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KAZAKHSTAN

**YOUTH OF CENTRAL ASIA:
COMPARATIVE REVIEW**

Based on a sociological survey

Almaty, 2017

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This publication was prepared on the basis of the intercountry sociological research “Youth of Central Asia”, conducted on the request of the Representative Office of Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Kazakhstan by the Public Opinion Research Institute (Astana, Kazakhstan). A sociological research in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan was conducted in 2014-2015. According to a uniform methodology, youth surveys 1,000 respondents aged from 14 to 29 each, focus groups and in-depth interviews were conducted. The sociological research was based on the methodology of the German research project Shell Youth Study, conducted in Germany since 1953. Scientific adviser of the project: Professor Klaus Hurrelmann, one of the founders of the Shell Youth Study, and Peer Teschendorf, Head of the Representative Office of F. Ebert Foundation (2012-2016).

The research methodology is based on the application of international standards when choosing a survey method and conducting a research. The survey questionnaire was based on a basic questionnaire adapted for each country studied, and a joint briefing was held with researchers from four countries. In each country, a survey was conducted by regional supervisors.

Four books prepared by national experts were published according to the results of a sociological research for each country. This comparative publication presents the main results of a sociological research conducted in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

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INTRODUCTION

“Youth of Central Asia” is a cross-country survey of sociological researches conducted in four countries of Central Asia, focusing on young people aged from 14 to 29 living in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Young people who were born between 1985 and 2000, who became the object of research, witnessed great changes, socialized in the period of formation and development of their countries, witnessed the transformation of socio-economic and political relations.

Today young people make up a significant demographic group in Central Asia - 23.2% of the population of Kazakhstan are young people aged from 14 to 29¹, young people from 15 to 29 years old in Kyrgyzstan make up 29.4%, in Tajikistan - 30.7%, in Uzbekistan - 30.9%² of the total population.

In this regard, in the presented review we will try to answer the following questions: How do the youth feel themselves? What are the values and ideas? How do they spend their free time? What problems do they face? How do they treat others? Researchers faced these and other questions in this project.

Research method

To study opinion of young people, a sociological survey was conducted in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. According to a unified methodology, surveys were conducted among young people, 1,000 respondents aged from 14 to 29 in each country. The project was conducted by Public Opinion Research Institute (Astana, Kazakhstan)³ by order of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation

¹ *Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

² *“Youth in the CIS: a statistical portrait”/CIS Statistical Committee, UNFPA. M.2014. pp.151// <http://www.cisstat.com/youth/rus/youth-rus.pdf> (access October 19, 2017)*

³ *Public Opinion Research Institute was founded in 2013 by a group of sociologists with professional experience of more than 20 years. The institute specializes in the study of public opinion, conducts marketing and sociological research. The staff of the Institute has experience in conducting research in 20 countries of the world, including in the CIS countries, Central Asia, Western Europe, China, Mongolia, etc. Institute website: <http://www.opinions.kz/>*

Regional Office⁴ in Central Asia and was based on the methodology of the German research project Shell Youth Study, conducted in Germany since 1953. The project's scientific adviser was Prof. Dr. Klaus Hurrelmann, one of the founders of the Shell Youth Study.

The research methodology is based on the application of international standards when choosing a research method and conducting a survey. The survey was based on a basic questionnaire adapted for each country studied, and a briefing was conducted with researchers from four countries. In each country, a survey was conducted by regional supervisors. The method of selection of the respondent: quota, using the route method. In order to universalize data, young people aged from 14 to 29 were surveyed in each country. Surveys were conducted in national and Russian languages. The survey was conducted in the form of face-to-face interview. The length of the interview ranged from 40 to 60 minutes. A series of focus groups and in-depth interviews were also conducted in each country.

Table 1. BASIC PARAMETERS OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Number of questions in the questionnaire	131	130	137	131
Number of parameters of the socio-demographic unit	13	13	13	13
Date of field work	27.12.2014 15.01.2015	31.01.2014 11.02.2015	02.02.2015 23.02.2015	06.02.2015 14.02.2015
The language in which the surveys were conducted	Kazakh Russian	Kyrgyz Russian	Tajik Russian	Uzbek Russian
Number of focus groups	4	2	2	2
Number of in-depth interviews	5	5	5	5

Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

In each country, a survey was conducted on a representative sample, according to the general population. The main socio-demographic indicators were taken as a basis - sex, age, ethnicity. The sample population is representative, i.e. according to

⁴ *Friedrich Ebert Foundation was established in 1925 according to the political will of the first democratically elected Reich German President Friedrich Ebert. The Ebert Foundation has been represented in Central Asia since 1993, this year an office was opened in Kazakhstan (Almaty), a year later in Kyrgyzstan (Bishkek), in 1997 in Uzbekistan (Tashkent), in 2004 - in Tajikistan. Since 2012, the Foundation's regional activities in Central Asia have been coordinated from Almaty. Friedrich Ebert Foundation performs its tasks based on the ideals of social democracy. The Foundation works to promote the ideas of peaceful development, improvement of the quality of life of every person and the development of good relations between the peoples of the whole world. Foundation website: <http://www.fes-centralasia.org/ru/>*

these parameters, the composition of the respondents is close to the data of the general population in accordance with official data from each country's state services on statistics, relevant at the time of the survey.

Table 2. SEX AND AGE OF RESPONDENTS

SEX OF RESPONDENTS	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Male	49.9	50.8	51.2	51.8
Female	50.1	49.2	48.8	48.2
AGE OF RESPONDENTS				
14-18 years old	30.5	32.0	39.8	38.3
19-24 years old	36.5	36.7	34.5	34.7
25-29 years old	33.0	31.3	25.7	27.0

Table 3. ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENTS

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Kazakh	63.7	0.1	-	3.9
Russian	30.8	4.4	0.1	4.2
Kyrgyz	-	82.4	0.2	-
Tatar	2.0	0.4	-	1.7
Uzbek	0.9	8.7	5.3	83.3
Uighur	0.6	0.5	-	-
German	0.3	0.3	-	-
Bashkir	0.3	-	-	-
Turk	0.2	0.1	-	-
Azerbaijani	0.2	-	-	0.1
Byelorussian	0.2	-	-	-
Armenian	0.2	-	-	-
Ukrainian	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
Korean	0.2	-	-	1.2
Kurd	0.1	0.1	-	-
Chechen	0.1	0.1	-	-
Tajik	-	1.4	91.5	2.9
Dungan	-	0.9	-	0.3
Karachay	-	0.3	-	-
Kalmyk	-	0.1	-	-
Jew	-	0.1	-	-
Karakalpak	-	-	-	1.9
Ossetian	-	-	-	0.3
Turkmen	-	-	-	0.1
Pamir	-	-	2.9	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4. KAZAKHSTAN. SAMPLED POPULATION OF SURVEY, 1,000 RESPONDENTS
(14 regions, cities of Astana and Almaty)

Region	Total
Almaty	114
Jambyl	62
Kyzylorda	44
South Kazakhstan	166
Pavlodar	40
Kostanay	49
North Kazakhstan	29
West Kazakhstan	36
Atyrau	34
Mangystau	35
Aktobe	51
East Kazakhstan	75
Akmola	40
Karaganda	76
City of Astana	52
City of Almaty	97
Total	1,000 respondents

Table 5. KYRGYZSTAN. SAMPLED POPULATION OF SURVEY, 1,000 RESPONDENTS
(7 regions, cities of Bishkek and Osh)

Region	Total
Batken	82
Jalal-Abad	198
Issyk-Kul	75
Naryn	44
Osh	215
Talas	41
Chu	134
City of Bishkek	160
City of Osh	51
Total	1,000 respondents

Table 6. TAJIKISTAN. SAMPLED POPULATION OF SURVEY, 1,000 RESPONDENTS
(city of Dushanbe, 3 regions, cities and districts)

Region	Total
Dushanbe	100
Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region	30
Sughd Region	290
Khatlon Region	350
Cities and Districts of Republican subordination (DRS)	230
Total	1,000 respondents

Table 7. UZBEKISTAN. SAMPLED POPULATION OF SURVEY, 1,000 respondents
(12 regions, city of Tashkent, Republic of Karakalpakstan)

Region	Total
Karakalpakstan	58
Andijan	90
Bukhara	61
Jizzak	40
Kashkadarya	90
Navoiy	28
Namangan	81
Samarkand	110
Surxondaryo	73
Sirdaryo	28
Tashkent	94
Fergana	111
Khorezm	56
City of Tashkent	80
Total	1,000 respondents

Research area

The research examined the following aspects of the life of youth in four Central Asian countries:

- lifestyle and well-being of youth (healthy lifestyle, self-attitude, self-esteem, leisure culture),
- life goals (life success, education and plans for development and self-development, family and marriage),
- values and identity (trust and tolerance, religion and religious values, sexual culture and sexual relations),
- political views of youth (political values and activity, government and development of the country, foreign policy guidelines of the country and position of youth).

Publications on the results of a sociological research⁵

According to the results of a sociological research, F. Ebert Foundation prepared and published four books:

- Youth of Central Asia. Kazakhstan: based on a sociological survey. Under the supervision of prof. Klaus Hurrelmann (Germany, Berlin). Authors: Tolganay Umbetaliyeva, Botagoz Rakisheva, Peer Teschendorf. Almaty, 2016 - pp.281

⁵ *Electronic versions of these books can be found on the Friedrich Ebert Foundation website: <http://www.fes-centralasia.org/ru/ffeh/ffeh-v-centralnoj-azii/youthcentralasia.html>*

- Youth of Central Asia. Kyrgyzstan: based on a sociological survey. Under the supervision of prof. Klaus Hurrelmann and Peer Teschendorf (Germany, Berlin). Authors: Sheradil Baktygulov (Kyrgyzstan). Almaty, 2016 - pp.286
- Youth of Central Asia. Uzbekistan: based on a sociological survey. Under the supervision of prof. Klaus Hurrelmann and Peer Teschendorf (Germany, Berlin). Authors: Bakhtier Ergashev, Azamat Seitov (Uzbekistan). Almaty, 2016 - pp.280
- Youth of Central Asia. Tajikistan: based on a sociological survey. Under the supervision of prof. Klaus Hurrelmann and Peer Teschendorf (Germany, Berlin). Authors: Muzaffar Olimov, Shavkat Sahibov (Tajikistan). Almaty, 2016 - pp.396

This review examines only a few aspects of the research project.

CHAPTER 1. LIFESTYLE AND WELL-BEING OF YOUTH

Free time and lifestyle

The youth of four countries spend their free time in almost the same way: doing housework, watching TV or listening to music. 55.2% of Kazakhstan, 50.0% of Uzbekistan, 41.5% of Tajikistan and 38.0% of Kyrgyzstan people often spend time with friends. Relatives are often visited by 37.4% of respondents from Kazakhstan, 36.7% from Uzbekistan, 30.6% from Kyrgyzstan and 20.3% from Tajikistan.

Table 8. HOW OFTEN DO YOU DO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ACTIVITIES?

	Often				Sometimes				Rarely			
	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Listen to music	69.8	53.1	57.0	71.0	23.0	36.0	27.8	20.8	6.3	8.7	11.9	7.9
Spend time with friends	55.2	38.0	41.5	50.0	32.6	41.6	32.6	29.2	11.6	17.9	16.1	17.6
Read books/magazines	21.2	24.4	32.1	25.4	38.9	32.3	29.9	29.4	30.7	29.3	23.5	29.1
Do sports	26.1	21.5	20.4	27.5	31.6	19.7	24.3	24.6	27.6	26.6	20.2	22.5
Watch TV	58.4	73.6	78.2	68.7	29.0	18.9	17.7	20.1	11.2	7.2	3.3	8.7
Go to the cinema	14.2	4.7	3.1	3.8	32.7	14.5	5.2	10.2	34.5	34.0	16.3	23.7
Do housework	62.5	81.7	70.8	76.9	28.1	12.9	21.7	15.0	7.5	3.9	5.4	5.6
Visit relatives	37.4	30.6	20.3	36.7	47.1	53.7	47.8	45.6	14.2	13.6	27.6	16.1
Visit family (if you live separately)	29.6	25.6	18.0	15.6	20.8	24.7	7.5	7.8	4.4	7.2	1.7	1.7

continuation

	Never				No response			
	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Listen to music	0.7	2.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	-	-	-
Spend time with friends	0.4	2.4	9.7	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Read books/magazines	9.0	13.8	14.4	16.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-
Do sports	14.1	31.8	35.1	25.1	0.6	0.4	-	0.3
Watch TV	1.4	-	0.8	2.5	-	0.3	-	-
Go to the cinema	17.7	45.8	62.5	61.6	0.9	1.0	12.9	0.7
Do housework	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.1	-	0.4
Visit relatives	0.7	0.4	3.9	1.2	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.4
Visit family (if you live separately)	0.9	4.5	0.2	10.3	44.3	38.0	72.6	64.6

Internet in the life of young people

Internet plays a significant role in the life of a young man. The main purpose of using the Internet is to communicate and search for the necessary information. Among youth, communication is a key type of socialization and occurs mainly on the Internet. When comparing the data obtained on the extent of Internet use among the Youth of Central Asian countries, it turned out that respondents use the Internet mostly in Kazakhstan - 88.0%. Slightly less it is common among youth representatives of Kyrgyzstan - 64.7%, Uzbekistan - 39.8% and Tajikistan - 33.3%.

Table 9. VOLUME OF INTERNET USERS, %

	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan	Tajikistan
Yes	88.0	64.7	39.8	33.3

Every day the Internet is used by 84.7% of young people from Kazakhstan, 65.7% from Kyrgyzstan, 62.8% from Uzbekistan and 53.5% from Tajikistan.

Table 9.1. HOW OFTEN DO YOU GO ON THE INTERNET?
(answered by respondents who use the Internet)

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Every day	84.7	65.7	53.5	62.8
At least once a week	14.0	30.1	38.7	30.4
At least once a month	0.7	3.3	5.7	5.3
Less than once a month	0.3	0.9	2.1	1.5
Don't know	0.3	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Survey participants from Kazakhstan spend the longest time on the Internet - about 3.93 hours. Less than three hours a day on the Internet are spent by respondents from Kyrgyzstan (2.70 hours), Uzbekistan (2.43 hours) and Tajikistan (2.32 hours).

Table 10. ON THE AVERAGE, HOW MANY HOURS A DAY DO YOU USE THE INTERNET?

	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Average time in hours	3.93	2.70	2.32	2.43

Comparing the amount of time spent by young people watching TV and using the Internet, we see that modern technologies in varying degrees and at different paces replace the traditional forms of leisure. The share of TV consumption in the youth environment is falling, giving way to online consumption.

Table 11. THE NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT ON THE INTERNET AND IN FRONT OF TV

Country	Watching TV, number of hours per day	Using the Internet number of hours per day
Kazakhstan	2.86	3.93
Kyrgyzstan	2.95	2.70
Tajikistan	3.48	2.32
Uzbekistan	2.73	2.43

The reasons why respondents use the Internet are diverse, ranging from business to entertainment. The main reason is online communication with friends and relatives via chat (Uzbekistan - 75.9%, Kazakhstan - 75.5%, Kyrgyzstan - 72.3%, Tajikistan - 55.3%). Further, priorities in the use of the World Wide Web among young people from four countries are differentiated.

The most common answers of respondents from Kazakhstan were: for watching videos, listening to music (56.7%), for searching for various information (47.4%), for reading news/for obtaining information (43.9%), for downloading movies, books (40.8%).

Respondents from Kyrgyzstan mostly use the Internet to watch videos, to listen to music (37.3%), to read news/to obtain information (34.5%), for the educational purposes (33.2%), to search for various information (30.6%), to use social networks (29.6%).

For the Internet users from Tajikistan, the priority is to use social networks (45.6%), to read news/obtaining information (37.8%), to search for various information (36.6%), to watch videos, to listen to music (33.0%).

Uzbekistan citizens mainly use the Internet to search for various information (22.9%), to watch videos, to listen to music (18.3%), for the educational purposes (18.1%).

Primarily, young people use the Internet to communicate with friends and relatives via chat. Young citizens of Tajikistan use social networks more than others.

Table 12. WHAT ARE THE MAIN REASONS WHY YOU USE THE INTERNET*?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
For work	27.4	11.5	10.5	14.6
For reading news/for obtaining information	43.9	34.5	37.8	14.3
For educational purposes	38.5	33.2	27.6	18.1
For searching for various information	47.4	30.6	36.6	22.9
For communication with friends, relatives via the chat	75.5	72.3	55.3	75.9
For sending e-mail	34.1	20.6	20.1	6.5
For watching video, listening to music	56.7	37.3	33.0	18.3
For downloading movies, books	40.8	17.8	23.4	11.3
For playing games	36.4	17.8	29.1	11.6
For shopping, making online payment, booking	8.1	0.9	6.9	0.3
For using social networks	24.1	29.6	45.6	8.0
For online checking of a bank account	3.2	-	2.4	-

* The amount is not equal to 100%, because respondents could mark several answers

Education and employment

At the time of the survey, about 30-39% of respondents were studying at schools or colleges, 3.3% of respondents from Uzbekistan, 11.1% from Tajikistan, 15.1% from Kyrgyzstan, and 16.7% from Kazakhstan were studying at higher educational institutions.

Table 13. IN THE PRESENT TIME, DO YOU STUDY AT ANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION/ ARE YOU CONTINUING YOUR STUDY*?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes, I continue secondary/secondary professional education (school/college)	30.8	29.4	32.1	39.4
Yes, I continue higher education	16.7	15.1	11.1	3.3
Yes, I continue my education to obtain master/doctoral degree	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1
No	51.7	55.2	56.3	57.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Answers of pupils/college students (Kazakhstan - 308 resp., Kyrgyzstan - 294 resp., Tajikistan - 321 resp., Uzbekistan - 394 resp.)

Respondents-pupils and college students are highly motivated regarding study: people of Uzbekistan - 94.4%, Tajikistan - 91.6%, Kyrgyzstan - 85.7%, Kazakhstan - 80.1%.

Table 14. HOW STRONG ARE YOU MOTIVATED REGARDING STUDY AT A SCHOOL/COLLEGE?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Highly motivated	25.6	40.1	36.8	61.9
Rather motivated	54.5	45.6	54.8	32.5
Rather not motivated	8.4	7.8	6.2	3.8
Not motivated at all	1.9	3.7	1.3	1.8
Don't know	9.6	2.8	0.9	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The majority of respondents - survey participants, plan to enter higher educational institution.

Table 15. WILL YOU ENTER HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes	83.1	86.1	74.1	81.0
No	16.9	13.9	25.9	19.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The main reason for intention of young people participating in the survey to enter higher educational institutions is to receive a diploma that will provide more employment opportunities. This opinion was expressed by 74.3% of Kyrgyzstan, 72.3% of Kazakhstan, 58.4% of Tajikistan and 38.2% of Uzbekistan people. The majority of respondents from Uzbekistan (53.3%) believe that higher education is necessary to enhance own intellectual abilities.

Table 16. FOR WHAT REASONS YOU ARE GOING TO GET HIGHER EDUCATION*?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
To improve my intellectual abilities	37.5	41.1	34.9	53.3
To get a diploma in order to increase job opportunities	72.3	74.3	58.4	38.2
To meet my parents' expectations	30.5	34.0	15.5	23.8
To earn more money, be well of	19.5	34.0	12.6	11.3
To achieve a higher social position	18.4	22.5	23.1	15.7
To make new connections, get new experience	9.4	5.5	11.8	20.1
I don't have a better option	4.3	-	0.8	0.6
Military service evasion	1.6	-	0.4	0.3
For not being given in marriage too early	-	-	0.4	-

* The amount is not equal to 100%, because respondents could mark several answers

35.6% of young people - respondents from Kazakhstan aged from 14 to 29 believe that they will easily find a job with a current education level, 30.8% of them doubt that they will find a job. 36.6% of Kyrgyzstan people also doubt that they will be able to find a job, 28.5% of respondents believe that they need more education to get a job.

27.4% of respondents from Tajikistan think that there will be difficulties in finding a job, another 26.6% think that additional education is needed. 32.6% of respondents from Uzbekistan also believe that additional education is needed to get a job, 28.0% of young people surveyed believe that they can easily find a job.

Table 17. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT YOUR CURRENT EDUCATION LEVEL, DO YOU THINK THAT YOU:

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Will easily find a job	35.6	16.4	24.1	28.0
Will hardly find a job	30.8	36.6	27.4	26.2
Will never find a job	3.4	10.0	11.5	8.4
Will need more education to get a job	15.1	28.5	26.6	32.6
Don't know	15.1	8.5	10.4	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

If there is a choice, most respondents would choose full or partial education abroad - 60.2% of Tajikistan, 61.5% of Kyrgyzstan, 65.3% of Kazakhstan, 74.2% of Uzbekistan people.

Table 18. WHAT WOULD YOU CHOOSE IF YOU HAD A CHOICE?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Foreign education	47.6	51.2	56.5	43.3
Local education	24.8	28.7	29.3	23.1
Partial education abroad	17.7	10.3	3.7	30.9
Don't know/No answer	9.9	9.8	10.5	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As a part of the educational migration, people from Kazakhstan would choose the following countries for getting education - Russia (29.6%), the USA (23.7%), the EU countries (16.3%) and China (14.6%). People from Kyrgyzstan identified the following countries: the USA (31.1%), Russia (26.0%), the EU countries (9.6%), China (6.8%). For young respondents from Tajikistan, the following countries are interesting for educational purposes: Russia (42.2%), the USA (16.1%), China (8.3%), the EU countries (7.7%). People from Uzbekistan have the following priority: Russia (25.1%), the USA (18.8%), the EU countries (15.2%), South Korea (5.7%) and China (5.4%).

6.9% of respondents from Tajikistan, 5.2% from Kazakhstan, 4.0% from Uzbekistan, and 3.8% from Kyrgyzstan would like to study in Central Asian countries.

Table 19. IF YOU HAD A CHANCE TO STUDY ABROAD, WHAT COUNTRY WOULD YOU CHOOSE?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Russia	29.6	26.0	42.2	25.1
The USA	23.7	31.1	16.1	18.8
The EU countries	16.3	9.6	7.7	15.2
China	14.6	6.8	8.3	5.4
Central Asian country	5.2	3.8	6.8	4.0
South Korea	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.7
Turkey	0.2	1.7	0.6	-
Malaysia	0.1	-	0.1	-
Singapore	0.1	-	-	-
The UAE	-	0.7	-	-
Japan	-	0.1	-	-
Canada	-	0.1	0.2	-
Germany	-	-	1.0	-
Iran	-	-	0.7	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	0.6	-
England	-	-	0.2	-
India	-	-	0.1	-
Spain	-	-	0.1	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	0.1	-
None	0.6	-	0.6	18.5
Don't know/No answer	9.4	19.6	14.4	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Employed respondents participated in the survey: 16.3% from Tajikistan, 29.2% from Uzbekistan, 31.0% from Kyrgyzstan, and 43.0% from Kazakhstan.

Table 20. IN THE PRESENT TIME, DO YOU WORK OR NOT?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes	43.0	31.0	16.3	29.2
No	57.0	69.0	83.7	70.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

49.3% of people from Uzbekistan, 44.7% from Kazakhstan, 39.3% from Tajikistan and 31.0% from Kyrgyzstan work within the profession they studied for. 40.5% of respondents from Tajikistan and 24.2% from Kyrgyzstan work having no profession.

Table 21. AT THE PRESENT TIME, DO YOU WORK WITHIN YOUR PROFESSION?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
I do not have any profession	8.1	24.2	40.5	6.2
Yes, I work withing my professional sphere	44.7	31.0	39.3	49.3
To some extent, the type of work is related to the profession that I got	20.9	19.7	7.4	9.2
No, I do not work within the profession I got	24.2	16.8	12.3	31.8
Don't know/No answer	2.1	8.3	0.5	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Most of survey participants from Uzbekistan (62.1%) and Tajikistan (43.6%) would like to work in the public sector. Also, 38.5% of Kazakhstan citizens would like to work in public administration. Equally - 37.2% of people from Kyrgyzstan would like to work in public and private institutions.

Table 22. IN WHAT OF THE FOLLOWING SECTORS YOU WOULD LIKE TO WORK?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Public administration	38.5	37.2	43.6	62.1
Private sector	30.9	37.7	29.4	19.3
Non-governmental organization	5.6	4.2	2.9	3.2
International organizations (World Bank, OSCE, etc.)	13.5	12.2	9.9	6.9
Don't want to work	1.3	3.0	7.6	4.1
Don't know/No answer	10.2	5.7	6.6	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Youth and business

To some extent, 69.4% of Uzbekistan, 68.0% of Kazakhstan, 60.6% of Kyrgyzstan and 47.4% of Tajikistan residents are ready to start their business in case of emergence of opportunity for getting financial support.

Table 23. HOW READY ARE YOU TO START YOUR BUSINESS, IF YOU WERE GIVEN A CHANCE TO GET A GOOD FINANCIAL SUPPORT?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Fully ready	23.1	25.0	16.5	23.9
Rather ready	29.0	19.1	13.9	25.2
Ready to some extent	15.9	16.5	17.0	20.3
Rather not ready	16.3	19.5	21.6	10.8
Absolutely not ready	10.2	14.4	27.0	15.5
Don't know/No answer	5.5	5.5	4.0	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

“Increase in personal income” is the main motive for 49.6% of young people from Kazakhstan, 44.4% from Kyrgyzstan and 37.6% from Tajikistan. For the respondents from Uzbekistan, the main motive is “greater independence”. This response was noted by 52.0% of survey participants.

Table 24. WHAT, IN YOUR OPINION, IS THE MOST IMPORTANT MOTIVE TO START YOUR BUSINESS:

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Greater independence	25.7	27.2	23.5	52.0
Increase in personal income	49.6	44.4	37.6	47.6
Just for a steady income	16.0	17.0	22.9	0.4
To support family	-	-	0.7	-
Don't know/No answer	8.7	11.4	15.3	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The main reason for starting a business, according to 31.3% of research participants from Kyrgyzstan, 32.7% from Tajikistan and 38.8% from Uzbekistan is the use of a commercial opportunity. For 33.5% of Kazakhstan citizens, the main reason is freedom in making decisions and independent control of business.

Table 25. IF YOU DECIDE TO START YOUR BUSINESS, WHAT WILL BE THE MAIN REASON?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Use of commercial opportunity	24.5	31.3	32.7	38.8
Lack of a better job choice	22.2	19.7	26.0	28.7
Freedom to decide and control the business by yourself	33.5	24.7	13.7	15.1
To find innovative business solutions	5.5	4.7	2.6	1.0
To apply the competence that I possess better	4.4	9.4	8.3	0.2
Don't know/No answer	9.9	10.2	16.7	16.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Attitude towards alcohol and smoking

According to a sociological survey, in Kazakhstan there is the highest percentage of young smokers (12.9%) who smoke regularly. The second in terms of smoking are Kyrgyzstan respondents - 6.5%, the third - youth from Tajikistan (4.8%), in the last place people from Uzbekistan (1.3%).

Table 26. DO YOU USE TOBACCO PRODUCTS (CIGARETTES, NASWAR, ETC.)?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes, regularly (every day)	12.9	6.5	4.8	1.3
Sometimes	11.0	14.0	7.8	6.1
No (I do not smoke cigarettes)	61.5	60.6	3.9	50.5
No (I do not use naswar)	13.0	18.0	2.8	41.1
I do not use cigarettes or naswar	-	-	78.7	-
No answer/Refuse to answer	1.6	0.9	2.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the Central Asian youth there are few who regularly drink alcohol, the majority of respondents noted that they never drank alcoholic beverages: Tajikistan youth - 87.1%, Uzbekistan youth - 78.9%, Kyrgyzstan youth - 74.7%, Kazakhstan youth - 56.0%.

Table 27. DO YOU DRINK ALCOHOL?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes, regularly (every day)	1.2	-	0.1	0.2
Yes, several times a week	2.8	0.6	0.4	2.7
Only at weekends	7.7	2.6	2.9	3.3
Rarely	31.8	21.7	9.2	14.6
No, never	56.0	74.7	87.1	78.9
No answer/Refuse to answer	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The majority of respondents in the same country sequence and in the same number do not accept drinking alcohol: Tajikistan people - 87.4%, Uzbekistan people - 81.7%, Kyrgyzstan people - 71.9%, Kazakhstan people - 56.3%.

Table 28. DO YOU THINK THAT DRINKING ALCOHOL IS:

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Acceptable	11.3	10.9	1.9	2.5
Necessary to support the company	27.0	13.4	8.6	13.5
Unacceptable	56.3	71.9	87.4	81.7
Don't know/No answer	5.4	3.8	2.1	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 2. LIFE GOALS OF YOUTH

Main priorities of modern youth

In order to clarify the life goals and priorities of the modern youth of the four Central Asian states, respondents were asked to answer the question of what is important for them in their lives and were given answer options that consist of 11 life priorities.

Five main priorities for respondents from Kazakhstan:

- To be loyal (to partner, friends, employer) - 87.0%
- To eat healthy food - 79.0%
- To be independent - 76.5%
- To look good - 76.1%
- To be married - 75.9%

Five main priorities for respondents from Kyrgyzstan:

- To eat healthy food - 90.5%
- To be married - 87.0%
- To look good - 79.9%
- To be independent - 79.6%
- To take responsibility - 79.5%

Five main priorities for respondents from Tajikistan:

- To be loyal (to partner, friends, employer) - 92.3%
- To eat healthy food - 90.1%
- To be married - 88.4%
- To take responsibility - 83.2%
- To look good - 78.7%

Five main priorities for respondents from Uzbekistan:

- To be loyal (to a partner, friends, employer) - 95.3%
- To take responsibility - 89.9%
- To eat healthy food - 89.4%
- To be independent - 86.6%
- To be married - 85.6%

For a third of the youth of all four countries, it is not important to be included in the political process and actively engage in politics. For about twenty percent of young people, participation in events and citizens' initiatives is also not important.

Table 29. LIFE GOALS OF YOUTH IN COUNTRY SECTION (%)

	Important				Not so important			
	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
To be loyal (to partner, friends, employer)	87.0	76.5	92.3	95.3	8.9	20.9	6.4	4.1
To take responsibility	72.0	79.5	83.2	89.9	20.0	14.7	14.4	8.6
To be independent	76.5	79.6	76.8	86.6	18.4	17.8	19.0	11.7
To get higher education	72.9	67.0	73.7	72.3	20.3	25.5	19.4	22.0
To build a career	67.2	61.4	54.6	55.2	25.1	25.6	31.6	32.7
To be in politics	17.8	11.1	21.6	14.7	44.6	53.2	42.1	42.7
To take part in events and citizens' initiatives	21.6	22.2	39.0	35.9	47.1	50.5	41.4	41.3
To be married	75.9	87.0	88.4	85.6	16.3	9.0	6.3	8.3
To look good	76.1	79.9	78.7	81.7	18.5	16.4	18.1	15.1
To wear brand-name clothes	30.4	38.2	41.3	32.4	44.9	40.5	38.9	37.9
To eat healthy food	79.0	90.5	90.1	89.4	15.4	6.3	8.2	8.6

continuation

	Not important at all				Don't know			
	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
To be loyal (to partner, friends, employer)	3.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.2
To take responsibility	6.7	-	1.5	0.8	1.3	5.8	0.9	0.7
To be independent	3.7	1.2	2.6	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9
To get higher education	5.5	6.3	6.1	4.6	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.1
To build a career	6.2	9.2	10.8	8.7	1.5	3.8	3.0	3.4
To be in politics	34.5	33.9	31.3	37.7	3.1	1.8	5.0	4.9
To take part in events and citizens' initiatives	26.1	23.5	16.8	19.8	5.2	3.8	2.8	3.0
To be married	5.7	-	1.7	2.7	2.1	4.0	3.6	3.4
To look good	4.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.4
To wear brand-name clothes	22.9	18.9	18.8	28.0	1.8	2.4	1.0	1.7
To eat healthy food	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.2	0.5	0.5

Family values

Most of young people live with their parents - 78.7% of respondents from Uzbekistan responded so, and almost the same number live in Tajikistan (78.3%). Among respondents from Kyrgyzstan 67.0% and from Kazakhstan 64.0% live with their parents and close family members.

Table 30. WHO DO YOU LIVE WITH? DO YOU LIVE ALONE, WITH PARENTS, PARTNER OR FRIENDS/RELATIVES?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Live with close family members (parents, brothers, sisters)	64.0	67.0	78.3	78.7
Live alone	2.5	1.7	0.6	0.4
Live alone with a child/children	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.8
Live with my spouse	22.0	22.7	19.5	13.5
Live with a partner (with child/children)	4.6	1.9	0.1	3.1
Live with friends/relatives	5.1	5.5	0.9	2.1
Live with my grandmother/grandfather	-	0.4	-	-
Don't know	0.4	-	0.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Respondents from Kazakhstan (30.9%) living with close relatives could not determine the special reason for living with their parents. 41.8% of youth from Tajikistan, 41.2% of youth from Uzbekistan, 31.2% of youth from Kyrgyzstan live with their parents for practical reasons.

Table 31. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IS MOST SUITABLE FOR YOU?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Live with my parents, primarily for practical reasons	21.1	31.2	41.8	41.2
Live with my parents, primarily for financial reasons	12.8	8.7	12.6	3.6
Live with my parents, above all, because they are opposed to me living separately	5.3	4.9	4.5	3.9
There is no particular reason why I live with my parents	30.9	30.9	16.0	29.6
I live with my parents because I am a minor	24.1	19.3	24.4	21.2
I care after parents	0.2	-	-	-
I live with my parents because of illness, disability	-	-	0.1	-
Since I am not married yet	-	-	0.4	-
Don't know/No answer	5.6	5.0	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Institution of the family is traditionally valuable for the youth of four Central Asian countries. The respondents are closely connected with their parents - "we understand each other very well", answered the majority of Uzbekistan (76.8%), Tajikistan (69.0%) and Kyrgyzstan people (67.9%), to a lesser extent, this statement is common among the people of Kazakhstan (48.8%).

Table 32. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS BEST DESCRIBES THE RELATIONS WITH YOUR PARENTS?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
We understand each other very well.	48.8	67.9	69.0	76.8
We understand each other, although it happens that our points of view differ	45.8	28.8	29.4	19.5
In general, we do not understand each other, we often disagree with each other	2.6	1.7	0.6	0.9
Our relations is conflictual	1.1	-	-	1.2
My parents passed away	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.3
Don't know/No answer	0.7	1.1	-	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Respondents were asked to answer the question: “Which of the following statements best describes the relations with your brothers and sisters?”. The previous tendency has also been preserved here: the statement “we understand each other very well” is common among 67.7% of Uzbekistan and 67.4% of Kyrgyzstan, to a lesser extent, this opinion is shared by 52.2% of Tajikistan and 42.6% of Kazakhstan project participants.

The answer “we understand each other, although it happens that our points of view differ” falls on a significant number of Kazakhstan (47.4%) and Tajikistan (43.1%), as well as about a quarter of Kyrgyzstan (26.5%) and Uzbekistan (24.9%) people. Frequent misunderstandings with brothers and sisters occur in 3.6% of Uzbekistan, 3.2% of Kyrgyzstan, 3.1% of Kazakhstan and 2.6% of Tajikistan people.

Table 33. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS BEST DESCRIBES THE RELATIONS WITH YOUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
We understand each other very well	42.6	67.4	52.2	67.7
We understand each other, although it happens that our points of view differ	47.4	26.5	43.1	24.9
In general, we do not understand each other, often we do not agree with each other	3.1	3.2	2.6	3.6
Our relations is conflictual	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6
I do not have brothers and sisters	5.0	1.6	1.5	2.6
Don't know/No answer	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In Kazakhstan, parents almost equally influence decisions made on important issues (father - 37.0%, mother - 31.3%). In other countries, the father's opinion is important: in Tajikistan - 64.6% (mother - 9.9%), in Kyrgyzstan - 58.0% (mother - 19.0%), in Uzbekistan - 51.2% (mother - 28.7%).

Table 34. WHO OF YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS HAS THE GREATEST INFLUENCE ON DECISIONS THAT YOU MAKE ON IMPORTANT ISSUES?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Father	37.0	58.0	64.6	51.2
Mother	31.3	19.0	9.9	28.7
Brother	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.4
Sister	1.5	0.5	0.1	1.5
Grandmother and grandfather	3.2	2.4	3.0	2.3
Spouse/Partner	11.7	10.2	11.8	10.2
All together	0.4	-	-	1.5
Parents	0.1	-	-	-
Father-in-law/mother-in-law	-	-	0.3	0.8
Uncle (father's brother)	-	-	0.7	-
Nobody	12.3	8.2	7.9	2.1
Don't know/No answer	1.7	0.7	-	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Decisions on important issues directly related to young people are most often made collectively, together with parents in all the countries studied.

Table 35. HOW ARE DECISIONS MADE ON IMPORTANT ISSUES WHICH RELATE TO YOUR LIFE?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
My parents decide everything	10.6	23.0	25.4	14.6
My parents and I decide together	54.4	51.7	54.5	64.0
I am free to make an independent decision	32.3	19.9	12.6	14.5
Spouse	0.8	0.8	5.9	-
Me and my spouse	0.6	1.7	-	1.4
Grandmother/grandfather	-	0.7	0.3	-
Mother	-	-	-	4.6
Brother/sister	-	-	-	0.3
Spouse and his parents	-	-	0.3	-
Father-in-law and mother-in-law	-	-	0.2	-
Spouse and my parents	-	-	0.1	-
Father-in-law and spouse	-	-	0.1	-
Don't know/No answer	1.3	2.2	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Practically in equal numbers, young people from the Central Asian region see themselves in marriage and with their families (Kyrgyzstan - 87.8%, Tajikistan - 82.7%, Kazakhstan - 82.5%, Uzbekistan - 76.2%).

Table 36. HOW DO YOU SEE YOURSELF IN THE FUTURE?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Married, with a family	82.5	87.8	82.7	76.2
Live with my partner and family	9.4	3.8	6.5	12.1
Without a partner and without family obligations	1.5	0.5	0.8	2.2
Without a partner, but with a child, children	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.2
Don't know/No answer	5.7	7.3	8.9	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Those who in the future see themselves married and with their families consider that the main advantage of marriage in comparison with cohabitation is the responsibility of partners to each other. This opinion was divided by respondents from all four countries.

Table 37. WHAT, IN YOUR OPINION, IS THE MAJOR ADVANTAGE OF MARRIAGE IN COMPARISON WITH COHABITATION?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Marriage increase partners' responsibility to each other	52.8	53.2	46.1	57.3
Marriage increases parental responsibility towards their children	23.6	20.6	18.3	18.8
Marriage ensures greater economic security for both partners	5.1	3.8	8.9	6.2
Marriage is more acceptable than cohabitation	15.3	17.2	23.2	10.1
To live without nikah ⁶ - big sin	-	-	-	0.8
Need according to Sharia ⁷	-	-	0.2	-
All of the above	-	-	0.1	-
Don't know/No answer	3.2	5.2	3.2	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

According to respondents from Kazakhstan, the average age of girls for marriage should be 22 years old, in Kyrgyzstan - 21 years old, Tajikistan - 19 years old, Uzbekistan - 20 years old. The average age for marriage among boys was in

⁶ *Nikah* (from Arabic "marriage"), *javaz, zavodzh, urs* - in Islamic family law, an equal marriage between a man and a woman. In order for a marriage to be valid, it is necessary to fulfill a number of conditions. The spouse must be full-aged Muslim and not fall under the category of *Mahram*. Men can marry only Muslim women, Christian women and Hebrewess. <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9D%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%85>

⁷ *Sharia* (from Arabic. [Correct] way, mode of action) is a set of prescriptions defining beliefs, as well as forming the religious conscience and moral values of Muslims. *Sharia* regulations are fixed first of all by the Quran and the *Sunnah* of the Prophet Muhammad and acts as sources of specific norms regulating practically all spheres of the daily life of Muslims. <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A8%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B0%D1%82>

Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan - 25 years old, Tajikistan - 23 years old, Uzbekistan - 24 years old.

Table 38. PREFERRED AGE FOR MARRIAGE

	The average age of girls, years old	The average age of boys, years old
Kazakhstan	22	25
Kyrgyzstan	21	25
Tajikistan	19	23
Uzbekistan	20	24

On average, representatives of all four countries would like to have three or four children (Kazakhstan and Tajikistan - 3 children, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan - 4 children), 2 girls and 2 boys (except for Tajikistan - 1 girl).

Table 39. NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN A FAMILY

	Total number of children	Boys	Girls
Kazakhstan	3	2	2
Kyrgyzstan	4	2	2
Tajikistan	3	2	1
Uzbekistan	4	2	2

A happy family, in the general opinion of the majority of young people from four countries is “a family where love, mutual understanding and support reigns, and the number of people does not matter”.

Table 40. WHAT, IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HAPPY FAMILY?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
A family where love, mutual understanding and support reigns, and the number of people does not matter	46.3	49.2	53.2	61.2
A family with strong ties between family members of different generations and communication with relatives	24.1	13.9	8.9	7.6
A family with children	12.5	15.1	12.4	9.5
A family that is comfortably off and confident about the future	12.3	14.9	18.9	15.5
A family where everyone has the opportunity for development and self-realisation	3.3	5.1	6.0	5.1
A family where everyone is healthy	-	-	0.1	-
Don't know	1.5	1.8	0.5	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The respondents were asked an open question “What associations do you have when you hear the statement of “happy family?”” which implied a free answer. A happy family for young people aged from 14 to 29 regardless of the country is associated with “love”, “mutual understanding” and “well-being”. The table below shows the five main answers for each country.

Table 41. WHICH ASSOCIATIONS DO YOU HAVE WHEN YOU HEAR THE STATEMENT OF “HAPPY FAMILY”?

Kazakhstan

Answer options (recorded according to the respondents)	Quantity	Percentage*
Trust, mutual understanding	416	41.6
Children	306	30.6
Love	267	26.7
Well-being, prosperity	197	19.7
Husband, wife	96	9.6
Don't know	146	14.6

* The amount is not equal to 100.0%, because respondents could mark several answers

Kyrgyzstan

Answer options (recorded according to the respondents)	Quantity	Percentage*
Mutual understanding	174	17.4
Love/love in the family	161	16.1
Family with children/large family	159	15.9
Well-being/prosperity	142	14.2
Mutual respect	102	10.2
No answer	41	4.1
Don't know	120	12.0

* The amount is not equal to 100.0%, because respondents could mark several answers

Tajikistan

Answer options (recorded according to the respondents)	Quantity	Percentage*
Family, where there is love, joy, friendship	244	24.4
Family, where there is mutual understanding and trust	239	23.9
Family, where there are good relations, mutual respect, support to each other	178	17.8
Rich, wealthy family	161	16.1
Family with children, many children	149	14.9
Don't know	112	11.2

* The amount is not equal to 100.0%, because respondents could mark several answers

Uzbekistan

Answer options (recorded according to the respondents)	Quantity	Percentage*
Mutual understanding, home, happiness	757	75.7
Healthy children playing around, living with their parents	209	20.9
Material wealth	139	13.9
Wife and mother in law get along with each other	96	9.6
Healthy parents	56	5.6

* The amount is not equal to 100.0%, because respondents could mark several answers

Attitude towards polygamy and the practice of bride kidnapping

In a sociological survey, respondents were asked questions regarding the practice of bride kidnapping and polygamy. Respondents were asked about their attitude towards the practice of bride kidnapping. Most respondents are negative about this, because it is “insulting to a girl” and it is “outdated and barbaric” (Tajikistan - 67.6%, Uzbekistan - 65.6%, Kyrgyzstan - 66.0%, Kazakhstan - 44.8%). 11.4% of young citizens of Uzbekistan, 8.2% of Kyrgyzstan, 7.9% of Kazakhstan and 5.7% of Tajikistan are positive, as they treat it as the national tradition.

Table 42. WHAT IS YOUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PRACTICE OF BRIDE KIDNAPPING?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Positive, it's our tradition	7.9	8.2	5.7	11.4
Positive, it's a way of saving money on a wedding	7.5	3.0	2.5	2.9
Neither positive nor negative - it often happens by mutual agreement	33.5	20.8	13.8	14.0
Negative, it is outdated and barbaric	24.6	28.0	26.0	21.1
Negative, it insults a girl	20.2	38.0	41.6	44.5
Don't know	6.3	2.0	10.4	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The survey results show that the majority of young people surveyed have a negative attitude towards polygamy. This attitude was expressed by respondents in all four Central Asian countries.

Table 43. DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH LEGALIZATION OF THE TRADITION OF POLYGAMY IN OUR SOCIETY?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Completely agree	4.7	5.9	4.8	2.6
Rather agree	11.9	9.8	8.9	10.5
Rather disagree	17.2	13.9	18.8	9.2
Completely disagree	61.4	64.1	62.6	73.2
Don't know	4.8	6.3	4.9	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general, it should be noted that young people choose the official form of cohabitation, which involves the registration of relations between a man and a woman in official bodies. Also, together with the official form in the countries of Central Asia, religious ceremonies are practiced in a mosque or church.

Position of women in the family

Next, respondents were asked to determine the position of women in the family and in modern society. Traditionally, the patriarchal vision of family relations when “a man takes on the role of a head of a family and a woman comply with his decisions” is shared by 50.5% of respondents from Uzbekistan, 44.7% from Tajikistan, 37.6% from Kyrgyzstan, 32.2% from Kazakhstan. The second most popular opinion, “a man and a woman divide spheres of influence in the family, have equal rights” is spread among 42.6% of Tajikistan, 37.3% of Kyrgyzstan, 36.5% of Kazakhstan, and 35.6% of Uzbekistan people. The statement that “a woman is free and self-reliant, independent of a man” was expressed by 19.0% of respondents from Kazakhstan, 18.2% from Kyrgyzstan, this opinion is slightly less common in Tajikistan - 8.5% and Uzbekistan 7.5%.

Table 44. HOW WOULD YOU DETERMINE THE POSITION OF A WOMAN IN A FAMILY IN OUR SOCIETY TODAY?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
A woman is free and self-reliant, independent of a man	19.0	18.2	8.5	7.5
A man take on the role of the head of the family, and a woman complies with his decisions	32.2	37.6	44.7	50.5
A woman is increasingly takes on the role of the head of the family, and a man complies with her decisions	9.1	3.6	0.9	1.9
A woman is oppressed and have no rights	0.5	0.7	2.2	1.5
Man and woman share spheres of influence in the family, have equal rights	36.5	37.3	42.6	35.6
Husband is the head of the family, wife is the loyal companion	-	-	-	0.2
Don't know	2.7	2.6	1.1	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Friends in the life of young people

Friends are an important part in the life of young people. 71.4% of respondents from Tajikistan, 76.7% from Uzbekistan, 83.3% from Kyrgyzstan and 86.5% from Kazakhstan indicated that they have friends and often spend time together.

Table 45. DO YOU HAVE A COMPANY OF FRIENDS OR ACQUAINTANCES WHERE EVERYBODY KNOW EACH OTHER AND WITH WHOM YOU OFTEN SPEND YOUR TIME?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes	86.5	83.3	71.4	76.7
No	11.6	15.9	28.1	23.0
Don't know	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 46. IN GENERAL, HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDS?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Completely satisfied	25.8	28.0	27.5	33.6
Satisfied	64.0	57.0	50.2	53.2
Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied	9.1	12.1	15.6	8.8
Not satisfied	0.4	1.1	1.2	2.5
Completely unsatisfied	0.1	-	1.2	0.4
Don't know	0.6	1.8	4.3	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Migratory mood of youth

6.3% of Uzbekistan, 16.0% of Kyrgyzstan, 17.0% of Tajikistan and 17.3% of Kazakhstan citizens are subject to migratory mobility within the country.

Table 47. DO YOU WANT TO MOVE FROM YOUR PLACE OF RESIDENCE TO ANOTHER CITY/VILLAGE OF YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes	17.3	16.0	17.0	6.3
No	81.3	82.6	81.8	92.4
Don't know/No answer	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

“Intention to improve the economic standard of living” and to have “wider employment opportunities” are two main reasons for which the youth of all four countries participating in the project want to move from their place of residence to another settlement of their country.

Table 48. WHAT IS THE BASIC CAUSE OF YOUR INTENTION TO MOVE*?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Intention to improve the economic standard of living	41.6	55.6	56.5	42.9
Intention to have more cultural diversity	26.6	21.3	24.7	19.0
Intention to have a higher quality of education	523.7	23.1	18.8	23.8
Wider employment opportunities	38.7	40.0	29.4	36.5
More opportunities to set up your own business	8.1	6.9	5.9	1.6
Intention to be closer to relatives	9.2	3.1	2.4	3.2
Intention to avoid conflicts in the village, the city where you currently reside	1.2	1.9	1.2	3.2
Bad ecology	1.7	-	-	-
Purchase of new housing	-	-	0.6	-
To give children a good education	-	-	0.6	-
To get married	-	-	0.6	-
Don't know/No answer	1.7	-	-	-

* The amount is not equal to 100%, because respondents could mark several answers

6.5% of Uzbekistan, 9.0% of Tajikistan, 10.6% of Kazakhstan and 14.1% of Kyrgyzstan people think of external migration, leaving the country.

Table 49. DO YOU PLAN TO MIGRATE FROM YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes, I am going to move in the near future	2.7	2.4	2.7	1.1
Currently not, but in the future, most likely, I will move to another place	7.9	11.7	6.3	5.4
So far, there was no thought of moving, but everything will depend on the circumstances of life: perhaps I will move, and maybe will not	20.6	26.6	11.1	8.7
No, there is no way I am going to move anywhere	66.9	56.1	78.5	84.2
Don't know	1.9	3.2	1.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The three main countries for emigration for young people from Kazakhstan: Russia (54.7%), the European countries (12.3%) and the USA (9.4%). For Kyrgyzstan respondents, the top three countries are: Russia (41.8%), the USA (22.7%), the European countries (10.6%). Most of respondents from Tajikistan (64.4%) plan to migrate to Russia, 7.8% to the European countries and the USA (6.7%). Respondents from Uzbekistan also noted that they would like to migrate to Russia (32.3%), the European countries (15.4%) and Kazakhstan (18.5%).

Table 50. WHERE DO YOU PLAN TO MOVE?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Russia	54.7	41.8	64.4	32.3
China	3.8	3.5	-	1.5
The USA	9.4	22.7	6.7	13.8
Canada	3.8	1.4	5.6	-
The European countries	12.3	10.6	7.8	15.4
Turkey	2.8	3.5	2.2	3.1
South Korea	1.9	2.8	2.2	6.2
Australia	0.9	-	-	-
Singapore	0.9	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	0.7	-	-
The CIS countries	-	2.1	-	-
The UAE	-	3.5	1.1	7.7
Kazakhstan	-	4.3	2.2	18.5
Bangladesh	-	-	-	1.5
England	-	-	1.1	-
Iran	-	-	1.1	-
Don't know/No answer	9.4	3.1	5.6	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Improving the quality of life is the main reason for 44.7% of the youth of Kyrgyzstan, 29.2% from Kazakhstan and 28.9% from Tajikistan. It is also important for Tajikistan respondents to receive education abroad (24.4%) and to solve financial problems (21.1%). Personal reasons are the motivation for leaving for 36.9% of respondents from Uzbekistan and 32.1% from Kazakhstan. For respondents from Uzbekistan it is also important to get an education abroad (26.2%), and for the same number of respondents it is important to build a career.

Table 51. IF YOU PLAN TO LEAVE, THEN FOR WHAT REASONS*?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Material causes	10.4	41.1	21.1	18.5
Security	3.8	2.1	1.1	-
Life quality	29.2	44.7	28.9	7.7
Personal reasons	32.1	12.8	16.7	36.9
Education	14.2	9.9	24.4	26.2
Career	19.8	5.7	7.8	26.2
Bad ecology	0.9	-	-	-
Inter-ethnic conflicts	1.9	-	-	-
Tourism, travel	-	-	2.2	-
Don't know/No answer	2.8	-	2.2	6.2

* The amount is not equal to 100%, because respondents could mark several answers

38.6% of Kazakhstan, 41.5% of Uzbekistan, 66.7% of Kyrgyzstan, and 76.6% of Tajikistan people plan to stay abroad temporarily.

Table 52. IF YOU PLAN TO LEAVE, HOW LONG DO YOU PLAN TO REMAIN ABROAD?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Up to one year	7.5	16.3	31.1	4.6
Up to five years	9.4	27.0	21.1	23.1
5-10 years	14.2	11.3	12.2	9.2
Over 10 years	7.5	12.1	12.2	4.6
Forever	43.4	18.4	10.0	38.5
Don't know/No answer	18.0	14.9	13.4	20.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 3. VALUE ORIENTATION AND IDENTITY

Valuable qualities - opinion of youth

Respondents from four countries unanimously chose “self-esteem” as the most valuable asset.

The second valuable quality - “honesty” was chosen by Uzbekistan (21.0%), Tajikistan (16.9%) and Kyrgyzstan (15.4%) people. For the people of Kazakhstan, the second valuable quality is social prestige (status in society, importance in society) - 22.1%.

The third quality for Tajikistan respondents is “loyalty” (22.6%), for the other respondents from three countries - Kyrgyzstan (20.2%), Uzbekistan (19.1%), Kazakhstan (12.1%) - “honesty”.

Table 53. SPECIFY 3 QUALITIES THAT ARE THE MOST VALUABLE IN YOUR OPINION?

	First				Second				Third			
	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Self-esteem (individuality/knowledge)	60.1	40.7	41.3	31.1	13.9	8.6	7.0	10.3	9.1	8.4	7.5	11.1
Social prestige (status in society, importance in society)	7.1	4.5	7.0	4.9	22.1	12.1	10.4	9.9	8.0	4.6	4.3	5.7
Altruism (giving, helping others without personal interest)	3.1	3.7	10.0	2.3	10.6	3.8	10.7	3.4	9.3	6.9	7.3	3.1
Welfare	8.9	8.8	12.2	16.8	15.4	15.2	17.7	18.6	11.5	8.7	10.2	8.9
Tolerance (to accept people different from you)	2.0	4.0	2.7	1.2	7.1	8.7	7.7	2.4	10.1	5.3	7.8	2.4
Combative mood (fighting to achieve goals/objectives)	2.2	4.2	1.6	1.4	5.8	6.2	5.3	3.2	8.0	6.6	5.1	3.0
Accuracy	2.4	4.3	10.1	9.5	3.6	11.0	12.9	14.1	4.7	11.1	13.0	16.9
Innovative spirit (create and accept different ideas as opposed to others)	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.8	3.9	2.5	2.4	0.8	6.5	4.9	3.6	3.8
Honesty	8.5	17.9	8.4	17.0	13.0	15.4	16.9	21.0	12.1	20.2	18.5	19.1
Allegiance	4.3	2.5	5.6	14.0	4.6	7.1	8.9	14.8	9.6	8.6	22.6	23.1
Active attitude towards life	-	2.0	-	0.6	-	2.6	-	0.8	-	6.5	-	2.1
Don't know/No answer	-	6.3	-	0.4	-	6.8	0.1	0.7	11.1	8.2	0.1	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Level of openness and tolerance of youth

Question pool in the questionnaire was devoted to issues of tolerance, openness and trust of young people to representatives of different nationalities and groups of people. Three of the ten parameters were the same for all four countries “Student couple”, “Pensioners couple”, “Homosexual couple”. The rest were focused on the characteristics of each country. A common response from respondents from four countries was a negative attitude (68.0% of Tajikistan, 66.2% of Kyrgyzstan, 64.6% of Uzbekistan, 57.8% of Kazakhstan people) to the homosexual couple appearing in the surrounding community.

Table 54. HOW WOULD YOU FEEL YOURSELF, IF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING FAMILIES HAVE ENTERED INTO THE NEIGHBORING HOUSE NEAR YOUR FAMILY?

Kazakhstan

	Very good	Good	Doesn't matter	Bad	Very bad	Don't know
Student couple	21.0	37.3	39.8	1.1	0.3	0.5
Pensioners couple	16.1	39.0	41.2	2.1	0.9	0.7
Homosexual couple	0.5	6.7	27.1	27.3	30.5	7.9
Family of repatriates	2.1	16.3	60.9	14.0	4.6	2.1
Uzbek family	2.1	18.1	65.8	9.3	2.1	2.6
Uighur family	2.4	18.1	65.9	8.8	2.1	2.7
Kyrgyz family	2.3	18.4	64.8	9.9	2.1	2.5
Chechen family	2.1	16.5	64.4	11.0	3.7	2.3
Dungan family	2.0	17.2	66.4	8.6	3.1	2.7
Chinese family	2.8	15.7	65.6	10.3	3.2	2.4

Kyrgyzstan

	Very good	Good	Doesn't matter	Bad	Very bad	Don't know
Student couple	13.4	38.3	44.6	1.2	0.1	2.4
Pensioners couple	12.8	39.3	44.1	1.2	0.2	2.4
Homosexual couple	-	1.4	26.2	29.9	36.3	6.2
Kazakh family	6.8	28.1	55.0	6.3	1.1	2.7
Russian family	7.8	29.5	54.4	5.3	0.2	2.8
Tajik family	3.4	19.0	51.9	21.3	1.4	3.0
Uzbek family	3.5	18.9	51.7	19.0	3.5	3.4
Chinese family	2.9	17.2	49.4	22.3	5.2	3.0
Family from the south	4.2	26.5	58.5	5.0	1.9	3.9
Family from the north	4.5	25.4	61.0	4.6	0.1	4.4

Uzbekistan

	Very good	Good	Doesn't matter	Bad	Very bad	Don't know
Student couple	16.4	49.8	28.2	4.2	0.4	1.0
Pensioners couple	19.9	47.1	26.8	4.4	0.9	0.9
Homosexual couple	0.8	3.2	19.2	25.6	39.0	12.2
Kazakh family	5.7	28.7	46.2	10.8	5.1	3.5
Russian family	8.9	34.9	45.2	5.0	2.7	3.3
Tajik family	5.3	26.7	47.6	13.5	2.8	4.1
Kyrgyz family	4.1	24.2	51.8	12.0	3.9	4.0
Chinese family	5.7	27.1	51.4	7.9	4.2	3.7
Karakalpak family	3.8	26.4	52.6	9.7	3.9	3.6

Tajikistan

	Very good	Good	Doesn't matter	Bad	Very bad	Don't know
Student couple	42.3	37.5	19.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Pensioners couple	32.8	43.9	21.1	1.2	0.4	0.6
Homosexual couple	1.7	5.2	14.3	24.6	43.4	10.8
Non-Muslim family	6.2	20.8	45.9	16.3	7.4	3.4
Uzbek family	14.3	31.7	42.0	8.1	2.4	1.5
Russian family	17.8	34.9	40.5	4.1	1.5	1.2
Kyrgyz family	11.5	30.6	48.8	6.1	1.7	1.3
Pamir family	14.5	31.5	42.8	6.6	2.0	2.6
Kazakh family	13.0	27.2	49.7	6.3	1.5	2.3
Chinese family	6.0	24.2	52.6	11.0	3.4	2.8

- Alcohol and drug addicted people - survey participants from all four countries would not want to be neighbors with them.
- 26.2% of Tajikistan, 12.4% of Kyrgyzstan, 10.1% of Uzbekistan and 4.0% of Kazakhstan citizens do not want to live near criminals.
- Homosexuals/lesbians are not desirable as neighbors for 15.6% of Kazakhstan and 13.0% of Kyrgyzstan citizens.
- Cruel/scandalous people are not acceptable as neighbors for 32.4% of Uzbekistan people.

Table 55. WHAT GROUPS OF PEOPLE ARE NOT DESIRABLE FOR YOU AS NEIGHBOURS?

Answer options (recorded according to the respondents)	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Cruel/scandalous people	0.7	-	-	32.4
Alcohol addicts	25.7	15.0	12.2	23.0
Drug addicts/drug dealers	17.8	8.8	15.6	21.7
Ill-mannered/uneducated/envious people	-	0.3	3.6	20.8
Criminals	4.0	12.4	26.2	10.1
Homosexuals/lesbians	15.6	13.0	7.3	4.2
Terrorists/extremists	-	1.2	1.9	3.8
Gossips, envious, schemers, two-faced, grudge holder	-	1.3	33.3	-
Thieves	-	-	18.7	-
Conflict people	-	-	14.0	-
Uncultured, rude, impolite	-	-	13.3	-
Evil people	-	-	8.6	-
Traitors, questmen	-	-	6.7	-
Non-Muslim	-	-	5.2	-
It doesn't matter/I can live with any neighbors	17.6	13.9	2.4	12.9
Nobody	-	-	3.8	-
Refuse to answer	13.4	-	-	-
Don't know	5.4	2.8	-	-

** The amount is not equal to 100%, because respondents could mark several answers*

Degree of trust in others

On a 10-point scale, where “1” means “completely do not trust”, “10” means “completely trust”, respondents were asked to assess the level of trust both to close people, relatives and friends, and to different groups of people based on a community of religion, ethnicity or ideology.

Young people - participants in the survey highly value the institution of the family, which is expressed in the highest level of trust in family members. Also, the trust of young people is provided to the closest environment - relatives, friends, classmates, fellow students or colleagues. Kazakhstan respondents least of all trust in religious (5.83) and political leaders (5.79).

Youth of Kyrgyzstan trust less to political leaders (4.24 points out of 10) and people with different political opinion (4.89). 5.24 points out of 10 is the lowest point of trust in “people with other political opinion from your circle” was given by respondents from Tajikistan. This group also includes the respondents from Uzbekistan, who expressed relatively low trust in people of other religions (4.95) and people with different political opinion (4.70).

Table 56. PLEASE TELL, TO WHAT EXTENT YOU TRUST THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE
(Average score of trust in others, in points (scale from 1 to 10,
where 1 means - completely do not trust, 10 - completely trust))

	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Your family members	9.59	9.82	9.83	9.86
Your relatives	8.88	9.11	8.88	8.78
Your friends	8.26	8.10	8.27	8.12
Your neighbors	6.75	6.95	7.51	6.87
Your classmates, fellow students or colleagues	7.07	7.02	7.29	7.20
People of other religions from your circle	6.34	5.09	5.30	4.95
People with different political opinion from your circle	6.11	4.89	5.24	4.70
People of different ethnicity from your circle	6.25	5.10	5.64	5.00
Religious leaders	5.83	5.68	7.01	5.23
Political leaders	5.79	4.24	6.93	5.91

Religion in the life of youth

According to the survey results, the respondents for the most part attributed themselves to the category “I am a believer, but I practically do not participate in religious life, I confine myself to holidays and some vital rituals” - 86.4% of Uzbekistan, 73.5% of Kazakhstan, 70.9% of Kyrgyzstan and 68.1% of Tajikistan citizens. A high level of religiosity is observed among young respondents from Tajikistan (30.9%) and Kyrgyzstan (20.3%), who are practicing Muslims who regularly attend the temple, who comply with all regulations and prohibitions. There are almost no atheists or opponents of religion among young people, the majority are to some extent religious. Probably one of the symbols of the Soviet-era past - atheism - “leaves” from modern society.

Table 57. WHAT IS YOUR ATTITUDE TO RELIGION?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
I am a believer, a member of the community and regularly attend the temple, mosque, observe rites, prescriptions and prohibitions, promote the values of my religion	6.5	20.3	30.9	5.0
I am a believer, but I practically do not participate in religious life, I confine myself to holidays and some vital rituals	73.5	70.9	68.1	86.4
I am not a believer, but I participate in some rituals and holidays according to the tradition of my nationality and speak in defense of its religion	10.5	4.3	-	3.4

continuation of the table 57

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
I am not a believer, I don't participate in religious life, but I respect religious feelings of believers and do not hinder them	5.0	2.5	0.1	3.1
I have my own individual belief in various values (for example, civil religion, personal veneration of moral values, faith in a non-traditional God, etc.)	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.1
I am an unbeliever, an atheist and an opponent of religion, I believe that religion brings to humanity more harm than good and people need to part with it	2.0	0.6	-	1.0
Don't know	0.7	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the countries studied, religious and national identity are closely interrelated. Most of the Central Asian youth attributed themselves to the traditional religion of their ethnic group - Islam - 99.5% of Tajikistan, 95.1% of Kyrgyzstan, 92.1% of Uzbekistan and 66.0% of Kazakhstan people. In Kazakhstan, 30.7% of representatives of Orthodoxy participated in the survey, due to the demographic peculiarity of the country and its polyethnicity⁸.

Table 58. WHAT RELIGION YOU BELONG TO?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Muslim	66.0	95.1	99.5	92.1
Orthodox	30.7	4.0	0.1	4.9
Catholic	0.2	0.3	-	0.4
Buddhist	-	-	-	0.2
Agnostic	-	-	-	0.3
I'm an atheist	2.0	0.6	-	1.1
No answer	0.2	-	-	-
Don't know	0.9	-	0.4	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Religion according to the respondents, should play a big role in social life. This was noted by 39.3% of Tajikistan, 35.6% of Kyrgyzstan, 17.4% of Kazakhstan and 8.6% of Uzbekistan respondents.

⁸ About 130 ethnic groups live in Kazakhstan, of which Kazakhs - 66.48%, Russians - 20.61%, 12.91% are representatives of other ethnic groups.

Table 59. SHOULD RELIGION PLAY A BIG OR SMALL ROLE IN SOCIAL LIFE?
 (Kazakhstan - 969 resp., Kyrgyzstan - 994 resp., Tajikistan - 996 resp., Uzbekistan - 979 resp.
 A scale from 1 to 7 is used, 1 - plays a small role, 7 - plays a big role)

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Should play a small role	4.7	2.9	2.0	8.3
2	9.3	4.0	2.6	11.8
3	10.9	9.4	6.7	16.3
4	17.9	14.8	18.5	25.5
5	22.7	16.4	15.7	14.8
6	15.7	15.0	14.8	10.1
Should play a big role	17.4	35.6	39.3	8.6
Don't know	1.3	1.9	0.4	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

On a seven-point scale, on average for all countries, this score is 4.83 points.

Table 60. PLEASE TELL, SHOULD RELIGION PLAY A BIG OR SMALL ROLE IN SOCIAL LIFE?

Country	Points from 1 to 7
Kazakhstan	4.63
Kyrgyzstan	5.30
Tajikistan	5.46
Uzbekistan	3.96
Average score for all countries	4.83

The vast majority of young respondents in Central Asian countries believe in the existence of God, heaven and hell.

Table 61. DO YOU BELIEVE, DOUBT OR DO NOT BELIEVE IN THE NEXT:
 BELIEVE, DOUBT OR DON'T BELIEVE IN THE NEXT:

	I believe				I doubt				I don't believe				D/K			
	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
God exists	88.1	95.0	98.4	94.2	7.6	1.6	0.3	2.0	1.0	-	0.1	0.8	3.3	3.4	1.2	3.0
Heaven and hell exist	63.8	88.6	97.1	87.7	23.9	3.6	1.5	4.6	4.7	0.9	0.4	1.6	7.6	6.9	1.0	6.1
God created the world	66.5	90.3	97.7	82.2	21.1	3.2	1.0	6.8	5.6	0.3	0.2	3.0	6.8	6.2	1.1	8.0
God is the source of moral precepts and obligations.	57.7	83.6	84.6	68.7	25.4	5.4	3.3	9.8	7.5	1.3	5.5	7.8	9.4	9.7	6.6	13.7

Discrimination

The issue of discrimination was measured by 11 parameters relating to various aspects of a young person's life. In general, it can be noted that young people from Central Asia for the most part do not experience negative attitudes, violence or deprivation of any rights due to their belonging to a particular social group.

The majority of respondents did not experience discrimination on the basis of gender, religious, ethnic, sexual or regional characteristics. As for political opinions, the majority of respondents did not encounter discrimination either. Most often, respondents felt their vulnerability due to the economic status. This was heard in the answers of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan citizens.

There are some differences when comparing the results of a sociological survey on the existence of discrimination by country. In Kazakhstan, there is rare but still a discrimination due to the economic status (17.7%), age (14.9%) and use of the language (14.9%).

Table 62. HAVE YOU EVER FACED DISCRIMINATION FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS?

Kazakhstan

	Very often	Often	Some-times	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Sex (male/female)	1.8	2.2	8.7	8.7	77.0	1.6
Economic status (poor, rich)	0.8	4.9	12.0	16.1	64.9	1.3
Religion (Orthodox, Muslim, Catholic, etc.)	0.6	3.9	6.9	10.7	76.0	1.9
Ethnicity	0.5	3.7	8.6	10.0	74.3	2.9
Level of education (primary, secondary, etc.)	1.1	4.5	8.5	13.2	70.8	1.9
Political opinions	1.3	2.4	6.8	8.1	78.3	3.1
Origin (rural/urban)	1.0	3.3	9.4	13.1	71.2	2.0
Age	1.0	3.4	10.5	12.4	70.5	2.2
Sexual orientation	1.1	2.8	4.8	3.4	84.1	3.8
Region	0.6	2.5	7.7	6.6	80.4	2.2
Language	1.3	4.1	9.5	10.4	72.9	1.8

In Kyrgyzstan, 9.4% of respondents faced discrimination due to the economic status, 8.2% due to the level of education.

Kyrgyzstan

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Sex (male/female)	0.3	1.4	4.2	5.7	87.7	0.7
Economic status (poor, rich)	0.3	2.1	7.0	10.1	79.6	0.9
Religion (Orthodox, Muslim, Catholic, etc.)	0.3	0.5	2.2	3.1	93.2	0.7
Ethnicity	0.5	1.0	2.9	5.0	89.4	1.2
Education level (primary, secondary, etc.)	0.7	1.9	5.6	5.5	85.5	0.8
Political opinion	0.6	1.1	2.9	3.6	90.4	1.4
Origin (rural/urban)	0.7	1.2	4.2	7.1	86.0	0.8
Age	0.9	2.2	3.0	5.6	87.3	1.0
Sexual orientation	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.1	92.6	2.0
Region	0.3	1.1	4.1	5.4	87.9	1.2
Language	0.5	1.1	4.5	6.2	86.8	0.9

The majority of the Tajikistan respondents did not face any discrimination, unfair treatment or violence.

15.6% of survey participants said they faced discrimination due to their economic status.

Tajikistan

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Sex (male/female)	0.1	0.5	5.3	10.1	83.5	0.5
Economic status (poor, rich)	-	3.0	12.6	18.4	65.4	0.6
Religion (Orthodox, Muslim, Catholic, etc.)	0.4	0.8	1.8	7.2	89.3	0.5
Ethnicity	0.2	0.7	3.7	10.1	84.1	1.2
Education level (primary, secondary, etc.)	0.4	1.1	5.8	14.7	77.1	0.9
Political opinion	0.1	0.9	3.6	6.7	86.9	1.8
Origin (rural/urban)	0.6	1.1	4.3	17.6	75.1	1.3
Age	-	1.8	5.4	10.8	81.1	0.9
Sexual orientation	-	0.6	1.4	4.9	90.7	2.4
Region	0.2	0.6	4.2	10.4	83.3	1.3
Language	0.6	0.7	4.0	6.4	87.7	0.6

Young people survey participants from Uzbekistan, noted that they almost never faced discrimination in their life.

Uzbekistan

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Sex (male/female)	0.5	0.5	3.8	7.2	87.7	0.3
Economic status (poor, rich)	-	0.5	5.5	7.7	85.8	0.5
Religion (Orthodox, Muslim, Catholic, etc.)	0.5	-	1.7	3.4	93.7	0.7
Ethnicity	-	0.2	2.3	4.5	89.9	3.1
Education level (primary, secondary, etc.)	0.1	0.7	4.7	9.0	84.3	1.2
Political opinion	0.2	0.5	2.7	3.5	91.8	1.3
Origin (rural/urban)	0.2	0.7	3.5	4.7	89.7	1.2
Age	0.4	0.7	4.5	6.2	87.4	0.8
Sexual orientation	-	1.1	0.8	1.7	93.6	2.8
Region	0.4	0.6	3.2	3.6	91.1	1.1
Language	0.8	1.3	2.6	3.4	91.5	0.4

Attitude towards volunteering and socially useful work

The Institute for volunteering is widespread in many countries of the world. In the countries of Central Asia, volunteering is becoming one of the social resources for the society development. Among project participants, on average in all four Central Asian countries, about 10% of young people were engaged in volunteering activities.

Table 63. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ENGAGED IN VOLUNTEERING ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH YOU DID NOT RECEIVE PAYMENT FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS?
(Kazakhstan - 93 resp., Kyrgyzstan - 94 resp., Uzbekistan - 85 resp., Tajikistan - 108 resp.)

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes	9.3	9.4	10.8	8.5
No	89.1	90.3	89.0	90.0
Don't know	1.6	0.3	0.2	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Generally, the respondents - volunteers were engaged in cleaning public places, tended green plants, helped and provided support to vulnerable people and/or disadvantaged people: poor, elderly, disabled, children left without parental care, single parents, etc.

Table 64. WHAT VOLUNTEERING ACTIVITIES HAVE YOU BEEN ENGAGED IN FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS*?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Construction or restoration of public facilities such as water supply, roads, bridges, etc.	7.5	9.6	14.8	18.8
Cleaning of public places	46.2	61.7	67.6	64.7
Creation and tending of green plants	33.3	23.4	50.9	20.0
Participation in the suppression of conflicts between different societies	6.5	1.1	0.1	2.4
Participation in the suppression of conflicts between members of your society	7.5	5.3	3.7	8.2
Assistance or training of art (literature, fine arts, music, theater, etc.)	14.0	1.1	0.9	1.2
Assistance or training foreign languages	7.5	3.2	5.6	-
Assistance or training of sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry, information technology (IT), etc.)	3.2	7.4	7.4	3.5
Assisting and supporting vulnerable people and/or disadvantaged people: poor, elderly, disabled, children left without parental care, single parents, etc.	38.7	39.4	22.2	25.9
Conducting trainings with children on HIV/AIDS	-	-	0.9	-
Refuse to answer	3.2	-	-	-

* The amount is not equal to 100%, because respondents could mark several answers

The main reason for respondents from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, that encourage to volunteer is the desire to be employed in society, to be active, to be involved - 52.7%, 34.0%, 58.8%, respectively. For 44.5% of Tajikistan residents who participated in the survey, the main reason is different: "sense of loyalty towards others".

Table 65. WHAT ARE THE MAIN REASONS THAT ENCOURAGE YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN A VOLUNTEERING ACTIVITY?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Intention to be active/busy in society	52.7	34.0	37.0	58.8
Sense of loyalty towards others	11.8	10.6	44.5	25.9
Family tradition	8.6	22.3	6.5	7.1
Religious beliefs	7.5	4.3	0.9	1.2
Intention to make new friends	5.4	10.6	6.5	-
Intention to engage in professional knowledge	4.3	6.4	1.9	-
Intention to learn/meet with private employers who can hire you later	-	-	-	-
Intention to meet with public employers who can hire you later	1.1	1.1	-	-
Intention to learn/meet with leaders of international institutions who can hire you later	-	-	0.9	1.2
Was sent from educational institution/school	-	10.7	0.9	-
Don't know/No answer	8.6	-	0.9	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Socially useful work (S_UW) is widespread in Central Asian societies. One of the types of socially useful work is “Saturday work” - a legacy left over from the USSR. Project participants from Tajikistan (35.0%) and Uzbekistan (34.7%) were mostly involved in S_UW, and participants from Kyrgyzstan (13.8%) and Kazakhstan (12.7%) were involved slightly less.

Table 66. HAVE YOU BEEN INVOLVED IN UNPAID WORK/SOCIALLY USEFUL WORK IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?

(Kazakhstan - 127 resp., Kyrgyzstan - 138 resp., Uzbekistan - 347 resp., Tajikistan - 350 resp.)

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes	12.7	13.8	35.0	34.7
No	85.4	85.2	64.6	65.0
Don't know	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Most Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan citizens (53.5% and 47.8%, respectively) take part in socially useful work every six months. In addition, 34.6% of Tajikistan citizens take part in unpaid work every six months.

42.9% of Uzbekistan and 34.0% of Tajikistan citizens participate in such events every month.

Table 67. PLEASE TELL, HOW OFTEN YOU DO UNPAID SOCIAL WORK?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Every month	19.7	15.9	34.0	42.9
Once in 3 months	22.0	13.0	29.7	37.5
Every six months	53.5	47.8	34.6	17.9
Once a year	-	7.2	0.6	-
When there is a need	-	-	0.3	-
Don't know/No answer	4.8	16.1	0.9	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The main problems of society⁹

According to young people aged from 14 to 29, the main three problems for Kazakhstan are: corruption - 47.3% of respondents chose this answer option, unemployment - 24.2%, poverty - 8.0%. The main three problems for Kyrgyzstan according to youth aged from 14 to 29 are: corruption - 37.5% of respondents chose this answer option, unemployment - 35.3%, poverty - 8.5%. Three main problems according to the opinion of the youth of Tajikistan: unemployment - 42.0%, corruption - 17.9%, poverty - 12.0%. Answers of respondents from Uzbekistan: unemployment - 44.0%, corruption - 17.8%, employment - 5.9%.

Table 68. WHAT IS THE MOST ACUTE PROBLEM IN YOUR COUNTRY TODAY?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Corruption	47.3	37.5	17.9	17.8
Unemployment	24.2	35.3	42.0	44.0
Poverty	8.0	8.5	12.0	2.0
Security questions	1.0	0.4	1.8	4.3
Ethnic tensions, religious tensions	1.8	-	1.5	-
Ethnic tensions	-	0.4	-	0.5
Religious tensions	-	0.2	-	0.3
Crime	3.2	2.5	4.2	0.3
Social security	5.5	3.2	6.2	3.7
Education	2.3	2.9	4.5	0.9
Employment	2.9	0.1	2.0	5.9
Economic instability	0.1	-	-	-
Political instability	-	5.6	-	0.4
Environmental issues	-	1.2	-	-
Territorial division of the country	-	0.5	-	-
Economic crisis	-	0.2	-	-
Energy crisis	-	0.1	-	-

⁹ Survey was conducted at the end of 2014 and the beginning of 2015, and the respondents' answers are relevant for this period

continuation of table 68

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Low salary	-	0.1	-	-
All of the above	-	0.1	-	-
Electricity shortage	-	-	3.1	-
Economic crisis/inflation	-	-	1.7	-
Spread of HIV/AIDS	-	-	0.2	-
Labor migration	-	-	0.2	-
Water shortage (drinking and irrigation)	-	-	0.1	-
Low salary	-	-	0.1	-
There is no problem	0.1	-	-	-
Don't know/No answer	3.6	1.2	2.5	19.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sexual relations

Only 36.1% of Kazakhstan, 20.6% of Kyrgyzstan, 14.9% of Uzbekistan and 8.4% of Tajikistan respondents regularly use contraceptives.

14.4% of respondents from Kyrgyzstan, 6.8% from Tajikistan, 6.5% from Kazakhstan and 5.6% from Uzbekistan do not know the word "contraceptives".

Table 69. DO YOU USE CONTRACEPTIVES IN YOUR SEXUAL LIFE?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes, I use them regularly	36.1	20.6	8.4	14.9
Yes, I use them from time to time	30.6	26.7	26.9	19.9
No, I never use them	15.4	25.1	48.1	41.4
I'm not comfortable talking on this topic	11.4	13.2	9.8	18.2
I do not know the word "contraceptives"	6.5	14.4	6.8	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Virginity is an important advantage for girls - this is the opinion of 51.3% of Tajikistan, 50.0% of Kyrgyzstan, 43.4% of Kazakhstan, and 41.6% of Uzbekistan citizens - participants in a sociological survey. 44.7% of Uzbekistan citizens consider virginity as an important advantage for both sexes.

Table 70. WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT VIRGINITY IN THE PRESENT TIME?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Dignity/important feature for both sexes	26.4	28.4	36.8	44.7
Dignity/important feature for girls	43.4	50.0	51.3	41.6
Psychological stress for young people	6.4	4.2	1.2	1.8
Old fashioned concept	15.3	4.7	1.1	2.8
Don't know/No answer	8.5	12.7	9.6	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

More than 50.0% of respondents from all four countries have a negative attitude towards people of a different sexual orientation: 76.3% of Tajikistan, 68.1% of Kyrgyzstan, 56.2% of Kazakhstan, 53.3% of Uzbekistan citizens.

Table 71. WHAT IS YOUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS DIFFERENT SEXUAL ORIENTATIONS?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
I fully endorse	2.0	3.2	1.0	-
Rather endorse	1.4	2.6	1.6	-
Neutral	33.4	11.4	6.8	22.3
Rather do not endorse	19.6	16.0	14.9	4.7
Completely do not endorse	36.6	52.1	61.4	48.6
Don't know/No answer	7.0	14.7	14.3	24.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Central Asian respondents are unanimous in the opinion about abortion. "Abortion should be prohibited by law, except for cases that are permitted for medical reasons", said 41.0% of Tajikistan, 36.6% of Kyrgyzstan, 31.8% of Kazakhstan and 26.6% of Uzbekistan respondents.

Table 72. WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT ABORTION?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Abortion must be completely prohibited by law	33.0	22.0	25.9	18.6
Abortion should be prohibited by law, except for cases that are permitted for medical reasons	31.8	36.6	41.0	26.6
Abortion must be legal	23.5	18.6	11.3	26.2
Don't know/No answer	11.7	22.8	21.8	28.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 4. POLITICAL OPINION OF YOUTH

Attitude of youth towards political events

During the interview, young people were asked a question: “Are you interested in political events?”. By decreasing order - 24.2% of respondents in Tajikistan, 17.7% in Kazakhstan, 13.6% in Kyrgyzstan, 13.2% in Uzbekistan answered that they are constantly interested in political events. On average, about 40.0% of young people surveyed from four countries indicated that they are not interested in politics at all. This is largely due to the fact that at this age there are other areas of life in which you can apply and express yourself.

Table 73. ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POLITICAL EVENTS?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes, I am constantly interested	17.7	13.6	24.2	13.2
I am interested only sometimes	45.9	43.8	39.2	39.5
I am not interested at all	33.6	41.8	35.2	45.1
Don't know/No answer	2.8	0.8	1.4	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Parents, in the opinion of young people, are constantly interested in politics: 30.5% of parents of Kazakhstan, 29.6% of Tajikistan, 25.5% of Kyrgyzstan respondents. The parents of Uzbekistan respondents are least constantly interested in political issues (15.5%).

Table 74. ARE YOUR PARENTS INTERESTED IN QUESTIONS CONCERNING POLITICS?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes, they are constantly interested	30.5	25.5	29.6	15.5
They are interested sometimes	48.4	53.6	47.4	48.3
They are not interested at all	16.7	15.9	16.0	27.4
Don't know/No answer	4.4	5.0	7.0	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Most respondents noted that their political opinion in varying degrees coincide with opinion of their parents. It is interesting that political opinion of 7.1% of Kazakhstan, 7.3% of Kyrgyzstan, 7.3% of Tajikistan and 11.5% of Uzbekistan people who are survey participants do not coincide with the political opinion of older generation at all.

Table 75. DOES YOUR POLITICAL OPINION COINCIDE WITH POLITICAL OPINION OF YOUR PARENTS?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Very strong	11.9	11.0	17.9	10.1
To some extent	42.8	42.1	34.7	36.7
A little	21.4	27.4	25.2	25.3
Absolutely doesn't coincide	7.1	7.3	7.3	11.5
Don't know/No answer	16.8	12.2	14.9	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

“How are you interested at political events at the international level/in Russia/ in Central Asia/in China/in Europe?” - this question was asked to all project participants and the answers were similar. Young people are interested in events that take place in Russia and Central Asia, little less interested in events that take place in China and Europe. What is important is that political events taking place in the Central Asian region are interesting for the younger generation (for 69.4% of respondents from Tajikistan, 64.8% from Kazakhstan, 59.2% from Uzbekistan and 55.4% from Kyrgyzstan).

Table 76. HOW INTERESTED ARE YOU IN POLITICAL EVENTS?

(Kazakhstan - 636 resp., Kyrgyzstan - 574 resp., Tajikistan - 634 resp., Uzbekistan - 527 resp.)

Kazakhstan

	Very interested	Interested	Interested to some extent	Not interested	Not interested at all	D/K
At international level	19.7	55.2	22.5	2.0	0.3	0.3
In Russia	17.3	54.7	24.7	2.4	0.3	0.6
In Central Asia	13.2	51.6	28.8	5.0	0.8	0.6
In China	8.0	44.7	36.3	8.6	1.3	1.1
In Europe	10.1	49.5	32.9	5.8	0.6	1.1

Kyrgyzstan

	Very interested	Interested	Interested to some extent	Not interested	Not interested at all	D/K
At international level	17.1	43.0	28.2	9.9	1.2	0.6
In Russia	23.0	44.8	22.5	7.7	1.2	0.8
In Central Asia	15.0	40.4	29.1	12.9	1.4	1.2
In China	7.0	27.7	36.8	23.9	3.4	1.2
In Europe	8.5	32.2	34.8	19.3	3.7	1.5

Tajikistan

	Very interested	Interested	Interested to some extent	Not interested	Not interested at all	D/K
At international level	29.0	43.2	22.6	2.5	0.3	2.4
In Russia	41.5	44.5	11.8	0.3	-	1.9
In Central Asia	21.8	47.6	23.3	3.3	0.5	3.5
In China	12.0	41.3	31.2	9.1	0.9	5.5
In Europe	14.7	40.7	30.4	9.5	0.9	3.8

Uzbekistan

	Very interested	Interested	Interested to some extent	Not interested	Not interested at all	D/K
At international level	25.4	39.5	31.2	3.0	0.9	-
In Russia	15.4	49.1	30.4	4.2	0.9	-
In Central Asia	15.9	43.3	32.1	6.3	2.4	-
In China	10.6	30.2	39.8	14.8	4.2	0.4
In Europe	14.2	37.2	35.9	9.5	2.7	0.5

Sources of information about political events

The growing role of the Internet, social networks, the blogosphere is observed in the countries of Central Asia. Internet blogs, Facebook, Twitter, Vkontakte have become a kind of media themselves, where everyone can be a blogger, replacing or substituting a journalist. Nevertheless, television remains the traditional source of information. Without exception for most, on average for 90% of young people in four countries, television is the main source of information.

For residents of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, Internet takes the second place as a source of information.

For young residents of Tajikistan, the Internet is not a priority source of political information - the global network is in sixth place in this ranking.

Table 77. WHAT ARE THE MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT POLITICAL EVENTS?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Internet	60.5	33.5	32.7	32.0
TV	89.2	89.6	95.9	87.8
Daily newspapers	25.8	21.4	46.5	22.3
Radio	16.0	27.9	55.1	19.4
Foreign media	5.7	6.0	18.4	1.3
Regional media	13.1	18.2	10.3	4.9
Family discussions/conversations	33.1	26.5	35.0	24.3
Receive information at school/college/university	9.1	7.0	17.6	6.4
Discussions/conversations with friends/relatives	16.0	26.5	38.1	26.0
Social networks	10.0	5.4	9.2	2.3
At work	0.2	-	-	-
Not interested	0.3	-	-	-
No answer	0.5	-	-	0.2

* The amount is not equal to 100%, because respondents could mark several answers

Integration mood

“What do you feel about the integration processes (creation of the Customs Union, the Eurasian Economic Union)?” According to the survey, we see that the percentage of those who positively assess integration is very high: Kazakhstan - 90.9%, Kyrgyzstan - 72.6%, Tajikistan - 71.7%, Uzbekistan - 49.2%.

Table 78. WHAT IS YOUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS INTEGRATION PROCESSES (CREATING A CUSTOMS UNION, THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION)?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Positive	42.8	30.0	40.8	26.2
Rather positive	48.1	42.6	30.9	23.0
Rather negative	2.7	4.8	4.6	5.3
Negative	0.6	7.6	3.9	14.0
Don't know/No answer	5.8	15.0	19.8	31.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

“Do you consider it necessary to create a Central Asian Union, which includes Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan?”. Most of the youth participating in the project from Tajikistan 73.0% support this idea. In second place there are citizens of Kazakhstan - 62.6%. 42.4% of young people from Uzbekistan and

Kyrgyzstan supported this project. Young people from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan largely refused to answer, found it difficult, or answered negatively to this question.

Table 79. DO YOU CONSIDER IT NECESSARY TO CREATE A CENTRAL ASIAN UNION INCLUDING KAZAKHSTAN, UZBEKISTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Yes	62.6	42.4	73.0	42.4
No	26.5	29.4	11.6	38.3
Don't know/No answer	10.9	28.2	15.4	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Foreign policy guidelines

“With which country your country should seek to establish closer relations?” In this question we will consider the attitude of young people - survey participants only to the countries of Central Asia. Kazakhstan respondents noted that they need to get close to Kyrgyzstan (35.0%), Uzbekistan (29.8%), Tajikistan (23.5%). Young citizens of Kyrgyzstan - with Kazakhstan (62.1%), Tajikistan (20.1%), Uzbekistan (16.6%). Tajikistan youth - with Kazakhstan (63.2%), Kyrgyzstan (56.1%), Uzbekistan (42.2%). Respondents from Uzbekistan - with Kazakhstan (48.0%), Kyrgyzstan (31.0%), Tajikistan (24.5%).

Table 80. SHOULD YOUR COUNTRY AIM TO ESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH THESE COUNTRIES?

Kazakhstan

	Closer relations	More restrained, cool	As the same level as now	D/K	Refuse to answer
Russia	72.0	4.5	20.5	0.5	2.5
The USA	18.3	40.0	35.4	0.9	5.4
Iran	15.0	29.8	47.9	1.4	5.9
The European Union	37.6	17.7	38.9	1.0	4.8
Uzbekistan	29.8	17.3	46.6	1.1	5.2
NATO	15.0	34.1	41.8	2.7	6.4
India	19.8	18.8	54.4	1.3	5.7
The Customs union	48.9	11.3	33.5	1.5	4.8
Kyrgyzstan	35.0	14.2	44.1	1.3	5.4
China	30.7	15.4	48.5	1.0	4.4
Afghanistan	10.6	28.8	51.2	1.5	7.9
South Korea	20.8	19.6	52.4	1.3	5.9
Tajikistan	23.5	19.1	49.4	1.2	6.8

Kyrgyzstan

	Closer relations	More restrained, cool	As the same level as now	D/K	Refuse to answer
Russia	87.1	2.2	7.5	1.6	1.6
The USA	26.4	31.9	34.0	3.8	3.9
Iran	9.5	34.1	46.7	4.3	5.4
The European Union	32.6	19.6	38.4	3.5	5.9
Uzbekistan	16.6	35.0	41.6	2.2	4.6
NATO	11.5	32.6	42.9	3.6	9.4
India	13.8	27.4	49.7	3.6	5.5
The Customs union	50.6	12.4	27.3	3.5	6.2
Kazakhstan	62.1	9.5	23.8	2.1	2.5
China	35.5	21.8	36.4	2.5	3.8
Afghanistan	6.1	31.7	50.6	4.2	7.4
South Korea	27.1	19.8	43.3	4.1	5.7
Tajikistan	20.1	28.7	43.2	3.0	5.0

Tajikistan

	Closer relations	More restrained, cool	As the same level as now	D/K	Refuse to answer
Russia	89.7	1.8	6.1	1.3	1.1
The USA	26.5	31.6	32.5	3.7	5.7
Iran	56.5	9.4	27.6	2.9	3.6
The European Union	39.9	18.4	29.2	4.0	8.5
Uzbekistan	42.2	24.8	25.3	3.4	4.3
NATO	14.4	36.4	33.8	5.4	10.0
India	36.0	10.8	42.5	4.0	6.7
The Customs union	57.2	8.7	22.5	4.2	7.4
Kyrgyzstan	56.1	5.7	30.6	2.9	4.7
China	58.7	5.8	29.7	2.4	3.4
Afghanistan	33.3	17.1	41.7	3.1	4.8
South Korea	31.8	13.6	41.5	4.1	9.0
Kazakhstan	63.2	5.5	23.9	2.8	4.6

Uzbekistan

	Closer relations	More restrained, cool	As the same level as now	D/K	Refuse to answer
Russia	70.2	2.1	23.8	0.6	3.3
The USA	34.2	14.8	42.6	1.3	7.1
Iran	22.1	12.9	52.3	1.0	11.7
The European Union	41.0	6.6	41.3	0.9	10.2
Kazakhstan	48.0	6.4	36.2	1.3	8.1
NATO	31.8	9.9	42.7	3.2	12.4
India	39.2	4.0	44.8	1.5	10.5
The Customs union	41.5	4.4	41.9	0.8	11.4
Kyrgyzstan	31.0	13.1	43.5	0.5	11.9
China	46.6	4.5	38.4	1.2	9.3
Afghanistan	15.6	24.6	47.8	1.2	10.8
South Korea	51.6	3.9	34.0	0.8	9.7
Tajikistan	24.5	17.3	42.4	0.7	15.1

The active interest of young people, participation in social and political processes is a component of the effective development of the state. Most of the youth of the four Central Asian countries - survey participants expressed a desire for personal participation in the development of their country: 87.5% of citizens of Uzbekistan, 85.0% of Tajikistan, 70.9% of Kyrgyzstan and 60.0% of Kazakhstan.

Table 81. IF YOU HAD A CHANCE, WOULD YOU PARTICIPATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer options	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Would definitely participate	60.0	70.9	85.0	87.5
Only for my own benefit	14.8	9.0	5.7	4.1
Never	10.0	6.2	5.2	1.9
Refuse to answer	0.1	-	-	-
Don't know/No response	15.1	13.9	4.1	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Youth of Central Asia: comparative analysis

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