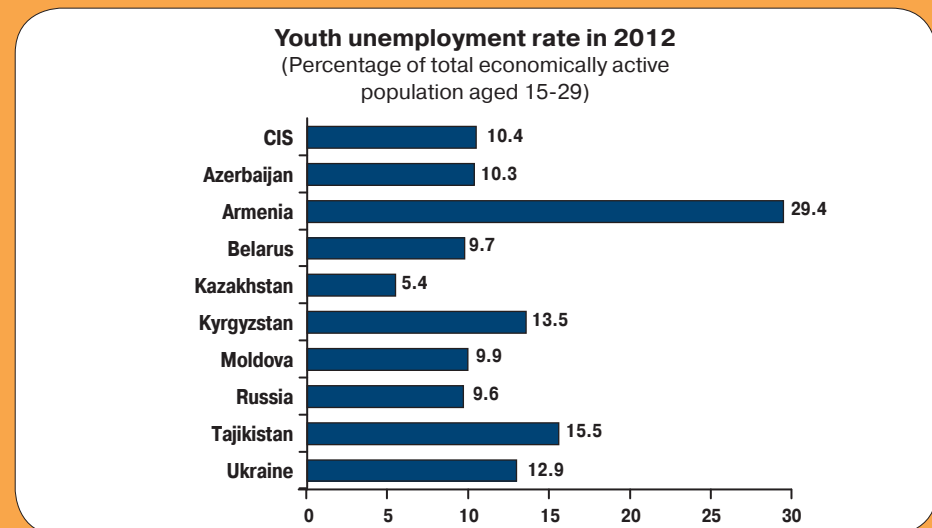
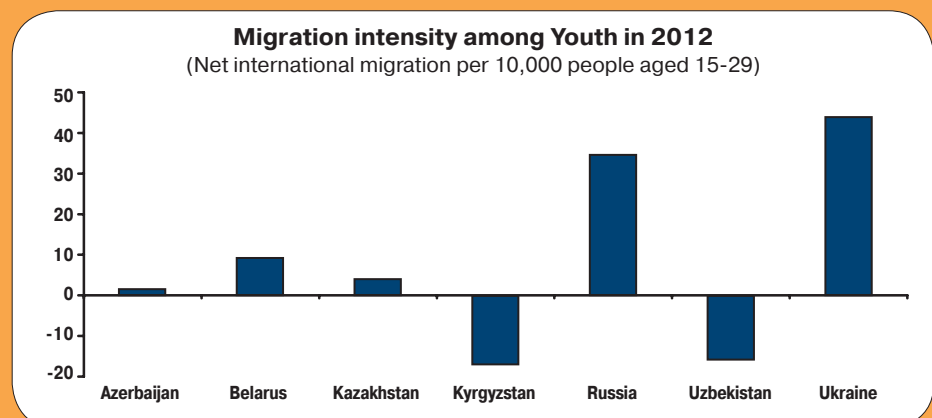
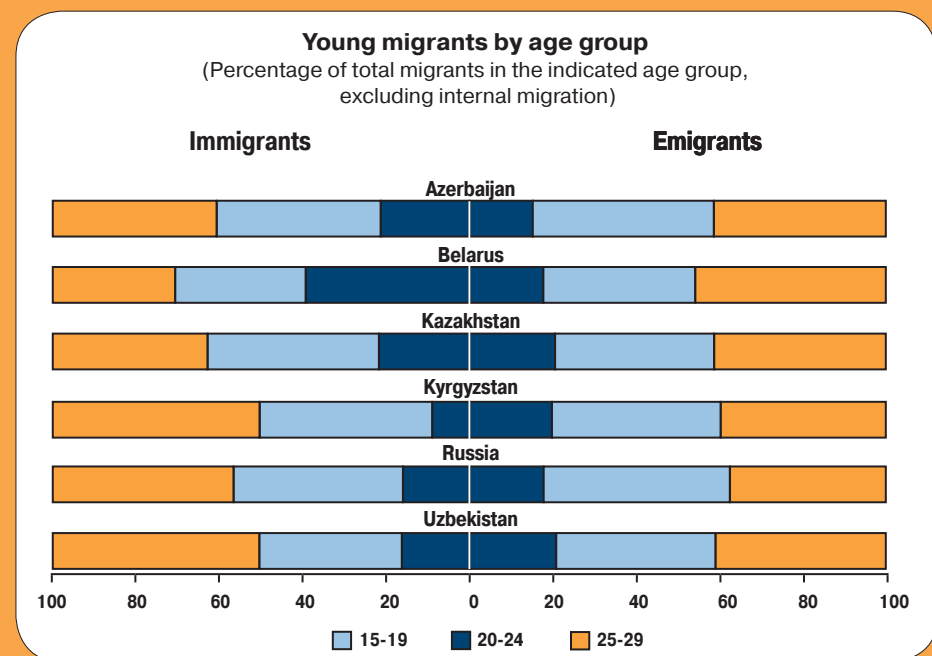


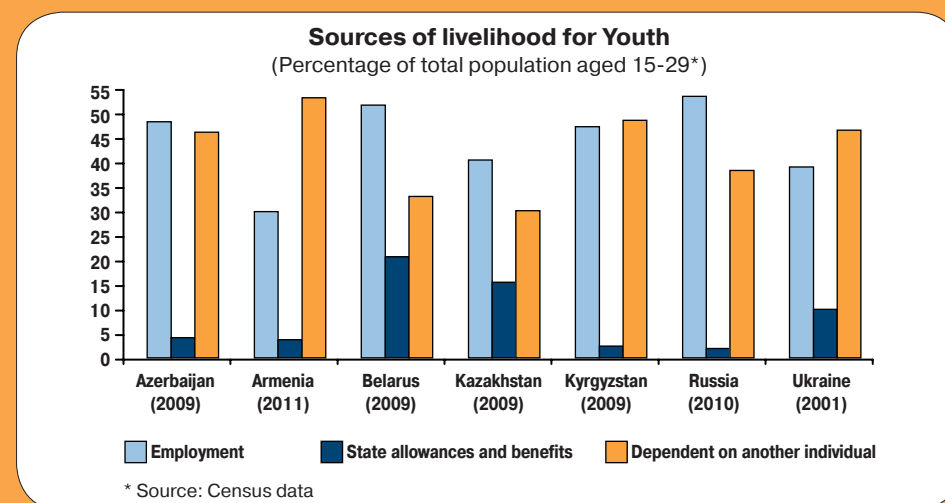
The highest unemployment rates in the CIS are currently found among Youth. Some countries will see a decrease in the number of working-age population in the coming years, while in others the same group will significantly grow with a large influx of the youth thus producing an excess supply in the labor market



Migration can serve as an important role as a stabilising force that helps combat poverty, as well as a flexible instrument for integrating CIS countries into the international labour market. Host countries face challenges, however, with the social integration of migrant populations

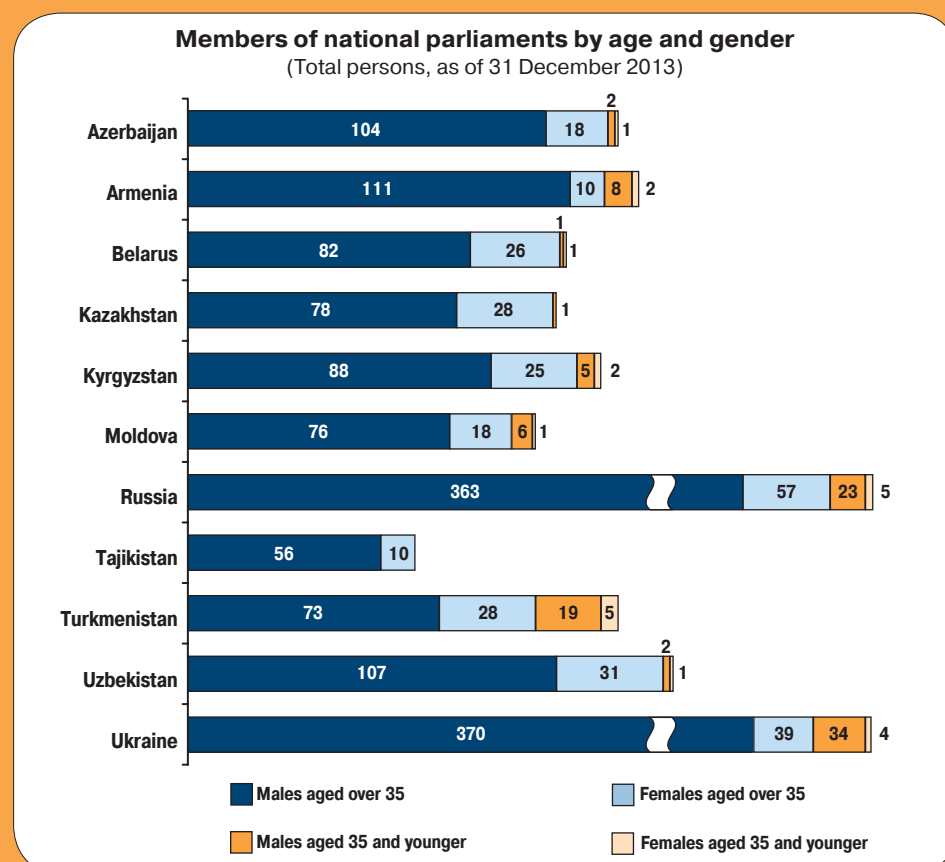


Key factors that have an impact on the living conditions of the youth and young families in the CIS member countries include low incomes, insufficient housing per capita, a higher risk of poverty of young families with children



Contributing to the social development of youth, reducing asocial behaviour risks, and creating the necessary conditions for their successful social inclusion are critical tasks requiring special attention from CIS member-states

Youth participation in policy development and decision-making processes at the national level is key to the successful and effective implementation in CIS countries of youth policies that reflect the interests of young people, protect their rights and would eventually have an impact on their lives



Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS (CIS-Stat)
<http://www.cisstat.org>
 United Nations Population Fund
 Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Office
<http://eeca.unfpa.org>



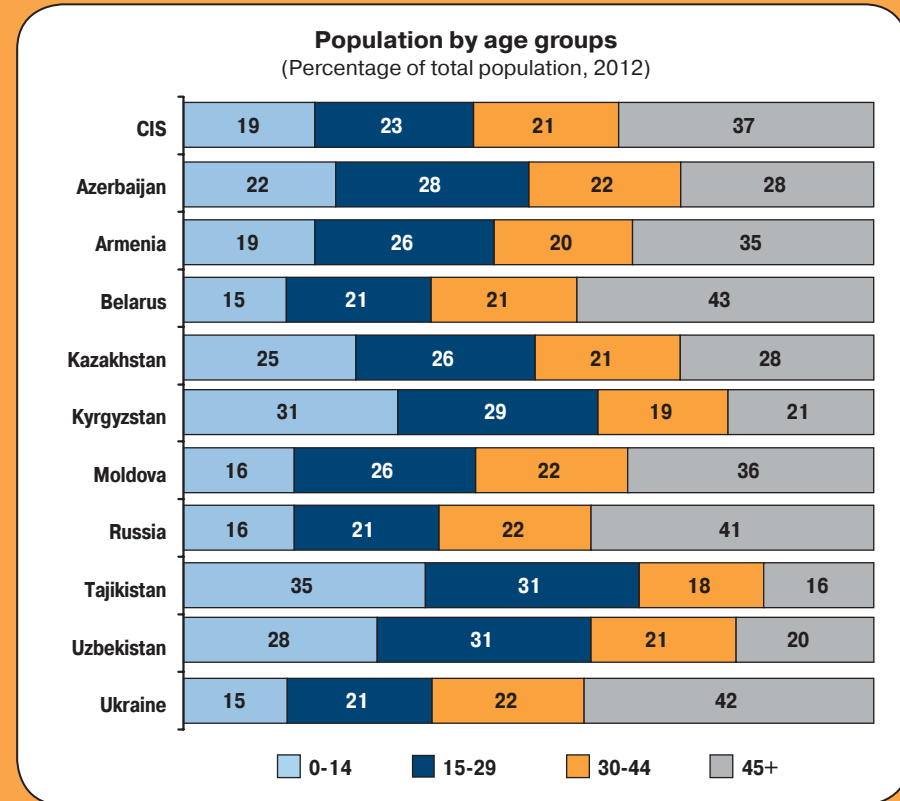
YOUTH

IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

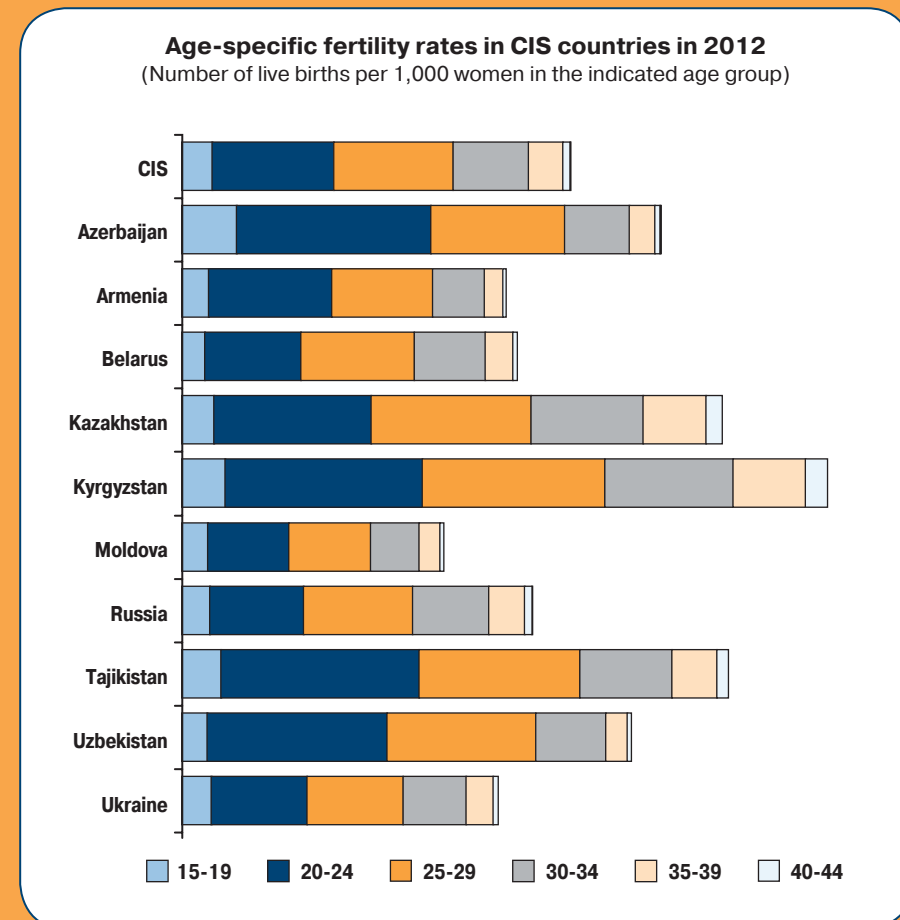


A statistical portrait

Over the past two decades, significant demographic changes in countries belonging to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) have heightened intraregional differences when it comes to population dynamics



Youth desires and opportunities, both economic and social, to marry and have children are key factors in the demographic changes occurring in the CIS region



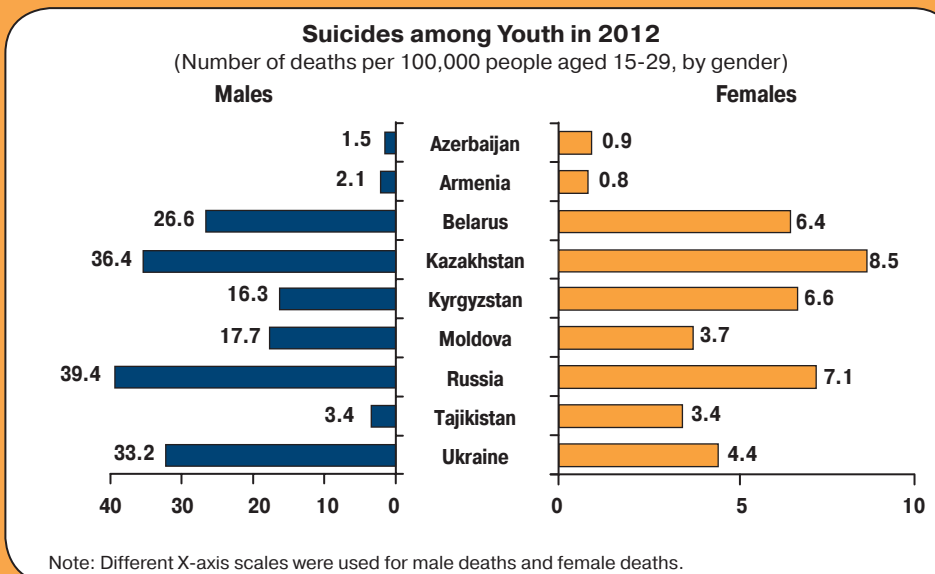
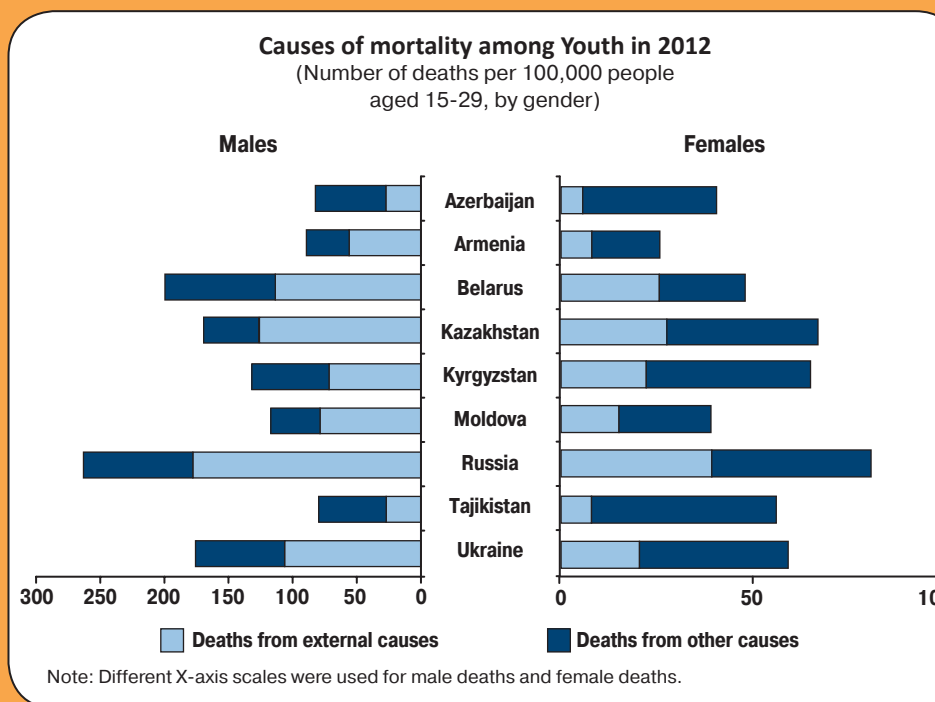
Youth and their families

(In thousands*)

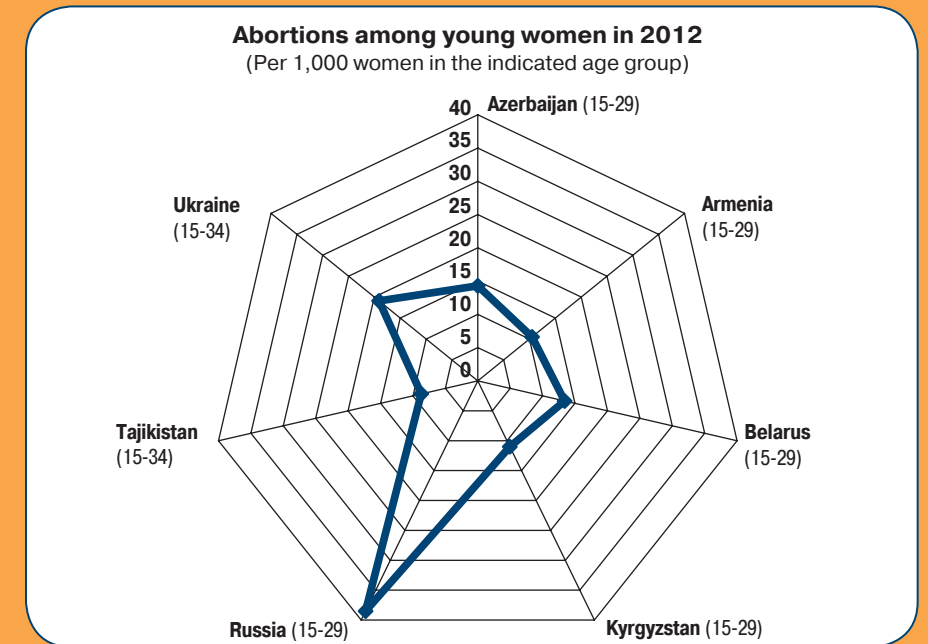
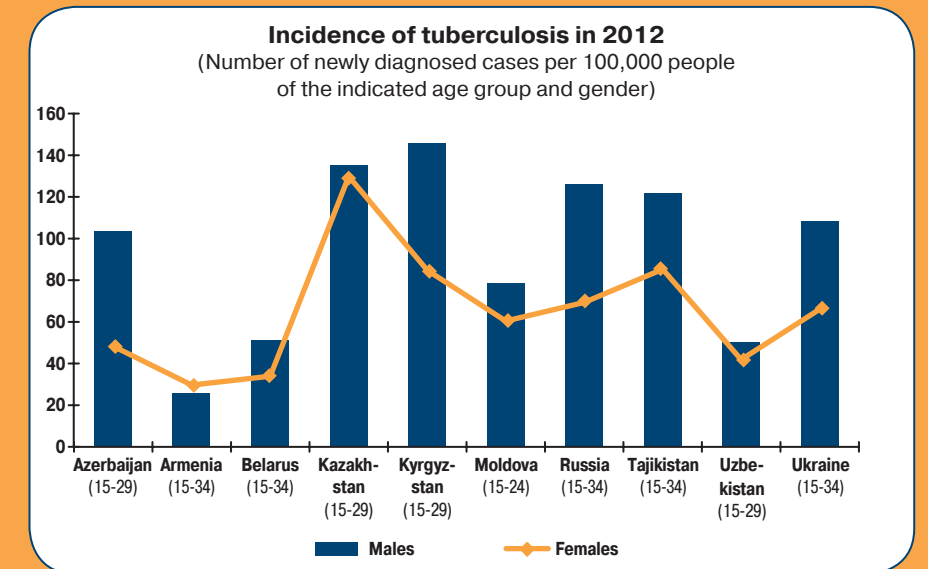
	Married couples with both spouses under age 30	Married couples with one spouse under age 30	All parents under 30, with			Mothers under age 30 raising children without a spouse	Fathers under age 30 raising children without a spouse
			one child	two children	three and more children		
Azerbaijan (2009)	...	51.7	3.7	0.4
Armenia (2011)	78.2	72.3	19.5	37.1	8.5	10.3	1.0
Kazakhstan (2009)	364.2	257.2	251.8	185.3	72.2	57.9	2.4
Kyrgyzstan (2009)	153.9	388.3	63.1	75.1	80.1	94.3	13.5
Moldova (2004)	86.7	60.2	43.9	1.1	0.2	19.9	1.1
Russia (2010)	3092	5303	2603	1014	184	1598	134

* Source: Census data

Youth in CIS countries face a high risk of death due to external causes



Improvements in youth health, in particular reproductive health, should become a policy priority for CIS countries



CIS countries have attained literacy rates of nearly 100 per cent for Youth aged 15-24 as well as high levels of secondary education enrolment

