	219	198	32	62	64	82	86	86	90
50-59	25	41	46	55	60	86	63	10	20	18	28	25	46	53
<i>aged 60 and older</i>	3	5	9	9	6	18	16	-	6	4	1	8	8	9

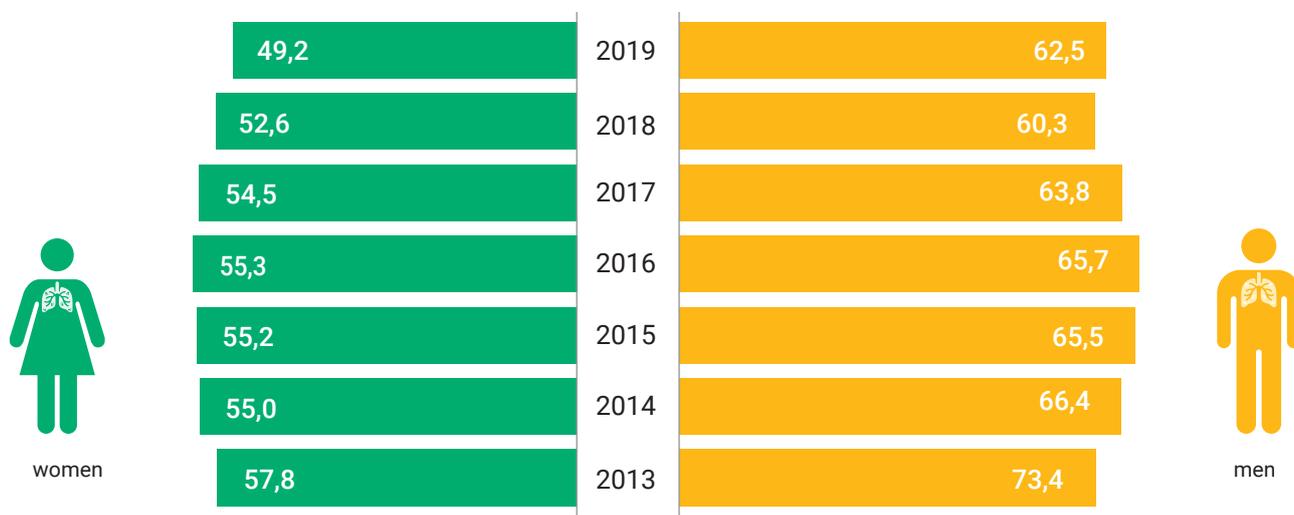
## NUMBER OF REGISTERED CASES DIAGNOSED AS “ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS”

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Incidence of tuberculosis per 100 000 population<sup>4</sup>;</i>	65,7	60,8	60,4	60,6	59,2	56,5	56,0
<i>men</i>	73,4	66,4	65,5	65,7	63,8	60,3	62,5
<i>women</i>	57,8	55,0	55,2	55,3	54,5	52,6	49,2
<i>Prevalence of tuberculosis<sup>5</sup></i>	154,2	136,9	130,0	129,4	140,2	124,1	126,3
<i>Tuberculosis treatment efficiency, in % (new cases under DOTS program)</i>	85,2	88,6	89,4	89,8	90,9	89,1	...

<sup>4</sup> Incidence of tuberculosis per 100 000 population is ratio of the number of patients with newly diagnosed cases and average annual number of resident population.

<sup>5</sup> Prevalence of tuberculosis per 100 000 population is estimated as ratio of TB patient population registered as by the end of year and population size at the beginning of the next reporting year.

## ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY OF POPULATION (PER 100 000 POPULATION)



## ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY OF POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, IN 2019 (PEOPLE)

	Registered with newly diagnosed cases			
	<i>people</i>		in percentage points	
	men	women	men	women
<b>Total</b>	<b>2921</b>	<b>2 238</b>	<b>56,6</b>	<b>43,4</b>
<i>including, age:</i>				
0–14	216	183	54,1	45,9
15–17	80	93	46,2	53,8
18–24	770	426	64,4	35,6
25–44	1 112	790	58,5	41,5
<i>aged 45 and older</i>	743	746	49,9	50,1

## ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY OF POPULATION (PER 100 000 POPULATION)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>							
<i>men</i>	73,4	66,4	65,5	65,7	63,8	60,3	62,5
<i>women</i>	57,8	55,0	55,2	55,3	54,5	52,6	49,2
<b>GBAO</b>							
<i>men</i>	128,0	127,4	122,1	141,8	105,4	94,3	118,9
<i>women</i>	102,6	95,1	102,6	107,9	125,8	93,0	86,5
<b>Khatlon Oblast</b>							
<i>men</i>	88,0	78,0	73,6	74,1	68,4	68,5	66,4
<i>women</i>	74,8	70,0	70,3	68,5	63,4	62,2	55,3
<b>Soghd Oblast</b>							
<i>men</i>	49,2	44,7	46,9	47,3	45,4	41,4	41,8
<i>women</i>	36,6	33,4	33,3	31,0	33,4	32,4	33,3
<b>Dushanbe City</b>							
<i>men</i>	93,1	83,6	80,6	79,7	80,6	71,5	76,6
<i>women</i>	57,3	59,7	55,6	65,7	63,8	64,5	63,6
<b>DRS</b>							
<i>men</i>	67,2	61,8	63,9	61,9	68,2	63,1	70,4
<i>women</i>	54,1	53,4	54,6	56,3	56,1	54,2	50,4

## GETTING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED CASES

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	<b>1828</b>	<b>2155</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>1 591</b>	<b>1 569</b>	<b>1 320</b>
men	774	828	778	696	778	539	550
women	1 054	1 327	819	678	813	1 030	770
per 100 000 population							
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	<b>22,6</b>	<b>26,1</b>	<b>18,9</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>18,0</b>	<b>17,4</b>	<b>14,3</b>
men	19,0	19,8	18,2	15,9	17,4	11,8	11,8
women	26,4	32,5	19,6	15,9	18,7	23,1	16,9

## RATIO OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED CASES, PER 100 000 POPULATION

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>GBAO</b>	<b>25,1</b>	<b>24,9</b>	<b>11,6</b>	<b>13,7</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>12,3</b>
men	5,6	7,3	4,5	4,5	3,5	1,0	4,3
women	45,5	43,2	19,0	23,4	14,8	7,3	20,7
<b>Khatlon oblast</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>12,3</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>8,5</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>6,5</b>
men	12,0	13,0	11,8	12,0	10,4	6,9	6,7
women	15,2	11,5	11,0	9,9	6,7	6,8	6,3
<b>Soghd oblast</b>	<b>29,3</b>	<b>27,0</b>	<b>19,1</b>	<b>17,3</b>	<b>19,3</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>11,9</b>
men	21,1	22,4	17,8	14,8	17,1	11,8	13,6
women	37,7	31,6	20,4	19,8	21,5	15,8	10,2
<b>Dushanbe Cityy</b>	<b>32,5</b>	<b>107,5</b>	<b>52,0</b>	<b>43,2</b>	<b>70,6</b>	<b>82,3</b>	<b>58,0</b>
men	37,5	59,5	59,8	52,1	60,8	37,1	29,5
women	27,0	159,6	43,6	33,6	81,4	131,7	89,4
<b>DRS</b>	<b>23,7</b>	<b>13,0</b>	<b>17,5</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>10,8</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>12,2</b>
men	20,6	11,7	12,6	9,5	11,9	9,9	10,8
women	26,8	14,2	22,5	12,4	9,6	17,5	13,7

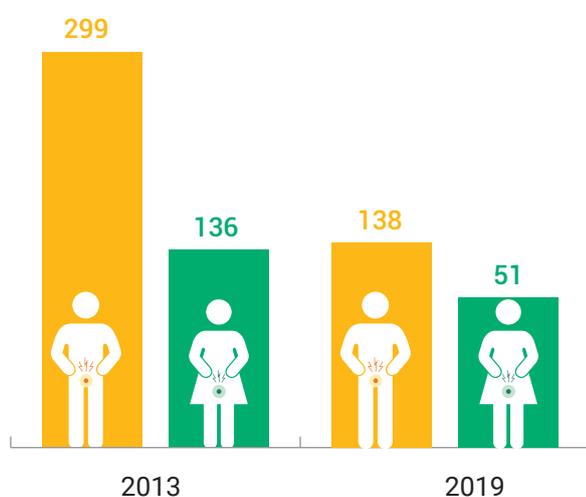
## GONORRHEA MORBIDITY OF POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, IN 2019

	<i>Registered with newly diagnosed cases</i>			
	<i>people</i>		<i>in percentage points</i>	
	<i>men</i>	<i>women</i>	<i>men</i>	<i>women</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>73,0</b>	<b>27,0</b>
<i>including, age</i>				
0–14	-	-	-	-
15–17	2	-	100,0	-
18–24	53	18	74,6	25,3
25–44	79	28	73,8	26,2
<i>aged 45 and older</i>	4	5	44,4	55,5

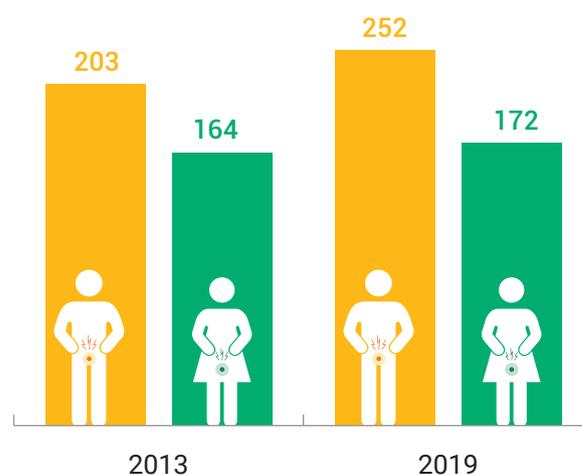
## SYPHILIS MORBIDITY OF POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, IN 2019

	<i>Registered with newly diagnosed cases</i>			
	<i>people</i>		<i>in percentage points</i>	
	<i>men</i>	<i>women</i>	<i>men</i>	<i>women</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>59,4</b>	<b>40,6</b>
<i>including, age</i>				
18–24	35	31	53,0	47,0
25–44	105	75	58,3	41,7
aged 45 and older	112	66	62,9	37,1

**Gonorrhea morbidity of men and women / people**



**Syphilis morbidity of men and women / people**



## PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN POPULATION, PEOPLE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>men</i>							
<b>Number of registered patients, total</b>	<b>15 166</b>	<b>13 002</b>	<b>13 336</b>	<b>13 107</b>	<b>12 873</b>	<b>11 925</b>	<b>11 169</b>
<i>including disorders: caused by consumption of alcohol</i>	8 155	5 891	6 209	6 229	6 088	5 976	5 866
<i>caused by consumption of psychoactive substances</i>	7 011	7 111	7 127	6 878	6 785	5 949	5 303
<i>women</i>							
<b>Number of registered patients, total</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>441</b>
<i>caused by consumption of alcohol</i>	295	233	237	198	367	368	321
<i>caused by consumption of psychoactive substances</i>	197	199	194	176	161	144	120

## POPULATION SUFFERING FROM DRUG ADDICTION (REGISTERED AS BY THE END OF YEAR)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Republic of Tajikistan, people</b>	<b>7 208</b>	<b>7 310</b>	<b>7 321</b>	<b>7 054</b>	<b>6 946</b>	<b>6 093</b>	<b>5 423</b>
men	7 011	7 111	7 127	6 878	6 785	5 949	5 303
women	197	199	194	176	161	144	120
<i>per 100 000 population</i>							
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	<b>89,3</b>	<b>88,5</b>	<b>85,6</b>	<b>80,7</b>	<b>77,8</b>	<b>67,5</b>	<b>58,2</b>
men	171,9	170,4	166,6	157,0	151,5	128,8	112,3
women	4,9	4,9	4,6	4,1	3,7	3,2	2,6

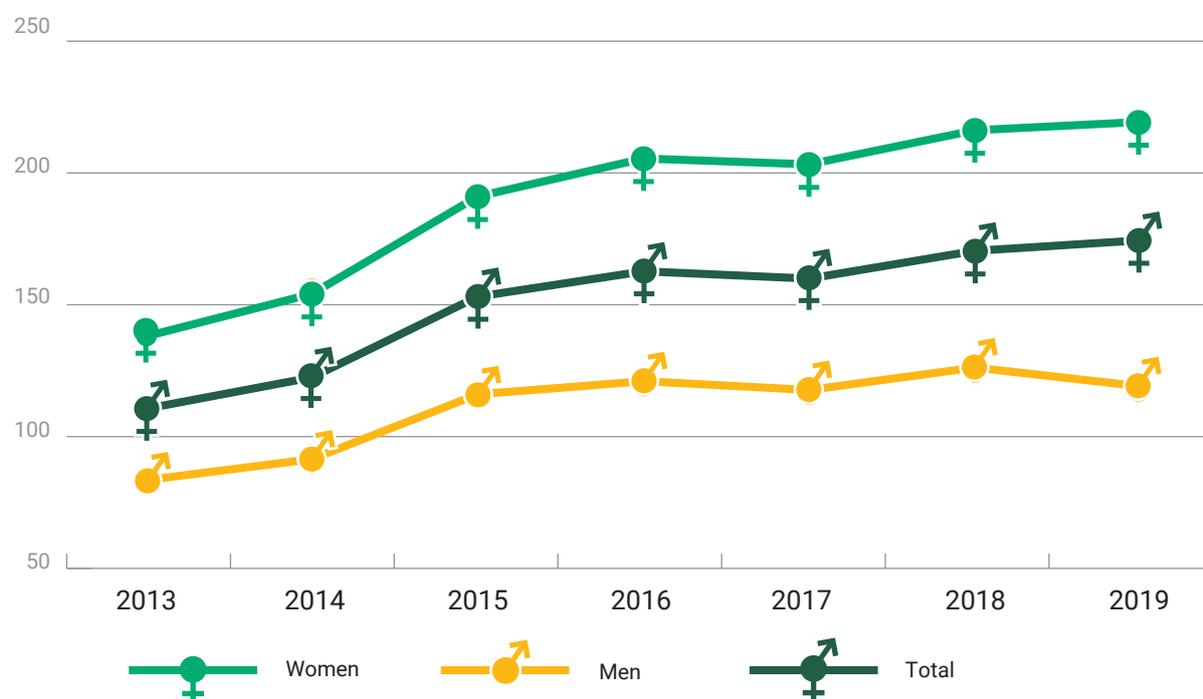
## PSYCHIATRIC AND BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS IN POPULATION RELATED TO CONSUMPTION OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES, IN 2019

	<i>people</i>		<i>in percentage points</i>	
	<i>men</i>	<i>women</i>	<i>men</i>	<i>women</i>
<b>Number of registered patients, total</b>	<b>11 169</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>96,2</b>	<b>3,8</b>
<i>including disorders:</i>				
<i>caused by consumption of alcohol</i>	5 866	321	94,8	5,2
<i>caused by consumption of psychoactive substances</i>	5 303	120	97,8	2,2

## CANCER MORBIDITY OF POPULATION / people

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Detected with newly diagnosed cases</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 096</b>	<b>3 072</b>	<b>3 031</b>	<b>3 106</b>	<b>3 097</b>	<b>3 116</b>	<b>3 684</b>
<i>men</i>	1 315	1 265	1 253	1 206	1 255	1 273	1 484
<i>women</i>	1 781	1 807	1 778	1 900	1.842	1 843	2 200
<i>per 100 000 population</i>	38,3	37,2	35,9	35,9	35,0	34,5	40,0
<i>men</i>	32,2	30,3	29,3	27,5	28,0	27,8	31,7
<i>women</i>	44,6	44,3	42,6	44,5	42,3	41,4	48,4
<b>Number of registered patients</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 248</b>	<b>10 388</b>	<b>13 095</b>	<b>14 178</b>	<b>14 247</b>	<b>15 463</b>	<b>17 245</b>
<i>men</i>	3 559	3 954	5 052	5 377	5 359	5 836	6 456
<i>women</i>	5 689	6 434	8 043	8 801	8 888	9 627	10 789
<i>per 100 000 population</i>	113,3	124,4	153,1	162,2	159,5	169,4	185,2
<i>men</i>	86,3	93,6	116,7	121,4	118,3	126,1	136,7
<i>women</i>	140,9	155,9	190,5	204,0	201,9	214,0	235,1

## CANCER MORBIDITY PER 100 000 POPULATION



## ENDEMIC GOITER MORBIDITY, WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED CASES (PER 100 000 POPULATION OF APPROPRIATE AGE)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>742,9</b>	<b>688,4</b>	<b>312,8</b>	<b>344,5</b>	<b>388,8</b>	<b>396,2</b>	<b>383,6</b>
<i>men</i>	526,6	484,5	114,1	86,6	97,7	97,4	81,5
<i>women</i>	963,7	896,9	516,2	609,2	687,9	703,6	694,5
including							
<i>children aged 0-14</i>	751,7	680,9	155	137,7	149,9	135,6	109,7
<i>adults and teenagers (aged 15 and older)</i>	763,1	734,8	395,9	453	513,8	532,2	526,6

## 5. EDUCATION AND TRAINING



Pre-school education institution is the first step on the way to a highly educated society. In 2019, the number of pre-school institutions, as compared to 2018, has increased by 26, with the children population there increased by 5,8%.

In 2019, out of the total number of children aged 1-6, only 7,7% attended pre-school education institutions.

In the 2019/2020 school year, in comparison with the 2018/ 2019 school year, the number of 1-4 grade students has increased by 14,9 thousand people and made 446,0 thousand people. The gender ratio or gender parity index (ratio of girls and boys) for 1-4 grades is 0,942.

The number of secondary vocational education institutions, by the end of 2019, has made 74, the number of students – 90,4 thousand, including 65,0% of girls (58,8 thousand).

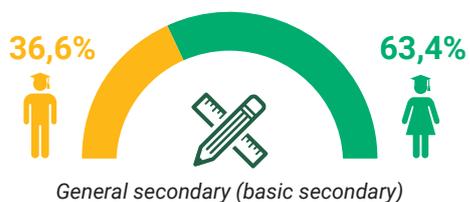
In the 2019/2020 school year, in comparison with the 2018/ 2019 school year, the number of women being taught in higher vocational education institutions has increased by 13,3% and made 86,5 thousand people, or 37,7% of the total number of students. The highest proportion of women among students is observed in GBAO – 52,1%, and Soghd Oblast – 50,4%.

Women are being taught in higher vocational education institutions to have knowledge and skills in such areas as education – 61,4%, economics – 23,0%, healthcare, physical training, and sports – 6,7%, industry – 5,3%, agriculture – 0,8%, culture, and art – 2,6%, and protection of public order – 0,2%

## STATE BUDGET EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
State budget expenditures for education, MM TJS	2,111.6	2,353.9	2,539.3	3,093.8	3 572,7	3 702,6	4 338,6
as percentage of: Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	5,2	5,2	5,0	5,6	5,5	5,2	5,6
total budget expenditures	18,2	17,8	15,6	16,9	16,0	15,3	18,2

### DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15-75, BY GENDER IDENTITY AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS, ACCORDING TO THE DATA OF LFS-2016, %



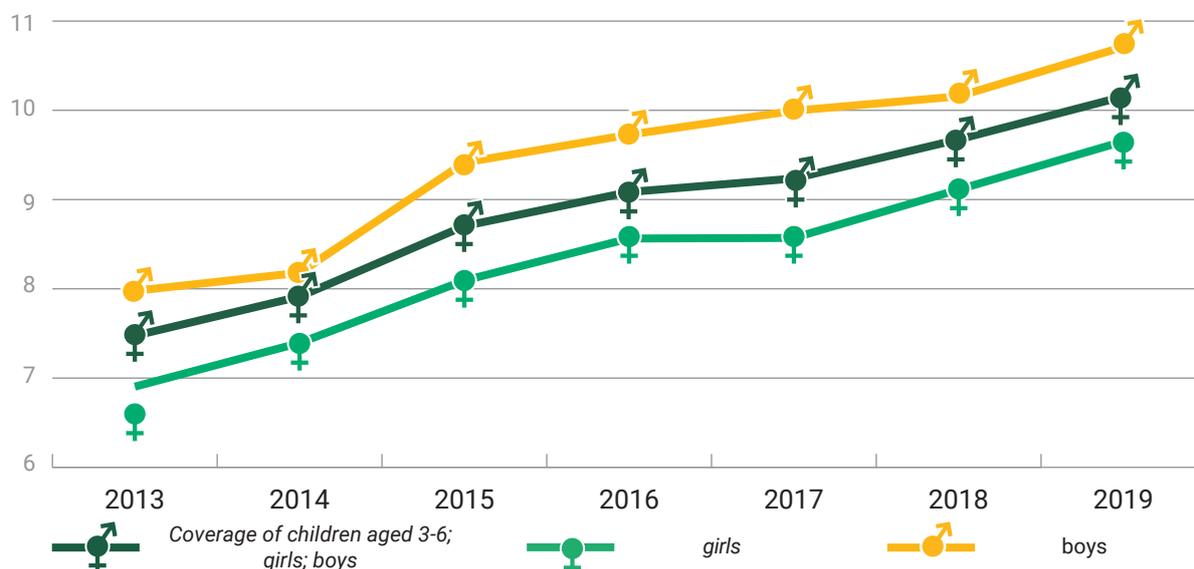
## PRE-SCHOOL CHILD POPULATION PER 100 SEATS

Year	Number of seats, #			per 100 seats, people		
	total	in urban localities	in rural area	total	in urban localities	in rural area
<b>Republic</b>						
2013	74 713	60 416	14 297	108	109	100
2014	80 218	64 347	15 871	107	109	96
2015	88 891	65 084	23 807	104	113	77
2016	90 775	67 196	23 579	100	107	82
2017	93 365	68 943	24 422	100	106	81
2018	96 823	70 847	25 976	100	106	82
2019	102 687	74 650	28 037	100	106	81

(by the end of year)



## Coverage of children aged 3-6 by pre-school education institutions, IN PERCENTAGE POINTS



## NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (by the end of year, people)

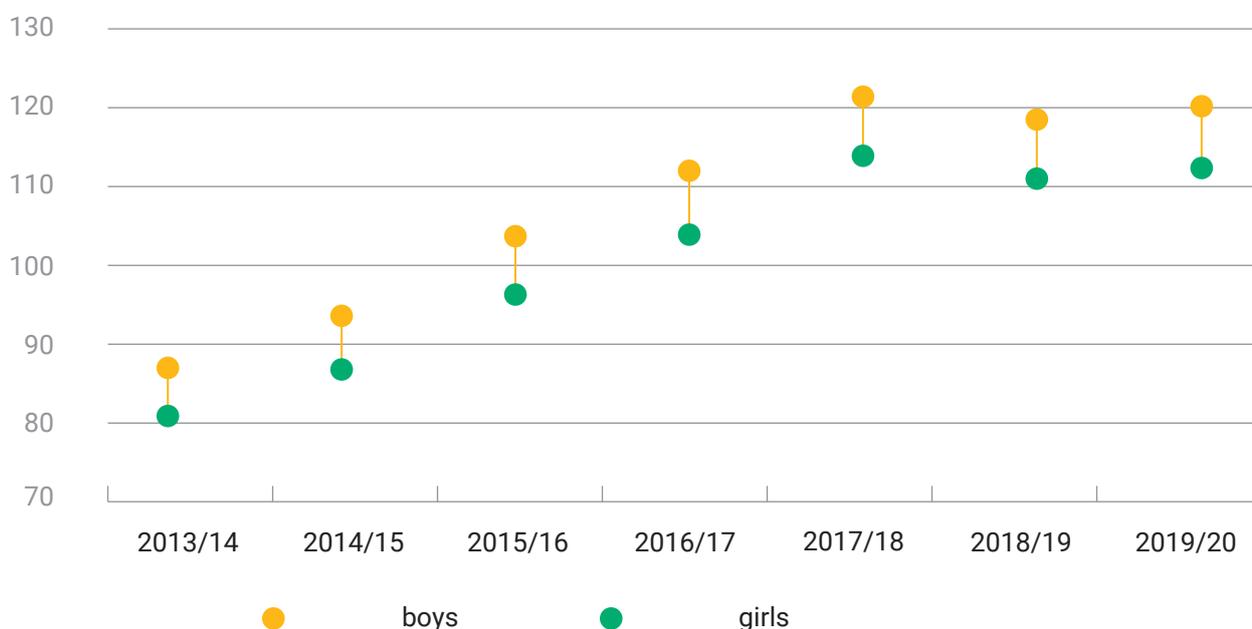
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>							
Total	80 442	85 777	92 024	91 081	93 053	96 578	102 175
<i>including: in urban localities</i>							
<i>boys</i>	36 068	38 353	40 724	39 405	40 589	41 335	43 637
<i>girls</i>	30 028	32 108	32 947	32 406	32 802	34 013	35 833
<i>in rural area</i>							
<i>boys</i>	7 956	8 287	10 308	10 672	11 041	13 926	12 688
<i>girls</i>	6 390	7 029	8 045	8 598	8 621	9 304	10 017
<b>GBAO</b>							
Total	1 508	1 613	1 617	1 828	1 979	2 109	2 079
<i>including</i>							
<i>in urban localities</i>							
<i>boys</i>	361	382	437	448	444	497	532
<i>girls</i>	355	393	407	409	450	505	437
<i>in rural area</i>							
<i>boys</i>	402	412	418	482	576	533	531
<i>girls</i>	390	426	355	489	509	574	574
<b>Khatlon Oblast</b>							
Total	13 335	14 471	15 987	15 139	14 601	15 482	16 622
<i>including</i>							
<i>in urban localities</i>							
<i>boys</i>	6 180	6 847	6 812	6 378	6 033	6 387	6 825
<i>girls</i>	5 110	5 320	5 366	5 038	4 723	4 875	5 346
<i>in rural area</i>							
<i>boys</i>	1 203	1 292	2 174	2 181	2 160	2 381	2 531
<i>girls</i>	842	1 038	1 635	1 542	1 685	1 839	1 920
<b>Soghd Oblast</b>							
Total	33 323	36 132	38 691	39 930	40 654	42 282	44 507
<i>including</i>							
<i>in urban localities</i>							
<i>boys</i>	13 042	14 022	14 765	14 771	15 231	15 723	16 070
<i>girls</i>	10 626	11 746	12 130	12 648	12 689	12 774	13 416
<i>in rural area</i>							
<i>boys</i>	5 295	5 552	6 587	6 857	7 177	7 803	8 406
<i>girls</i>	4 360	4 812	5 209	5 654	5 557	5 982	6 615
<b>Dushanbe City</b>							
Total	24 586	25 895	27 499	25 939	27 312	27 576	29 647
<i>boys</i>	13 162	13 794	15 049	14 220	15 246	14 739	16 168
<i>girls</i>	11 424	12 101	12 450	11 719	12 066	12 837	13 479

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>DRS</b>							
<b>Total</b>	7 690	7 640	8 230	8 245	8 507	9 129	9 320
<i>including:</i>							
<i>in urban localities</i>							
<i>boys</i>	3 323	3 308	3 661	3 588	3 635	3 989	4 042
<i>girls</i>	2 513	2 548	2 594	2 592	2 874	3 022	3 155
<i>in rural area</i>							
<i>boys</i>	1 056	1 031	1 129	1 152	1 128	1 209	1 220
<i>girls</i>	798	753	846	913	870	909	903

## NUMBER OF STUDENTS ADMITTED TO FIRST GRADE (AT THE BEGINNING OF SCHOOL YEAR, '000 PEOPLE)

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>							
<i>Total</i>	167,9	180,4	200,0	215,9	234,6	229,5	232,2
<i>boys</i>	87,0	93,6	103,7	112,0	121,4	118,5	120,0
<i>girls</i>	80,9	86,8	96,3	103,9	113,2	111,0	112,2
<b>GBAO</b>							
<i>Total</i>	3,1	3,3	3,7	3,9	3,9	3,9	4,0
<i>boys</i>	1,6	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,1
<i>girls</i>	1,5	1,6	1,8	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9
<b>Khatlon Oblast</b>							
<i>Total</i>	60,8	64,8	72,5	77,8	88,6	85,0	86,3
<i>boys</i>	31,6	33,7	37,6	40,6	46,0	44,0	44,6
<i>girls</i>	29,2	31,1	34,9	37,2	42,6	41,0	41,7
<b>Soghd Oblast</b>							
<i>Total</i>	45,9	50,7	54,2	59,4	63,0	60,3	61,2
<i>boys</i>	23,7	26,1	27,9	30,6	32,1	31,1	31,5
<i>girls</i>	22,2	24,6	26,3	28,8	30,9	29,2	29,7
<b>Dushanbe City</b>							
<i>Total</i>	16,9	18,0	20,4	21,4	21,8	22,2	22,6
<i>boys</i>	8,9	9,5	10,9	11,2	11,5	11,5	11,9
<i>girls</i>	8,0	8,5	9,5	10,2	10,3	10,7	10,7
<b>DRS</b>							
<i>Total</i>	41,1	43,6	49,3	53,4	57,3	58,0	58,1
<i>boys</i>	21,2	22,6	25,4	27,6	29,8	29,7	29,9
<i>girls</i>	19,9	21,0	23,9	25,8	27,5	28,3	28,2

## NUMBER OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE FIRST GRADE STUDENTS ('000 people)



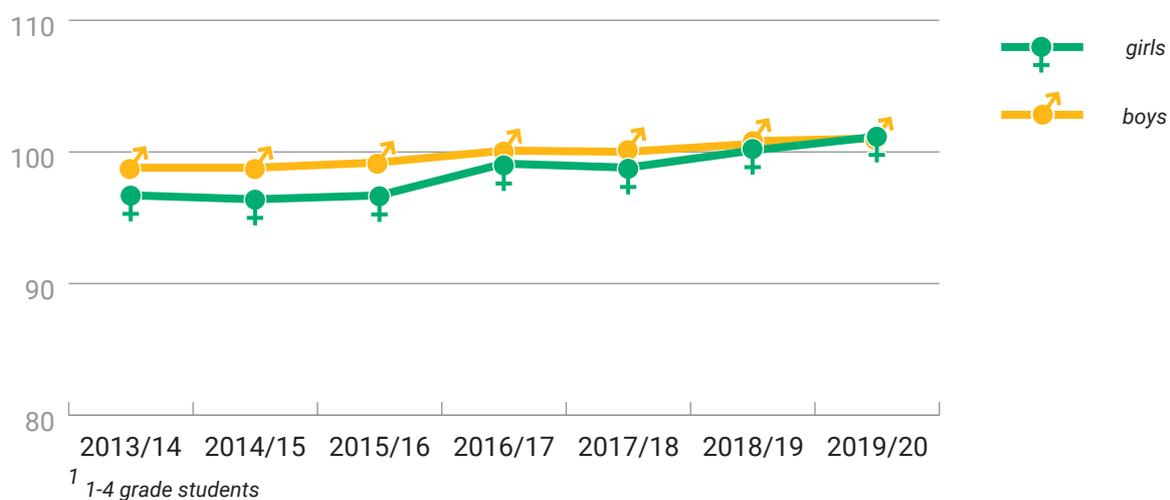
## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN DAY GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS ('000 people)

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
<b>1-4 grade</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>665,4</b>	<b>686,1</b>	<b>722,1</b>	<b>773,9</b>	<b>839,7</b>	<b>889,7</b>	<b>920,0</b>
<i>boys</i>	343,7	354,7	373,6	400,3	433,9	458,6	474,0
<i>girls</i>	321,8	331,4	348,5	373,6	405,8	431,1	446,0
<b>5-9 grade</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>829,8</b>	<b>822,3</b>	<b>817,1</b>	<b>809,6</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>830,9</b>	<b>868,4</b>
<i>boys</i>	434,9	429,7	425,9	421,1	422,4	429,3	448,2
<i>girls</i>	394,9	392,6	391,3	388,5	393,6	401,6	420,2
<b>10-11 grade</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,7</b>	<b>233,3</b>	<b>245,2</b>	<b>254,2</b>	<b>250,6</b>	<b>249,4</b>	<b>245,5</b>
<i>boys</i>	121,4	126,9	133,8	138,4	135,4	133,4	130,9
<i>girls</i>	99,3	106,4	111,4	115,8	115,2	116,0	114,6

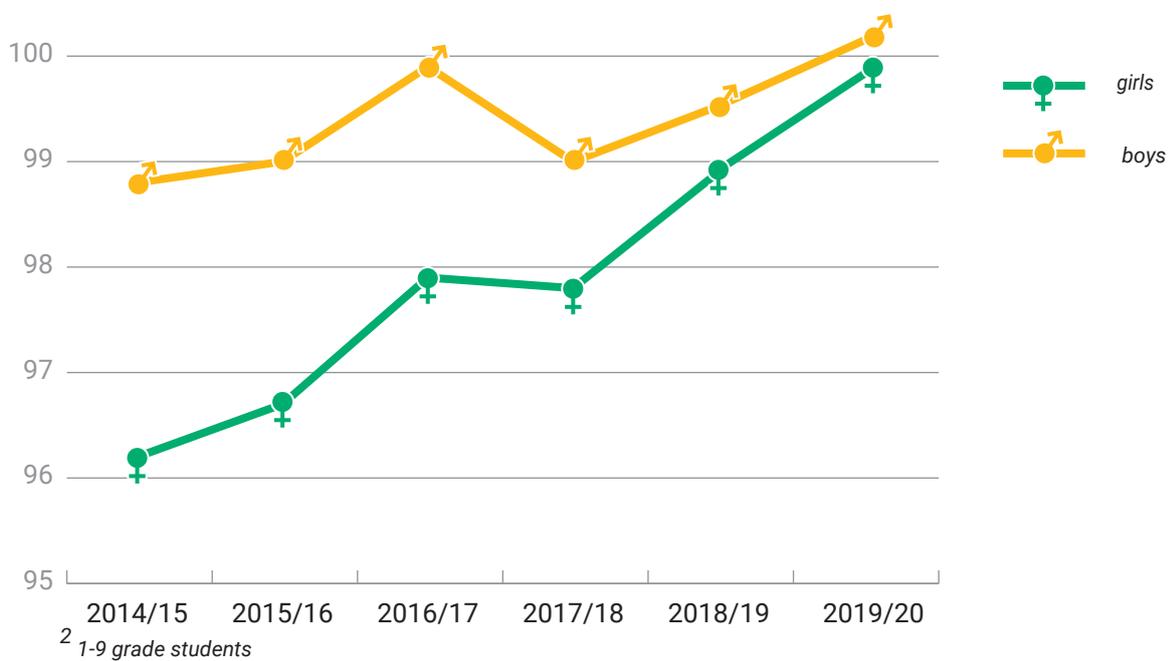
## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN DAY GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS, BY REGIONS ('000 people, in 2019/2020 school year)

	<i>Total</i>	<i>including</i>		
		1-4 grade	5-9 grade	10-11 grade
<b>GBAO</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,1</b>	<b>17,5</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>5,4</b>
<i>boys</i>	19,5	9,0	7,9	2,7
<i>girls</i>	18,6	8,5	7,3	2,7
<b>Khatlon Oblast</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>752,7</b>	<b>339,6</b>	<b>315,2</b>	<b>97,9</b>
<i>boys</i>	389,9	175,0	163,1	51,8
<i>girls</i>	362,8	164,6	152,1	46,1
<b>Soghd Oblast</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>547,9</b>	<b>242,8</b>	<b>235,0</b>	<b>70,1</b>
<i>boys</i>	280,0	124,6	120,3	35,1
<i>girls</i>	267,9	118,2	114,7	35,0
<b>Dushanbe City</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>205,1</b>	<b>91,5</b>	<b>90,7</b>	<b>22,9</b>
<i>boys</i>	109,0	47,9	48,0	13,1
<i>girls</i>	96,1	43,6	42,7	9,8
<b>DRS</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>490,1</b>	<b>228,6</b>	<b>212,2</b>	<b>49,3</b>
<i>boys</i>	254,7	117,6	108,8	28,3
<i>girls</i>	235,4	111,0	103,4	21,0

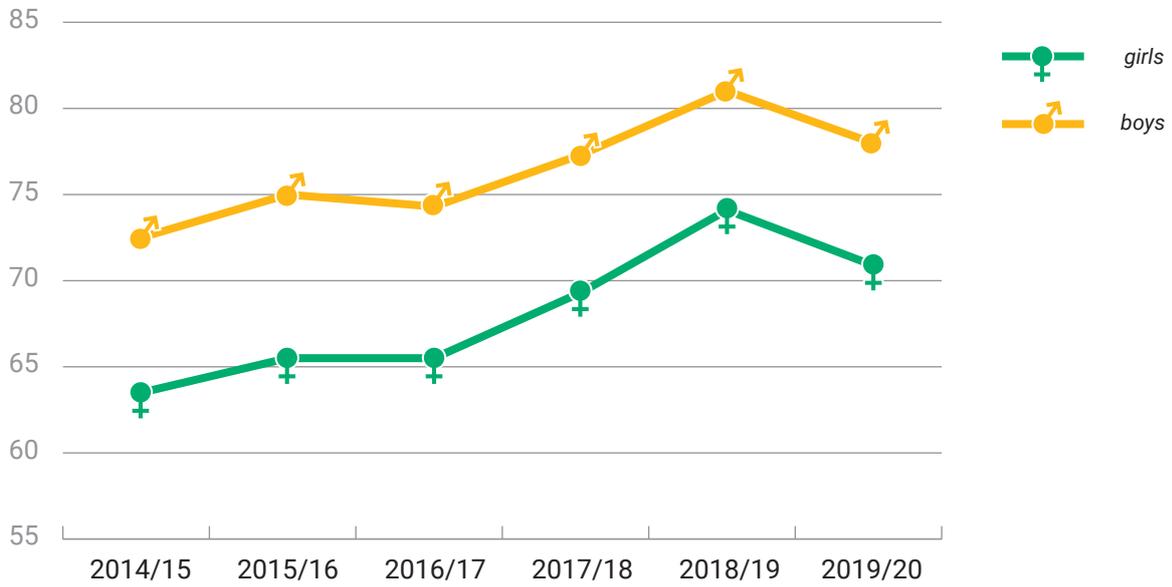
## ELEMENTARY EDUCATION COVERAGE<sup>1</sup> (%)



## BASIC EDUCATION COVERAGE<sup>2</sup> (%)

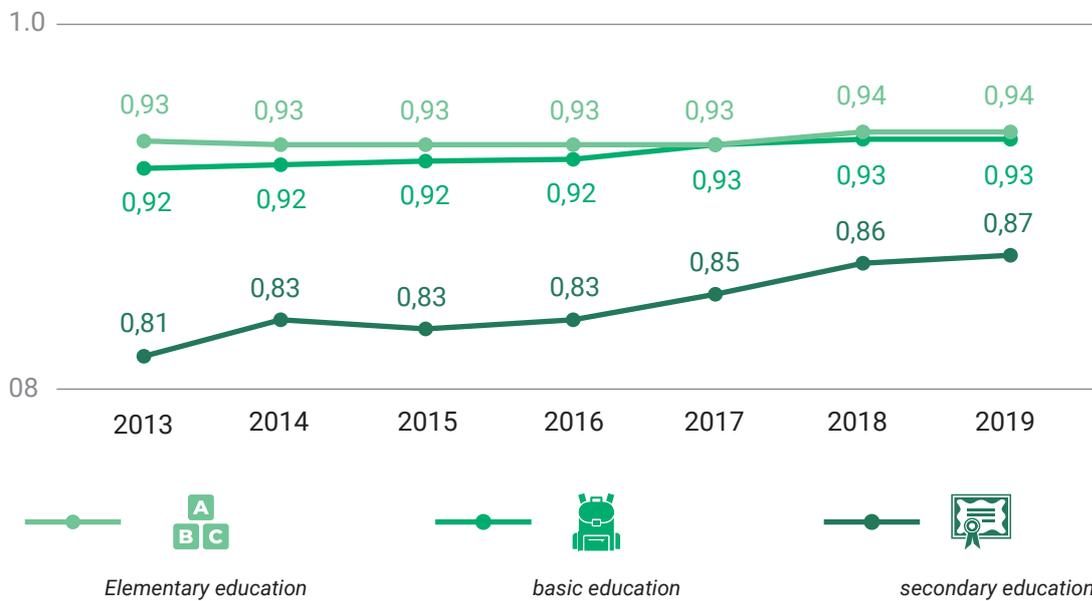


## SECONDARY EDUCATION COVERAGE<sup>3</sup> (%)



<sup>3</sup> 10-11 grade students

## GENDER PARITY INDEX



## GROSS ATTENDANCE RATIO, BY EDUCATION LEVEL AND GENDER EQUALITY INDEX, HPST-2017

	<i>Gross attendance ratio</i>			
	Boys	Girls	Total	<i>Gender parity index</i>
<i>Elementary School</i>				
<b>Place of Residence:</b>				
<i>city</i>	94,7	92,8	93,7	0,98
<i>village</i>	90,6	92,7	91,6	1,02
<i>region</i>				
<i>Dushanbe,</i>	97,0	93,6	95,4	0,96
<i>GBAO,</i>	102,2	100,9	101,6	0,99
<i>Soghd Oblast,</i>	91,3	91,0	91,2	1,00
<i>DRS,</i>	93,9	94,7	94,3	1,01
<i>Khatlon Oblast</i>	88,6	92,2	90,3	1,04
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,6</b>	<b>92,7</b>	<b>92,1</b>	<b>1,01</b>
<i>Secondary School</i>				
<b>Place of Residence:</b>				
<i>city</i>	96,3	91,3	93,8	0,95
<i>village</i>	97,8	94,4	96,2	0,97
<i>region</i>				
<i>Dushanbe,</i>	97,1	91,4	94,3	0,94
<i>GBAO,</i>	104,4	103,5	104,0	0,99
<i>Soghd Oblast,</i>	96,1	93,8	95,0	0,98
<i>DRS,</i>	92,7	87,2	90,0	0,94
<i>Khatlon Oblast</i>	100,6	97,5	99,2	0,97
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,4</b>	<b>93,6</b>	<b>95,6</b>	<b>0,96</b>

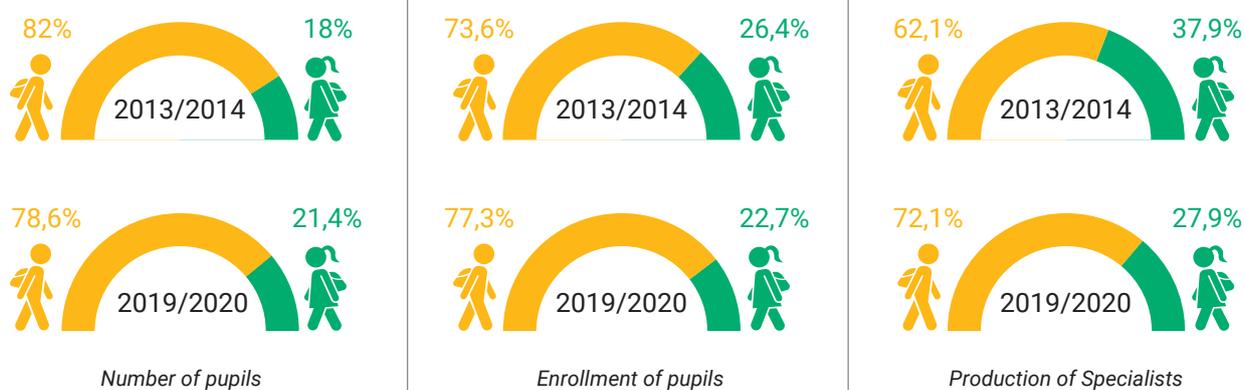
## GRADUATION OF STUDENTS BY GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS ('000 PEOPLE)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Number of students who received Certificate of basic general education</i>								
<i>Total</i>	151,5	151,7	158,7	164,0	161,5	154,3	160,5	153,2
<i>including</i>								
<i>boys</i>	81,0	80,6	84,1	86,4	85,0	81,0	83,6	79,5
<i>girls</i>	70,5	71,1	74,6	77,6	76,5	73,3	76,9	73,7
<i>Number of students who received Certificate of general (complete) secondary education</i>								
<i>Total</i>	94,8	107,4	99,2	110,2	111,9	119,4	118,5	114,7
<i>including</i>								
<i>boys</i>	55,2	60,9	55,8	61,2	61,8	65,7	64,8	61,6
<i>girls</i>	39,6	46,5	43,4	49,0	50,1	53,7	53,7	53,1

## NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN PRIMARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (AT THE END OF YEAR, PEOPLE)

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
<i>Number of pupils</i>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 593</b>	<b>21 743</b>	<b>26 276</b>	<b>21 494</b>	<b>23 936</b>	<b>22 903</b>	<b>22 336</b>
<i>boys</i>	17 696	16 848	21 234	16 456	19 028	18 113	17 556
<i>girls</i>	3 897	4 895	5 042	5 038	4 908	4 790	4 780
<i>Enrollment of pupils</i>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 600</b>	<b>14 368</b>	<b>14 980</b>	<b>16 237</b>	<b>15 399</b>	<b>15 266</b>	<b>14 484</b>
<i>boys</i>	10 007	10 914	11 810	12 121	11 568	11 662	11 189
<i>girls</i>	3 593	3 454	3 170	4 116	3 831	3 604	3 295
<i>Graduation of Specialists</i>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 103</b>	<b>8 893</b>	<b>9 577</b>	<b>14 334</b>	<b>13 109</b>	<b>13 000</b>	<b>11 699</b>
<i>boys</i>	6 895	6 590	6 946	10 910	9 747	9 809	8 440
<i>girls</i>	4 208	2 303	2 631	3 424	3 362	3 191	3 259

## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN PRIMARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (AT THE END OF YEAR, %)

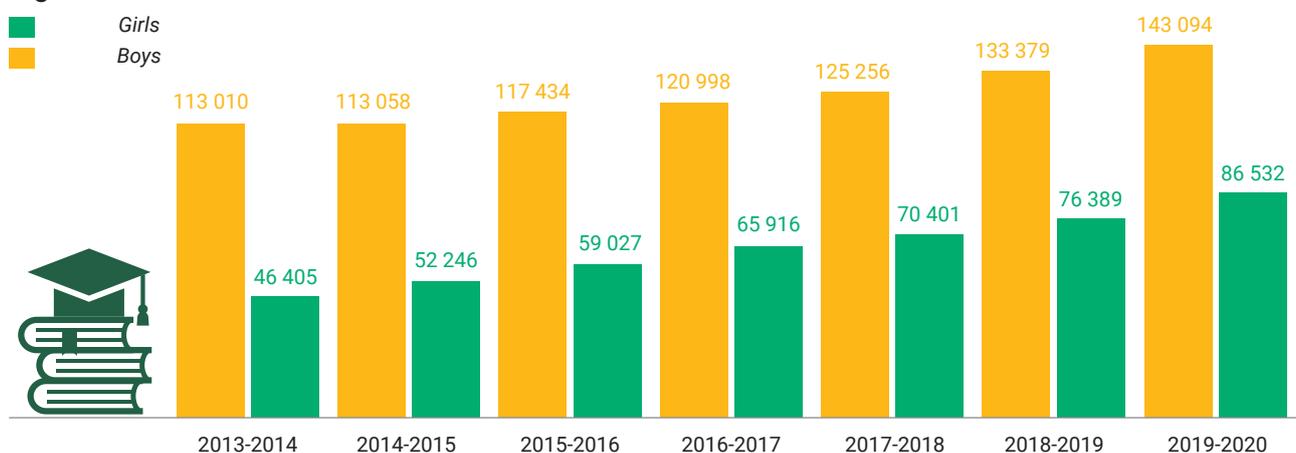


## NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER AND SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (AT THE BEGINNING OF SCHOOL YEAR, '000 PEOPLE)

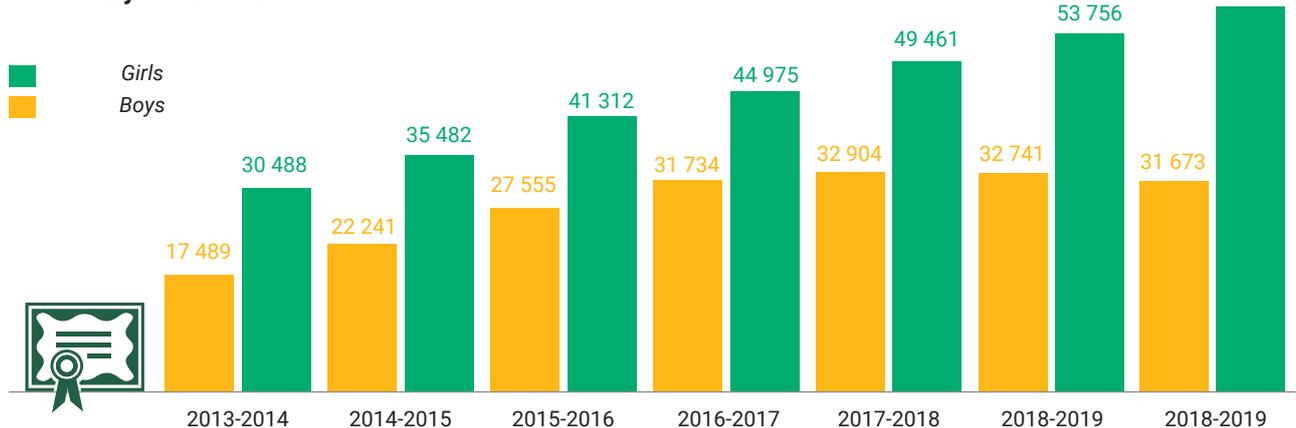
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
<i>in higher vocational education institutions</i>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>159,4</b>	<b>165,3</b>	<b>176,5</b>	<b>186,9</b>	<b>195,7</b>	<b>209,8</b>	<b>229,6</b>
boys	113,0	113,1	117,5	121	125,3	133,4	143,1
girls	46,4	52,2	59	65,9	70,4	76,4	86,5
<i>in secondary vocational education institutions</i>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,0</b>	<b>57,7</b>	<b>68,9</b>	<b>76,7</b>	<b>82,4</b>	<b>86,5</b>	<b>90,4</b>
boys	17,5	22,2	27,6	31,7	32,9	32,7	31,6
girls	30,5	35,5	41,3	45	49,5	53,8	58,8

## NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER AND SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

### Higher vocational



### Secondary vocational



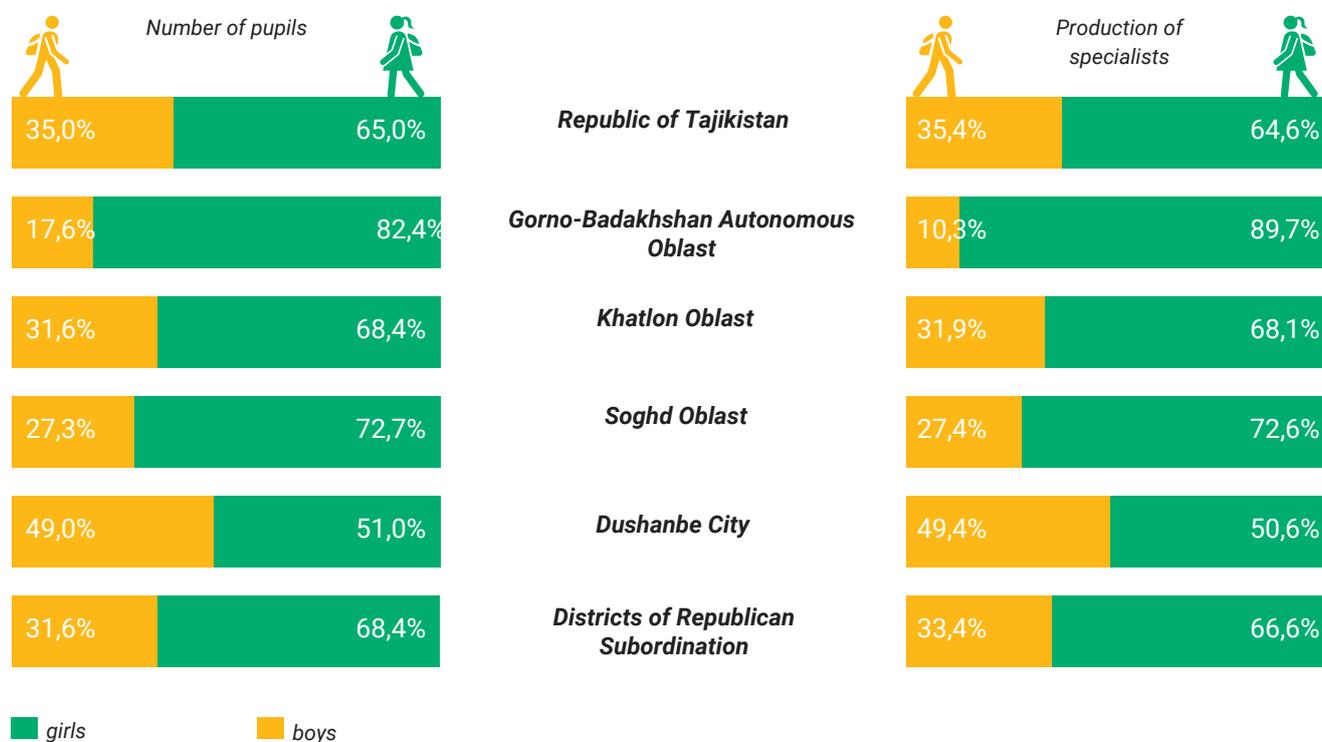
## NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
at the beginning of school year, '000 people							
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,0</b>	<b>57,7</b>	<b>68,9</b>	<b>76,7</b>	<b>82,4</b>	<b>86,5</b>	<b>90,4</b>
boys	17,5	22,2	27,6	31,7	32,9	32,7	31,6
girls	30,5	35,5	41,3	45,0	49,5	53,8	58,8
in percentage points							
boys	36,5	38,5	40,1	41,3	39,9	37,8	35,0
girls	63,5	61,5	59,9	58,7	60,1	62,2	65,0

## PRODUCTION OF SPECIALISTS BY SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
at the beginning of school year, people						
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 379</b>	<b>11 753</b>	<b>14 004</b>	<b>17 835</b>	<b>20 775</b>	<b>20 848</b>
boys	4 372	4 074	4 127	6 396	7 865	7 380
girls	8 007	7 679	9 883	11 439	12 910	13 468
in percentage points:						
boys	35,3	34,7	29,4	35,9	37,9	35,4
girls	64,7	65,3	70,6	64,1	62,1	64,6

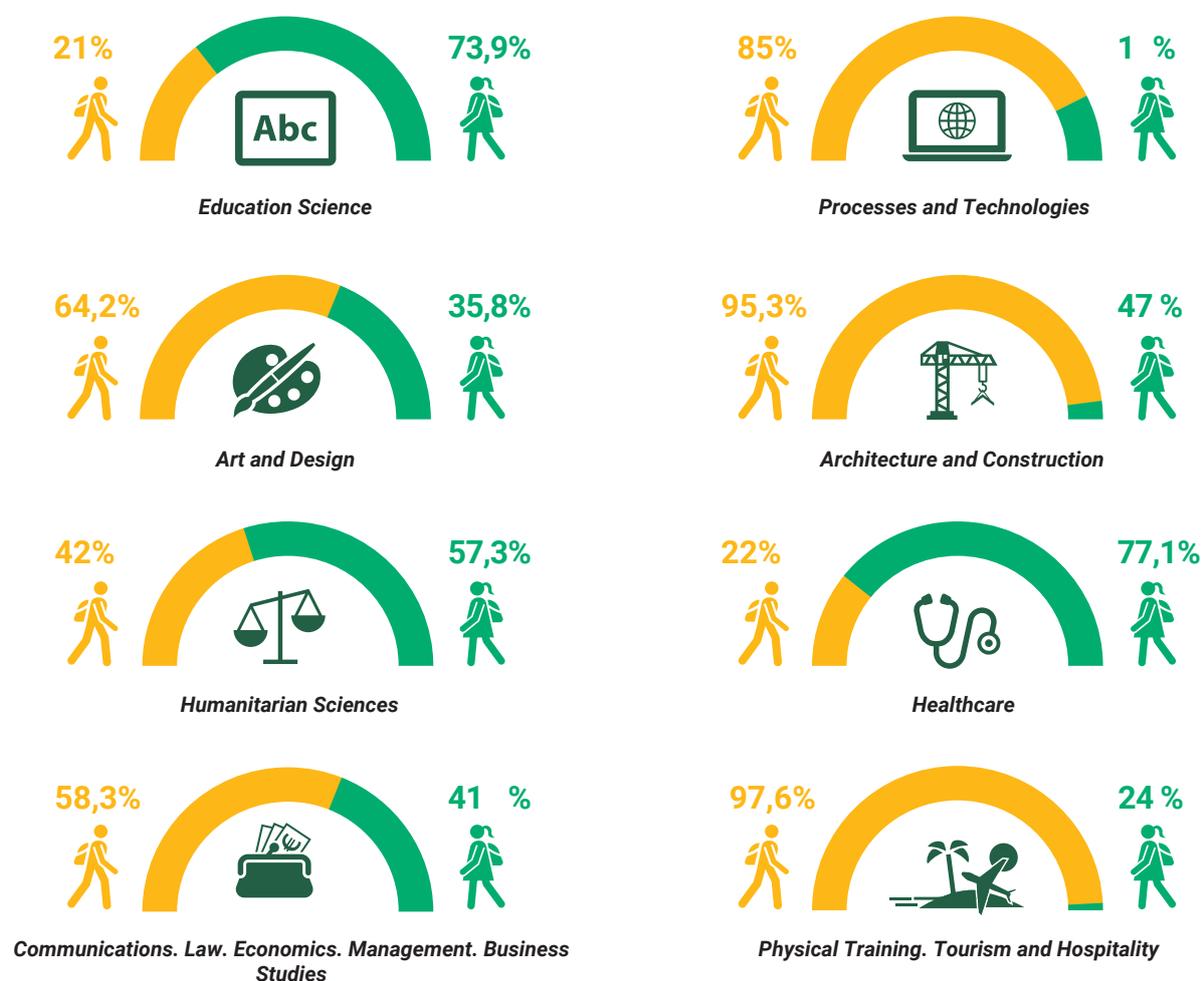
## DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, BY GENDER IDENTITY AND REGIONS, AT THE BEGINNING OF 2019/2020 SCHOOL YEAR



## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BEING TAUGHT IN SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, BY SPECIALIST FIELD GROUPS, in 2019/2020 SCHOOL YEAR (AT THE BEGINNING OF SCHOOL YEAR, PEOPLE)

	Total students	including women	Enrollment	Graduation
<b>Total</b>	<b>90 442</b>	<b>58 769</b>	<b>26 044</b>	<b>20 848</b>
<i>including specialist field groups</i>				
<i>Education Science</i>	20 395	15 414	5 269	5 655
<i>Vocational Education and Training</i>	984	389	233	144
<i>Art and Design</i>	1 781	637	594	424
<i>Humanitarian Sciences</i>	96	55	14	29
<i>Communications. Law. Economics. Management. Business Studies</i>	6 941	2 891	2 388	1 512
<i>Natural Sciences</i>	88	62	27	16
<i>Processes and Technologies</i>	8 310	1 244	2 703	2 165
<i>Architecture and Construction</i>	709	33	194	187
<i>Agriculture and Forestry. Landscaping</i>	1 032	226	223	117
<i>Healthcare</i>	49 003	37 775	14 096	10 382
<i>Physical Training. Tourism and Hospitality</i>	372	9	52	67
<i>Physical Training. Tourism and Hospitality</i>	35	3	14	-
<i>Security Services</i>	696	31	237	150

## DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, BY GENDER IDENTITY AND INDUSTRY SPECIALIZATION, AT THE BEGINNING OF 2019/2020 SCHOOL YEAR, (%)



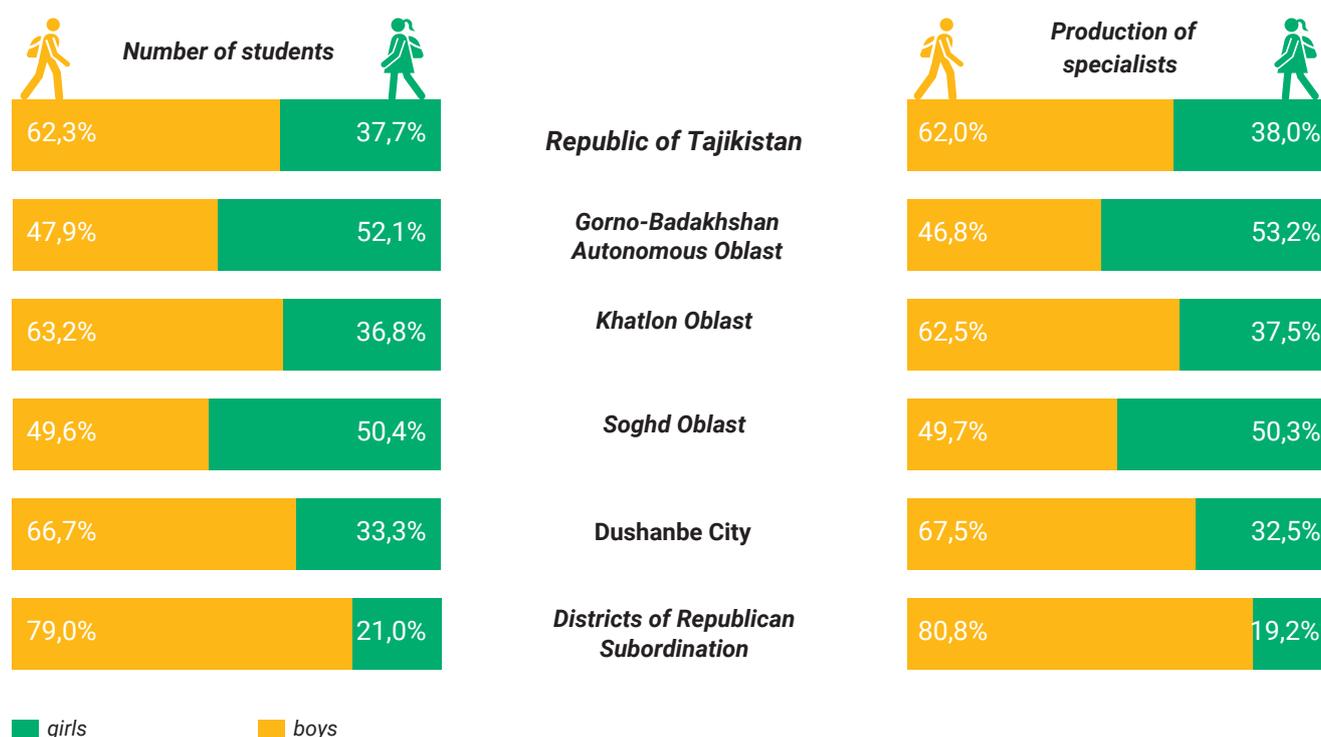
## NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
<i>at the beginning of academic year, '000 people</i>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>165,3</b>	<b>176,5</b>	<b>186,9</b>	<b>195,7</b>	<b>209,8</b>	<b>229,6</b>
men	113,1	117,5	121,0	125,3	133,4	143,1
women	52,2	59,0	65,9	70,4	76,4	86,5
<i>in percentage points:</i>						
men	68,4	66,6	64,7	64,0	63,6	62,3
women	31,6	33,4	35,3	36,0	36,4	37,7

## PRODUCTION OF SPECIALISTS BY HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
<i>at the beginning of academic year, '000 people</i>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,2</b>	<b>29,5</b>	<b>33,2</b>	<b>38,5</b>	<b>44,6</b>	<b>43,2</b>
men	21,4	21,0	23,0	25,6	28,7	26,8
women	8,8	8,5	10,2	12,9	15,9	16,4
<i>in percentage points:</i>						
men	70,9	71,2	69,3	66,5	64,3	62,0
women	29,1	28,8	30,7	33,5	35,7	38,0

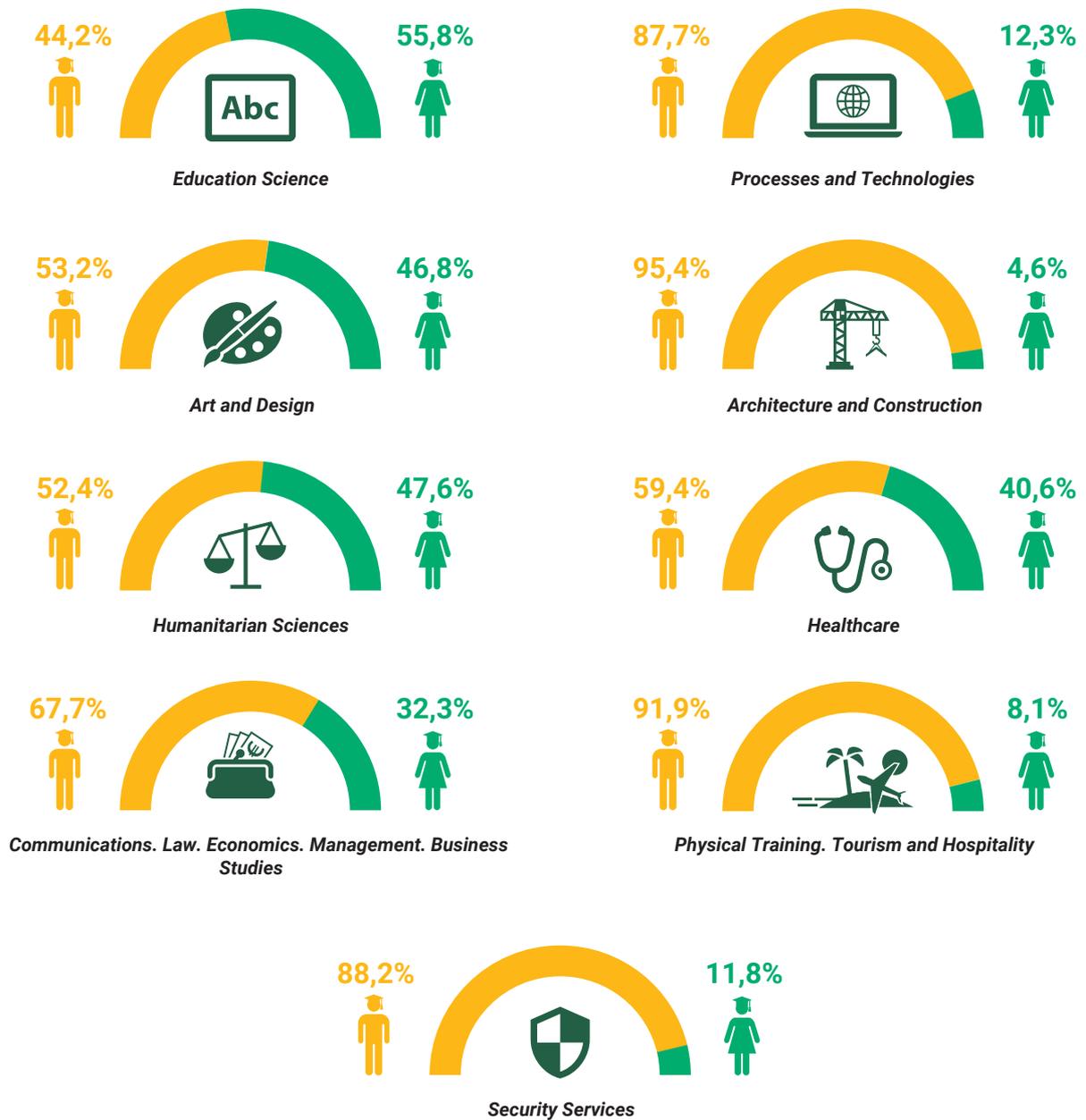
## DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS, BY GENDER IDENTITY AND REGIONS, AT THE BEGINNING OF 2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR



## STUDENT POPULATION, ENROLLMENT AND GRADUATION, BY SPECIALIST FIELD GROUPS, IN 2019/2020 SCHOOL YEAR (at the beginning of school year, people)

	Students		Enrollment	Graduation
	Total	including women		
<b>Total</b>	<b>229 626</b>	<b>86 532</b>	<b>60 389</b>	<b>43 166</b>
<i>including specialist field groups:</i>				
<i>Education Science</i>	70 564	39 891	16 987	12 688
<i>Vocational Education and Training</i>	1 300	234	413	136
<i>Art and Design</i>	3 388	1 584	1 051	411
<i>Humanitarian Sciences</i>	16 545	7 872	6 317	3 082
<i>Communications. Law. Economics. Management. Business Studies</i>	69 597	22 508	18 444	14 031
<i>Natural Sciences</i>	7 863	3 083	2 041	1 820
<i>Ecological Sciences</i>	2 317	823	526	425
<i>Processes and Technologies</i>	24 296	2 978	6 819	5 194
<i>Architecture and Construction</i>	4 069	188	1 132	810
<i>Agriculture and Forestry. Landscaping</i>	5 934	466	1 787	873
<i>Healthcare</i>	14 386	5 841	2 390	1 843
<i>Social Protection</i>	203	101	55	88
<i>Physical Training. Tourism and Hospitality</i>	3 421	278	894	567
<i>Public Catering. Domestic Services</i>	173	26	82	12
<i>Security Services</i>	5 570	659	1 451	1 186

## DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS, BY GENDER IDENTITY AND INDUSTRY SPECIALIZATION (AT THE BEGINNING OF 2019/2020 SCHOOL YEAR, %)



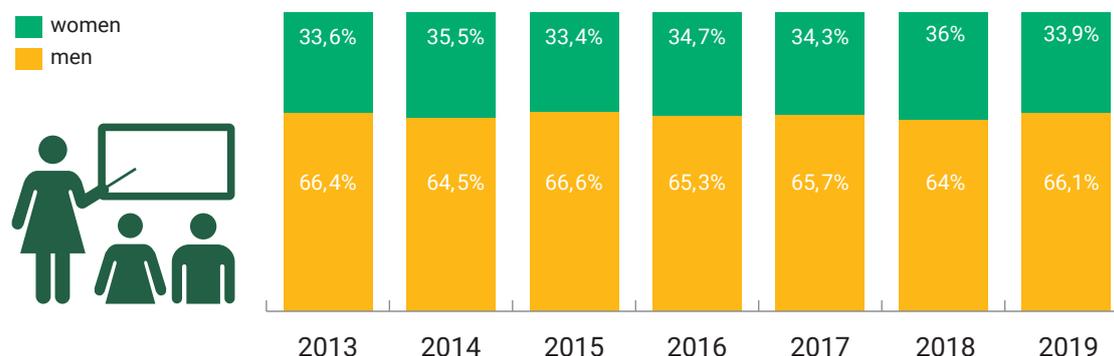
## NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, by October 1

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>All teachers (including heads of institutions</b>	<b>97,7</b>	<b>100,6</b>	<b>103,7</b>	<b>109,9</b>	<b>116,5</b>	<b>120,2</b>	<b>123,1</b>	<b>124,3</b>
<b>– total, '000 people</b>								
<i>among them, having the following education, %:</i>								
<i>higher</i>	66,1	67,1	67,9	68,7	69,7	71,0	72,3	74,0
<i>incomplete higher</i>	4,7	4,4	4,5	5,4	5,9	6,2	6,0	5,9
<i>secondary vocational and secondary pedagogical</i>	24,6	23,9	23,4	22,6	21,8	20,8	19,9	18,6
<i>general secondary education</i>	4,6	4,6	4,3	3,4	2,6	2	1,8	1,5
<b>Proportion of women in the total number of teachers, %</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>

## TEACHING STAFF NUMBER IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS (AT THE BEGINNING OF ACADEMIC YEAR, PEOPLE)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 636</b>	<b>9 167</b>	<b>9 952</b>	<b>10 010</b>	<b>10 321</b>	<b>10 581</b>	<b>11 681</b>
women	3 242	3 257	3 325	3 471	3 541	3 807	3 956
men	6 394	5 910	6 627	6 539	6 780	6 774	7 725
<i>Among them, having academic degree:</i>							
<i>PhD</i>					2 687	2 808	2 939
women	509	632	609	777	724	832	923
men	1 788	1 832	1 850	1 813	1 963	1 976	2 016
Grand PhD (Doctor of Science)	533	580	555	603	619	630	630
women	63	74	84	84	92	88	97
men	470	506	471	519	527	542	533

## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING TEACHERS

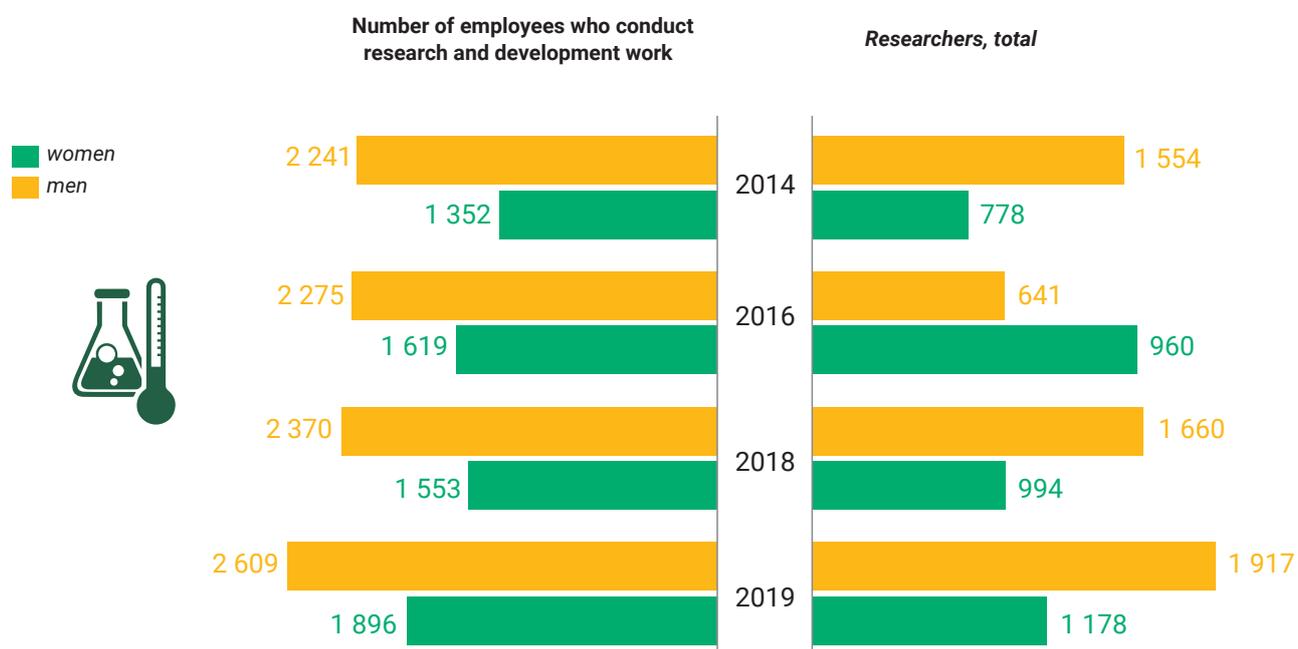


## TEACHING STAFF NUMBER IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS (AT THE BEGINNING OF ACADEMIC YEAR, PEOPLE)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 167</b>	<b>9 952</b>	<b>10 010</b>	<b>10 321</b>	<b>10 581</b>	<b>11 681</b>
women	3 257	3 325	3 471	3 541	3 807	3 956
men	5 910	6 627	6 539	6 780	6 774	7 725
<i>among then having academic degree:</i>						
PhD	2 467	2 459	2 590	2 687	2 808	2 939
women	632	609	777	724	832	923
men	1 832	1 850	1 813	1 963	1 976	2 016
Grand PhD (Doctor of Science)	580	555	603	619	630	630
women	74	84	84	92	88	97
men	506	471	519	527	542	533
<b>Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>316</b>
women	176	176	207	219	184	182
men	107	107	128	142	144	134
<i>among then having academic degree:</i>						
PhD	38	38	43	50	35	40
women	13	13	18	17	14	14
men	25	25	25	33	21	26
Grand PhD (Doctor of Science)	8	8	10	10	6	2
women	-	-	-	1	1	1
men	8	8	10	9	5	1
<b>Khatlon Oblast</b>						
<b>Total</b>				<b>1 652</b>	<b>1 778</b>	<b>1 999</b>
women	349	401	431	317	593	572
men	731	829	990	1 335	1 185	1 427
<i>among then having academic degree: PhD</i>						
women	183	208	218	260	280	260
women	41	41	43	36	61	66
men	142	167	175	224	219	194

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Grand PhD (Doctor of Science)</i>	47	44	42	51	59	40
women	-	-	-	1	1	4
men	47	44	42	50	58	36
<b>Soghd Oblast</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 911</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>1 935</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>1 952</b>	<b>2 196</b>
women	1 051	1 038	1 060	996	918	1 206
men	860	757	875	881	1 034	990
<i>among them having academic degree: PhD</i>	554	531	587	610	681	679
women	370	356	372	359	413	398
men	184	175	215	251	268	281
<i>Grand PhD (Doctor of Science)</i>	81	69	71	77	80	77
women	67	55	60	66	69	65
men	14	14	11	11	11	12
<b>Dushanbe City</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 815</b>	<b>6 533</b>	<b>6 226</b>	<b>6 329</b>	<b>6 413</b>	<b>6 955</b>
women	3 946	4 558	4 279	4 218	4 431	4 780
men	1 859	1 975	1 947	2 111	1 982	2 175
<i>among them having academic degree: PhD</i>	1 690	1 677	1 739	1 764	1 805	1 942
women	1 296	1 297	1 238	1 344	1 316	1 382
men	394	380	501	420	489	560
<i>Grand PhD (Doctor of Science)</i>	443	434	480	481	485	511
women	383	364	407	402	410	431
men	60	70	73	79	75	80

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO CONDUCT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WORK (AT THE END OF YEAR, PEOPLE)



## POST-GRADUATE STUDENT POPULATION, ENROLLMENT AND GRADUATION, PEOPLE

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Number of Post-Graduate students</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>1 289</b>	<b>758</b>
women	664	650	585	561	416	287
men	987	1022	991	945	873	471
<b>Enrollment of PG students</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>9</b>
women	219	196	149	147	50	2
men	376	345	329	325	148	7
<b>PG student graduation</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>393</b>
women	131	129	139	145	126	106
men	245	285	312	300	252	287

## POST-GRADUATE STUDENT POPULATION, BY REGIONS, PEOPLE

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>1 289</b>	<b>758</b>
women	664	650	585	561	416	287
men	987	1022	991	945	873	471
<b>Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>
women	54	70	37	28	13	5
men	27	18	13	15	10	8
<b>Khatlon Oblast</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>51</b>
women	39	35	40	25	15	21
men	97	88	76	49	32	30
<b>Soghd Oblast</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>51</b>
women	75	61	47	41	36	27
men	89	74	65	56	40	24
<b>Dushanbe City</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 270</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>1 298</b>	<b>1 292</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>643</b>
women	496	484	461	467	352	234
men	774	842	837	825	791	409

## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF POST-GRADUATE STUDENT POPULATION, BY AGE

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total PG students, among them aged:</b>	<b>1651</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>1 289</b>	<b>758</b>
under 27	900	853	713	677	590	378
27-30	416	437	453	408	354	184
31-34	175	226	243	234	190	110
35-38	77	88	103	106	97	61
39 and older	83	68	64	81	58	25
<i>among them, women</i>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>287</b>
<i>among them aged:</i>						
under 27	326	315	260	270	209	159
27-30	178	183	153	137	94	65
31-34	83	84	97	76	60	42
35-38	39	34	44	49	33	14
39 and older	38	34	31	29	20	7

## POSTDOCTORAL STUDENT POPULATION, PEOPLE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total postdoctoral students,	73	86	92	100	101	79	43
women	22	30	25	34	32	19	14
men	51	56	67	66	69	60	29
Admission to doctoral training,	35	25	54	47	40	26	15
women	8	8	11	15	4	5	6
men	27	17	43	32	36	21	9
Graduation from doctoral training,	16	7	21	14	14	13	13
women	3	-	3	6	3	1	6
men	13	7	18	8	11	12	7

## 6. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT



At the moment of LFS-2016 in Tajikistan, there were 133 359 people engaged in the informal sector that has made 15,7% of the total employment in non-agricultural sector. Herewith, in the informal sector, there were more working men (106 354) than women (27 005). Of the total employment in the informal sector, 30,9% were persons working at their expense, 29,3% were wage and salary workers, 19,1% were employers, 11,3% worked as outworkers in private households, 5,8% were unpaid workers – helping family members.

Employment volume (wage and salary workers) in 2019 has made 1197,8 thousand people (except for external migrant workers) and has increased by 12,4% compared to 2013. In 2019, the participation ratio in the labor force had made 48,6% and increased by 3,5% compared to 2013. Employment volume is also differentiated by types of economic activity, as with the total employment. The number of employed people is 39,2% of the total sector employment by types of economic activity of the real sector, with their least number employed in construction (33,7%) and agriculture (36,4%).

By types of economic activity of the service sector, 70,8% are those who work by hire. The average annual employment volume of men and women is differentiated by territory. The largest employment volume of men and women in 2019 for men was in Soghd Oblast – 36,2% of the total men employed and for women in Khatlon Oblast – 43,4% of the total women employed. The least employment volume of men and women is in GBAO and makes 1,8% and 2,2% of the total men and women employed. In 2019, the largest number of officially registered unemployed people: for men with secondary vocational education – 55,8%; for women with general secondary education – 44,2% of the total number of officially registered unemployed people.

In 2019, the number of supervisors and specialists among women had made 41,7% of the total number of supervisors and specialists and increased by 1,5% compared to 2013. The largest number of supervisors and specialists is in Soghd Oblast – 48,8%. Distribution of employed population by occupational groups was made based on the Common Classifier of Economic Activity (CCEA) developed based on International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), according to which all economically active population is divided into 9 primary occupation groups.

The distinctive feature of the labor market formation in the republic is the relatively slow growth of officially registered unemployment. The number of officially registered unemployed people by the end of the 2019 year has made 49,0 thousand. Among them, the number of officially registered unemployed women has made 21,9 thousand or 44,7% of the total number of officially registered unemployed people. According to the data of LFS-2016, the general unemployment rate among the adult population has been steadily increasing, from 40% in 2004 to 47,5% in 2009, and has made 50,8% in 2016.

The proportion of men in the total unemployment has been permanently increasing and has made 51,9% in 2004, 61,1% in 2009, and 68,4% in 2016. In the meantime, the proportion of women among the unemployed population has been steadily decreasing, from 48,1% in 2004 to 38,9% in 2009, and has made 31,6% in 2016. As to the age distribution of the unemployed population, here was observed the following situation. Unemployment behavior pattern was different between three main age groups of young people (15-19, 20-24, and 25-29). Thus, whereas this indicator has been steadily decreasing among persons aged 15-19 (from 23,6% in 2004 to 10,6% in 2016), among the population aged 20-24 it has once increased from 18,9% to 22,3% in 2004-2009 years and has then decreased to 19,5% in 2016. As to young people aged 25-29, the unemployment level among this population group had increased from 17,5% in 2004 to 19,1% in 2016.

Duration of unemployment among officially registered unemployed people in 2013 has made 7,6 months (for women – 7,2 months), in 2019 – 8,0 months (for women – 7,8 months). Reduction in duration of unemployment is due to reduced long-term unemployment (more than 1 year). The proportion of unemployed people, who have interrupted work over one year in 2015, has made 23,1% for men and 21,2% for women in 2019 – 29,7% for men and 27,4% for women. Among unemployed people, who have interrupted work for one year and more, in 2019, men have made 57,3%, women – 42,7% of the total number of officially registered unemployed people.

The number of citizens – migrant workers, who leave the country at their own and sole discretion, seeking a job in other countries, in 2019 has made 530,9 thousand and decreased by 33,6% compared to 2013.

Among migrant workers, men make 85,5% and women – 14,5%.

## LABOR RESOURCES, YEARLY AVERAGE, '000 PEOPLE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Labor resources, total</b>	<b>4 859</b>	<b>4 983</b>	<b>5 111</b>	<b>5 224</b>	<b>5 326</b>	<b>5 427</b>	<b>5 521</b>
<i>including:</i>	2 362	2 382	2 437	2 438	2 460	2 478	2 514
<i>Workforce, among them:</i>	2 307	2 325	2 380	2 384	2 407	2 426	2 463
<i>officially recognized unemployed people</i>	54	56	57	54	53	52	51
<i>labor underutilization in economics</i>	2 497	2 601	2 674	2 786	2 866	2 949	3 007
<i>including students</i>	554	592	602	615	632	638	647
<i>Unemployment level (number of officially recognized unemployed people, as percentage of workforce size)</i>	2,3	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,0

**EMPLOYMENT IN FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTOR**  
**Primary employment in formal and informal sector, LFS-2016**  
**(agriculture was excluded from employment analysis in**  
**informal sector<sup>1</sup>)**

	<i>Formal Sector</i>			<i>Informal Sector</i>		
	men	women	total	men	women	total
<i>Total employment, people</i>	464 407	251 047	715 453	106 354	27 005	133 359
<i>Wage and salary worker</i>	67 726	10 468	78 194	21 297	4 185	25 482
<i>Employer, self-employed</i>	308 280	216 133	524 413	31 365	7 666	39 030
<i>Person working on own account</i>	62 391	16 979	79 371	34 493	6 671	41 164
<i>Member of production cooperative</i>	3 136	1 214	4 350	263	1 280	1 543
<i>Outworker working in private household</i>	6 690	1 732	8 422	11 592	3 478	15 070
<i>Unpaid worker, self-employed, or helping any family member business</i>	-	-	-	4 646	3 145	7 791
<i>Other</i>	16 184	4 520	20 704	2 698	580	3 278

<sup>1</sup> Paragraph 16 of Resolution on labor statistics in informal sector adopted at 15th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (Geneva, 1993); see at:  
[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--dgreports/--stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms\\_234473.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--dgreports/--stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_234473.pdf)

## INFORMAL PRIMARY EMPLOYMENT, LFS-2016

	Total Non-Agricultural Employment			Formal Sector		Informal Employment
	Total	Formal Employment	Informal Employment	Formal Employment	Informal Employment	
<i>In percentage points</i>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>70,6</b>	<b>29,4</b>	<b>70,6</b>	<b>13,7</b>	<b>15,7</b>
City	100	74,3	25,7	74,3	15,2	10,5
Village	100	68,1	31,9	68,1	12,6	19,3
Men	100	66,8	33,2	66,8	14,5	18,6
Women	100	78,3	21,7	78,3	12,0	9,7
GBAO	100	86,6	13,4	86,6	5,7	7,7
Soghd	100	68,3	31,7	68,3	9,5	22,1
Khatlon	100	65,0	35,0	65,0	16,5	18,5
Dushanbe	100	77,8	22,2	77,8	17,3	4,9
DRS	100	74,9	25,1	74,9	13,9	11,2
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>32,8</b>	<b>36,3</b>	<b>24,1</b>	<b>36,3</b>	<b>28,6</b>	<b>20,2</b>
<b>Proportion of Women</b>						

## DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN 2019, CCEA-2 (according to the data of annual reports, without external migrant workers, '000 people)

	Total employed population	Average annual number of employed men and women, by regions, '000 people			hired as % of general employment
		M&F	men	women	
<b>All industries</b>	<b>2 463,4</b>	<b>1 201,4</b>	<b>647,2</b>	<b>554,2</b>	<b>48,8</b>
<b>Real sector</b>	<b>1 731,0</b>	<b>675,0</b>	<b>394,5</b>	<b>280,5</b>	<b>39,0</b>
<i>including:</i>					
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1 507,3	549,1	294,7	254,4	36,4

	Total employed population	Average annual number of employed men and women, by regions, '000 people			hired as % of general employment
		M&F	men	women	
<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	12,5	12,3	10,9	1,4	98,4
<i>Processing industry</i>	83,3	55,0	39,7	15,3	66,0
<i>Electric power, gas, steam and conditioned air supply</i>	15,0	13,9	12,3	1,6	92,7
<i>Water supply, water treatment, waste treatment and production of recyclable materials</i>	12,1	11,9	8,1	3,8	98,3
<i>Construction</i>	100,8	32,8	28,8	4,0	32,5
<b>Service industry</b>	<b>732,4</b>	<b>526,4</b>	<b>252,7</b>	<b>273,7</b>	<b>71,9</b>
<i>including:</i>					
<i>Wholesale and retail trade, vehicle, motorcycle, household and personal equipment maintenance</i>	153,5	23,6	18,2	5,4	15,4
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	16,4	5,3	2,8	2,5	32,3
<i>Transportation and storage of cargoes</i>	61,3	17,0	12,6	4,4	27,7
<i>Information and communication</i>	11,7	11,7	8,0	3,7	100,0
<i>Financial intermediation and insurance</i>	23,4	22,6	15,4	7,2	96,6
<i>Real estate operations</i>	9,2	6,3	4,8	1,5	68,5
<i>Professional, scientific and technical activity</i>	15,9	15,9	11,0	4,8	100,0
<i>Administrative and auxiliary activity</i>	6,1	6,1	4,6	1,5	100,0
<i>Public management and defense, statutory social security</i>	44,5	44,4	30,4	14,1	99,8
<i>Education</i>	242,1	239,1	97,2	141,9	98,8
<i>Healthcare and social services</i>	115,4	111,1	32,9	78,3	96,3
<i>Art, entertainment and recreation</i>	13,1	11,7	7,1	4,6	89,3
<i>Other service activity</i>	19,7	11,5	7,6	3,8	58,4
<i>Activity of extraterritorial organizations</i>	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,03	100,0

## AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, BY REGIONS, '000 PEOPLE

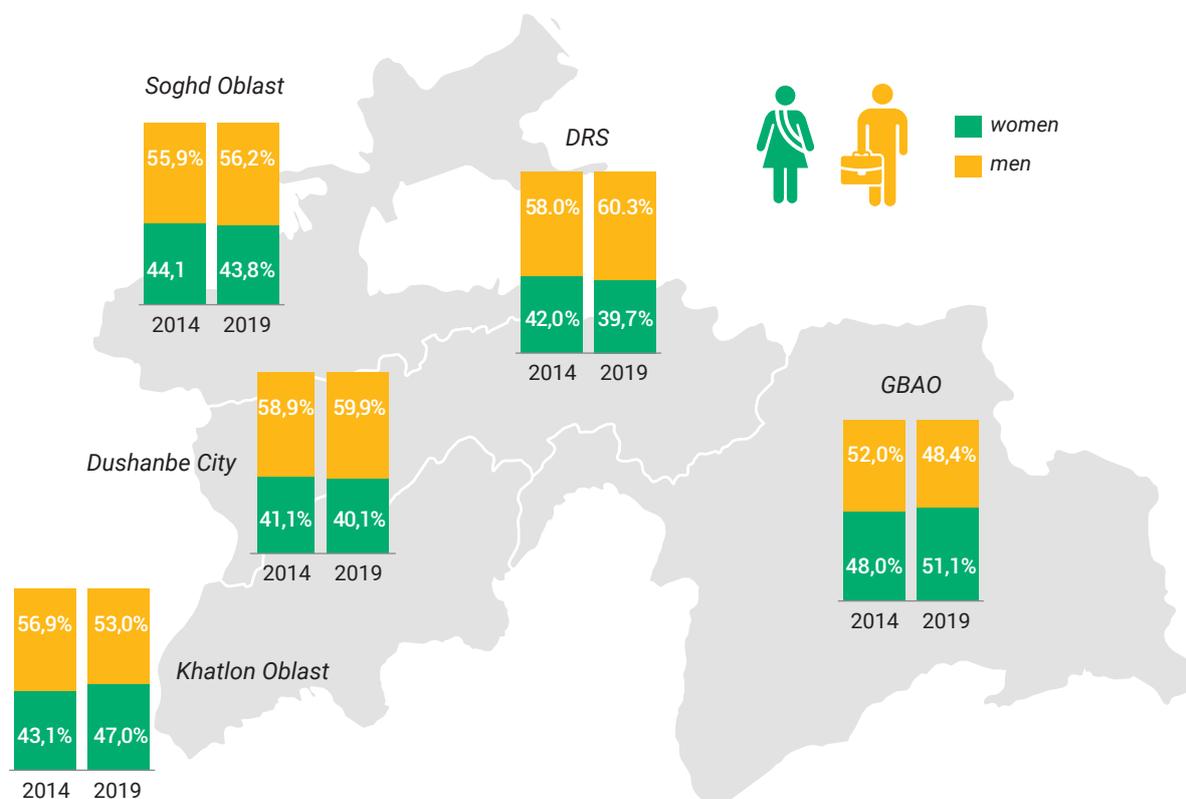
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO)</b>						
<i>Total</i>	22,3	22,1	22,3	24,3	24,3	23,7
<i>women</i>	10,7	11,3	11,6	12,1	12,3	12,1
<i>men</i>	11,6	10,7	10,7	12,2	12,0	11,6
<b>Khatlon Oblast</b>						
<i>Total</i>	395,3	403,3	403,4	447,1	456,3	476,7
<i>women</i>	170,5	189,7	193,7	196,9	209,5	240,5
<i>men</i>	224,8	213,6	209,7	250,2	246,8	236,2
<b>Soghd Oblast</b>						
<i>Total</i>	386,2	391,4	357,0	367,1	406,7	420,2
<i>women</i>	170,4	171,4	172,4	156,1	193,6	186,1
<i>men</i>	215,8	220,0	184,6	211,0	213,1	234,1
<b>Dushanbe City</b>						
<i>Total</i>	148,3	149,2	153,2	156,9	163,6	167,1
<i>women</i>	61,0	59,9	62,0	62,2	64,4	66,8
<i>men</i>	87,3	89,3	91,2	94,7	99,2	100,3
<b>Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS)</b>						
<i>Total</i>	109,1	115,2	114,8	119,8	115,7	113,6
<i>women</i>	45,8	45,7	44,9	46,2	49,4	48,6
<i>men</i>	63,3	69,5	69,8	73,6	66,3	65,0

## NUMBER OF SUPERVISORS AND SPECIALISTS FROM AMONG HIRED WORKERS, BY REGIONS, '000 PEOPLE

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>						
<i>Total</i>	400,9	400,8	425,0	442,7	451,7	490,1
<i>women</i>	168,8	181,7	184,2	181,0	188,8	204,3
<i>men</i>	232,1	219,1	240,8	261,7	262,9	285,8
<b>Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast</b>						
<i>Total</i>	15,9	15,5	15,5	16,5	16,6	20,8
<i>women</i>	8,1	8,1	8,4	8,7	8,7	10,7
<i>men</i>	7,8	7,4	7,1	7,8	7,9	10,1

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Khatlon Oblast</b>						
Total	112,2	117,6	127,1	154,9	159,4	169,6
women	40,7	41,2	45,1	48,3	52,0	57,2
men	71,5	76,4	82,0	106,6	107,4	112,4
<b>Soghd Oblast</b>						
Total	119,2	120,4	132,4	112,9	121,5	137,4
women	53,2	71,2	68,2	59,7	62,7	67,1
men	66,0	49,2	64,2	53,2	58,8	70,3
<b>Dushanbe City</b>						
Total	92,6	91,2	93,6	94,9	95,6	99,9
women	39,3	36,9	38,4	38,9	38,5	41,2
men	53,3	54,3	55,2	56,0	57,1	58,7
<b>Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS)</b>						
Total	60,9	56,1	56,4	63,5	58,7	62,4
women	27,5	24,2	24,1	25,3	26,9	28,2
men	33,4	31,9	32,3	38,2	31,8	34,2
<b>In percentage points:</b>						
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>						
women	42,1	45,3	43,3	40,9	41,8	41,7
men	57,9	54,7	56,7	59,1	58,2	58,3
<b>Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast</b>						
women	50,9	52,3	54,2	52,7	52,4	51,4
men	49,1	47,7	45,8	47,3	47,6	48,6
<b>Khatlon Oblast</b>						
women	36,3	35,0	35,5	31,2	32,6	33,7
men	63,7	65,0	64,5	68,8	67,4	66,3
<b>Soghd Oblast</b>						
women	44,6	59,1	51,5	52,9	51,6	48,8
men	55,4	40,9	48,5	47,1	48,4	51,2
<b>Dushanbe City</b>						
women	42,4	40,5	41,0	41,0	40,3	41,2
men	57,6	59,5	59,0	59,0	59,7	58,8
<b>Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS)</b>						
women	45,2	43,1	42,7	39,8	45,8	45,2
men	54,8	56,9	57,3	60,2	54,2	54,8

## AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, BY REGIONS, %



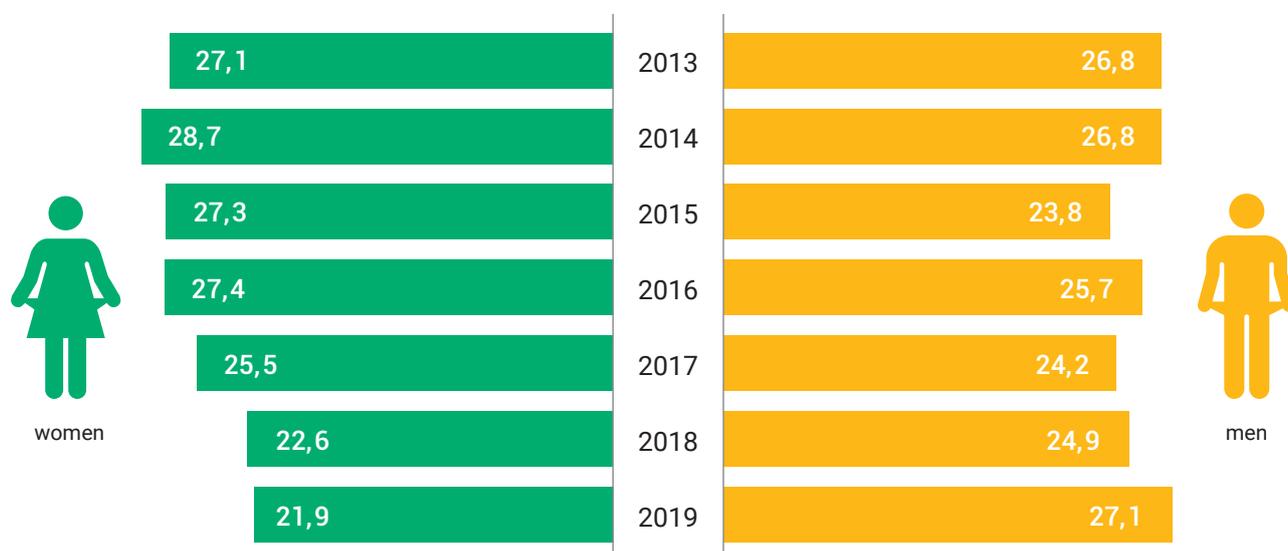
## NUMBER OF LEGALLY REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE (AT THE END OF YEAR)

	'000 people			proportion in %		level of registered unemployment in %
	M&F	men	women	men	women	
2013	53,9	26,8	27,1	49,7	50,3	2,3
2014	55,5	26,8	28,7	48,3	51,7	2,4
2015	51,1	23,8	27,3	46,6	53,4	2,3
2016	53,1	25,7	27,4	48,4	51,6	2,3
2017	49,7	24,2	25,5	48,7	51,3	2,2
2018	47,5	24,9	22,6	52,4	47,6	2,1
2019	49,0	27,1	21,9	55,3	44,7	2,0

## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN SMALL ENTERPRISES IN 2018 (WITH WORKFORCE MAKING 10 AND LESS PEOPLE), BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	M&F	men	men	proportion in %	
				men	men
<i>Total by types of activity</i>	1166,6	637,3	529,3	54,6	45,4
<i>including:</i>					
<i>Agriculture, hunting and forestry</i>	525,1	288,7	236,4	55,0	45,0
<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	12,2	10,9	1,3	89,3	10,7
<i>Processing industry</i>	55,4	40,4	15,0	72,9	27,1
<i>Electric power, gas and water supply</i>	18,1	15,8	2,3	87,3	12,7
<i>Construction</i>	34,8	31,1	3,7	89,4	10,6
<i>Wholesale and retail trade, vehicle, motorcycle, household and personal equipment maintenance</i>	23,8	18,3	5,5	76,9	23,1
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	5,2	2,7	2,5	51,9	48,1
<i>Transport, storage facilities and communication</i>	23,2	16,7	6,5	72,0	28,0
<i>Financial intermediation</i>	18,3	12,6	5,7	68,9	31,1
<i>Real estate operations, leasing and business operations</i>	27,4	20,1	7,3	73,4	26,6
<i>Education</i>	229,7	92,6	137,1	40,3	59,7
<i>Healthcare and social services</i>	110,7	33,2	77,5	30,0	70,0
<i>Other communal, social and personal services</i>	35,4	22,3	13,1	63,0	37,0

## NUMBER OF LEGALLY REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES ('000 PEOPLE)



## DISTRIBUTION OF LEGALLY REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, BY REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT (at the end of year, %)

	2015		2019	
	men	women	men	women
<i>Unemployed people, total</i>	46,6	53,4	55,3	44,7
<i>including:</i>				
<i>Dismissed resulting from labor saving</i>	72,2	27,8	68,0	32,0
<i>Dismissed by personal wish</i>	56,0	44,0	64,8	35,2
<i>Citizens released from penal institutions</i>	95,0	5,0	94,3	5,7
<i>Not employed after graduation from:</i>				
<i>General education schools</i>	25,1	74,9	39,6	60,4
<i>Special education institutions</i>	42,8	57,2	42,7	57,3
<i>Higher education institutions</i>	41,6	58,4	43,9	56,1
<i>Vocational technical schools</i>	35,0	65,0	47,9	52,1
<i>Other reasons</i>	19,5	80,5	45,1	54,9

## NUMBER OF LEGALLY REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE IN 2019, BY REGIONS

	'000 people			proportion in %	
	M&F	men	women	men	women
Republic of Tajikistan	49,0	27,1	21,9	55,3	44,7
GBAO	4,5	2,2	2,3	48,9	51,1
Soghd Oblast	8,9	4,6	4,3	51,7	48,3
Khatlon Oblast	14,6	8,2	6,4	56,2	43,8
Dushanbe City	3,3	1,9	1,4	57,6	42,4
DRS	17,6	10,1	7,5	57,4	42,6

## NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE APPROACHED THE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE SEEKING A JOB, AND HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED THROUGH THIS SERVICE

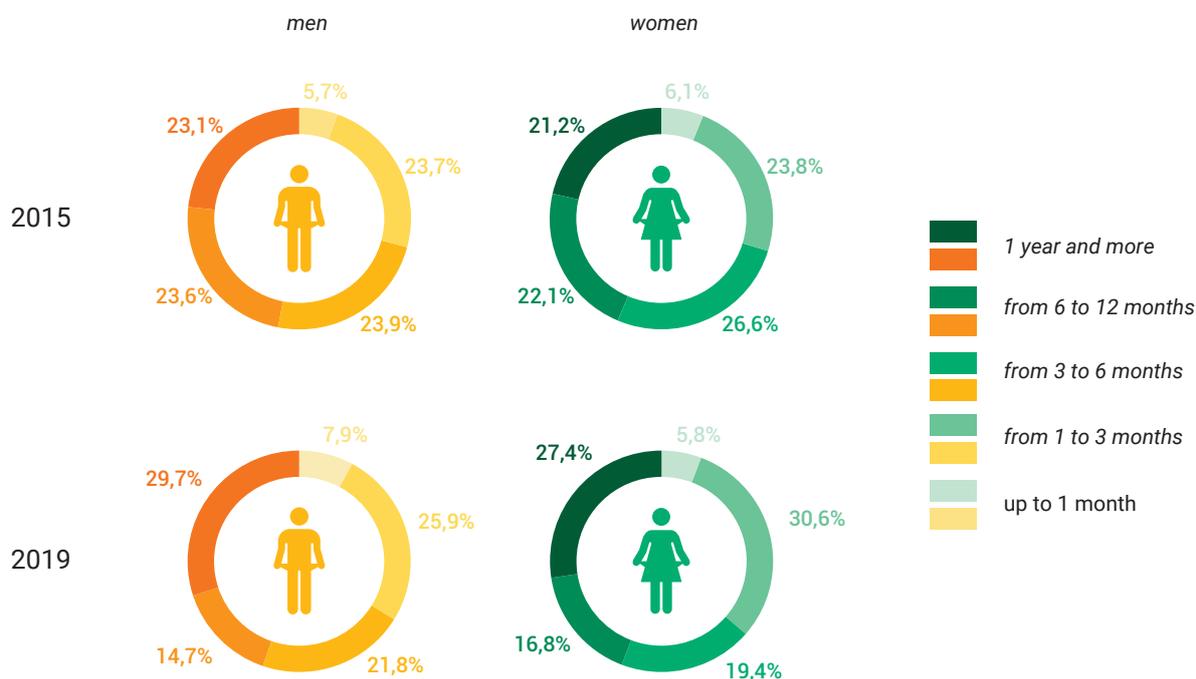
	Those who have approached the public employment service seeking a job, '000 people		Those who have been employed by the public employment service, '000 people		Percentage of those employed from among those who have approached the public employment service		Those employed, '000 people in total	Those employed by the public employment service, %
	men	women	men	women	men	women		
2013	37,1	34,1	18,7	19,2	50,4	56,3	75,1	50,5
2014	38,4	34,0	20,4	18,5	53,1	54,4	92,0	42,3
2015	39,0	33,5	20,8	17,1	53,3	51,0	121,1	31,4
2016	41,0	36,3	20,6	18,5	50,2	51,0	91,3	42,8
2017	42,1	37,5	25,3	24,2	60,1	64,5	105,4	47,0
2018	47,6	45,1	30,5	32,6	64,1	72,3	124,9	50,5
2019	56,7	49,8	39,7	36,7	70,0	73,7	129,2	59,1

**DISTRIBUTION OF LEGALLY REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE IN PUBLIC  
EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS (according to the data of annual  
reports, at the end of year)**

	2015		2019	
	<i>men</i>	<i>women</i>	<i>men</i>	<i>women</i>
<b>Proportion in %</b>				
<b>Unemployed people, total</b>	<b>46,6</b>	<b>53,4</b>	<b>55,3</b>	<b>44,7</b>
<i>including those who have:</i>				
<i>Higher vocational education</i>	46,0	54,0	55,0	45,0
<i>Secondary vocational education</i>	49,7	50,3	55,7	44,3
<i>Primary vocational education</i>	46,8	53,2	52,7	47,3
<i>Secondary general education</i>	45,8	54,2	55,8	44,2
<b>As percentage of total</b>				
<b>Unemployed people, total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<i>including those who have:</i>				
<i>Higher vocational education</i>	7,9	8,1	8,2	8,3
<i>Secondary vocational education</i>	15,5	13,6	12,9	12,7
<i>Primary vocational education</i>	17,1	17,0	13,4	14,9
<i>Secondary general education</i>	59,5	61,3	65,5	64,1

### DISTRIBUTION OF LEGALLY REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (at the end of year, %)

	2015		2019	
	men	women	men	women
<b>Unemployed people, total</b>	<b>46,6</b>	<b>53,4</b>	<b>55,3</b>	<b>44,7</b>
<i>including by the duration of unemployment:</i>				
up to 1 month	44,8	55,2	62,4	37,6
from 1 to 3 months	46,4	53,6	51,2	48,8
from 3 to 6 months	43,9	56,1	58,1	41,9
from 6 to 12 months	48,2	51,8	52,1	47,9
1 year and more	48,7	51,3	57,3	42,7



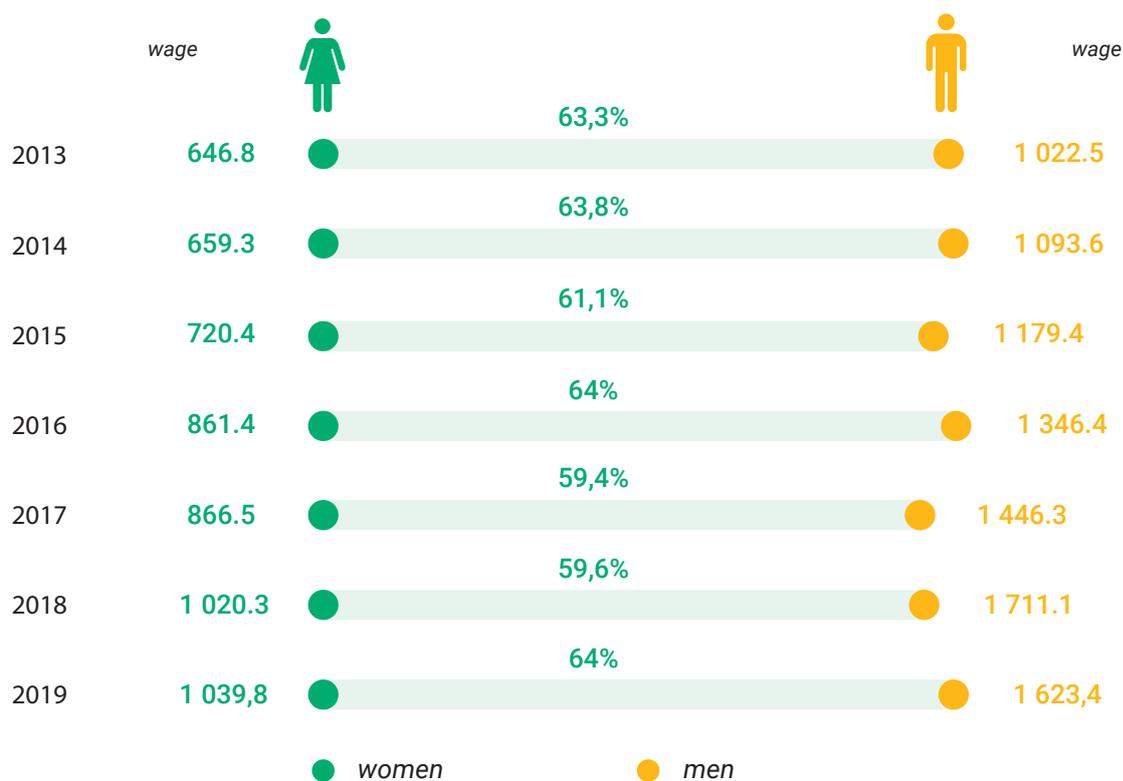
**NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN WHO LEAVE THE  
COUNTRY AT THEIR OWN DISCRETION, SEEKING A JOB IN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(registration by migration cards) (people)**

	Total	Age			
		<i>up to 18</i>	18-29	30-59	<i>aged 60 and older</i>
<i>M&amp;F</i>					
2013	799 698	23 681	316 935	454 778	4 304
2014	670 806	2 129	260 719	407 586	372
2015	449 581	23 910	208 368	207 794	9 509
2016	517 308	1 101	208 157	308 002	48
2017	487 757	101	190 544	297 112	-
2018	484 176	61	194 036	290 079	-
2019	530 883	36	219 782	311 065	-
<i>men</i>					
2012	657 353	32 763	323 161	273 310	28 119
2014	564 390	1 850	214 129	348 068	343
2015	392 141	17 205	184 824	183 340	6 772
2016	435 457	723	174 500	260 196	38
2017	419 721	101	163 008	256 612	-
2018	419 664	61	168 802	250 801	-
2019	453 870	36	188 488	265 346	-
<i>women</i>					
2013	100 892	5 405	36 370	57 900	1 217
2014	106 516	279	46 590	59 518	29
2015	57 440	6 705	23 544	24 454	2 737
2016	81 851	378	33 657	47 806	10
2017	68 036	-	27 536	40 500	-
2018	64 512	-	25 234	39 278	-
2019	77 013	-	31 294	45 719	-

## AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL ACCRUED WAGE OF FACTORY WORKERS AND CORPORATE EMPLOYEES (SOMONI)

	Average monthly wage	Wage for December	
		men	women
2013	694,8	1 022,5	646,8
2014	816,2	1 093,6	659,3
2015	878,9	1 179,4	720,4
2016	962,1	1 346,4	861,4
2017	1 144,1	1 446,3	866,5
2018	1 233,8	1 711,1	1 020,3
2019	1 335,5	1 623,4	1 039,8

### WOMEN'S WAGE/MEN'S WAGE RATIO (IN PERCENTAGE POINTS)

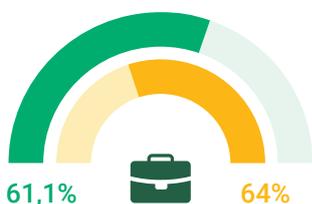


## AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL ACCRUED WAGE OF MEN AND WOMEN, BY TYPES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, CCEA-2 (ACCORDING TO THE DATA OF ANNUAL REPORTS, SOMONI)

	Wage for December, Somoni		Women's wage/ men's wage ratio, %
	men	women	
	2019		2019
<b>Total, by types of economic activity,</b>	<b>1 623,4</b>	<b>1 039,8</b>	<b>64,0</b>
<i>including:</i>			
<b>Real Sector</b>	<b>1 761,3</b>	<b>1 072,2</b>	<b>60,9</b>
<i>Agriculture, hunting and forestry</i>	624,5	504,6	80,8
<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2 862,2	1 612,6	56,3
<i>Processing industry</i>	1 683,7	1 039,6	61,7
<i>Electric power, gas, steam and conditioned air supply</i>	2 180,9	2 058,5	94,4
<i>Water supply, water treatment, waste treatment and production of recyclable materials</i>	991,5	683,1	68,9
<i>Construction</i>	2 385,5	2 024,6	84,9
<b>Service Sector</b>	<b>1 561,9</b>	<b>1 036,4</b>	<b>66,4</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade, vehicle, motorcycle, household and personal equipment maintenance</i>	1 383,0	1 087,5	78,6
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	1 245,3	1 054,5	84,7
<i>Transportation and storage of cargoes</i>	2 219,1	1 757,2	79,2
<i>Information and communication</i>	2 922,1	2 507,0	85,8
<i>Financial intermediation and insurance</i>	3 977,3	2 748,8	69,1
<i>Real estate operations</i>	1 579,1	956,4	60,6
<i>Professional, scientific and technical activity</i>	1 491,4	1 089,2	73,0
<i>Administrative and auxiliary activity</i>	1 387,9	1 148,7	82,8
<i>Public management and defense, statutory social security</i>	1 227,6	992,9	80,9
<i>Education</i>	1 240,2	967,7	78,0
<i>Healthcare and social services</i>	1 065,7	838,8	78,7
<i>Art, entertainment and recreation</i>	1 201,6	970,4	80,8
<i>Other service activity</i>	3 085,6	2 774,3	89,9

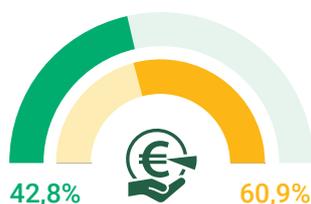
## WOMEN'S WAGE/MEN'S WAGE RATIO, IN PERCENTAGE POINTS

Total, by types of economic activity



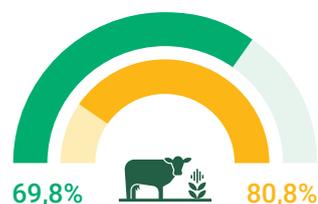
Electric power, gas and water supply

Real Sector

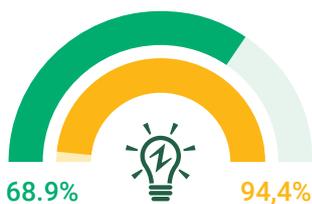


Construction

Agriculture, hunting and forestry



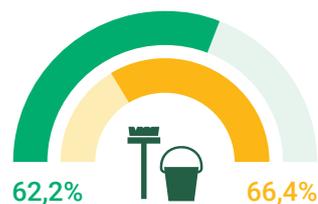
Service Sector



Wholesale and retail trade, vehicle, motorcycle, household and personal equipment maintenance



Real estate operations, leasing and business operations



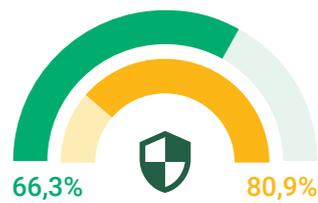
Public management and defense, statutory social insurance



Financial intermediation



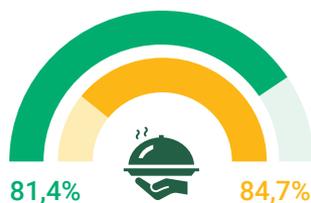
Hotels and restaurants



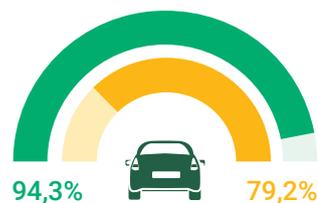
Transport, storage facilities and communication



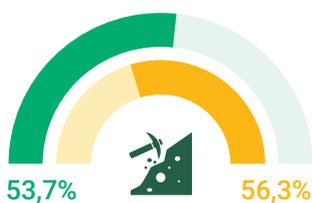
Mining and quarrying



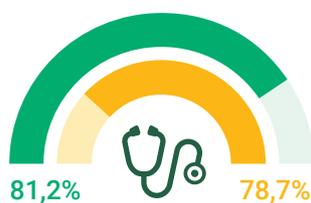
Healthcare and social services



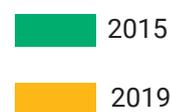
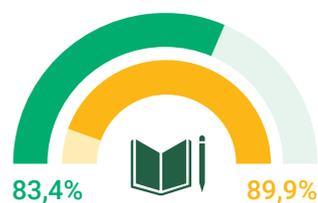
Other communal, social and personal services



Education



Processing industry



## WAGE OF MEN AND WOMEN, BY REGIONS (SOMONI)

	2015		2019	
	men	women	men	women
<i>Republic of Tajikistan</i>	1 179,4	720,4	1 623,4	1 039,8
<i>GBAO</i>	1 100,6	582,7	1 623,9	1 042,3
<i>Soghd Oblast</i>	1 060,0	592,7	1 448,2	925,4
<i>Khatlon Oblast</i>	895,3	489,9	1 231,5	815,9
<i>Dushanbe City</i>	1 746,5	1 394,0	2 268,5	1 621,4
<i>DRS</i>	1 062,6	637,6	1 469,7	861,9

## WOMEN'S WAGE/MEN'S WAGE RATIO, BY REGIONS (IN PERCENTAGE POINTS)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Republic of Tajikistan</i>	63,3	63,8	61,1	64,0	59,4	59,6	64,0
<i>GBAO</i>	42,0	61,6	52,9	48,6	56,1	36,0	64,2
<i>Soghd Oblast</i>	68,1	68,1	55,9	67,0	67,4	63,7	63,9
<i>Khatlon Oblast</i>	58,6	53,8	54,7	60,5	61,6	63,7	66,3
<i>Dushanbe City</i>	65,5	63,4	79,8	75,6	58,7	63,0	71,5
<i>DRS</i>	69,5	57,3	60,0	60,8	57,1	58,3	58,6

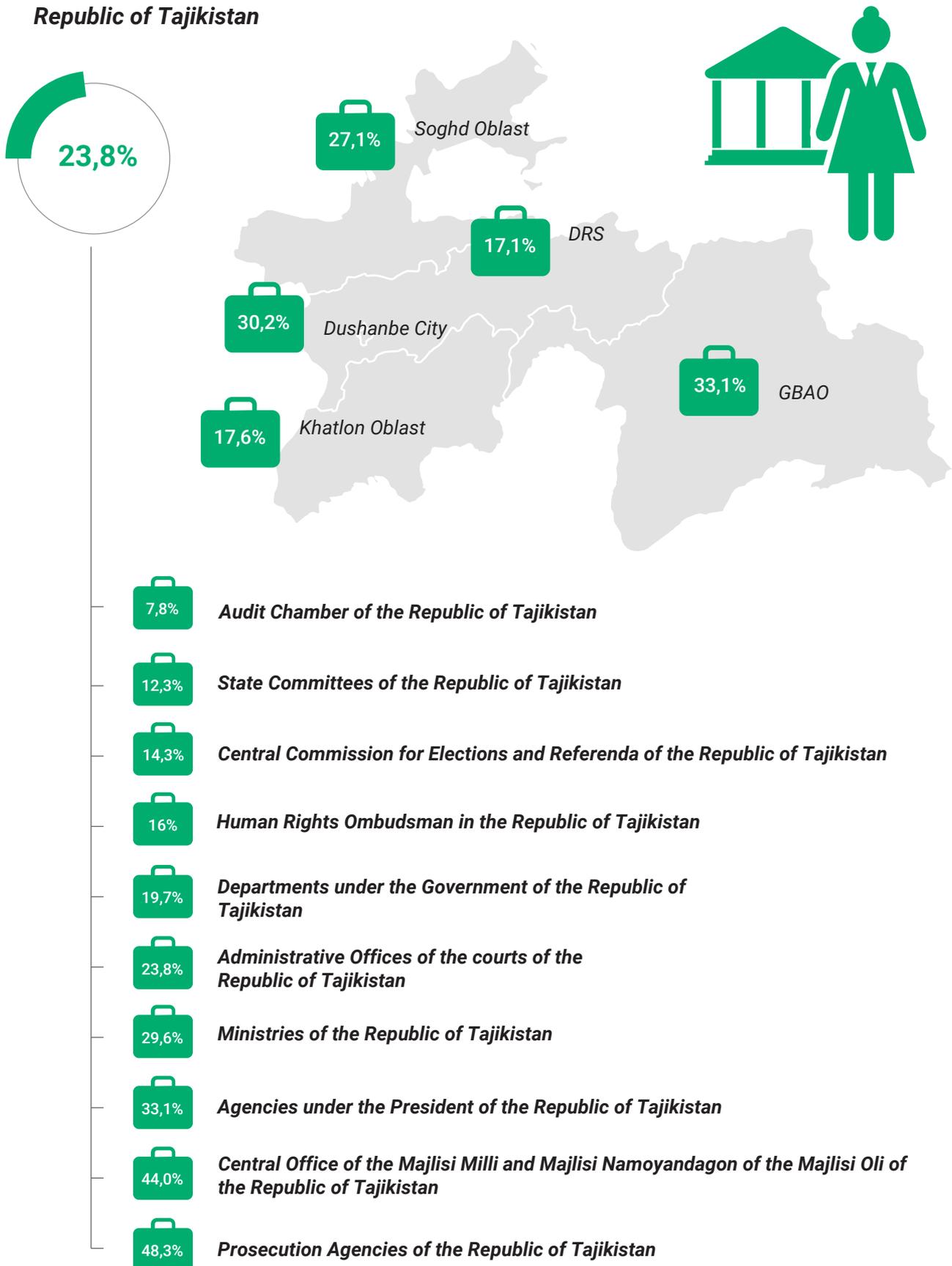
## INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN, AS BY JANUARY 1, 2020<sup>2</sup>

	M&F	men	women	% women
<i>GBAO</i>	664	444	220	33,1
<i>Soghd Oblast</i>	1 974	1 439	535	27,1
<i>Khatlon Oblast</i>	2 527	2 082	445	17,6
<i>Dushanbe City</i>	351	245	106	30,2
<i>DRS</i>	1 438	1 192	246	17,1
<i>Central Office of the Majlisi Milli and Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	125	70	55	44,0
<i>Central Commission for Elections and Referenda of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	7	6	1	14,3
<i>Human Rights Ombudsman in the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	25	21	4	16,0
<i>Audit Chamber of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	102	94	8	7,8
<i>Administrative Offices of the courts of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	780	594	186	23,8
<i>Prosecution Agencies of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	118	61	57	48,3
<i>Agencies under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	659	441	218	33,1
<i>Ministries of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	4 454	3 137	1 317	29,6
<i>State Committees of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	424	372	52	12,3
<i>Departments under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	4 869	3 912	957	19,7
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	<b>18 517</b>	<b>14 110</b>	<b>4 407</b>	<b>23,8</b>

<sup>2</sup>Less regard to the staffing positions in the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

## PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN, AS BY JANUARY 1, 2020

### Republic of Tajikistan



## INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN, AS BY JANUARY 1, 2020<sup>3</sup>

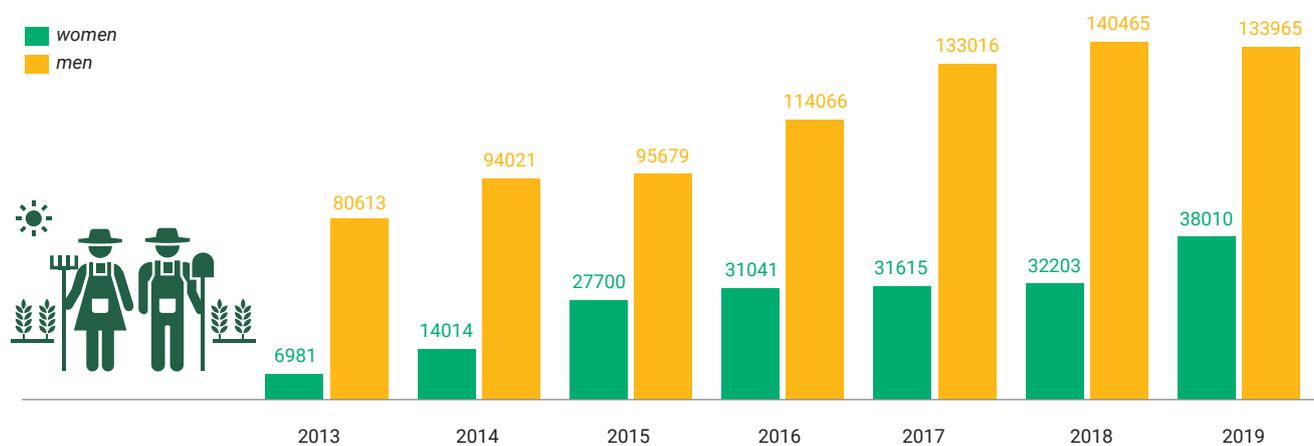
	<i>Total public service staff</i>	<i>Number of vacant positions in the public service</i>	<i>Number of public officials</i>
<i>Republic of Tajikistan</i>	21 123	2 606	18 517
<i>GBAO</i>	749	85	664
<i>Soghd Oblast</i>	2 286	312	1 974
<i>Khatlon Oblast</i>	2 983	456	2 527
<i>Dushanbe City</i>	387	36	351
<i>DRS</i>	1 751	313	1 438
<i>Central Office of the Majlisi Milli and Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	149	24	125
<i>Central Commission for Elections and Referenda of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	14	7	7
<i>Human Rights Ombudsman in the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	25	-	25
<i>Audit Chamber of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	110	8	102
<i>Administrative Offices of the courts of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	899	119	780
<i>Prosecution Agencies of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	120	2	118
<i>Agencies under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	697	38	659
<i>Ministries of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	5 204	750	4 454
<i>State Committees of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	463	39	424
<i>Departments under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	5 286	417	4 869

<sup>3</sup> Less regard to the staffing positions in the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

## NUMBER OF DEHKAN FARMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

	Total	including the head of household		proportion in %	
		men	women	men	women
2013	87 594	80 613	6 981	92,0	8,0
2014	108 035	94 021	14 014	87,0	13,0
2015	123 379	95 679	27 700	77,5	22,5
2016	145 107	114 066	31 041	78,6	21,4
2017	164 631	133 016	31 615	80,8	19,2
2018	172 668	140 465	32 203	81,3	18,7
2019	171 975	133 965	38 010	77,9	22,1

## NUMBER OF WOMEN-LED AND MEN-LED DEHKAN FARMS



## NUMBER OF DEHKAN FARMS, BY REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

	Total units	including the head of household		proportion in %	
		men	women	men	women
Republic of Tajikistan	17 1975	133 965	38 010	77,9	22,1
GBAO	16 007	14 716	1 291	91,9	8,1
Soghd Oblast	65 174	45 950	19 224	70,5	29,5
Khatlon Oblast	58 704	47 358	11 346	80,7	19,3
Dushanbe City	-	-	-	-	-
DRS	32 090	25 941	6 149	80,8	19,2

## DISTRIBUTION OF MEN-LED AND WOMEN-LED DEHKAN FARMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN 2019, IN PERCENTAGE POINTS



## PROPORTION OF TOTAL ACRES IN MEN-LED AND WOMEN-LED DEHKAN FARMS



## AREA UNDER CROPS IN DEHKAN FARMS IN 2019 (HECTARES)

	Total	including households led by:		Proportion in %	
		men	women	men	women
<i>Cereal and leguminous crops</i>	23 9993	21 5565	24 428	89,8	10,2
<i>Wheat</i>	16 3884	14 7307	16 577	89,9	10,1
<i>Maize</i>	9 665	8 120	1 545	84,0	19,0
<i>Cotton</i>	149 387	131 743	17 644	88,2	11,8
<i>Potato</i>	29 359	26 734	2 625	91,1	8,9
<i>Vegetables</i>	33 538	29 365	4 173	87,6	12,4
<i>Melons and gourds</i>	17 037	15 030	2 007	88,2	11,8
<i>Fruit plants</i>	99 520	86 330	13 190	86,7	13,3
<i>Grapevine</i>	22 802	20 450	2 352	89,7	10,3

## PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN DEHKAN FARMS IN 2019 (TONS)

	Total	including households led by:		Proportion in %	
		men	women	men	women
<i>Cereal and leguminous crops</i>	840 264	765 568	74 696	91,1	8,9
<i>Wheat</i>	522 174	470 554	51 620	90,1	9,9
<i>Maize</i>	107 453	9 9 748	7 705	92,8	7,2
<i>Cotton</i>	323 628	285 470	38 158	88,2	11,8
<i>Potato</i>	588 579	534 740	53 839	90,9	9,1
<i>Vegetables</i>	1168 098	1060 386	107 712	90,8	9,2
<i>Melons and gourds</i>	534 510	465 461	69 049	87,1	12,9
<i>Fruits</i>	226 763	192 898	33 865	85,1	14,9
<i>Grapes</i>	118 516	93 580	24 936	79,0	21,0

## CROP YIELD IN DEHKAN FARMS IN 2019 (dt/ha)

	Total	including households led by:		Proportion in %	
		men	women	men	women
<i>Cereal and leguminous crops</i>	30,7	35,5	30,6	115,7	99,6
<i>Wheat</i>	31,9	31,9	31,1	100,3	97,7
<i>Maize</i>	56,0	57,5	49,0	102,7	87,5
<i>Cotton</i>	21,7	21,7	21,6	100,0	99,8
<i>Potato</i>	199,8	200,0	205,3	100,1	102,8
<i>Vegetables</i>	278,2	361,1	258,1	129,8	92,8
<i>Melons and gourds</i>	263,3	309,7	343,9	117,6	130,6
<i>Fruits</i>	37,6	22,3	25,7	59,4	68,3
<i>Grapes</i>	62,4	45,8	106,0	73,3	169,9

## 7. SOCIAL PROTECTION OF POPULATION



In the republic, as of January 1, 2020, the number of pensioners has made 711,2 thousand people or 7,6% of the total population. Among them, 62,3% are women. In 2019, as compared to 2014, the number of pensioners has increased by 17,8%.

In 2019, the number of disabled persons who receive disability pensions had made 67,1 thousand people in the republic. Those with work-related injuries – 0,7 thousand people, occupational diseases – 0,2 thousand people, and systemic diseases – 57,4 thousand people. The average disability pension amount in 2019 has made TJS 407,06.

At the regional level, the minimum number of disability pensioners is registered in GBAO, being by 15,7% less when compared to 2014; in Khatlon oblast, the number of disability pensioners has decreased by 16,5%, DRS – by 17,1%, Soghd Oblast – by 22,9%, and in Dushanbe City – by 16,5%.

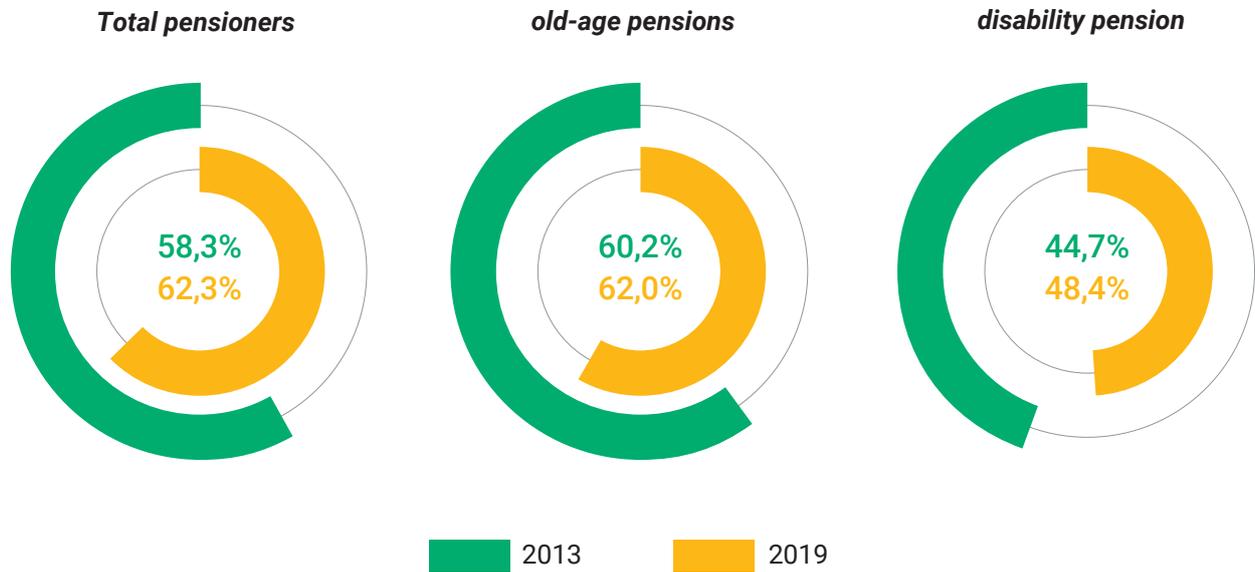
In 2019, the total number of pensioners receiving disability pensions had made 149,7 thousand people that is 2,7% higher when compared to 2018. The average disability pension amount in 2018 has made TJS 414,33. In 2019, the number of active male pensioners had made 43,5%, female pensioners – 56,5%. The number of active female pensioners in 2019 has increased by 92,4% when compared to 2014.

In 2019, from among the total number of people recognized as the disabled, 7222 people, or 98,8%, were those of active working age. Out of the total number of employable disabled people, 905 people (12,5%) are recognized as disabled persons of group I, 4665 people (64,6%) – group II, and 1652 people (22,9%) – group III.

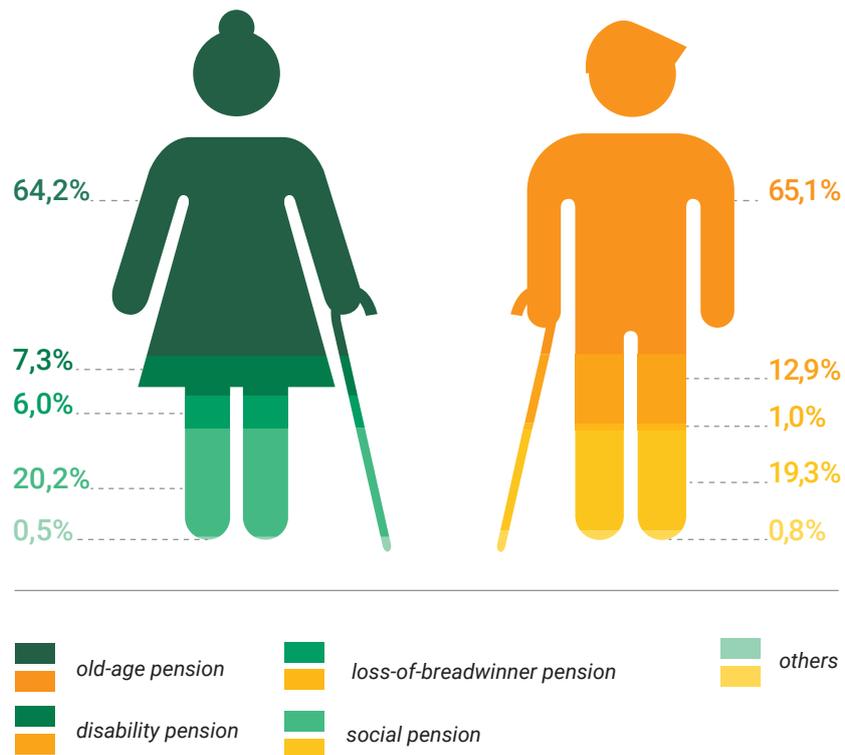
**NUMBER OF PENSIONERS REGISTERED WITH SOCIAL WELFARE  
INSTITUTIONS, BY GENDER AND TYPES OF PENSIONS (AT THE END  
OF YEAR, '000 PEOPLE)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total pensioners, including:</b>	<b>610,9</b>	<b>603,6</b>	<b>617,4</b>	<b>642,8</b>	<b>664,8</b>	<b>687,1</b>	<b>711,2</b>
women	356,1	379,9	379,6	411,0	425,9	435,7	443,2
men	254,8	223,8	237,8	231,8	238,9	251,4	268,0
<i>Including those who receive the following pensions:</i>							
<b>Old-age pensions</b>	<b>368,8</b>	<b>377,3</b>	<b>390,6</b>	<b>410,3</b>	<b>425,1</b>	<b>442,6</b>	<b>458,8</b>
<i>including:</i>							
women	222,0	219,7	224,4	237,9	248,9	283,5	284,4
men	146,8	157,6	166,2	172,4	176,2	159,1	174,4
<b>Disability pensions, including:</b>	<b>100,1</b>	<b>82,7</b>	<b>76,4</b>	<b>74,2</b>	<b>72,0</b>	<b>67,2</b>	<b>67,1</b>
women;	44,7	36,6	35,7	32,0	30,4	32,6	32,5
men	55,4	46,1	40,7	42,2	41,6	34,6	34,6
<b>Loss-of-breadwinner pension, including:</b>	<b>41,7</b>	<b>37,9</b>	<b>36,1</b>	<b>33,3</b>	<b>32,6</b>	<b>31,3</b>	<b>29,6</b>
women;	34,6	30,9	28,3	25,8	24,2	26,5	26,8
men	7,1	6,9	7,8	7,5	8,4	4,8	2,8
<b>Long-service pension, including:</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>4,3</b>
women;	1,1	1,2	1,5	1,9	2,1	2,1	2,1
men	2,8	2,7	2,8	3,1	3,2	2,7	2,2
<b>Social pension, including:</b>	<b>95,5</b>	<b>97,9</b>	<b>106,2</b>	<b>116,5</b>	<b>126,5</b>	<b>137,9</b>	<b>148,4</b>
women;	53,7	59,9	64,4	67,0	71,8	89,4	89,4
men	41,8	37,9	41,8	49,5	54,7	48,5	59,0

## PROPORTION OF WOMEN, BY TYPES OF PENSION, %



## NUMBER OF PENSIONERS REGISTERED WITH SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, BY GENDER AND TYPES OF PENSIONS, 2019



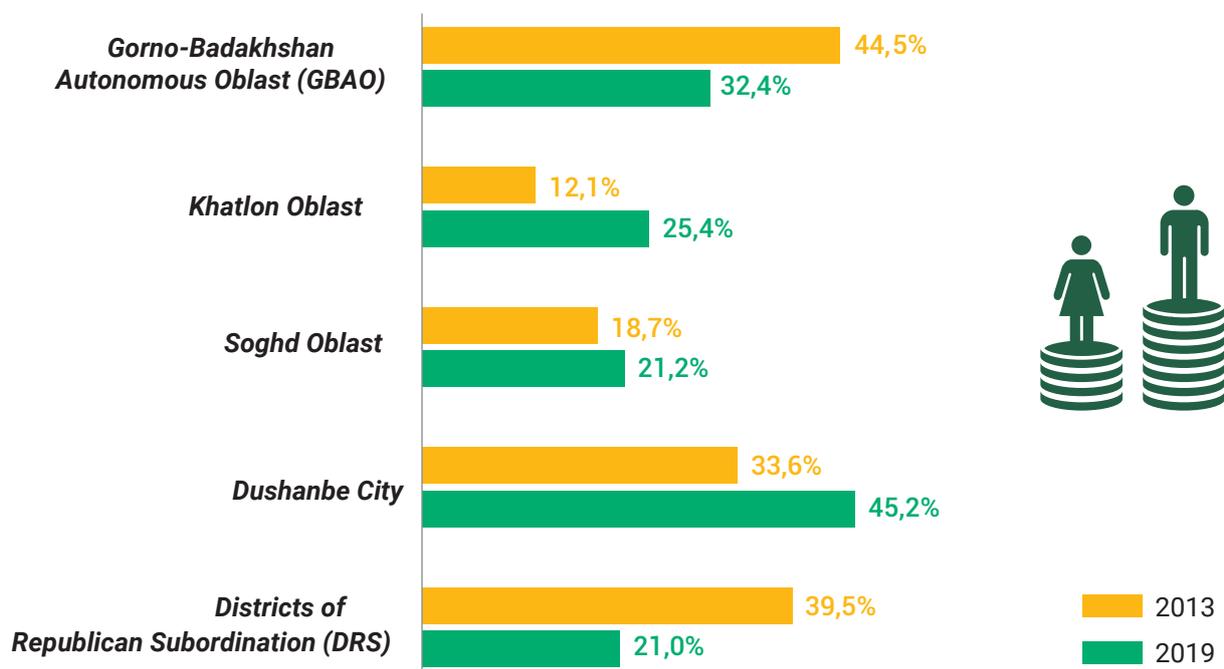
## NUMBER OF PENSIONERS, BY REGIONS (AT THE END OF YEAR)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO)</b>						
<b>Number of pensioners, '000 people</b>	<b>26,5</b>	<b>25,8</b>	<b>27,1</b>	<b>27,4</b>	<b>28,0</b>	<b>28,7</b>
including:						
women;	16,0	16,1	16,8	17,2	17,4	17,6
men	10,5	9,7	10,3	10,3	10,6	11,1
<b>Khatlon Oblast</b>						
<b>Number of pensioners, '000 people</b>	<b>208,8</b>	<b>211,5</b>	<b>222,2</b>	<b>230,8</b>	<b>239,9</b>	<b>249,3</b>
including:						
women;	130,7	132,8	141,2	147,1	153,4	158,5
men	78,1	78,7	81,0	83,7	86,5	90,7
<b>Soghd Oblast</b>						
<b>Number of pensioners, '000 people</b>	<b>195,0</b>	<b>202,8</b>	<b>209,2</b>	<b>214,4</b>	<b>219,5</b>	<b>227,7</b>
including:						
women;	126,6	132,2	136,7	140,7	144,7	149,7
men	69,4	70,6	72,5	73,7	74,8	78,0
<b>Dushanbe City</b>						
<b>Number of pensioners, '000 people</b>	<b>48,4</b>	<b>49,9</b>	<b>51,6</b>	<b>53,5</b>	<b>55,8</b>	<b>56,9</b>
including:						
women;	29,5	18,5	32,6	34,4	34,0	29,9
men	18,9	31,4	19,1	19,1	21,8	27,0
<b>Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS)</b>						
<b>Number of pensioners, '000 people</b>	<b>124,9</b>	<b>127,6</b>	<b>132,7</b>	<b>138,7</b>	<b>143,9</b>	<b>148,7</b>
including:						
women;	77,0	80,1	83,7	86,4	86,2	87,5
men	47,9	47,5	49,1	52,2	57,7	61,2

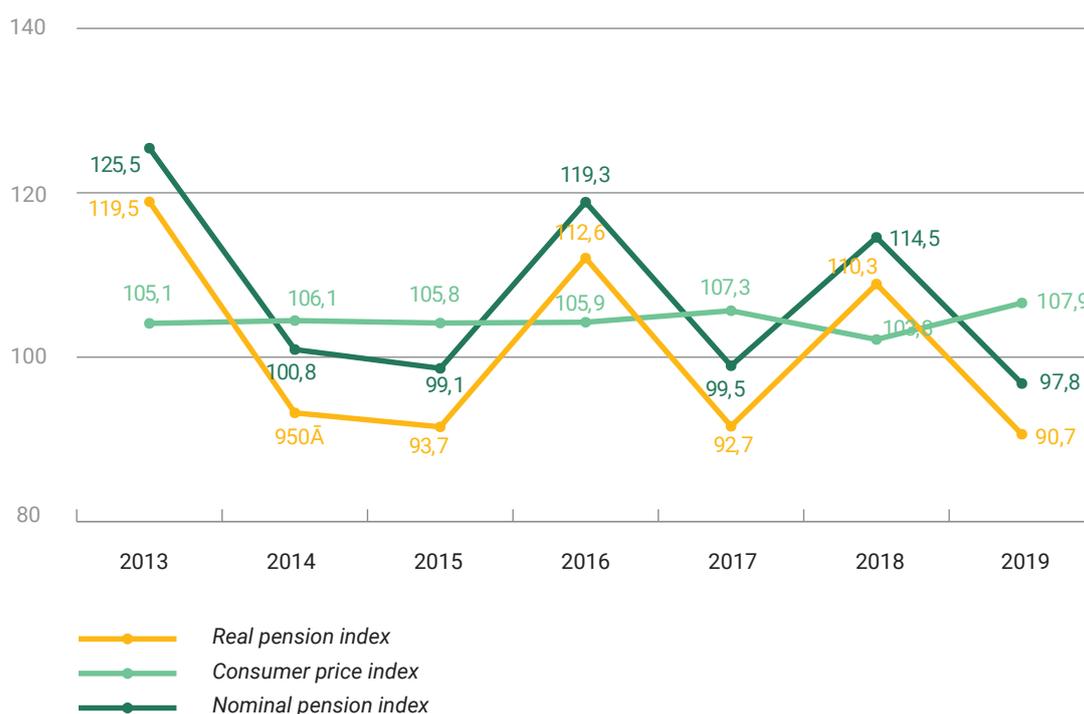
## AVERAGE GRANTED PENSION AMOUNT, BY REGIONS (AT THE END OF YEAR)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO)</b>						
Average granted pension amount, TJS	273,3	277,2	337,4	334,9	387,7	383,8
including:						
women;	245,3	238,6	230,3	258,2	295,6	323,9
men	316,0	341,3	513,1	463,6	539,2	479,4
<b>Khatlon Oblast</b>						
Average granted pension amount, TJS	223,0	219,9	262,3	259,1	296,8	291,8
including:						
women;	206,0	201,4	232,5	230,4	268,4	259,7
men	251,4	251,0	314,3	309,6	347,2	348,0
<b>Soghd Oblast</b>						
Average granted pension amount, TJS	218,0	216,4	259,1	258,8	296,9	291,3
including:						
women;	195,8	197,1	234,9	236,7	273,1	266,8
men	255,2	252,7	304,6	302,2	343,0	338,3
<b>Dushanbe City</b>						
Average granted pension amount, TJS	316,1	316,4	366,3	368,2	422,3	404,3
including:						
women;	262,7	217,1	278,1	282,4	270,1	290,4
men	399,5	374,9	517,3	523,3	659,1	530,2
<b>Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS)</b>						
Average granted pension amount, TJS	218,4	216,0	259,0	257,6	292,7	286,6
including:						
women;	178,1	167,4	210,8	226,1	239,5	258,4
men	283,3	298,0	341,3	310,0	372,2	327,0

## GENDER GAP IN GRANTED PENSIONS, BY REGIONS (AT THE END OF YEAR)



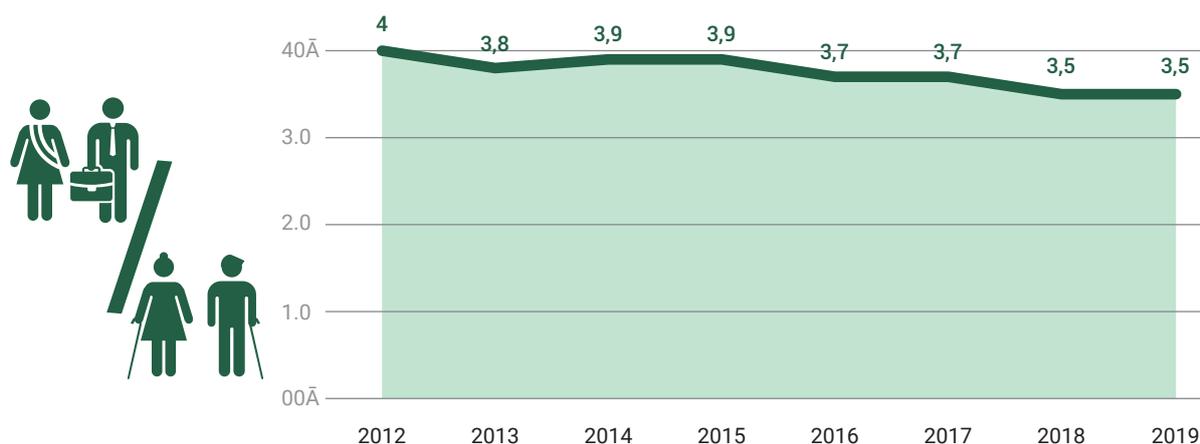
## NOMINAL PENSION AND REAL PENSION INDICES, AND CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (as percentage of the preceding year)



## NUMBER OF ACTIVE PENSIONERS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Number of active pensioners, people</i>	36 094	33 652	31 535	48 070	45 075	42 315	38 950
including:							
women	12 232	11 429	11 187	16 579	18 521	15 021	21 993
men	23 862	22 223	20 348	31 491	26 554	27 294	16 957
<i>As percentage of total:</i>							
women	33,9	34	35,5	34,5	41,1	35,5	56,5
men	66,1	66	64,5	65,5	58,9	64,5	43,5

## NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN ECONOMICS PER ONE PENSIONER, (at the end of year; # people)



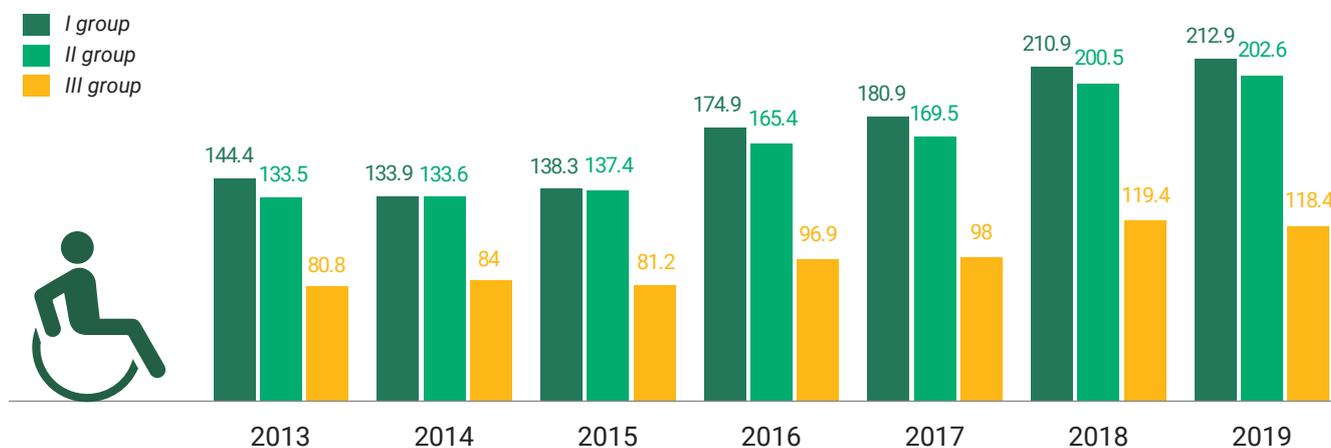
## NUMBER OF PERSONS NEWLY RECOGNIZED AS THE DISABLED, # PEOPLE

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 722</b>	<b>7 700</b>	<b>8 006</b>	<b>7 426</b>	<b>7 882</b>	<b>7 307</b>
including:						
women	3 259	3 174	3 337	3 000	3 358	3 036
men	4 463	4 526	4 669	4 426	4 524	4 271
<i>per 10 000 of working-age population</i>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,5</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>14,4</b>	<b>13,1</b>
including:						
women	13,2	12,3	13,0	11,8	12,6	11,2
men	17,3	17,1	17,3	16,0	16,1	14,9

## TYPES OF PENSION AND SOCIAL BENEFITS

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Number of welfare recipients, people</b>						
<i>Person disabled from childhood, aged older 18 years</i>	30 168	31 987	34 267	35 990	37 141	38 993
<i>including:</i>						
<i>I group</i>	5 302	5 447	5 789	6 067	6 289	6 603
<i>II group</i>	17 349	18 227	19 551	20 709	21 385	22 752
<i>III group</i>	7 517	8 313	8 927	9 214	9 467	9 638
<i>Disabled children (aged younger 18 years)</i>	24982	23749	24870	25931	27329	28 627
<i>Women who gave birth to and brought up five and more children</i>	77 276	81 853	84 649	92 328	84 579	87 156
<i>Women who gave birth to and brought up persons disabled from childhood under 8 years of age</i>	1 891	1 296	1 307	1 326	1 244	1 156
<i>Women who gave birth to and brought up persons disabled from childhood under 8 years of age among them</i>	32 014	29 358	26 780	27 791	29 401	32 914
<i>Full orphans</i>	986	1 051	1 245	1 256	1 300	1 349

## AVERAGE AMOUNT OF CHILDHOOD DISABILITY ALLOWANCE, SOMONI<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Average amount of monthly social allowance to disabled children aged younger 18 years

## AVERAGE AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCES, SOMONI

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Persons disabled from childhood</i>	129,6	133,2	136,5	168,1	171,8	204,8	208,1
<i>including:</i>							
<i>I group</i>	144,4	133,9	138,3	174,9	180,9	210,9	213,0
<i>II group</i>	133,5	133,6	137,4	165,4	169,5	200,5	202,6
<i>III group</i>	80,8	84	81,2	96,9	98	119,4	118,4
<i>Disabled children</i>	139,8	148,4	155	190,7	197,5	236,2	241,6
<i>Women who gave birth to and brought up five and more children</i>	203,1	360,9	365	246,5	346,8	278,8	278,8
<i>Women who gave birth to and brought up persons disabled from childhood under 8 years of age</i>	195,9	133,8	198,7	231,7	213,1	244,1	250,7
<i>Children, in the event of breadwinner loss, among them:</i>	223,4	185,5	180,9	107,1	109,8	114,5	120,6
<i>including:</i>							
<i>Full orphans</i>	282,1	242	232,3	202,4	243,7	287	281,9

## BOARDING SCHOOLS FOR ELDERLY AND DISABLED PEOPLE (adults and children – at the end of year)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Number of boarding schools for elderly and disabled people, total</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
<i>Accommodation capacity of boarding schools, total</i>	1 750	1 500	1 530	1 530	1 530	1 530	1530
<i>per 10 000 people</i>	2,2	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7
<i>Out of the total capacity – accommodation for:</i>							
<i>elderly and disabled people – adults</i>	1 649	816	1 183	1 190	1 190	1 190	1190
<i>disabled children</i>	200	684	347	340	340	340	340



- The likelihood of violence by current husbands depends little on their level of knowledge. Women whose husbands have primary/ secondary vocational education most often experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence (37%) than women whose husbands have no education or lower-level education (28-32%) or have higher education (27%).
- Women, who are younger by 10 or more years than their husbands, reported less (22%) – than women, who are older, of the same age, or with a 1-9 year difference in age (29%-31%) they experienced any spousal assault.  
Women whose husbands often consume alcohol, much more often (73%) experience spousal physical, sexual or emotional violence than women, whose husbands consume alcohol sometimes (48%) or do not consume alcohol at all (27%).

## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED CRIMES, BY TYPES OF CRIMES, IN 2019

	<i>Number of persons who committed crimes, people</i>			<i>Percentage proportion</i>	
	Total	men	women	men	women
<i>Total</i>	16 966	15 081	1 885	88,9	11,1
<i>including:</i>					
<i>pre-mediated murder and attempted murder</i>	123	115	8	93,5	6,5
<i>intentional grave bodily injury</i>	118	112	6	94,9	5,1
<i>rape and attempted rape</i>	42	42	-	100,0	-
<i>theft</i>	2 444	2 204	240	90,2	9,8
<i>robbery</i>	120	118	2	98,3	1,7
<i>robbery with violence</i>	44	44	-	100,0	-
<i>fraud</i>	1 258	1 094	164	87,0	13,0
<i>disorderly and insulting behavior</i>	1 834	1 543	291	84,1	15,9
<i>Road traffic offence and vehicle abuse</i>	986	975	11	98,9	1,1
<i>among them: those entailing multiple fatalities</i>	487	483	4	99,2	0,8
<i>drug-related crimes</i>	763	747	16	97,9	2,1
<i>bribery</i>	85	81	4	95,3	4,7

## NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED CRIMES (people)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Total:</i>	13 470	14 544	15 599	16 320	15 280	16 258	16 966
<i>women</i>	1 778	1 879	1 880	1 739	1 708	1 640	1 885
<i>men</i>	11 692	12 665	13 719	14 581	13 572	14 618	15 081
<i>including:</i>							
<i>minors</i>	738	780	694	653	683	780	716
<i>boys</i>	686	736	657	621	657	755	682
<i>girls</i>	52	44	37	32	26	25	34

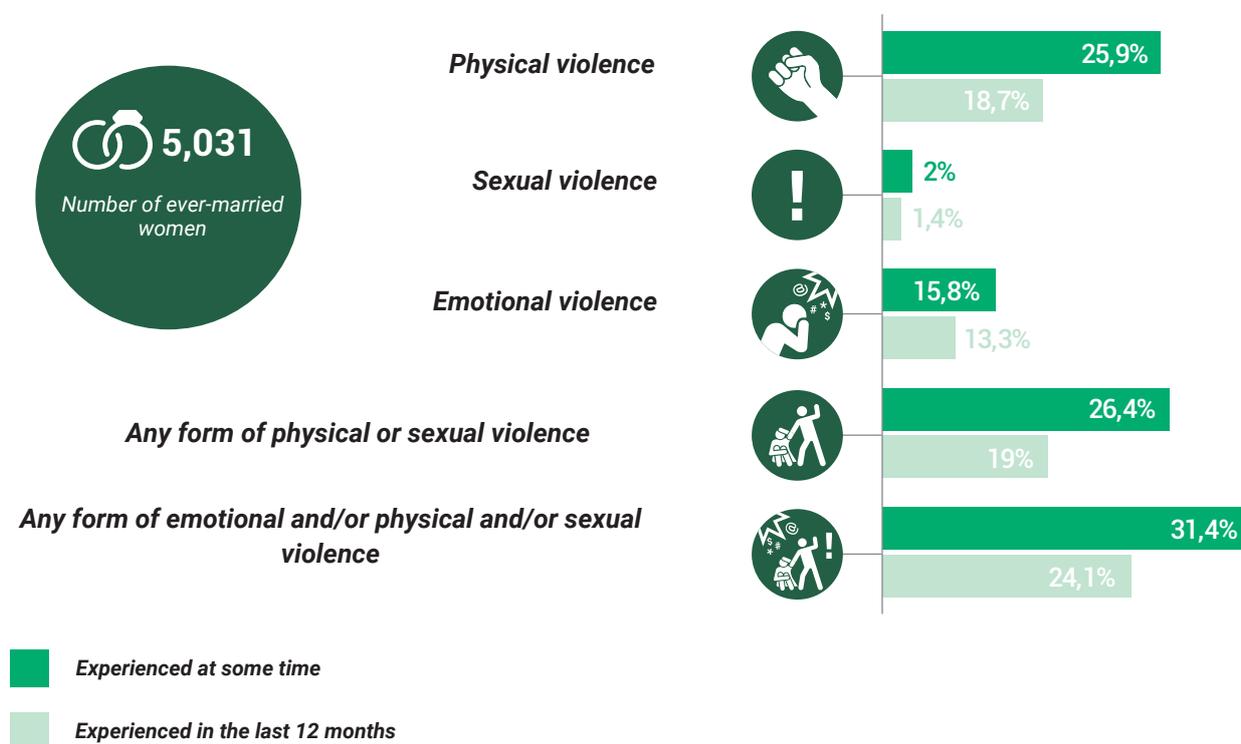
## NUMBER OF SENTENCED PERSONS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Total:</i>	9 162	8 798	9 852	9 871	11 294	11 502	10 384
<i>including:</i>							
<i>women</i>	1 133	1 048	911	863	1 054	1 030	1 060
<i>men</i>	8 029	7 750	8 941	9 008	10 240	10 472	9 324
<i>As percentage of the total number:</i>							
<i>women</i>	12,4	11,9	9,2	8,7	9,3	9,0	10,2
<i>men</i>	87,6	88,1	90,8	91,3	90,7	91,0	89,8
<i>Out of the total number of sentenced persons – minors (14-17 years)</i>	525	441	402	372	549	618	469
<i>As percentage of the total number:</i>	5,7	5,0	4,1	3,8	4,9	5,4	4,5

## PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49, WHO EXPERIENCED VARIOUS FORMS OF VIOLENCE AT SOME TIME, SUBJECT TO THE CURRENT AGE, TJDHS-2017

Age	Only physical violence	Only sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15-19	11,3	0,1	0,1	11,6	1,089
20-24	18,1	0,2	1,2	19,4	1,253
25-29	25,6	0,6	1,5	27,6	1,136
30-39	27,3	0,1	1,5	29,0	1,630
40-49	27,1	0,8	1,9	29,9	1,245
Total	22,4	0,4	1,3	24,0	6,353

## VIOLENCE ON THE PART OF ANY HUSBAND



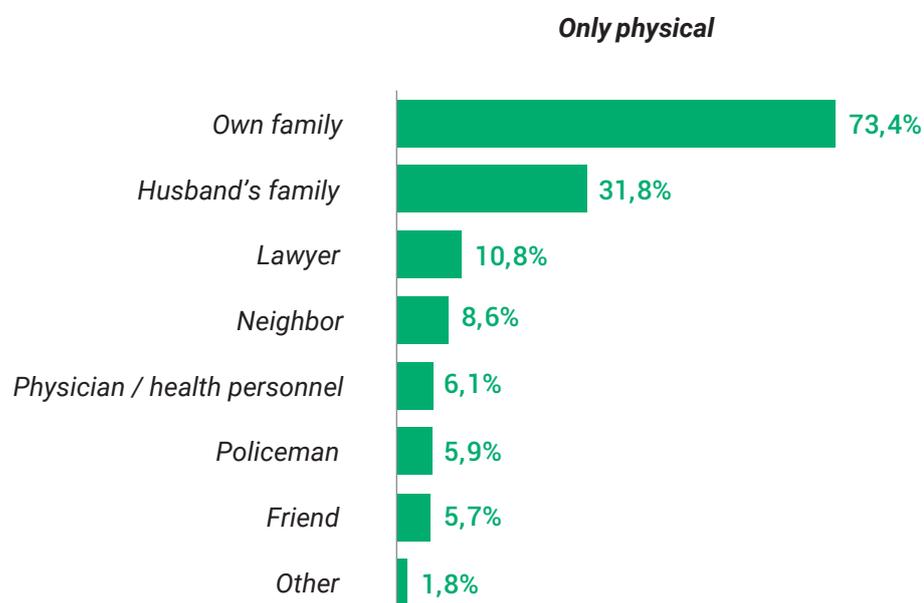
## FORMS OF SPOUSAL ASSAULT

Form of violence	Experienced at some time	Experienced in the last 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months:	
			often	sometimes
<b>Spousal assault on the part of present or latest husband<sup>1</sup></b>				
<i>Physical violence:</i>				
any physical violence	25,3	18,7	1,8	16,9
He pushed, shook her or threw something at her	14,4	10,5	1,0	9,5
He slapped her in the face	21,0	15,5	1,1	14,4
He twisted her arms or pulled her by hair	6,7	3,8	0,4	3,4
He punched her or hit her with something that could hurt her	7,4	4,2	0,5	3,7
He kicked, dragged or beat her	6,6	3,6	0,5	3,2
He tried to suffocate or intentionally set her aflame	1,9	0,9	0,2	0,7
He threatened or attacked her with a knife, pistol or other weapon	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1
<b>Sexual Violence:</b>				
Any sexual violence	1,7	1,4	0,2	1,2
He forced her to have sexual intercourse with him, when she did not feel comfortable about it	1,5	1,2	0,2	1,0
He forced her to be engaged in non-consensual sex	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,2
He threatened her or used other means to have her engaged in non-consensual sex	0,6	0,5	0,1	0,3

Form of violence	Experienced at some time	Experienced in the last 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months:	
			often	sometimes
<b>Emotional Violence:</b>				
Any emotional violence	15,8	13,3	2,2	11,1
He spoke or acted in a way to tumble her pride down in front of people	10,7	8,7	1,6	7,1
He threatened to hurt or injure her, or somebody who is dear to her	2,6	2,1	0,4	1,7
He injured her feelings or acted in a way to make her think ill of herself	11,6	9,6	1,2	8,4
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	25,7	19,0	1,9	17,1
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	30,8	24,1	3,1	21,0

<sup>1</sup> Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49, who experienced various forms of violence on the part of their present husbands or latest husband, at some time or during 12 months, prior to TjDHS-2017.

## SOURCES TO SEEK ASSISTANCE TO END VIOLENCE

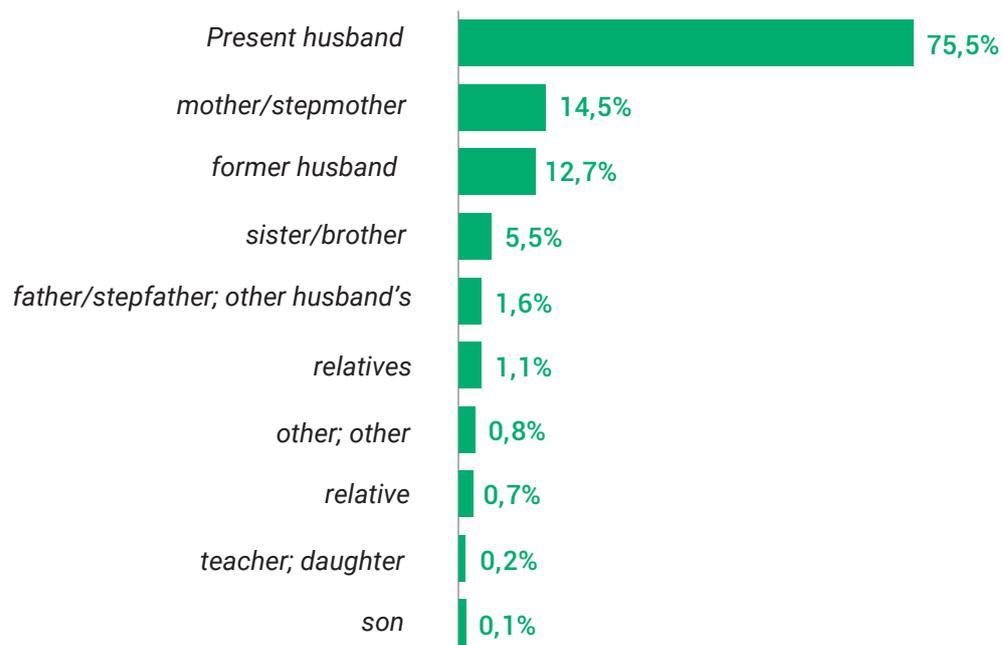


**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGED 15-49, WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE AT SOME TIME, BY THEIR BEHAVIOR TO SEEK ASSISTANCE SUBJECT TO TYPE OF VIOLENCE AND KEY FEATURES, TJDHS-2017**

Key feature	Sought assistance to end violence	Never sought assistance, but shared a story with somebody else	Never sought assistance and never told a story to anybody else	Number of women who experienced any physical or sexual violence at some time
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	5,5	11,6	82,9	126
20-24	9,9	6,0	84,1	244
25-29	8,9	15,0	76,1	314
30-39	11,4	16,7	71,9	473
40-49	9,5	21,5	69,0	372
<b>Place of Residence:</b>				
city	11,3	18,5	70,3	323
village;	9,3	14,6	76,2	1,205
<b>Region:</b>				
Dushanbe,	0,7	12,7	86,5	51
GBAO,	6,3	13,0	80,7	24
Soghd Oblast,	11,8	21,8	66,5	328
DRS,	12,0	18,3	69,7	283
Khatlon Oblast,	8,7	12,1	79,1	843
natural disaster areas	5,4	7,5	87,1	269
<b>Marital Status:</b> never been married;	1,9	10,0	88,1	137
married or lives in the same household;	8,7	14,4	76,9	1,244
divorced/lives separately/ widow	25,0	29,0	46,0	146
<b>Education:</b>				
No education	9,8	15,5	74,8	104
elementary;	10,3	15,7	74,0	529
general basic;				
general secondary;	9,8	14,4	75,8	703
primary/secondary vocational;	2,8	13,3	84,0	101
higher	13,1	23,1	63,8	90

## PERSONS WHO COMMIT PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Among women aged 15-49, who suffered from physical violence from 15 years, percentage of those reported on actual abusers, depending on the current marital status of a respondent



*Note: Women were free to mention more than one abuser*

## INJURIES OF WOMEN RECEIVED AS A RESULT OF SPOUSAL ASSAULT

Among ever-married women aged 15-49, who experienced violence on the part of their present or last husband, percentage of those suffered from injuries as a result of violence, by types of injuries, depending on the form of violence, TjDHS-2017

Form of violence	Cuts, bruises or pain senses	Eye damages/ injuries, distention/ sprain, dislocation or burns	Deep wounds, bone fractures, knocked-out teeth or any other serious injuries	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women who experienced any physical or sexual violence at some time
<b>Experienced physical violence<sup>2</sup></b>					
At some time ever <sup>3</sup>	21,4	7,4	4,4	22,8	1,272
In the last 12 months	17,2	6,9	2,6	19,2	941
<b>Experienced sexual violence</b>					
At some time ever <sup>3</sup>	23,2	14,6	10,0	29,5	87
In the last 12 months	22,3	16,8	9,3	30,1	69
<b>Experienced physical or sexual violence<sup>2</sup></b>					
At some time ever <sup>3</sup>	21,1	7,5	4,4	22,7	1,292
In the last 12 months	17,0	7,2	2,6	19,2	956

Note: 'Husband' refers to present husband for married women, and to the latest husband for women who are divorced, live separately, or widowed.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include women who reported on a case of violence only while responding to direct question on violence across pregnancy.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence during the last 12 months.

**STATISTICAL BOOK “WOMEN  
AND MEN OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
TAJIKISTAN”**

Publisher:

Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan  
17 Bokhtar Street, Dushanbe City, Tajikistan, 734025

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