

YOUTH

IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

A statistical portrait



YOUTH

IN THE COMMONWEALTH
OF INDEPENDENT
STATES

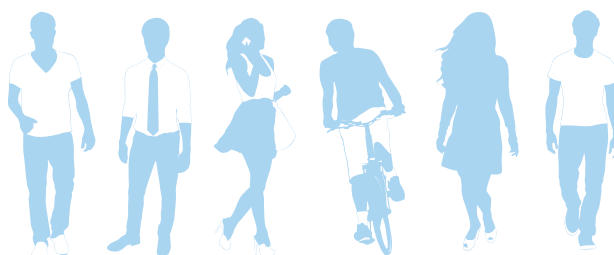


A statistical portrait

YOUTH

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UNFPA: Delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to present “Youth in the Commonwealth of Independent States: A Statistical Portrait”, a joint initiative of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS-Stat).

This publication is the first attempt to draw a comprehensive statistical portrait of the young generation in the CIS, and to compare data not only between CIS countries, but also with other countries in the world.

The publication covers various aspects of young people’s lives: their demographic profile, migration, health, education, employment and quality of life. It reflects the World Programme of Action for Youth targets, the Millennium Development Goals and the Programme of Action adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, as well as youth programmes implemented in the CIS countries.

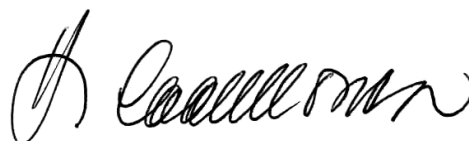
The publication also served to identify gaps in regular statistical monitoring programmes, sample surveys and censuses. This will inform discussions among professional statisticians, scientists, politicians, NGOs, journalists and, most importantly, youth representatives on improving youth data with a view towards generating more complete and reliable statistics allowing for the development of improved youth policies.

We express our gratitude to the experts who contributed to this publication, including the staff of the national statistical services of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. We believe that this publication will be useful for our joint efforts to improve statistics on the situation of young people as a vehicle for further progress in the field of youth development.

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of the Commonwealth of Independent States



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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CIS-Stat	Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
IUD	Intrauterine Device
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
Incl.	Including
Mln.	Million
Rub.	Ruble
Thou.	Thousand

Symbols used:

0.0	Magnitude nil or negligible value
-	Category not applicable
...	Data not available
*	Estimated by CIS-Stat

Some discrepancies between totals and sum are possible due to rounding data.

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YOUTH IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES: A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT

Over the past two decades, the CIS has seen major demographical changes that have led to greater variations in the composition and dynamics of statistical indicators in its member countries.

- Youth comprise less than a quarter of the total CIS population, ranging from 21% in Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine to 31% in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.
- Life expectancy in the CIS member countries varies from 70 years in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia to 74 years in Azerbaijan. The gap in life expectancy between men and women has remained considerable, and in certain countries life expectancy of women exceeds life expectancy of men more than 10 years.
- The population ageing trend, characteristic of most countries around the world, is present in all CIS member countries. The average age of the population in all CIS member countries is rising, increasing by two years on average (from 30 to 32) since the establishment of the Commonwealth.

The opportunities, both economic and social, for youth, to start families and have children, and their desire to do so, play a key role in the demographic changes that are taking place in the CIS.

- The proportion of fertile women (aged 15-49 years) in the total population of the Commonwealth is approximately 26%, with about half of them being young women aged 15-29.
- The CIS average total fertility rate (TFR) in 2012 was 1.9, slightly higher than in the EU, where it was 1.6. National TFRs vary considerably across the CIS, from 1.3 in Moldova to 3.2 in Kyrgyzstan.
- The average age of mothers at the time of childbirth has been growing in most of the CIS member countries, reflecting a global trend.
- In recent years there has been a downward trend in the proportion of extramarital births by women under 30 in certain CIS member countries. This indicator varies considerably across the CIS, from 8% in Uzbekistan to 34% in Armenia.

Youth in CIS countries face an added risk of mortality from external causes.

- Accidents, homicides, suicides, poisonings, and other external causes largely determine the youth mortality rate in the CIS.
- Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine have the highest traffic-related death rates, while Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan have also seen a considerable increase in their traffic-related death rate in recent years.

- The high youth suicide rate in many CIS member countries demands close attention from both communities and governments. Suicide mortality among people aged 15-29 has been on an upward trend in Armenia, Moldova, and Ukraine in recent years. However, this indicator has decreased considerably among men and women in Azerbaijan and Belarus, and among men in Russia.

The health status of youth is one of the most important demographic indicators and a key factor in further social development. Social programmes need to be designed to support preventive health care among youth and to combat early mortality.

- The primary disease incidence rate in the CIS as a whole equalled 695 per 1,000 people, with 1,054 cases of newly diagnosed diseases among adolescents aged 15-17 per 1,000 people in that age range.
- Respiratory diseases stand at the highest place in the primary disease incidence statistics among youth, largely due to the prevalence of acute upper respiratory tract infections and influenza, with 545 such cases per 1,000 people registered among adolescents aged 15-17 in 2012 (295 for the total CIS population).
- The next most frequent reasons for youth to seek medical assistance are injuries, poisoning, and other effects of external causes or diseases of the digestive system.
- Tuberculosis is one of the most resistant-to-treatment diseases that lead to long-term disability and high mortality. Despite a currently downward trend, the prevalence of tuberculosis remains high among CIS youth, with the prevalence rate among men 1.5 times higher than that among women.

Reproductive health, including indicators such as high adolescent pregnancy/abortion rates, maternal mortality, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and HIV, should become priorities of CIS youth policy.

- The youth STI morbidity rate has decreased approximately five-fold among men and approximately six-fold among women in the CIS over the period from 2000 to 2012.
- HIV prevalence among youth has been increasing, with females dominating the younger groups of HIV-positive people. This upward trend is largely accounted for by injection drug abuse, particularly among young people.
- In most of the CIS member countries the maternal mortality rate has decreased considerably, but it remains 3.4 times higher across the CIS than in the EU.
- The pregnancy rate among women under 20 is especially high in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine.
- Abortion rates across the CIS have been decreasing in recent years although a very high proportion of abortions among adolescents is still registered in Belarus, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine.

The rate of secondary education enrolment has remained high throughout the CIS economic reforms, while the youth literacy rate (for people aged 15-24) is nearly 100%.

- According to the latest population censuses, in almost all CIS member countries the basic education enrolment rate for young people aged 15-19 exceeds 90%.
- In many countries (Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan and Ukraine) there has been a decrease in the number of graduates from initial vocational schools. This has contributed to a mismatch between the needs of national economies for such specialists and an actual shortage of trained production workers.
- The proportion of females among the students of secondary professional schools has been decreasing in recent years in most of the CIS member countries.

The highest unemployment rates in the CIS are found among youth. In the coming years, some countries will see a decrease in their working-age population while others experience a large influx of working-age youth, thus producing an excess supply in the labour market.

- In some CIS member countries the youth labour participation rate is over 50% for people aged 15-29 (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Ukraine). The same indicator is over 40% in Armenia and Azerbaijan.
- The youth employment rate varies significantly across the CIS, from nearly 55% in Belarus to just a little over 25% in Moldova.
- The average youth unemployment rate across the CIS is 10% which is comparable with the global index (12.6%) while being significantly lower than the EU index (18.1%). The youth unemployment rate varies across the CIS: in 2012, it was highest in Armenia (29%) and lowest in Kazakhstan (5%).
- Notable differences remain between the male and female participation rate and the overall employment rate. The largest differences are observable in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, where the male employment rate is at least 1.5 times higher than the female employment rate.

Labour migration can act as a stabilising force that helps combat poverty, as well as a flexible instrument for integrating CIS countries into the international migration system and for forming an the international labour market. Host countries face acute challenges, however, with the social integration of migrant populations.

- Youth account for approximately 40% of the migrants in the CIS.
- Youth migration is predominantly an intra-regional phenomenon: Nearly 90% of immigrants aged 15-29 come from other CIS member countries, and over 80% of emigrants move to other CIS member countries.
- Labour migration also predominantly occurs within the CIS: 80-90% of labour migrants from the Central Asian states and over 50% of labour migrants from the European CIS member countries migrate to other CIS member countries

- According to expert estimates, the proportion of female labour migrants has been on the rise in recent years; among those coming to Russia, for example, 25-30% are female.
- A large number of migrants do not hold work permits issued by their host state and are consequently exposed to social risks, often even lacking access to basic social services, including medical aid and education.

Low income levels, insufficient housing per capita, and a higher risk of poverty among young families with children are factors impacting the living conditions of youth and young families in the CIS member countries.

- According to population censuses, the main source of livelihood for people aged 15-29 is employment or self-employment. For instance, a work activity is the main source of livelihood for 53% of youth in Russia, 52% in Belarus, and 30% in Armenia.
- The proportion of people who are dependents of someone else is highest among the group aged 15-19.

Issues that need to be addressed by the CIS member countries include contributing to the social development of youth, reducing asocial behaviour risks, and creating conditions that enable their successful social inclusion.

- The average proportion of people aged 18-29 among all people with a criminal record across the CIS is 40%.
- The adolescent crime rate (the number of minors aged 14-17 with a criminal record per 10,000 minors of the same age) is significantly below the total crime rate (across all age groups).
- The proportion of adolescents among persons who have committed hooliganism, theft, and robbery is large.
- However, the number of adolescent victims of criminal behaviour has decreased in recent years.
- Sampling surveys performed in the CIS have shown that domestic violence, most frequently suffered by women, is a pressing problem. However, it is not under any systematic study in the CIS.

One of the factors that would enhance CIS youth policy effectiveness is involving youth in state-level political decision-making and in designing policies that would eventually have an impact on their lives.

- The share of young parliament members (aged under 35) in the national parliaments of the CIS is very low, slightly over 6%.
- The share of women aged under 35 in most of the CIS parliaments is below 1%.

PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVING YOUTH STATISTICS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Statistics is an essential tool to substantiate and design youth programmes at the global, regional, and national levels, and to monitor their implementation.

- Having available complete statistical information allows specific goals and deliverables to be set, required project resources be allocated to implement youth programmes, and their performance to be evaluated.
- The information consolidated in this collection, 'Youth in the Commonwealth of Independent States: A Statistical Portrait', allows for the identification of gaps in the information available from the respective national statistical services of the CIS member countries. It also establishes a framework for discussing objectives and ideas for improving the youth statistics with the involvement of statisticians, legislators, politicians, academics, and young people themselves.

The gaps identified in the youth statistics require a public discussion involving politicians, statisticians, and academics who can elaborate recommendations for improving these indicators. It is essential to involve young people in this discussion, and to address critical aspects of the youth condition in each country in order to set priorities for the respective national youth policy, as well as to take into account the internationally approved goals of global youth policies.

Also important is the possibility of conducting cross-country youth statistics comparisons which would allow for the identification of the most efficient methods used in different countries to improve conditions for young people and protect their rights.

Demography

- The national statistical services of the CIS member countries have a wide range of available demographic statistical indexes, including data on the population's gender-age structure and natural population movement, as developed taking due account of international recommendations.

- To design new youth programmes and monitor the implementation of ongoing ones it is important to define the country-specific age range of the term 'youth' and its age subgroups which each have specific problems and respectively require specific high-priority actions. In doing so, international definitions of young people (aged 15-24) and youth (aged 15-29) should be taken into account.

Migration

- Migration issues are central to the global agenda. In the CIS, migration processes are gaining prominence as the common labour market takes shape. Accordingly, improved migration statistics is becoming a priority area for the statistical and migration services of the CIS member countries.
- According to the UN, only two-thirds of the world's countries have information available on the age of migrants. The CIS national statistical services do not have complete information on this topic either, a factor that hinders making a full analysis of youth migration processes.
- In improving migration statistics, it is important to take into account the specific situation in each host state, as well as in the sending countries.
- It is essential to rely on international recommendations, including those outlined in the UN Secretary-General's report 'International Migration and Development' (25 July 2013). The above recommendations include, in particular: acquiring indicators such as migrants' age, gender, and educational and skills level from censuses; including, where practical, migration-related issues in national labour force surveys; addressing the issues of equal access to education for migrants' children; and providing primary medical and sanitary services for all migrants.

Standards of living

- Due to a lack of data, it is problematic to analyse the role of the salary/wage as the principal source of income for youth, or the role of the family or child allowances in young families' budgets and in keeping them from falling into income poverty after they have children.
- To make an in-depth analysis of the youth poverty rate in various countries it is necessary to develop a survey system which would provide additional data on different age groups. Additional surveys are also required to obtain qualitative indicators describing youth standards of living.

Health

- Public health statistical surveys are almost exclusively conducted by the respective national health authorities. A lack of data on the youth age groups impedes the development of adequate political recommendations on preventing and treating such socially significant diseases as tuberculosis, sexually transmitted infections, HIV, drug addiction, and substance abuse as regards the specific situations of different youth age groups.
- There is a lack of gender-related information on youth health which makes it impossible to monitor using internationally comparable age-gender groups.

Reproductive health

- The possibility for monitoring youth reproductive health is extremely limited due to the fact that national statistical services have little or no information on adolescent pregnancy, abortions, or use of contraception with a breakdown by age group.
- Results of sampling surveys performed in different countries on adolescent sexual behaviour and use of contraception are often inconsistent with each other due to methodological differences and their focus on different socio-demographic groups.

Youth employment

- Youth employment is one of the key global issues today.
- Not all CIS member countries have statistical data available on youth employment which impedes developing programmes to support young people in obtaining a profession/vocation and finding a job. The current differences in the statistical age ranges of the economically active population further complicate international comparisons, both for the purposes of statistics and for experience-sharing on the implementation of youth employment policies. Some countries lack data on the distribution of employed youth and unemployed youth by the level of training.
- In some countries, employment services do not have data available on the distribution of the unemployed youth by gender.

Youth leisure

- Information on youth leisure is virtually non-existent in the national statistical services. Only a tentative idea of how young people use their leisure time can be obtained from the level of development of cultural, sports, and tourism institutions.

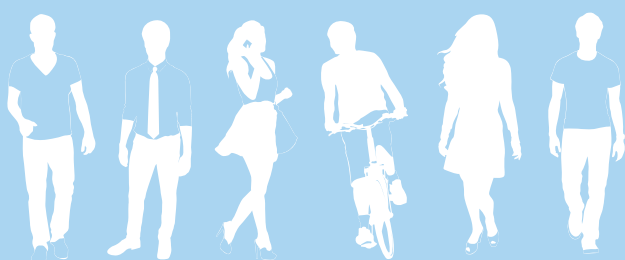
- It is virtually impossible to find reliable information on young people's interests and hobbies, or their opinions as to what services should enjoy support by the government, primarily at the municipal level (e.g., particular sports, community centres).
- Consequently, it is difficult to plan and budget-finance or subsidise free-of-charge or relatively inexpensive leisure activities and sports that are of interest to youth and can compete with offers from the shadow services market which often pose hazards to young people.

Youth crime statistics

- Youth crime statistics are provided by all CIS national statistical services based on information available from national law enforcement authorities for the 14-29 age group.
- Data on crime victims are underrepresented. Administrative records of offence victims, including minors, have not yet been established in some CIS member countries. However, international experience in victimisation surveying is currently being studied and gradually put into practice. Academic and sociological studies of victimisation are being conducted in several CIS member countries.
- It is virtually impossible to find information on social rehabilitation and reintegration of young people with criminal records after they complete their sentences.
- Statistical data on domestic violence are not systematically collected in the CIS member countries.

1

DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION



A statistical portrait

RESIDENT POPULATION
(end of the year)

	Total	at age of					
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-74	75+
	Thousands						
Azerbaijan							
2000	8114.3	2479.6	2137.3	1971.2	818.3	599.3	108.6
2005	8553.1	2153.3	2469.6	1957.1	1268.1	539.1	165.9
2012	9356.5	2087.1	2637.3	2047.3	1759.0	587.4	238.4
Armenia							
2000	3215.3	780.3	804.6	725.4	446.1	373.2	85.7
2005 ¹⁾	3219.2	664.5	879.6	665.8	586.2	307.7	115.4
2012	3026.9	570.7	778.0	602.8	619.7	304.6	151.1
Belarus							
2000	9956.7	1824.4	2222.7	2311.0	1687.6	1459.4	451.6
2005	9630.4	1475.1	2246.8	2108.5	2034.5	1205.0	560.5
2012	9463.8	1460.2	2001.7	2018.7	2124.0	1232.2	627.0
Kazakhstan							
2000	14865.6	4056.4	3873.3	3321.1	1960.9	1338.6	315.3
2005	15219.3	3680.6	4229.2	3303.2	2472.0	1133.7	400.6
2012	16909.8	4302.4	4432.1	3576.0	2875.9	1290.7	432.7
Kyrgyzstan							
2000	4922.0	1694.3	1381.1	1000.9	451.1	312.6	82.0
2005	5189.2	1609.7	1567.3	1042.0	623.8	243.3	103.1
2012	5663.1	1743.1	1667.5	1086.0	787.0	273.4	106.1
Moldova							
2000	3635.1	828.2	933.8	777.0	600.7	384.9	110.5
2005	3589.9	657.9	1003.0	735.5	718.3	348.2	127.0
2012	3559.5	572.8	926.2	773.7	742.5	395.3	149.0
Russia							
2000	146303.6	25917.0	33879.0	33603.8	25838.0	21014.5	6051.3
2005	143236.6	21517.8	35004.3	30668.2	31532.1	16885.3	7628.9
2012	143347.1	22817.2	30556.6	31367.9	31363.3	18742.0	8500.1
Tajikistan							
2000	6250.0	2611.3	1734.6	1125.0	426.3	285.7	67.1
2005	6920.3	2566.9	2104.9	1248.1	631.4	255.9	113.1
2012	7987.4	2811.6	2455.8	1424.0	909.1	286.3	100.6
Uzbekistan							
2000	24813.1	9249.4	7044.7	4844.8	2068.6	1279.0	326.6
2005	26312.7	8574.7	8021.2	5244.4	2932.7	1126.7	413.0
2012	29993.5	8453.2	9265.6	6184.1	4201.4	1398.9	490.3
Ukraine							
2000	48663.6	8373.3	10732.1	10585.4	8713.4	7790.6	2468.8
2005	46749.2	6764.7	10812.7	9896.8	9746.2	6572.6	2956.2
2012	45372.7	6620.6	9506.3	9860.2	9683.5	6606.9	3095.2
CIS*							
Million persons							
2000	276	59	66	61	44	36	10
2005	275	51	70	58	54	29	13
2012	282	53	66	61	56	32	14

RESIDENT POPULATION

(end of the year)

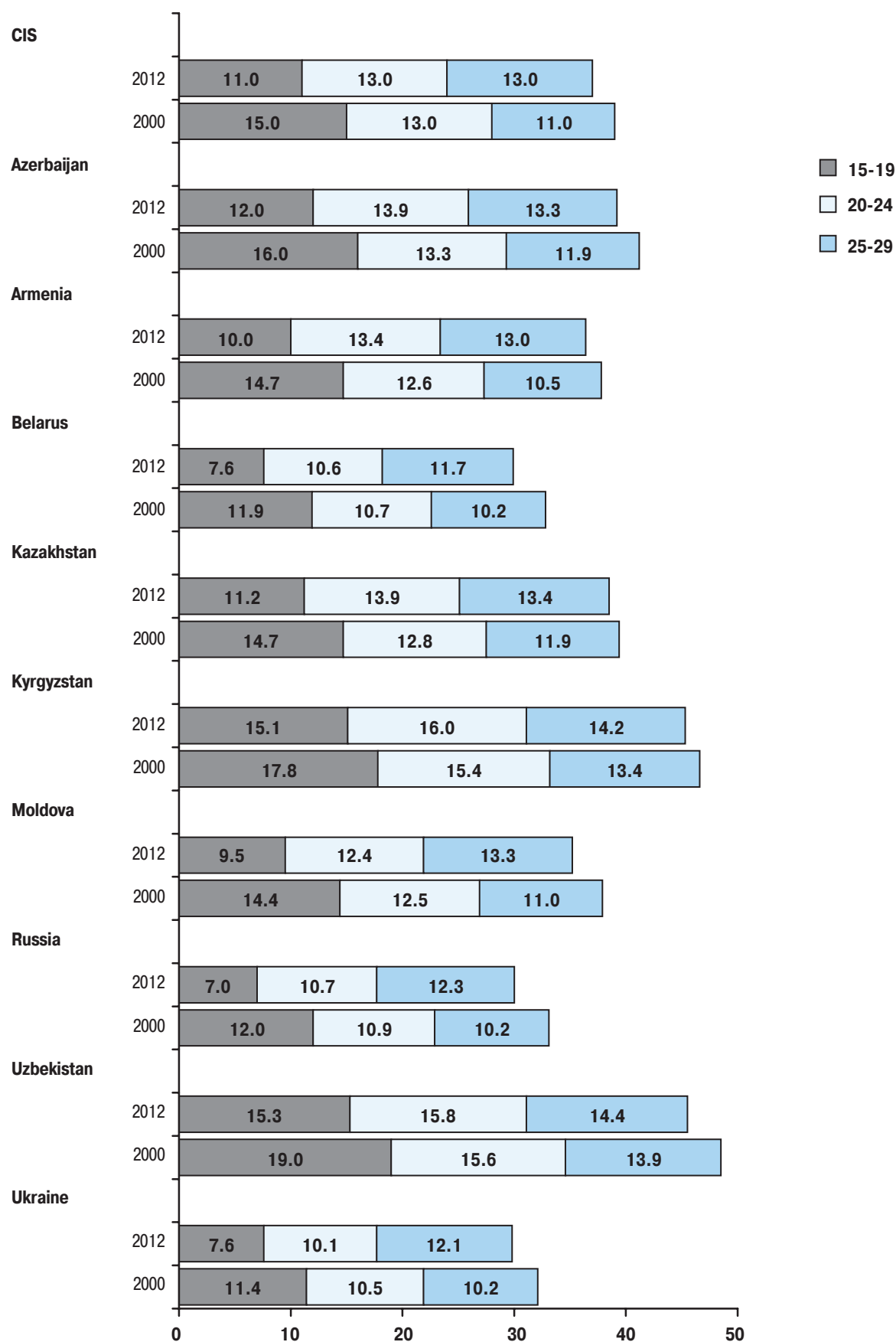
Continuation table

	Total	at age of					
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-74	75+
	Percent						
Azerbaijan							
2000	100	30.6	26.3	24.3	10.1	7.4	1.3
2005	100	25.2	28.9	22.9	14.8	6.3	1.9
2012	100	22.3	28.2	21.9	18.8	6.3	2.5
Armenia							
2000	100	24.3	25.0	22.6	13.9	11.6	2.6
2005 ¹⁾	100	20.6	27.3	20.7	18.2	9.6	3.6
2012	100	18.9	25.7	19.9	20.4	10.1	5.0
Belarus							
2000	100	18.3	22.3	23.2	17.0	14.7	4.5
2005	100	15.3	23.4	21.9	21.1	12.5	5.8
2012	100	15.4	21.2	21.3	22.5	13.0	6.6
Kazakhstan							
2000	100	27.3	26.1	22.3	13.2	9.0	2.1
2005	100	24.2	27.8	21.7	16.2	7.4	2.6
2012	100	25.4	26.2	21.1	17.0	7.6	2.6
Kyrgyzstan							
2000	100	34.4	28.0	20.3	9.2	6.4	1.7
2005	100	31.0	30.2	20.1	12.0	4.7	2.0
2012	100	30.8	29.4	19.2	13.9	4.8	1.9
Moldova							
2000	100	22.8	25.7	21.4	16.5	10.6	3.0
2005	100	18.3	27.9	20.5	20.0	9.7	3.6
2012	100	16.1	26.0	21.7	20.9	11.1	4.2
Russia							
2000	100	17.7	23.1	23.0	17.7	14.4	4.1
2005	100	15.0	24.5	21.4	22.0	11.8	5.3
2012	100	15.9	21.3	21.9	21.9	13.1	5.9
Tajikistan							
2000	100	41.8	27.7	18.0	6.8	4.6	1.1
2005	100	37.1	30.4	18.0	9.1	3.7	1.6
2012	100	35.2	30.7	17.8	11.4	3.6	1.3
Uzbekistan							
2000	100	37.3	28.4	19.5	8.3	5.2	1.3
2005	100	32.6	30.5	19.9	11.1	4.3	1.6
2012	100	28.2	30.9	20.6	14.0	4.7	1.6
Ukraine							
2000	100	17.2	22.0	21.8	17.9	16.0	5.1
2005	100	14.5	23.1	21.2	20.8	14.1	6.3
2012	100	14.6	21.0	21.7	21.3	14.6	6.8
CIS*							
2000	100	21.3	23.9	22.3	15.9	12.9	3.7
2005	100	18.5	25.4	21.2	19.6	10.6	4.7
2012	100	18.7	23.4	21.5	20.0	11.3	5.1

¹⁾ Data will be recalculated later according to 2011 Census results.

SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 15-29 IN TOTAL POPULATION AGED 15-64

(end of the year; percent)



POPULATION AGED 15-29
(end of the year)

	Resident population, thousands					Percent of total population			
	Total	Aged 15-29	at age of			Aged 15-29	at age of		
			15-19	20-24	25-29		15-19	20-24	25-29
Azerbaijan									
1990	7218.5	2065.9	671.2	696.1	698.6	28.6	9.3	9.6	9.7
1995	7726.2	2014.6	691.5	651.3	671.8	26.1	9.0	8.4	8.7
2000	8114.3	2137.3	827.7	692.5	617.1	26.3	10.2	8.5	7.6
2005	8553.1	2469.6	936.5	833.7	699.4	28.9	11.0	9.7	8.2
2012	9356.5	2637.3	801.9	937.2	898.2	28.2	8.6	10.0	9.6
Armenia									
1990	3514.9	909.1	290.3	286.1	332.7	25.9	8.3	8.1	9.5
1995	3248.8	776.2	283.3	253.2	239.7	23.9	8.7	7.8	7.4
2000	3215.3	804.6	313.9	267.9	222.8	25.0	9.8	8.3	6.9
2005 ¹⁾	3219.2	879.6	320.2	304.5	254.9	27.3	9.9	9.5	7.9
2012	3026.9	778.0	214.4	285.6	278.0	25.7	7.1	9.4	9.2
Belarus									
1990	10189.8	2200.4	726.4	674.7	799.3	21.6	7.1	6.6	7.9
1995	10177.3	2127.5	744.6	714.8	668.1	20.9	7.3	7.0	6.6
2000	9956.7	2222.7	807.0	723.8	691.9	22.3	8.1	7.3	6.9
2005	9630.4	2246.8	771.2	774.6	701.0	23.3	8.0	8.0	7.3
2012	9463.8	2001.7	506.3	711.3	784.1	21.2	5.4	7.5	8.3
Kazakhstan									
1990	16358.2	4115.2	1416.4	1277.6	1421.2	25.2	8.7	7.8	8.7
1995	15675.8	3873.5	1431.4	1288.2	1153.9	24.7	9.1	8.2	7.4
2000	14865.6	3873.3	1445.1	1257.1	1171.1	26.1	9.7	8.5	7.9
2005	15219.3	4229.2	1578.6	1418.0	1232.6	27.8	10.4	9.3	8.1
2012	16909.8	4432.1	1290.2	1601.7	1540.2	26.2	7.6	9.5	9.1
Kyrgyzstan									
1990	4424.9	1200.9	425.7	379.4	395.8	27.1	9.6	8.6	8.9
1995	4595.9	1250.2	469.2	410.6	370.4	27.2	10.2	8.9	8.1
2000	4922.0	1381.1	528.0	454.8	398.3	28.0	10.7	9.2	8.1
2005	5189.2	1567.3	605.8	530.8	430.7	30.2	11.7	10.2	8.3
2012	5663.1	1667.5	555.3	588.9	523.3	29.4	9.8	10.4	9.2
Moldova									
1990 ²⁾	4364.1	966.0	347.3	289.8	328.9	22.1	8.0	6.6	7.5
1995 ²⁾	4331.9	970.3	366.2	327.1	277.0	22.4	8.4	7.6	6.4
2000	3635.1	933.8	353.4	308.7	271.7	25.7	9.7	8.5	7.5
2005	3589.9	1003.0	349.1	349.8	304.1	27.9	9.7	9.7	8.5
2012	3559.5	926.2	249.7	326.4	350.1	26.0	7.0	9.2	9.8

POPULATION AGED 15-29

(end of the year)

Continuation table

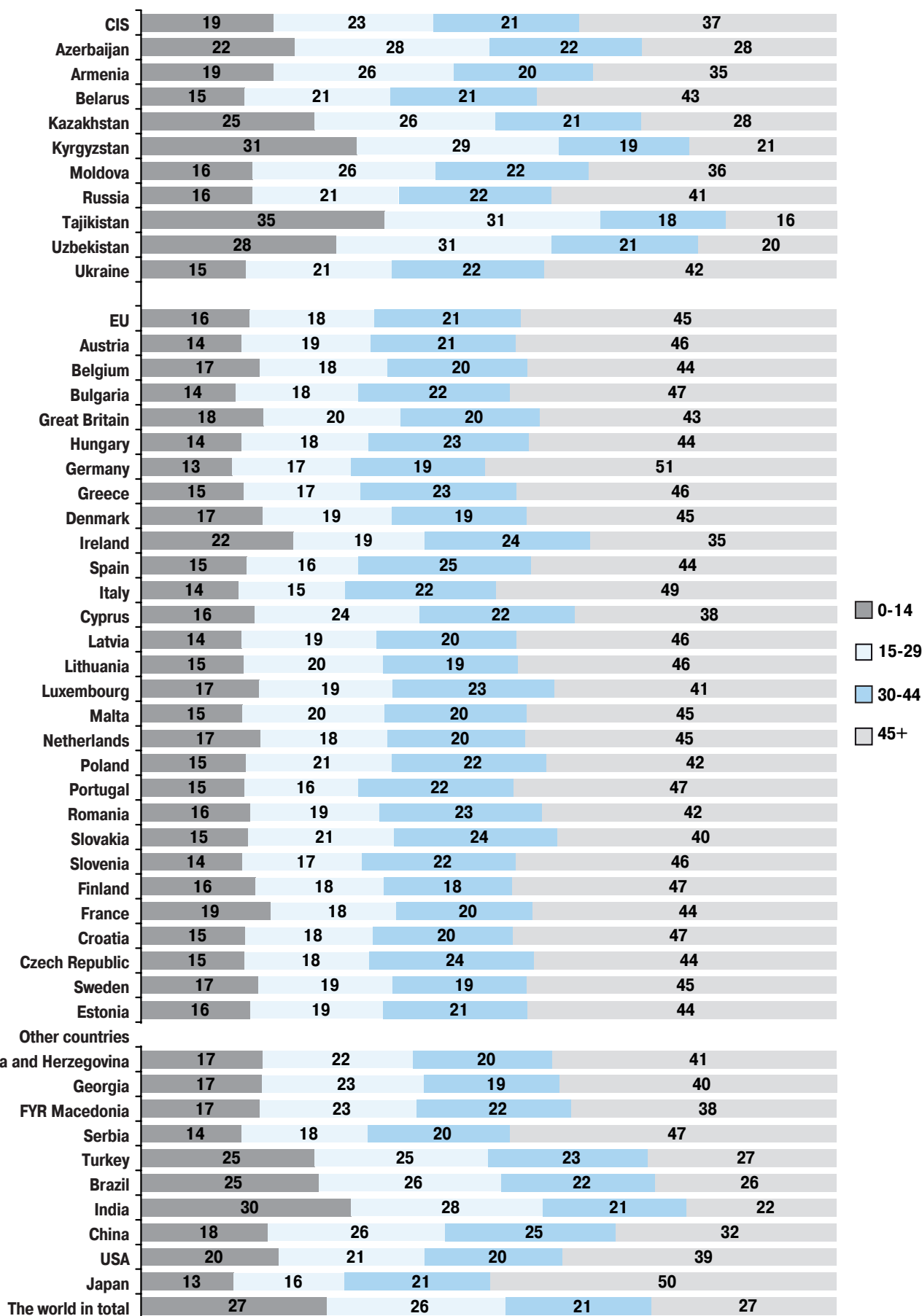
	Resident population, thousands					Percent of total population			
	Total	Aged 15-29	at age of			Aged 15-29	at age of		
			15-19	20-24	25-29		15-19	20-24	25-29
Russia									
1990	148273.7	31165.1	10257.0	9506.5	11401.6	21.0	6.9	6.4	7.7
1995	148291.6	30962.4	10997.1	10385.2	9580.1	20.9	7.4	7.0	6.5
2000	146303.6	33879.0	12321.9	11106.0	10451.1	23.1	8.4	7.6	7.1
2005	143236.6	35004.3	11852.3	12098.1	11053.9	24.5	8.3	8.5	7.7
2012	143347.1	30556.6	7152.2	10848.8	12555.6	21.3	5.0	7.6	8.8
Tajikistan									
1990	5361.0	1466.6	546.6	475.1	444.9	27.4	10.2	8.9	8.3
1995	5701.4	1516.1	572.2	500.8	443.1	26.6	10.0	8.8	7.8
2000	6250.0	1734.6	706.3	553.9	474.4	27.7	11.3	8.9	7.6
2005	6920.3	2104.9	867.4	697.6	539.9	30.4	12.5	10.1	7.8
2012	7987.4	2455.8	856.9	855.3	743.6	30.7	10.7	10.7	9.3
Uzbekistan									
1990	20607.7	5714.8	2111.7	1823.1	1780.0	27.7	10.3	8.8	8.6
1995	22906.5	6143.2	2313.7	2062.1	1767.4	26.8	10.1	9.0	7.7
2000	24813.1	7044.7	2761.2	2270.7	2012.8	28.4	11.1	9.2	8.1
2005	26312.7	8021.2	3144.2	2682.2	2194.8	30.5	12.0	10.2	8.3
2012	29993.5	9265.6	3122.7	3215.4	2927.5	30.9	10.4	10.7	9.8
Ukraine									
1990	51623.5	10691.5	3666.9	3336.0	3688.6	20.7	7.1	6.5	7.1
1995	50874.1	10460.6	3597.9	3566.5	3296.2	20.6	7.1	7.0	6.5
2000	48663.6	10732.1	3819.5	3506.0	3406.6	22.0	7.8	7.2	7.0
2005	46749.2	10812.7	3572.8	3793.9	3446.0	23.1	7.6	8.1	7.4
2012	45372.7	9506.3	2405.1	3232.2	3869.0	21.0	5.3	7.2	8.5
CIS*, mln. persons									
1990	276	61	21	19	21	22.1	7.6	6.9	7.6
1995	278	61	22	20	19	21.9	7.9	7.2	6.8
2000	276	66	24	22	20	23.9	8.7	8.0	7.2
2005	275	70	25	24	21	25.5	9.1	8.7	7.6
2012	282	66	18	23	25	23.5	6.4	8.2	8.9

¹⁾ Data will be recalculated later according to the 2011 Census.

²⁾ Data by the country in total. Since 2000 – data for the left-bank territory of the Dnestr river and the City of Bendery are not included.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS

(percent of total population, 2012¹⁾)

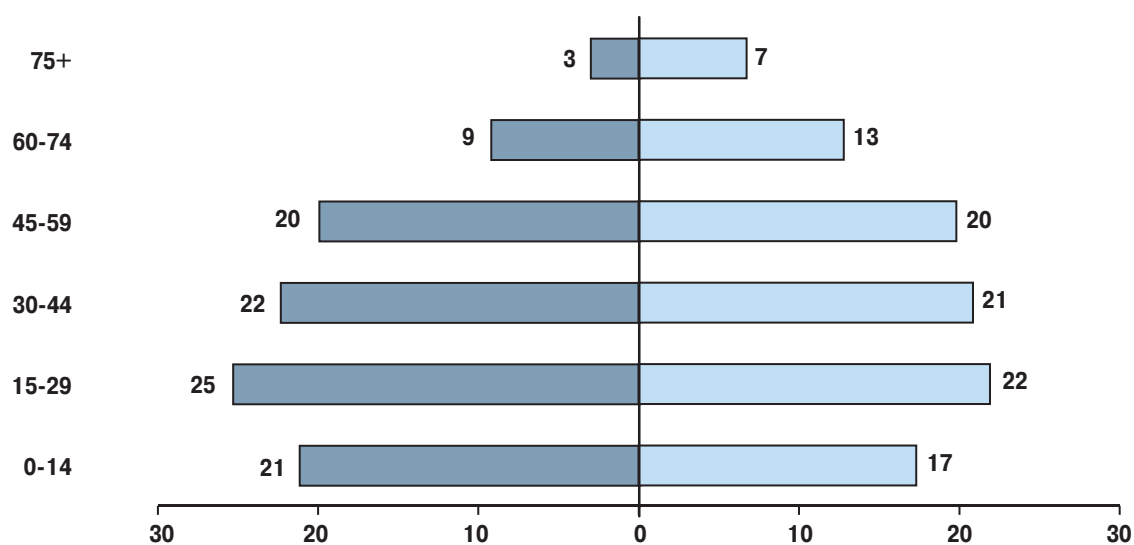


¹⁾ Source: World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision/United Nations Population Division. For CIS countries – data from national statistics services.

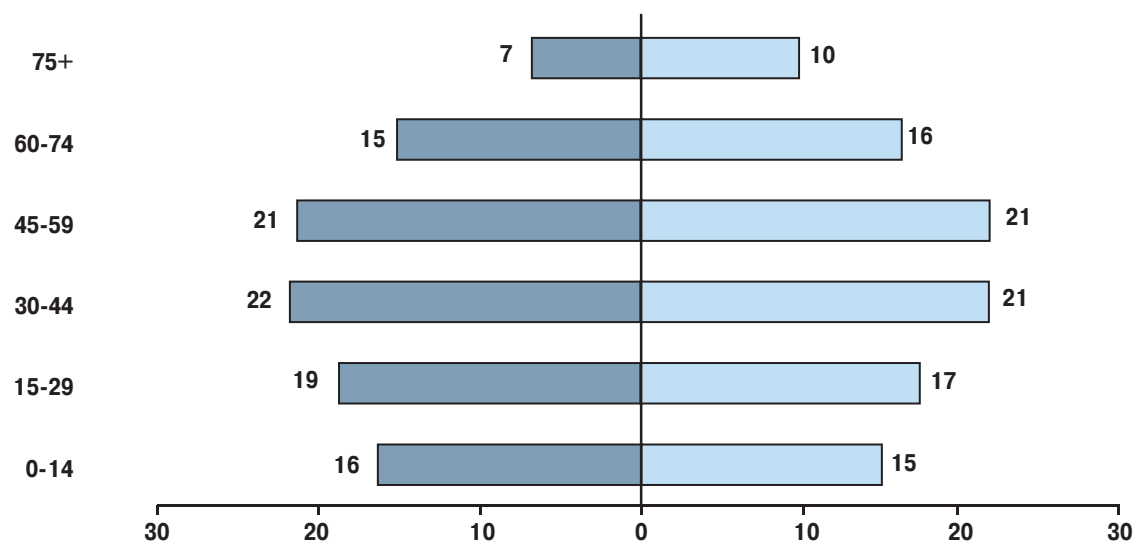
POPULATION STRUCTURE BY GENDER AND AGE GROUPS¹⁾

(in percent; 2012)

CIS countries



EU countries¹⁾



■ Males

■ Females

¹⁾ Eurostat.

ETHNIC STRUCTURE OF POPULATION

(according to Census data)

	Total population		Population aged 15-29		
	thousands	percent of total	thousands	percent	
				of total	population of given ethnicity
Azerbaijan (2009)					
Total population	8922.4	100	2642.2	100	29.6
the most numerous ethnicities:					
Azerbaijanis	8172.8	91.6	2436.3	92.2	29.8
Lezghins	180.3	2.0	52.1	2.0	28.9
Russian	119.3	1.3	34.4	1.3	28.8
Talishs	112.0	1.3	33.5	1.3	29.9
Avars	49.8	0.6	14.4	0.5	28.9
Armenia (2011)					
Total population	3018.9	100	797.2	100	26.4
the most numerous ethnicities:					
Armenians	2961.5	98.1	782.6	98.1	26.4
Yezidis	35.3	1.2	10.1	1.3	28.6
Russian	11.9	0.4	2.2	0.3	18.5
Assyrians	2.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	25.0
Kurds	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	28.6
Belarus (2009)					
Total population	9503.8	100	2160.5	100	22.7
the most numerous ethnicities:					
Belarusians	7957.3	83.7	1905.6	88.2	23.9
Russian	785.1	8.3	116.9	5.4	14.9
Poles	294.5	3.1	47.9	2.2	16.3
Ukrainians	158.7	1.7	16.7	0.8	10.5
Jews	12.9	0.1	1.0	0.05	7.6
Kazakhstan (2009)					
Total population	16009.6	100	4492.4	100.0	28.1
the most numerous ethnicities:					
Kazakhs	10096.8	63.1	3018.2	67.2	29.9
Russian	3793.8	23.7	926.5	20.6	24.4
Uzbeks	457.0	2.9	130.7	2.9	28.6
Ukrainians	333.0	2.1	62.6	1.4	18.8
Uighurs	224.7	1.4	58.6	1.3	26.1
Kyrgyzstan (2009)					
Total population	5362.8	100	1639.3	100	30.6
the most numerous ethnicities:					
Kyrgyz	3804.8	71.0	1202.1	73.3	31.6
Uzbeks	768.4	14.3	231.3	14.1	30.1
Russian	419.6	7.8	101.1	6.2	24.1
Dungan	58.4	1.1	16.8	1.0	28.8
Uighurs	48.5	0.9	13.8	0.8	28.5

ETHNIC STRUCTURE OF POPULATION

(according to Census data)

Continuation table

	Total population		Population aged 15-29		
	thousands	percent of total	thousands	percent	
				of total	population of given ethnicity
Moldova (2004)					
Total population	3383.3	100	887.0	100	26.2
the most numerous ethnicities:					
Moldovans	2564.8	75.8	692.8	78.1	27.0
Ukrainians	282.4	8.3	57.8	6.5	20.5
Russian	201.2	5.9	48.2	5.4	24.0
Gagauz	147.5	4.4	42.9	4.8	29.1
Romanians	73.3	2.2	21.8	2.5	29.7
Russia (2010)					
Total population	142857	100	32541	100	22.8
the most numerous ethnicities:					
Russian	111017	77.7	25032	76.9	22.5
Tatars	5311	3.7	1233	3.8	23.2
Ukrainians	1928	1.3	175	0.5	9.1
Bashkirs	1585	1.1	387	1.2	24.4
Chuvash	1436	1.0	296	0.9	20.6
Tajikistan (2010)					
Total population	7564.5	100	2350.1	100	31.1
the most numerous ethnicities:					
Tajiks	6373.8	84.3	1983.3	84.4	31.1
Uzbeks	926.3	12.2	288.9	12.3	31.2
Kyrgyz	60.7	0.8	17.9	0.8	29.5
Russian	34.8	0.5	7.6	0.3	21.8
Turkmens	15.2	0.2	5.0	0.2	32.9
Uzbekistan (2012 – according to routine statistics)					
Total population	29993.5	100	...	...	...
the most numerous ethnicities:					
Uzbeks	24858.2	82.9	...	...	...
Tajiks	1450.0	4.8	...	...	...
Russian	809.5	2.7	...	...	...
Kazakhs	803.5	2.7	...	...	...
Karakalpaks	661.6	2.2	...	...	...
Ukraine (2001)					
Total population	48240.9	100	10783.2	100	22.4
the most numerous ethnicities:					
Ukrainians	37541.7	77.8	8671.0	80.4	23.1
Russian	8334.1	17.3	1649.7	15.3	19.8
Belarusians	275.8	0.6	28.6	0.3	10.4
Moldovans	258.6	0.5	52.3	0.5	20.2
Crimean Tatars	248.2	0.5	61.4	0.6	24.7

ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGES

(according to Census data)

	Population of given ethnicity aged 15-29, thousands	able to speak:		
		language of their ethnicity	language of other ethnicities ²⁾	Including Russian
Azerbaijan (2009) ¹⁾				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Azerbaijanis	2436.3	...	...	...
Lezghins	52.1	...	...	...
Russian	34.4	...	...
Talishs	33.5	...	...	...
Avars	14.4	...	...	...
Armenia (2011)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Armenians	782.6	781.1	530.8	447.9
Yezidis	10.1	9.5	10.0	0.7
Russian	2.2	2.1	1.3	
Belarus (2009)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Belarusians	1905.6	691.7	...	1791.9
Russian	116.9	114.9	...	
Poles	47.9	8.4	...	43.2
Ukrainians	16.7	2.4	...	16.2
Jews	1.0	0.1	...	1.0
Kazakhstan (2009)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Kazakhs	3018.2	2986.5	31.7	29.4
Russian	926.5	916.6	9.9	
Uzbeks	130.7	124.8	6.0	2.2
Ukrainians	62.6	53.8	8.8	2.6
Uighurs	58.6	6.7	51.9	51.5
Kyrgyzstan (2009)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Kyrgyz	1202.1	1200.9	729.1	692.1
Uzbeks	231.3	228.6	157.0	69.9
Russian	101.1	101.2	14.5	
Dungan	16.8	16.2	16.5	15.5
Uighurs	13.8	10.5	15.2	8.8

ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGES

(according to Census data)

Continuation table

	Population of given ethnicity aged 15-29, thousands	able to speak:		
		language of their ethnicity	language of other ethnicities ²⁾	Including Russian
Moldova (2004)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Moldovans	692.8	503.5	189.3	41.7
Ukrainians	57.8	31.8	25.9	31.8
Russian	48.2	46.6	1.6	
Gagauz	42.9	37.1	3.7	13.2
Bulgarian	17.3	12.9	4.3	7.3
Russia (2010)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Russian	25032	24982	4134	
Tatars	1233	813	1443	1228
Bashkirs	387	232	503	387
Chuvash	296	192	331	295
Ukrainians	175	46	208	174
Tajikistan (2010)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Tajiks	6373.8	5.8	2220.8	1851.6
Uzbeks	926.3	3.9	578.5	93.2
Kyrgyz	60.7	0.2	29.6	6.9
Russian	34.8	0.3	13.5	
Turkmens	15.2	0.01	8.0	1.6
Ukraine (2001)				
The most numerous ethnicities:				
Ukrainians	8671.0	8423.7	6402.3	5953.0
Russian	1649.7	1633.9	1260.9	
Crimean Tatars	61.4	58.1	78.1	54.8
Moldovans	52.3	39.8	75.0	41.7
Belarusians	28.6	4.3	48.9	25.4

¹⁾ Not provided by the data processing Programme.

²⁾ Respondent could indicate more than one language.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)

	Age, years				
	0	15	20	25	30
	Males				
Azerbaijan					
2000	68.6	55.8	51.0	46.3	41.6
2005	69.6	56.0	51.2	46.5	41.8
2012	71.3	57.4	52.6	47.8	43.0
Armenia					
2000	70.1	56.8	52.0	47.2	42.4
2005	70.3	56.5	51.7	46.8	42.0
2012	70.9	57.1	52.3	47.5	42.7
Belarus					
2000	63.4	49.4	44.7	40.2	35.9
2005	62.9	48.7	43.9	39.4	35.0
2012	66.6	52.1	47.2	42.6	38.0
Kazakhstan					
2000	60.1	47.2	42.5	38.3	34.2
2005	60.4	47.0	42.3	38.0	34.0
2012	64.8	51.3	46.5	41.9	37.5
Kyrgyzstan					
2000	64.9	52.6	47.8	43.2	38.7
2005	64.2	51.9	47.1	42.4	37.9
2012	66.1	53.1	48.2	43.5	39.0
Moldova					
2000	63.9	50.9	46.1	41.5	36.9
2005	63.8	50.1	45.3	40.6	36.0
2012	67.2	53.3	48.5	43.7	39.0
Russia					
2000	59.0	45.6	41.1	37.0	33.1
2005	58.9	45.1	40.4	36.2	32.3
2012	64.6	50.5	45.8	41.3	37.0
Tajikistan ¹⁾					
2000	66.1	56.4	51.6	47.0	42.5
2005	68.1	57.2	52.4	47.6	42.9
2012	71.1	57.6	52.8	47.9	43.2
Uzbekistan					
2000	68.4	55.8	51.1	46.5	41.9
2005	69.6	56.4	51.6	46.9	42.3
2012	70.7	57.0	52.2	47.4	42.7
Ukraine					
2000	62.9	49.4	44.6	40.2	35.8
2005	62.2	48.4	43.6	39.0	34.7
2012	66.1	52.0	47.2	42.6	38.1
CIS*					
2000	65.0	52.0	47.0	42.0	38.0
2005	65.0	51.0	46.0	42.0	38.0
2012	68.0	54.0	49.0	44.0	40.0

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)

Continuation table

	Age, years				
	0	15	20	25	30
	Females				
Azerbaijan					
2000	75.1	61.1	56.2	51.4	46.6
2005	75.1	61.4	56.5	51.6	46.8
2012	76.6	62.8	57.9	53.0	48.1
Armenia					
2000	75.8	62.1	57.2	52.3	47.4
2005	76.5	62.5	57.6	52.6	47.7
2012	77.5	63.6	58.7	53.7	48.8
Belarus					
2000	74.7	60.6	55.8	51.0	46.2
2005	75.1	60.7	55.8	51.0	46.2
2012	77.6	63.0	58.1	53.3	48.4
Kazakhstan					
2000	71.1	57.9	53.1	48.4	43.7
2005	72.2	58.6	53.8	49.1	44.4
2012	74.3	60.6	55.7	50.9	46.2
Kyrgyzstan					
2000	72.4	59.7	54.8	50.0	45.3
2005	71.9	59.4	54.5	49.7	45.0
2012	74.1	60.8	55.9	51.1	46.3
Moldova					
2000	71.2	57.8	52.9	48.1	43.3
2005	71.7	57.8	52.9	48.0	43.2
2012	75.0	61.1	56.1	51.2	46.4
Russia					
2000	72.3	58.7	53.9	49.2	44.5
2005	72.5	58.5	53.7	49.0	44.4
2012	75.9	61.7	56.9	52.1	47.3
Tajikistan ¹⁾					
2000	70.3	59.9	55.0	50.3	45.6
2005	73.2	61.9	57.0	52.2	47.4
2012	74.6	60.8	55.9	51.1	46.2
Uzbekistan					
2000	73.2	60.3	55.4	50.7	46.0
2005	74.1	60.7	55.8	51.0	46.2
2012	75.5	61.6	56.7	51.9	47.1
Ukraine					
2000	74.1	60.3	55.4	50.6	45.8
2005	74.0	60.0	55.1	50.3	45.5
2012	76.0	61.8	56.9	52.1	47.3
CIS*					
2000	73.0	60.0	55.0	50.0	45.0
2005	74.0	60.0	55.0	50.0	45.0
2012	76.0	60.0	57.0	52.0	45.0

¹⁾ In Tajikistan the life expectancy for people under a certain age is calculated for age groups: 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years according to available life tables. Life expectancy at birth is calculated for persons in the relevant year.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN OTHER COUNTRIES
(years)

	Year	Age, years				
		0	15	20	25	30
		Males				
EU ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽²⁾	77.4	62.9	58.0	53.2	48.4
Austria	2012	78.4	63.8	58.9	54.1	49.3
Belgium	2012	77.8	63.3	58.4	53.6	48.8
Bulgaria	2012	70.9	56.9	52.1	47.3	42.5
Great Britain	2011	79.0	64.5	59.6	54.8	49.9
Hungary	2012	71.6	57.1	52.2	47.4	42.5
Germany	2012	78.6	64.0	59.1	54.2	49.4
Greece	2012	78.0	63.4	58.5	53.8	43.0
Denmark	2012	78.1	63.5	58.6	53.7	48.8
Ireland	2012	78.7	64.1	59.3	54.5	49.7
Spain	2012	79.5	64.8	59.9	55.0	50.1
Italy	2011 ⁽²⁾	80.1	65.5	60.6	55.7	50.9
Cyprus	2012	78.9	64.5	59.6	54.8	49.9
Latvia	2012	68.9	54.5	49.7	45.0	40.4
Lithuania	2012	68.4	53.9	49.1	44.5	40.0
Luxembourg	2012	79.1	64.4	59.6	54.7	49.9
Malta	2012	78.6	64.1	59.1	54.2	49.4
Netherlands	2012	79.3	64.7	59.8	54.9	50.1
Poland	2012	72.7	58.2	53.4	48.7	43.9
Portugal	2012	77.3	62.7	57.8	53.0	48.2
Romania	2012	71.1	57.1	52.3	47.6	42.8
Slovakia	2012	72.5	58.2	53.3	48.6	43.8
Slovenia	2012	71.1	62.4	57.4	52.6	47.8
Finland	2012	77.7	63.0	58.1	53.3	48.6
France	2011	78.7	64.1	59.3	54.5	49.7
Croatia	2012	73.9	59.3	54.4	49.6	44.8
Czech Republic	2012	75.1	60.4	55.5	50.7	45.9
Sweden	2012	79.9	65.3	60.3	55.5	50.7
Estonia	2012	71.5	56.9	52.0	47.3	42.8
Other countries						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011 ⁽³⁾	74.0	...	...	...	...
Georgia	2011 ⁽¹⁾	70.1	56.4	51.5	46.8	42.1
FYR Macedonia	2011 ⁽³⁾	73.1	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2011 ⁽³⁾	71.8	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2011 ⁽¹⁾	74.8	61.2	56.4	51.6	46.8
Brazil	2011 ⁽³⁾	71.0	...	...	...	...
India	2011 ⁽³⁾	63.8	...	...	...	...
China	2011 ⁽³⁾	74.1	...	...	...	...
USA	2011 ⁽³⁾	76.1	...	...	...	...
Japan	2011 ⁽³⁾	79.5	...	...	...	...

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN OTHER COUNTRIES

(years)

Continuation table

	Year	Age, years				
		0	15	20	25	30
		Females				
EU ¹⁾	2011 ²⁾	83.2	68.6	63.7	58.7	53.8
Austria	2012	83.6	68.9	64.0	59.1	54.1
Belgium	2012	83.1	68.5	63.6	58.6	53.7
Bulgaria	2012	77.9	63.7	58.8	53.9	49.0
Great Britain	2011	83.0	68.4	63.4	58.5	53.6
Hungary	2012	78.7	64.3	59.3	54.4	49.5
Germany	2012	83.3	68.6	63.7	58.8	53.8
Greece	2012	83.4	68.7	63.8	58.9	53.9
Denmark	2012	82.1	67.5	62.5	57.6	52.7
Ireland	2012	83.2	68.5	63.6	58.7	53.8
Spain	2012	85.4	70.8	65.8	60.9	55.9
Italy	2011 ²⁾	85.3	70.6	65.7	60.7	55.7
Cyprus	2012	83.4	68.7	63.7	58.8	53.9
Latvia	2012	78.9	64.5	59.5	54.7	49.8
Lithuania	2012	79.6	65.1	60.1	55.2	50.4
Luxembourg	2012	83.8	69.0	64.1	59.2	54.3
Malta	2012	83.0	68.6	63.7	58.7	53.8
Netherlands	2012	83.0	68.4	63.4	58.5	53.5
Poland	2012	81.1	66.6	61.6	56.7	51.8
Portugal	2012	83.6	69.0	64.1	59.1	54.2
Romania	2012	78.2	64.1	59.2	54.3	49.4
Slovakia	2012	79.9	65.4	60.5	55.6	50.6
Slovenia	2012	83.3	58.6	63.6	58.7	53.7
Finland	2012	83.7	69.0	64.1	59.2	54.3
France	2011	85.7	71.1	66.1	61.2	56.3
Croatia	2012	80.6	66.1	61.1	56.2	51.2
Czech Republic	2012	81.2	66.5	61.5	56.6	51.7
Sweden	2012	83.6	68.9	63.9	59.0	54.1
Other countries						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011 ³⁾	78.4	...	...	...	...
Georgia	2011 ¹⁾	78.6	64.7	59.7	54.8	49.9
FYR Macedonia	2011 ³⁾	77.3	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2011 ³⁾	77.0	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2011 ¹⁾	80.5	66.9	62.0	57.1	52.2
Brazil	2011 ³⁾	77.8	...	...	...	...
India	2011 ³⁾	67.3	...	...	...	...
China	2011 ³⁾	77.2	...	...	...	...
USA	2011 ³⁾	80.9	...	...	...	...
Japan	2011 ³⁾	85.8	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ Source: Eurostat official web-site. EU estimated by 28 countries, including Croatia.

²⁾ Estimation by Eurostat.

³⁾ Source: WHO official web-site, Global Health Observatory Data Repository.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

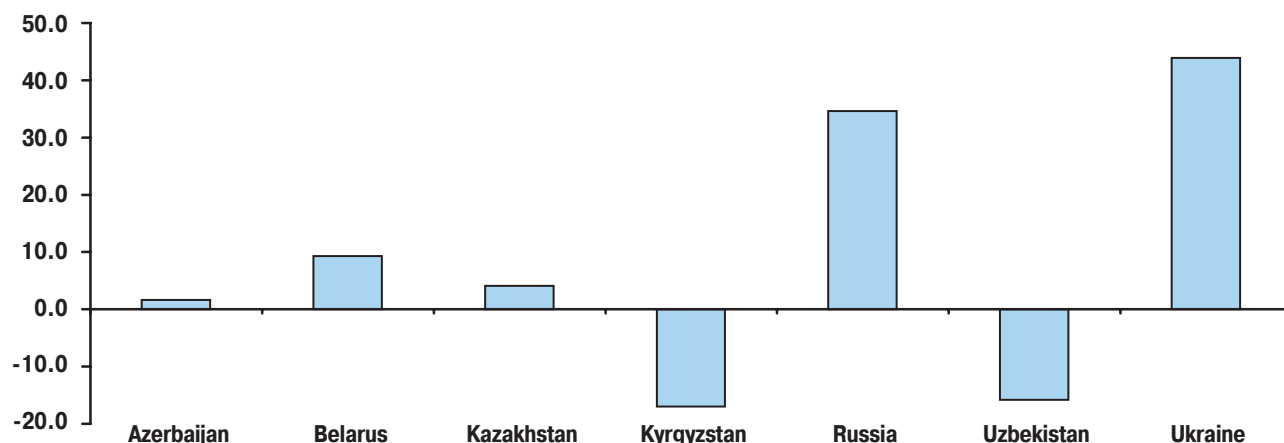
(number of persons registered by the interior affairs due to change of permanent residence)

	Number of immigrants				Number of emigrants				Migration balance of population aged 15-29
	total	aged 15-29			total	aged 15-29			
		total	from CIS countries	from other countries		total	from CIS countries	from other countries	
Azerbaijan									
2000	4361	1106	898	208	9947	2511	2368	143	-1405
2005	2013	347	260	87	2906	876	860	16	-529
2012	2172	480	459	21	226	46	43	3	434
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus									
2000	25943	8307	...	...	13812	4514	...	...	...
2005	13031	3693	2977	716	11082	4258	2802	1456	-565
2012	18040	4431	3623	808	8712	2573	1824	749	1858
Kazakhstan									
2000	47442	15551	14552	999	155749	48246	35979	12267	-32695
2005	74807	27225	24069	3156	52139	19300	15380	3920	7925
2012	28296	10606	9258	1348	29722	8780	8358	422	1826
Kyrgyzstan									
2000	5349	1931	1912	19	27887	8599	7540	1059	-6668
2005	3761	1301	1272	29	30741	10883	10460	423	-9582
2012	5532	2604	2592	12	13019	5434	5359	75	-2830
Moldova									
2001	...	...	...	...	6446	2486	1591	895	...
2005	...	...	...	...	6828	2540	2064	476	...
2012	...	...	...	...	3062	749	208	541	...
Russia									
2000	359330	100857	91839	9019	145720	45962	26235	19727	54895
2005	177230	52700	48422	4278	69798	21816	10533	11283	30884
2012	417681	157824	140281	17543	122751	52100	42115	9985	105724
Tajikistan									
2000	1719	...	...	...	14554	...	...	...	...
2005	1120	...	...	...	7275	...	...	...	...
2012	673	...	...	...	4155	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan									
2000	5418	1970	1884	86	62545	17861	16509	1352	-15891
2005	7179	2741	2697	44	104991	38458	37792	666	-35717
2012	4495	1363	1332	31	45447	15985	15802	183	-14622
Ukraine									
2000	42473	13125	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾	76264	21704	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾	-8579
2005	39580	10935	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾	34997	11385	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾	-450
2012	76361	46337	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾	14517	4608	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾	41729

¹⁾ Not provided by the data processing Programme.

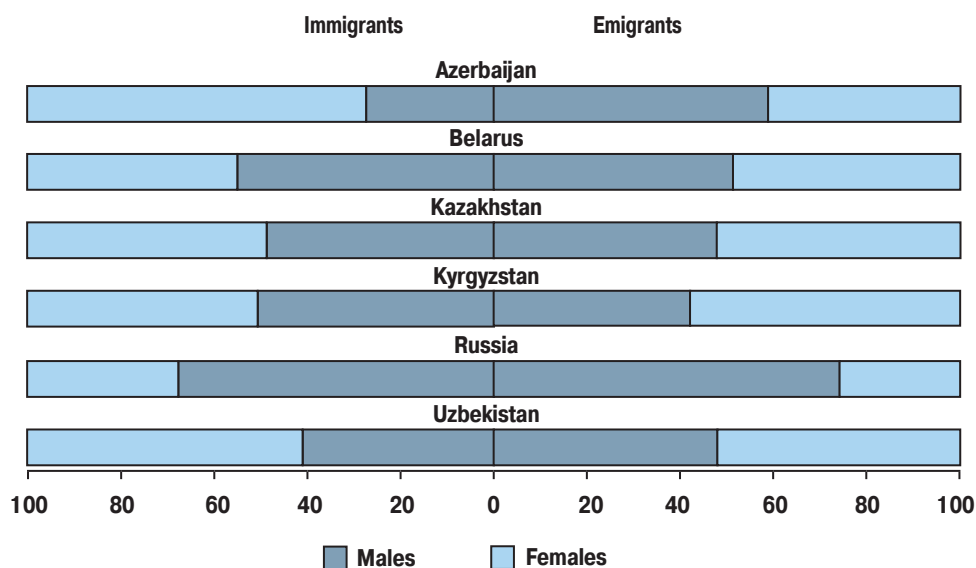
INTENSITY OF MIGRATION OF POPULATION AGED 15-29

(interstate migration balance per 10 000 population at corresponding age, 2012)



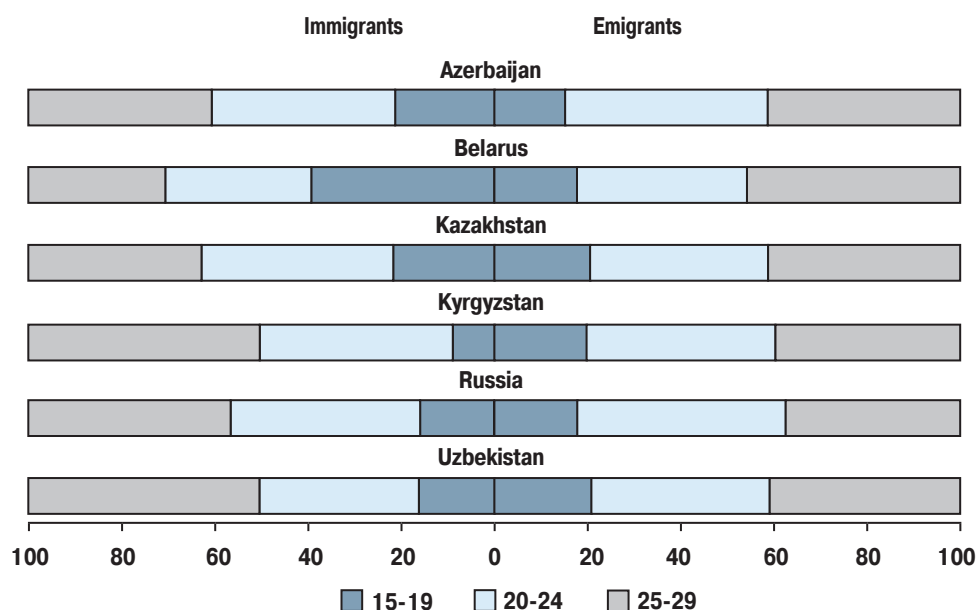
SHARE OF MIGRANTS AGED 15-29 BY GENDER

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



SHARE OF MIGRANTS AGED 15-29 BY AGE GROUPS

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



INTERSTATE IMMIGRATION

(persons)

Arrived ¹⁾ to:	Immigrants aged 15-29	from					
		Azerbaijan	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova
Azerbaijan							
2000	1106	-	-	14	38	9	1
2005	347	-	-	2	10	1	-
2012	480	-	-	11	65	11	-
Armenia							
...	-
Belarus							
2000	8307	...	...	-	...	...	...
2005	3693	35	42	-	212	20	79
2012	4431	45	37	-	290	22	72
Kazakhstan							
2000	15551	82	30	121	-	586	23
2005	27225	37	38	59	-	1023	17
2012	10107	137	57	30	-	520	9
Kyrgyzstan							
2000	1931	13	-	4	354	-	2
2005	1301	6	-	3	183	-	-
2012	2604	-	-	1	253	-	-
Moldova							
...	-
Russia							
2000	100857	4263	4216	3409	35307	4426	3341
2005	52700	1267	2074	2324	18076	4515	2120
2012	157824	9161	12267	4991	16220	14451	8383
Tajikistan							
...
Uzbekistan							
2000	1970	10	3	10	452	146	10
2005	2741	5	4	5	944	100	-
2012	1363	5	-	2	544	49	1
Ukraine							
2000	13125	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾
2005	10935	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾
2012	46337	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾

¹⁾ According to data from the internal affairs bodies of hosting country; excluding internal migration.

²⁾ Data for 2012 are given without Abkhazia and South Ossetia

³⁾ Not provided by the data processing Programme.

AND EMIGRATION

							Arrived ¹⁾ to:
Russia	Tajikistan	Turkme- nistan	Uzbekistan	Ukraine	Other countries	Georgia ²⁾	
Azerbaijan							
681	2	44	36	73	208	77	2000
202	1	17	13	14	87	74	2005
318	4	18	14	18	21	1	2012
...	...	-	...	...	...	...	Armenia
Belarus							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000
1888	19	27	99	556	716	37	2005
1679	15	775	47	641	808	56	2012
Kazakhstan							
8141	211	762	4232	336	999	28	2000
5831	75	842	16023	98	3156	26	2005
1946	190	451	5887	31	1348	1	2012
Kyrgyzstan							
767	237	7	501	24	19	3	2000
808	206	5	58	3	29	-	2005
2141	161	1	34	1	12	-	2012
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moldova
Russia							
-	3473	1570	9944	21889	4378	4641	2000
-	1401	1177	7663	7805	2818	1460	2005
-	20017	2875	38100	13816	15108	2435 ²⁾	2012
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tajikistan
Uzbekistan							
768	252	140	-	89	86	4	2000
1363	186	25	-	64	44	1	2005
440	231	16	-	44	31	-	2012
Ukraine							
... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	-	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	2000
... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	-	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	2005
... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	-	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	2012

IMMIGRANTS FROM NON-CIS COUNTRIES¹⁾

(persons)

	Total immigrants			Immigrants aged 15-29		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan						
All countries	821	448	38	208	87	21
including:						
Germany	2	-	4	1	-	-
Israel	25	5	4	12	1	-
Iran	44	13	-	21	5	-
Latvia	1	5	11	-	1	1
Turkey	17	13	4	8	6	-
Belarus						
All countries	2451	1605	4585	...	716	808
including:						
Germany	57	68	427	...	15	21
Israel	198	227	246	...	66	38
Lithuania	384	297	478	...	93	71
Poland	42	28	255	...	9	15
USA	62	60	408	...	9	12
Kazakhstan						
All countries	3982	8978	4407	999	3656	1348
including:						
Germany	548	675	212	160	204	39
Israel	85	48	53	20	17	10
Canada	10	24	19	1	7	5
China	189	4562	2656	70	1878	808
USA	27	39	65	2	14	18
Kyrgyzstan						
All countries	47	97	94	19	29	12
including:						
Afghanistan	2	-	11	1	-	5
Germany	18	34	12	7	13	1
China	1	13	38	-	3	4
Turkey	6	5	11	6	2	1
USA	2	9	9	-	2	1

IMMIGRANTS FROM NON-CIS COUNTRIES¹⁾

(persons)

Continuation table

	Total immigrants			Immigrants aged 15-29		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Russia						
All countries	32769	14129	53726	9019	4278	17543
including:						
Germany	1753	3025	4239	460	775	484
Georgia	20213	5497	7728 ²⁾	4641	1460	2435 ²⁾
Israel	1508	1004	1091	396	255	240
China	1121	432	8547	553	380	3565
USA	439	396	1122	99	98	193
Tajikistan						
All countries	11	2	1	...	...	...
including:						
Afghanistan	6	-	-	...	-	-
Iran	-	1	-	-	...	-
Korea	-	1	-	-	...	-
USA	-	-	1	-	-	...
Uzbekistan						
All countries	418	190	128	86	44	31
including:						
Germany	53	24	25	9	7	3
Israel	69	69	53	11	19	13
USA	54	22	28	9	3	9
Ukraine						
All countries	6544	6135	37750	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾
including:						
India	195	91	2558	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾
Iraq	7	16	2283	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾
China	901	504	4485	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾
Nigeria	19	40	2337	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾
Turkey	110	320	2290	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾	... ¹⁾

¹⁾ According to the statistical processing of individual registration cards, for persons arriving to the country. For each receiving country data provided on the countries sending the most numerous number of immigrants during recent years (in order according to the Russian alphabet).

²⁾ Data for 2012 are given without Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

EMIGRANTS TO NON-CIS COUNTRIES¹⁾

(persons)

	All countries	including:			
		Germany	Israel	USA	Canada
Azerbaijan					
Total population					
2000	569	62	199	103	7
2005	57	9	14	19	3
2012	21	8	-	8	-
At age of 15-29					
2000	143	17	54	19	2
2005	16	2	4	2	1
2012	3	1	-	1	-
Belarus					
Total population					
2000	6563	918	2500	1560	122
2005	3562	808	636	664	113
2012	2203	503	363	165	72
At age of 15-29					
2000	...	...	...	...	...
2005	...	...	...	...	...
2012	749	133	107	76	24
Kazakhstan					
Total population					
2000	39042	35938	1278	528	236
2005	11441	10299	118	294	285
2012	1448	818	106	137	168
At age of 15-29					
2000	12267	11338	380	159	60
2005	3920	3530	28	91	63
2012	422	269	23	34	34
Kyrgyzstan					
Total population					
2000	3154	2421	356	289	13
2005	1172	790	54	173	74
2012	220	86	-	77	34
At age of 15-29					
2000	1059	831	109	78	5
2005	423	283	18	57	28
2012	75	31	-	24	10
Moldova ²⁾					
Total population					
2001	2398	861	482	941	64
2005	1254	373	220	568	20
2012	846	218	198	245	6
At age of 15-29					
2001	895	269	173	421	12
2005	1123	123	80	243	7
2012	208	48	44	72	1

EMIGRANTS TO NON-CIS COUNTRIES¹⁾

(persons)

Continuation table

	All countries	including:			
		Germany	Israel	USA	Canada
Russia					
Total population					
2000	65210	40443	9407	4793	841
2005	34380	21458	1745	4040	628
2012	27179	3781	1104	1561	494
At age of 15-29					
2000	19727	12515	2738	1051	179
2005	11283	7190	518	1048	140
2012	9985	1063	333	468	128
Tajikistan					
Total population					
2000	64	12	9	6	1
2005	32	12	3	1	4
2012	2	1	-	-	-
At age of 15-29					
2000	...	...	...	...	...
2005	...	...	...	...	...
2012	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan					
Total population					
2000	4755	1548	1892	1090	38
2005	2004	592	606	575	68
2012	641	79	201	112	15
At age of 15-29					
2000	1352	436	561	281	6
2005	666	187	195	213	15
2012	183	27	67	30	2
Ukraine					
Total population					
2000	26835	10715	5268	6129	1139
2005	13131	4007	2088	3538	310
2012	8091	1616	1326	754	92
At age of 15-29					
2000	...	...	...	...	...
2005	...	...	...	...	...
2012	...	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ According to processing of individual registration cards, for persons departing out of the CIS countries.

²⁾ According to the Ministry of Information Development of Moldova on the number of people departing out of CIS countries.

2

HEALTH



A statistical portrait

DISEASE INCIDENCE OF ADOLESCENTS IN 2012
(newly diagnosed patients aged 15-17 per 100 000 population at corresponding age)

	Azerbaijan ¹⁾	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Russia	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Ukraine
All diseases	17007	45851	142007	83108	44065	37592	143134	23440	66271	121796
including:										
certain infections and parasitic diseases	1431	3184	2469	1580	2020	1856	3970	1068	1079	4108
neoplasms	18	86	297	89	66	45	432	4	59	592
diseases of blood, blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	581	696	193	4629	2217	569	876	1548	10845	746
endocrine system, nutritional and metabolic diseases	332	860	1020	2110	1569	594	2631	2069	6278	2842
nervous system diseases (including disorders of eye and adnexa, diseases of ear and mastoid)	1353	6449	7018	9927	7344	2418	4129	4957	...	12090
diseases of the circulatory system	463	459	1772	1252	245	429	1791	291	763	1875
diseases of the respiratory system	8241	18372	98707	36526	10740	16285	69521	4379	18717	66177
diseases of the digestive system	1765	3868	4295	7518	9885	2652	7724	4657	8819	5325
diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	571	3493	6003	5361	2768	3254	8731	2202	2604	8446
diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	174	1227	2776	2893	909	1129	6287	362	826	5221
diseases of the genitourinary system	633	1837	2872	3692	2495	1723	6456	1517	3501	5670
congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	61	198	247	219	30	172	360	25	5	201
injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1109	4277	10661	6309	3458	5585	16592	2976	6775	7408

¹⁾ At age of 14-17.

BELARUS

Data of the Sample Household Living Standards Survey, at the beginning of 2013

	Self assessment of health status of the population aged 15-29 (percent of total)			
	Total population	health status assessed as:		
		bad	satisfactory	good
Males and females aged 15-29	100	1.5	40.0	58.5
including:				
15-19	100	1.6	39.3	59.1
20-24	100	1.1	41.2	57.7
25-29	100	1.8	39.5	58.7
Males aged 15-29	100	1.6	38.1	60.3
including:				
15-19	100	1.1	33.4	65.5
20-24	100	1.5	39.8	58.7
25-29	100	2.0	39.8	58.2
Females aged 15-29	100	1.5	41.8	56.7
including:				
15-19	100	2.1	45.6	52.3
20-24	100	0.8	42.5	56.7
25-29	100	1.7	39.1	59.2

UKRAINE

Data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2012

	Sources of information on health issues for women aged 15-29 (percent)									
	TV	Newspapers	Friends/Relatives	Magazines	Radio	Medical staff	Internet	Pharmacists	Books	Other sources
Age										
15-19	31.3	4.5	52.4	10.4	1.8	69.4	53.2	17.4	4.7	0.4
20-24	35.3	6.0	46.1	13.3	3.0	82.8	47.8	24.1	6.6	0.2
25-29	42.2	10.4	45.5	12.6	4.0	90.1	42.6	30.3	7.1	0.2
	Sources of information on health issues for men aged 15-29 (percent)									
	TV	Newspapers	Friends/Relatives	Magazines	Radio	Medical staff	Internet	Pharmacists	Books	Other sources
Age										
15-19	24.0	0.2	52.9	2.3	2.0	63.0	37.1	13.3	1.6	2.4
20-24	27.0	4.5	44.1	2.5	2.1	72.0	46.4	15.5	3.5	0.5
25-29	24.9	5.8	40.5	1.8	3.3	80.3	38.3	22.2	2.9	0.9

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE IN 2012

(number of newly diagnosed cases,
per 100 000 population at corresponding age)

	Males and females	Males	Females
Azerbaijan			
At age of 15-29	74.4	103.4	45.0
including:			
15-17	52.4	68.9	34.3
18-24	85.6	119.9	50.6
25-29	69.8	98.1	42.3
Armenia			
At age of 15-34	41.8	56.0	27.8
including:			
15-24	29.2	42.3	16.0
25-34	54.3	69.7	39.6
Belarus			
At age of 15-34	40.7	50.9	30.2
including:			
15-17	10.3	10.0	10.6
18-34	44.4	55.8	32.5
Kazakhstan			
At age of 15-29	132.1	135.1	129.0
including:			
15-17	90.9	81.6	100.5
18-24	141.3	147.0	135.5
25-29	139.3	145.0	133.6
Kyrgyzstan			
At age of 15-29	141.1	156.5	125.4
including:			
15-17	93.7	96.4	90.9
18-19	159.8	176.2	142.9
20-24	150.2	177.0	123.1
25-29	152.9	163.4	142.2
Moldova			
At age of 15-24	68.3	78.7	57.5
including:			
15-17	25.6	31.2	19.8
18-24	82.1	94.2	69.6
Russia			
At age of 15-34	96.6	125.9	66.7
including:			
15-17	32.9	31.5	34.5
18-24	69.8	84.5	54.6
25-34	124.2	168.6	79.6
Tajikistan			
At age of 15-34	102.6	121.8	83.1
including:			
15-17	45.7	42.0	49.6
18-19	102.7	130.8	73.6
20-24	124.7	161.3	87.8
25-34	111.3	126.2	96.0
Uzbekistan			
At age of 15-29	44.5	50.4	38.4
including:			
15-17	23.4	25.4	21.3
18-24	43.8	51.0	36.3
25-29	59.3	66.1	52.5
Ukraine			
At age of 15-34	86.2	108.3	63.3
including:			
15-17	28.8	26.8	30.8
18-24	61.8	68.9	54.3
25-34	111.9	148.1	74.8

INCIDENCE OF STIs
(newly diagnosed patients aged 15-29)

	Syphilis (all kinds)		Gonorrhea	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Azerbaijan				
2000				
Total	9.1	12.7	36.6	17.7
including:				
15-17	0.8	1.2	2.8	0.8
18-19	5.8	8.4	27.7	19.4
20-29	13.1	18.4	51.6	24.0
2005				
Total	4.3	3.0	96.8	28.4
including:				
15-17	0.4	-	8.1	1.8
18-19	1.1	2.7	35.9	11.5
20-29	6.5	4.2	144.1	42.8
2012				
Total	5.8	3.5	23.7	6.4
including:				
15-17	1.2	-	6.1	1.8
18-24	3.7	3.1	20.8	6.6
25-29	11.7	5.8	37.8	8.5
Armenia				
2000				
Total	13.3	13.7	50.9	57.2
including:				
15-17	4.1	-	13.3	3.1
18-19	15.1	5.0	36.9	40.2
20-29	37.1	46.0	155.1	178.9
2005				
Total	4.1	4.8	108.5	45.4
including:				
15-17	-	-	5.2	-
18-19	3.1	3.1	59.7	24.8
20-29	5.1	4.2	160.7	41.0
2012				
Total (15-24)	2.0	2.0	10.4	2.8
including:				
15-17	...	...	...	...
18-24	2.6	2.6	13.7	3.6
Belarus				
2000				
Total	228.1	279.5	436.6	228.7
including:				
15-17	44.1	133.6	101.2	137.3
18-19	142.1	390.5	445.6	400.6
20-29	312.7	306.6	554.3	223.9
2005				
Total	67.5	84.6	294.7	131.8
including:				
15-17	9.7	35.1	41.9	61.4
18-19	44.2	92.3	267.9	222.0
20-29	91.0	98.3	380.9	134.1

AMONG POPULATION

per 100 000 population at corresponding age)

Trichomoniasis		Chlamydia		Herpes urogenital	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15.6	54.6	5.8	3.0	0.8	1.5
-	1.2	-	-	-	-
8.4	31.7	1.3	3.2	-	0.6
23.2	81.6	9.1	4.1	1.4	2.4
39.7	63.9	13.5	27.1	3.8	3.2
0.4	4.3	-	-	-	-
41.3	69.9	13.6	26.8	1.6	0.5
53.9	85.3	18.5	37.6	5.7	5.0
28.7	41.1	40.0	12.2	4.0	3.6
4.5	0.4	13	7.6	-	-
19.6	28.1	31.3	8.6	2.9	0.8
55.9	79.9	68.1	19.6	8.0	9.3
168.0	377.2	72.3	47.2	54.9	34.6
6.1	15.5	4.1	1.0	2.0	1.0
377.8	326.5	80.6	23.4	40.3	15.1
404.9	1152.3	218.2	198.0	195.0	113.8
136.7	448.5	270.7	115.2	148.1	36.0
1.0	21.4	-	1.1	-	1.1
76.5	211.2	235.6	65.2	26.0	31.1
175.7	465.3	328.8	151.2	204.2	35.3
181.1	196.0	155.4	103.0	114.2	67.7
24.3	50.7	13.7	4.9	16.7	8.2
235.6	236.1	200.7	131.0	152.1	84.6
293.3	859.8	148.2	326.9	11.9	23.6
67.3	271.4	23.6	61.1	3.5	10.7
323.3	1209.8	110.1	328.9	10.9	40.2
367.4	990.0	201.0	418.9	15.0	24.5
334.8	1020.2	426.1	911.2	36.8	100.1
33.4	201.0	27.9	64.5	2.1	3.6
447.3	1572.8	506.1	1242.6	58.2	145.1
405.5	1154.4	534.9	1101.9	43.0	120.3

INCIDENCE OF STIs
(newly diagnosed patients aged 15-29)

	Syphilis (all kinds)		Gonorrhea	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
2012				
Total	19.9	17.7	188.3	70.4
including:				
15-17	2.7	7.1	32.0	33.9
18-19	9.1	20.1	170.8	120.6
20-24	25.0	20.2	254.4	92.9
25-29	24.9	18.5	190.5	48.3
Kazakhstan				
2000				
Total (18-44)	147.6	172.6	118.5	68.7
including:				
15-17	45.6	104.3	57.8	45.6
18-44	155.2	177.5	123.0	70.3
2005				
Total (18-44)	104.5	105.2	173.1	82.8
including:				
15-17	11.0	25.3	38.0	21.2
18-44	118.3	116.4	193.1	91.4
2012				
Total (15-29)	64.8	66.2	123.6	43.4
including:				
15-17	4.4	13.8	9.6	4.1
18-19	40.7	61.6	82.9	42.3
20-24	74.3	74.2	155.3	53.1
25-29	94.9	84.8	163.9	52.5
Kyrgyzstan				
2000				
Total	164.5	184.3	173.6	65.2
including:				
15-17	13.7	23.3	34.8	9.4
18-19	80.3	169.6	170.7	55.5
20-29	241.0	249.0	226.7	88.8
2005				
Total	55.3	84.6	98.2	35.3
including:				
15-17	9.4	10.7	11.6	2.3
18-19	26.2	71.9	68.8	22.9
20-24	63.4	114.9	149.0	51.1
25-29	100.0	117.0	125.4	50.9
2012				
Total	19.8	28.0	57.2	24.3
including:				
15-17	-	1.8	7.1	3.7
18-19	7.7	11.4	49.4	19.3
20-24	20.6	41.2	78.6	33.7
25-29	37.4	37.0	69.0	28.8
Moldova				
2000				
Total	245.1	293.1	263.7	86.2
including:				
15-17	32.9	117.9	62.1	39.3
18-19	245.3	348.2	317.5	116.1
20-29	326.2	346.3	328.3	96.9

AMONG POPULATION

per 100 000 population at corresponding age)

Continuation table

Trichomoniasis		Chlamydia		Herpes urogenital	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
142.1	476.1	253.1	477.2	39.5	70.7
11.3	104.6	16.0	58.0	2.7	4.2
144.3	598.8	179.9	418.7	63.8	79.5
180.0	537.2	335.0	613.6	38.7	78.4
155.3	520.5	288.0	524.1	46.8	85.4
...	...	31.7	49.5	...	...
...	...	12.3	17.7	...	...
...	...	33.1	51.7	...	...
...	...	65.2	109.7	...	...
...	...	1.9	6.4	...	...
...	...	74.5	124.3	...	...
117.2	167.6	37.6	76.4	...	...
7.5	24.1	1.3	2.7	...	...
110.3	221.0	32.9	64.8	...	...
139.7	184.7	42.1	93.6	...	...
151.9	199.2	53.3	98.2	...	...
91.5	647.9	...	...	...	...
5.6	81.1	...	...	...	...
142.6	1375.3	...	...	...	...
112.0	691.3	...	...	...	...
134.4	476.1	58.0	203.7	...	...
90.2	93.1	11.1	33.9	...	...
203.2	619.9	67.2	232.8	...	...
117.7	535.2	67.6	207.9	...	...
152.6	641.8	80.2	324.7	...	...
53.7	207.7	66.9	103.1	45.5	74.4
17.2	46.1	61.5	16.0	31.4	27.6
74.9	174.4	125.1	93.8	44.3	101.7
52.3	227.4	46.9	93.7	34.7	74.0
69.8	303.8	67.1	174.1	51.5	92.6
475.2	1761.1	139.1	186.2	165.9	132.1
114.4	377.4	49.3	84.3	51.1	61.8
928.5	3024.1	379.2	467.4	425.9	313.1
509.2	1990.4	117.7	159.7	152.9	116.7

INCIDENCE OF STIs
(newly diagnosed patients aged 15-29)

	Syphilis (all kinds)		Gonorrhea	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
2005				
Total	144.9	150.6	245.7	52.1
including:				
15-17	37.1	80.8	68.5	31.5
18-19	154.8	170.4	308.3	85.2
20-29	177.2	168.2	288.2	51.2
2012				
Total	146.1	134.6	151.3	29.0
including:				
15-17	35.3	101.6	46.1	26.8
18-19	138.7	192.7	159.5	30.6
20-29	171.0	131.9	172.5	29.1
Russia				
2000				
Total	349.9	454.2	555.8	212.4
including:				
15-17	74.0	222.8	160.8	131.3
18-19	257.9	596.3	571.2	342.0
20-29	468.1	504.1	692.8	212.6
2005				
Total	132.5	177.5	332.8	107.4
including:				
15-17	21.2	93.3	86.2	60.8
18-19	95.4	205.0	291.5	153.1
20-29	171.8	196.8	418.1	111.4
2012				
Total	59.7	72.6	189.5	52.3
including:				
15-17	11.7	32.2	32.4	26.1
18-29	67.3	78.9	214.3	56.4
Tajikistan				
2000				
Total (15-34)	22.2	32.4	31.3	13.7
including:				
15-17	1.4	2.8	7.8	5.1
18-19	9.3	17.4	28.8	12.7
20-24	28.5	48.7	47.7	29.1
25-34	32.4	40.8	33.5	8.9
2005				
Total (15-34)	13.4	17.4	29.4	13.9
including:				
15-17	0.4	1.6	6.4	3.1
18-19	3.0	6.1	16.3	9.2
20-24	9.6	19.0	46.1	20.5
25-34	26.8	28.5	35.1	16.8
2012				
Total (15-34)	6.6	4.4	20.4	7.7
including:				
15-17	-	0.4	1.9	-
18-19	8.3	1.2	14.1	6.1
20-24	8.1	7.5	36.1	12.9
25-34	7.9	4.6	19.6	7.7

AMONG POPULATION

per 100 000 population at corresponding age)

Continuation table

Trichomoniasis		Chlamydia		Herpes urogenital	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
284.8	1154.8	108.3	183.9	41.1	112.6
95.1	392.9	8.6	7.9	23.8	130.0
501.8	1996.8	84.1	215.8	66.7	177.3
296.1	1204.9	145.8	232.4	40.9	92.4
296.3	1040.6	154.9	217.1	39.5	99.3
56.9	275.3	54.2	38.1	2.7	8.5
664.2	2258.1	265.3	417.8	64.2	163.9
285.9	1000.3	157.9	221.8	43.3	107.9
346.5	1227.5	231.8	434.2	35.5	63.8
80.8	470.9	29.1	94.0	5.0	13.2
404.6	1919.2	229.4	585.1	41.6	81.0
428.1	1341.4	304.4	520.2	44.9	77.7
230.0	729.8	171.0	328.0	39.4	69.4
43.3	286.9	17.8	78.0	4.6	18.2
231.7	1007.2	122.2	402.4	35.8	94.3
287.3	801.7	228.9	386.3	51.0	79.3
109.2	301.7	143.1	227.3	30.8	51.4
15.9	116.4	18.1	71.3	4.1	14.8
123.9	330.4	162.8	251.5	35.0	57.0
14.3	95.1	2.7	0.1	3.6	1.0
3.2	21.0	-	-	0.5	0.5
17.1	91.8	3.6	-	2.3	-
27.0	140.8	4.2	0.4	5.9	1.8
11.2	103.6	2.9	-	4.1	1.1
30.1	79.5	2.7	1.9	2.3	0.8
0.8	7.0	-	-	-	-
15.7	71.5	3.6	3.1	2.4	0.6
50.4	116.6	4.2	2.8	2.7	1.2
37.4	95.5	2.9	1.8	3.3	1.0
9.8	56.9	4.5	7.8	4.6	0.6
0.4	1.2	-	-	0.4	-
11.2	66.3	1.2	1.2	2.4	4.9
16.3	95.1	6.7	11.3	6.5	8.0
9.0	51.2	5.7	10.2	5.7	6.4

INCIDENCE OF STIs
(newly diagnosed patients aged 15-29)

	Syphilis (all kinds)		Gonorrhea	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Uzbekistan				
2000				
Total	46.0	59.6	66.1	66.5
including:				
15-17	4.0	7.9	9.9	13.4
18-20	27.7	47.7	58.3	52.6
21-25	60.1	81.4	89.8	90.7
26-29	88.7	95.8	101.1	102.8
2005				
Total	22.0	23.5	58.3	45.7
including:				
15-17	1.4	2.7	9.1	7.7
18-20	10.5	16.0	57.1	34.8
21-25	32.0	37.0	84.0	69.0
26-29	42.5	34.2	76.7	64.9
2012				
Total	10.9	9.3	44.6	26.2
including:				
15-17	1.0	1.3	4.4	1.8
18-19	4.8	6.0	34.3	18.6
20-24	14.4	11.4	58.5	32.4
25-29	19.8	15.8	68.1	43.9
Ukraine				
2000				
Total	185.0	273.3	231.1	103.4
including:				
15-17	37.3	125.6	50.9	55.6
18-19	131.7	315.5	232.4	153.5
20-24	241.5	354.1	358.3	136.5
25-29	253.3	273.3	225.6	81.1
2005				
Total	73.9	106.4	160.8	70.0
including:				
15-17	15.3	46.0	26.6	28.3
18-19	50.1	113.9	125.7	89.3
20-24	92.1	132.2	238.8	92.0
25-29	100.8	111.1	173.1	62.4
2012				
Total	16.2	23.3	76.0	31.2
including:				
15-17	2.9	11.4	10.6	8.9
18-19	9.9	22.1	44.8	34.4
20-24	18.1	26.4	105.1	41.4
25-29	21.2	25.2	83.7	29.7

AMONG POPULATION

per 100 000 population at corresponding age)

Continuation table

Trichomoniasis		Chlamydia		Herpes urogenital	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
61.4	440.8	3.6	5.8	1.7	2.3
3.3	15.5	0.2	0.6	-	-
61.9	426.6	1.6	3.9	1.2	2.6
70.7	549.2	4.5	6.9	2.4	3.1
110.5	757.7	7.9	11.7	3.3	3.3
62.4	243.1	10.4	21.4	7.4	11.8
9.6	13.1	0.2	2.2	1.0	0.3
49.6	157.7	5.2	14.9	7.3	9.6
72.6	310.2	13.7	28.4	8.2	15.0
120.1	486.5	22.2	39.2	13.5	22.0
69.6	203.8	30.7	52.3	9.5	22.3
12.0	48.4	4.1	7.4	0.6	3.0
68.7	208.0	30.8	56.9	9.8	23.3
76.6	188.1	32.9	56.5	11.7	27.1
109.3	349.5	50.3	79.1	14.3	31.3
309.9	1442.7	163.4	224.8	46.1	98.1
42.5	310.0	19.1	30.8	7.9	19.2
205.2	1172.8	95.5	116.2	31.2	77.7
443.3	1850.5	248.7	317.4	67.0	136.3
405.2	1907.0	206.0	307.3	57.6	121.2
268.1	911.7	130.5	247.7	100.0	236.4
38.3	223.3	9.9	31.2	7.2	31.9
166.7	733.2	69.3	167.8	54.4	183.4
350.8	1099.2	166.8	352.5	126.0	311.5
364.8	1198.6	192.7	289.9	149.5	300.5
175.6	598.3	121.8	210.4	120.3	312.1
20.3	135.4	9.9	33.3	10.1	45.8
100.2	475.1	53.0	121.6	57.4	195.5
222.5	732.9	161.7	267.6	155.6	404.2
213.1	684.8	147.4	250.0	147.8	361.9

HIV INCIDENCE AMONG POPULATION
(newly diagnosed patients aged 15-29 per 100 000 population at corresponding age)

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan									
Total	...	...	4.5	...	...	4.6	...	...	4.5
including:									
18-29	...	...	5.5	...	...	5.6	...	...	5.4
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus									
Total	19.0	18.7	19.3	24.2	16.7	16.0	13.6	20.9	22.8
including:									
15-19	6.3	4.1	4.4	7.6	1.5	2.2	5.1	6.8	6.6
20-29	26.2	26.5	24.5	33.9	24.9	20.8	18.4	28.3	28.4
Kazakhstan									
Total	...	10.2	14.4	...	13.8	14.5	...	6.5	14.4
including:									
15-17	...	0.7	1.1	...	0.6	0.0	...	0.9	2.2
18-19	...	4.7	0.5	...	4.7	0.3	...	4.8	0.8
20-24	...	12.0	14.1	...	14.2	11.9	...	9.8	16.3
25-29	...	18.2	25.0	...	28.4	29.3	...	8.0	20.8
Kyrgyzstan									
Total	0.8	4.3	10.2	1.5	5.0	8.6	0.1	3.6	11.9
including:									
15-17	0.2	-	1.2	0.3	-	0.6	-	-	1.8
18-19		1.2	0.4		0.8	-		1.6	0.9
20-24	1.2	5.6	9.3	2.1	5.0	5.7	0.2	6.1	13.0
25-29		8.2	21.6		11.5	21.1		2.0	22.1
Moldova									
0-17	...	0.8	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia									
15-17	...	8.2	5.0	...	5.5	2.4	...	11.1	7.8
Tajikistan									
Total	0.2	3.3	7.7	0.5	5.8	6.4	...	0.8	9.1
including:									
15-19	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	...	-	-
20-24 ¹⁾	0.2	5.5	6.6	0.4	9.7	4.2	...	1.4	8.9
25-29	...	...	17.6	...	...	16.5	...	...	18.7
Uzbekistan									
Total	0.5	7.0	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
including:									
0-14	...	0.4	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine									
At age of 15-24	2.7	33.4	28.5	2.1	24.5	15.0	3.4	42.6	42.7
including:									
15-17	...	4.2	3.9	...	2.0	1.5	...	6.5	6.4
18-24	...	44.9	36.4	...	33.4	19.3	...	56.8	54.3

¹⁾ Data for 2000 and 2005 by age group 20-29.

BELARUS

Data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

	Share of men and women aged 15-29 who have comprehensive knowledge on HIV (percent)							
	men aged 15-29	including at age of			women aged 15-29	including at age of		
		15-19	20-24	25-29		15-19	20-24	25-29
2005								
Share of young people who have comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	...	...	...	...	34.7	31.9	35.2	37.0
Share of young people who know where to be tested for HIV	...	...	...	...	96.1	91.1	98.2	99.4
including tested for HIV	...	...	...	...	58.0	24.7	68.7	81.5
2012								
Share of young people who have comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	55.9	52.8	49.6	62.8	56.5	50.8	59.8	56.9
Share of young people who know where to be tested for HIV	92.5	82.1	93.0	97.9	94.9	83.8	98.3	98.2
including tested for HIV	53.5	26.5	59.7	63.7	67.7	28.3	68.1	88.1

UKRAINE

Data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2012

	Availability of knowledge, misconceptions and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among population aged 15-29 (percent)				
	Share of population who had heard of AIDS	Share of population who know that HIV transmission can be prevented by		Share of population who know both ways	Share of population who know that a person who looks healthy can be AIDS infected
		having only one faithful uninfected sexual partner	using a condom every time		
Men aged:					
15-24	99.3	94.4	92.7	89.6	76.7
25-29	99.3	96.8	91.7	91	82.8
Women aged:					
15-24	99.4	95.7	93.1	90.7	80.2
25-29	99.8	96.1	94.5	92.8	85.5
	Availability of knowledge, misconceptions and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among population aged 15-29 (percent)				
	Share of population who know that HIV can not be transmitted through			Share of population who can refute the two most common misconceptions and know that a person who looks healthy can be AIDS infected	Share of population who have comprehensive knowledge
	mosquito bites	supernatural ways	food consumed together with AIDS infected person		
Men aged:					
15-24	72.9	93.3	72.2	48.1	45.8
25-29	78.4	93.5	76.6	55.5	51.1
Women aged:					
15-24	74.8	92	73.5	52.1	49.9
25-29	81.3	93.6	79.2	62	58.7

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL DISORDERS OF POPULATION

(newly diagnosed patients aged 15-17 per 100 000 population at corresponding age)

	Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis		Drug addiction		Toxicomania	
	15-17	18-19	15-17	18-19	15-17	18-19
Azerbaijan						
Males						
2000	-	...	0.8		-	...
2005	-	...	1.1		-	...
2012	2.0	26.9	1.2	25.2	-	0.3
Females						
2000	-	...	-	...	-	..
2005	-	...	-	...	-	...
2012	-	1.4 ¹⁾	-	1.1 ¹⁾	-	0.2 ¹⁾
Belarus						
Males						
2000	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005	49.1	258.2	3.0	18.8	24.5	10.3
2012	...	194.9	...	63.8	...	7.5
Females						
2000	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005	11.1	49.0	0.9	4.5	1.3	1.9
2012	...	34.1	...	20.1	...	0.0
Kazakhstan						
Males						
2012	504.5	132.8	69.8	96.1	6.5	2.4
Females						
2012	97.7	31.2	6.7	1.8	-	-
Kyrgyzstan						
Males						
2005	1.7	4.9	5.5 ²⁾	8.2 ²⁾
2012	-	1.7	1.2 ²⁾	4.3 ²⁾
Females						
2005	0.6	4.1	1.7 ²⁾	0.8 ²⁾
2012	-	2.6	-	1.8 ²⁾
Moldova						
Males and females						
2000	1.4	...	19.9	...	86.9	...
2005	...	...	...	...	...	...
2012	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia						
Males						
2000	36.7	...	...	...	...	...
2005	27.8	121.2	16.3	65.8	22.9	7.6
2012	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females						
2000	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005	8.8	17.8	5.1	15.4	2.8	0.7
2012	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL DISORDERS OF POPULATION

(newly diagnosed patients aged 15-17 per 100 000 population at corresponding age) Continuation table

	Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis		Drug addiction		Toxicomania	
	15-17	18-19	15-17	18-19	15-17	18-19
Tajikistan						
Males						
2000	-	12.5	5.5	42.0	...	...
2005	-	0.6	3.4	9.7	...	...
2012	-	-	0.4	2.4		
Females						
2000	-	4.7	1.9	11.1	...	...
2005	-	0.1	-	3.7	...	...
2012	-	-	0.4	-	-	-
Uzbekistan						
Males and females						
2000	0.3	5.7	...	...	1.4	0.4
2005	0.4	3.4	0.3	2.7	1.8	-
2012	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ukraine						
Males and females						
2000	3.3	...	20.2	...	-	...
2005	3.4	...	10.3	...	-	...
2012	1.1	...	2.3	...	0.4	...

¹⁾ 18-24

²⁾ Drug addiction and toxicomania

UKRAINE

Data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2012

	Alcohol consumption by women aged 15-29 (percent)		
	share of women, who:		
	did not drink any alcohol servings	first time drank at least one serving of alcohol at age under 15	drank at least one serving of alcohol for one or more days during the last month
Age groups			
15-19	27.5	10.6	26.8
20-24	8.5	7.5	47.7
25-29	8.7	7.4	45.6

INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF POPULATION
(newly diagnosed patients aged 15-17 per 100 000 population at corresponding age)

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan									
Total	5.7	11.1		7.4	12.1		4.0	10.1	
including:									
15-17	4.2	9.8	9.9	6.4	12.6	10.6	2.0	6.9	9.1
18-19			4.7			6.1			3.1
20-24	4.6	10.6	8.0	7.4	9.7	10.2	1.5	11.4	5.6
25-29	9.0	13.7	15.4	8.8	14.3	13.5	9.3	13.0	17.1
Armenia									
Total	19.3	17.8	20.0	18.4	19.5	19.8	26.5	16.1	20.2
including:									
15-19	15.3	15.3	6.8	16.5	18.6	15.0	14.0	12.0	12.0
20-24	15.3	17.6	5.2	15.9	22.6	16.9	14.7	12.7	15.7
25-29	25.1	21.2	29.0	24.1	17.0	26.9	26.0	25.3	31.1
Belarus									
Total	31.3 ¹⁾	29.4	34.3	22.5 ¹⁾	25.7	26.8	40.3 ¹⁾	33.2	42.1
including:									
15-19	25.1 ¹⁾	22.5	20.3	21.2 ¹⁾	22.2	20.3	29.1 ¹⁾	22.8	20.3
20-24	28.5 ¹⁾	28.9	28.2	19.6 ¹⁾	26.8	23.6	37.7 ¹⁾	31.2	33.0
25-29	41.6 ¹⁾	37.6	49.3	27.2 ¹⁾	28.5	34.2	56.0 ¹⁾	46.9	65.0
Kazakhstan									
Total	18.6	17.8	17.3	16.1	15.1	13.8	21.1	20.6	20.8
including:									
15-17	...	...	9.0	...	...	10.1	...	...	7.9
18-19	...	...	9.2	...	...	8.6	...	...	10.0
20-24	...	...	15.1	...	...	12.8	...	...	17.4
25-29	...	...	26.8	...	...	18.8	...	...	34.7
Kyrgyzstan									
Total:	11.3	12.4	8.2	10.0	9.9	6.0	12.6	14.9	10.4
including:									
15-17	8.1	7.0	5.1	8.8	7.2	3.5	7.4	6.8	6.8
18-19		9.4	7.8		8.2	5.1		10.6	10.5
20-24	9.1	11.5	4.6	8.4	8.4	4.0	9.9	14.6	5.1
25-29	17.9	19.7	14.5	13.5	14.7	10.1	22.5	24.7	18.9
Moldova									
Total	37.6	44.6	18.2	22.9	29.7	15.6	52.4	59.8	20.9
including:									
15-17	20.4	3.9	8.3	11.9	5.7	5.4	29.0	1.9	11.3
18-19		7.4	14.1		12.0	15.6		2.7	12.6
20-24	39.1	43.9	17.1	26.9	25.2	17.7	51.6	63.1	16.4
25-29	58.6	91.1	24.7	33.0	59.9	17.7	83.9	123.2	32.0
Russia									
15-17	...	8.2	5.0	...	5.5	2.4	...	11.1	7.8

INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF POPULATION
(newly diagnosed patients aged 15-17 per 100 000 population at corresponding age) Continuation table

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Tajikistan									
Total (15-34)	18.1	8.3	11.1	15.8	8.3	9.7	20.3	8.4	12.6
including:									
15-17	...	3.8	3.6	...	4.2	3.8	...	3.5	3.5
18-19	...	4.2	6.7	...	6.0	8.8	...	2.4	4.9
20-24	29.5	6.2	9.8	28.5	7.5	7.9	30.6	4.9	11.8
25-34	25.1	13.6	16.3	20.5	11.8	13.7	29.5	15.4	18.9
Uzbekistan									
Total (15-44)	37.4	30.5	27.5	29.4	24.4	21.9	21.9	36.5	33.1
including:									
15-17	14.4	10.1	8.6	17.7	12.1	9.7	9.7	8.0	7.4
18-44	41.3	33.9	30.1	31.4	26.5	23.6	23.6	41.2	36.6
Ukraine									
Total	24.8	23.8	26.7	21.7	20.0	21.5	27.9	27.7	32.2
including:									
15-17	15.8	12.7	14.9	15.8	12.2	14.0	15.8	13.2	15.9
18-19	17.8	17.8	15.9	18.7	16.2	16.5	17.0	19.4	15.4
20-24	22.8	21.0	21.9	21.8	19.4	18.2	23.8	22.6	25.9
25-29	36.0	36.3	38.0	27.2	27.3	28.4	44.9	45.4	48.0

¹⁾ Belarus – data for 2002.

BELARUS

Data of the Sample Household Living Standards Surveys

	Share of smoking males and females aged 16-29 (at the beginning of the year, percent at corresponding age group)			
	2000	2005	2013	
			total	including daily smokers
Males and females aged 16-29 – total	29.5	31.3	28.8	84.7
including at age of:				
16-19	16.0	17.5	12.6	74.8
20-24	34.1	35.3	29.3	81.8
25-29	36.4	40.1	36.5	88.3
Males aged 16-29 – total	51.7	51.8	46.1	88.4
including at age of:				
16-19	27.5	30.5	20.1	81.5
20-24	61.0	58.6	48.6	85.5
25-29	65.4	65.7	57.7	91.7
Females aged 16-29 – total	9.0	12.1	12.2	71.0
including at age of:				
16-19	3.9	4.7	4.6	43.7
20-24	10.3	13.4	12.2	68.5
25-29	11.6	17.3	15.8	76.5

RUSSIA

Data of the Reproductive Health Survey, 2011

Characteristics	Share of women aged 15-44 who have ever smoked and who currently smoke (percent)		
	Ever Smoked	Current Status	
		Current Smoker	Past Smoker
Total	34.4	23.5	10.9
Residence			
Urban	36.3	24.8	11.6
Rural	28.0	19.1	8.9
Residence			
Moscow	38.6	26.4	12.2
Other Large Cities (1 mln. population and more)	39.8	28.5	11.3
Other Urban	35.1	23.6	11.5
Rural	28.0	19.1	8.9
Age groups			
15-19	23.9	20.1	3.9
20-24	37.8	25.9	11.8
25-29	39.4	25.7	13.7
30-34	37.0	24.9	12.1
35-39	35.0	23.6	11.4
40-44	29.4	18.8	10.6
Education level			
Secondary incomplete or less	24.0	19.6	4.4
Secondary complete	40.2	31.7	8.5
Secondary professional	36.6	25.0	11.7
Higher	32.8	19.9	12.9

UKRAINE

Data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2012

	Use of tobacco by women aged 15-29 earlier and nowadays (percent)								
	Never smoked Cigarettes and other tobacco products	ever smoked:				smoked for one or more days during the last month:			
		cigarettes only	cigarettes and other tobacco products	other tobacco products	any tobacco products	cigarettes only	cigarettes and other tobacco products	other tobacco products	any tobacco products
Age groups									
15-19	69.5	21.6	7.3	1.6	30.5	5.4	2.4	0.6	8.4
20-24	43.9	36.3	17.4	2.4	56.1	14.8	3.4	0.8	18.9
25-29	44.1	37.7	16.9	1.2	55.8	14.7	2.4	1.8	18.9

MORTALITY OF POPULATION AGED 15-29

(per 1000 population at corresponding age and gender)

	15-29		15-19		20-24		25-29	
	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females
Azerbaijan								
2000	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.8
2005	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.8
2012	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.5
Armenia								
2000	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.5
2005	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.3
2012	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.3
Belarus								
2000	2.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	2.7	0.7	3.6	0.9
2005	2.3	0.6	1.0	0.4	2.3	0.6	3.6	0.9
2012	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.4	2.2	0.6
Kazakhstan								
2000	3.4	1.1	1.7	0.8	3.6	1.2	5.3	1.4
2005	3.3	1.0	1.5	0.7	3.5	1.1	5.5	1.5
2012	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.9	0.6	3.0	1.0
Kyrgyzstan								
2000	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	2.0	0.9	3.1	1.1
2005	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.7	2.6	1.1
2012	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.9
Moldova								
2000	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.6	2.2	0.8
2005	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.6
2012	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.5
Russia								
2000	4.2	1.1	2.1	0.8	4.9	1.1	6.0	1.3
2005	3.9	1.1	1.6	0.7	3.9	1.0	6.5	1.6
2012	2.6	0.8	1.1	0.5	2.4	0.7	3.8	1.1
Tajikistan								
2000	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.1
2005	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.8
2012	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7
Uzbekistan								
2000	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.3
2005	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.1
2012	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.8
Ukraine								
2000	2.6	0.7	1.3	0.5	2.8	0.8	3.9	1.0
2005	2.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	2.3	0.7	4.1	1.3
2012	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.5	2.5	0.8

MORTALITY OF POPULATION AGED 15-29 BY CAUSES OF DEATH

(number of deaths per 100 000 population at corresponding age and gender; 2012)

	Azerbaijan	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Russia	Tajikistan	Ukraine
Males									
Total number of deaths from all causes	82.4	89.4	156.5	200.5	131.9	117.1	263.2	79.8	175.9
including:									
infectious and parasitic diseases	1.7	3.3	3.9	...	7.0	7.6	15.0	6.8	16.9
including respiratory tuberculosis	0.3	1.0	2.6	...	4.5	6.3	7.0	5.4	7.5
malignant neoplasms	5.4	11.1	6.3	...	5.8	8.6	7.6	6.6	8.4
diseases of the circulatory system	21.0	7.2	12.6	...	10.0	6.7	21.5	7.7	15.0
diseases of the respiratory system	1.9	0.8	1.5	...	4.4	2.5	6.9	4.5	4.5
diseases of the digestive system	2.8	1.3	6.5	...	8.9	4.0	10.1	4.6	9.5
diseases of the genitourinary system	1.0	1.5	0.5	...	5.0	0.6	0.8	3.0	1.0
external causes ¹⁾	27.4	56.0	113.5	136.5	71.7	78.6	177.8	27.1	106.2
including:									
accidental alcohol poisoning	-	0.1	8.7	...	0.7	0.4	4.3	0.2	4.8
suicides	1.5	2.1	26.6	36.4	16.3	17.7	39.4	3.4	32.2
homicides	2.1	3.1	4.3	...	5.5	4.8	13.6	1.4	4.9
road traffic accidents	22.5	14.1	25.1	...	24.7	29.6	47.4	7.9	25.7
Females									
Total number of deaths from all causes	40.9	26.0	48.4	72.1	65.6	39.4	81.5	56.6	59.7
including:									
infectious and parasitic diseases	1.2	0.3	3.0	...	4.6	2.4	8.5	4.0	11.3
including respiratory tuberculosis	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
malignant neoplasms	4.9	5.5	6.1	...	5.2	7.8	6.9	7.6	7.7
diseases of the circulatory system	11.9	2.0	2.6	...	4.4	2.4	7.9	7.4	4.7
diseases of the respiratory system	1.8	0.3	0.5	...	3.8	2.2	3.3	3.1	2.2
diseases of the digestive system	2.1	1.5	2.5	...	5.9	2.4	4.3	3.4	4.2
diseases of the genitourinary system	1.4	1.5	0.4	...	3.0	0.2	0.6	4.3	0.9
external causes ¹⁾	5.7	8.1	25.8	31.2	22.4	15.2	39.6	8.0	20.6
including:									
accidental alcohol poisoning	-	-	0.9	...	0.1	0.0	1.0	-	0.6
suicides	0.9	0.8	6.4	8.4	6.6	3.7	7.1	3.4	4.4
homicides	0.5	0.8	1.5	...	1.8	1.5	3.7	0.2	1.8
road traffic accidents	4.2	1.8	8.6	...	7.0	5.4	12.5	0.8	6.5

¹⁾ Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes.

AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15-29 BY SELECTED EXTERNAL CAUSES

(number of deaths per 100 000 population at corresponding age and gender)

	Transport injuries (all kinds)		Suicides		Homicides	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Azerbaijan						
2000						
Total	8.3	1.6	1.5	0.6	7.3	1.7
including:						
15-19	3.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	7.1	0.5
20-24	7.4	2.5	2.0	0.6	8.0	1.9
25-29	15.0	2.2	1.6	0.6	6.8	3.2
2005						
Total	14.4	3.0	2.6	1.4	4.1	0.8
including:						
15-19	6.6	1.5	2.6	0.9	2.8	0.6
20-24	16.3	4.6	1.5	1.0	4.4	0.7
25-29	22.1	3.1	3.9	2.8	5.6	1.2
2012						
Total	22.5	4.2	1.5	0.9	2.1	0.5
including:						
15-17	6.9	4.9	2.4	...	...	...
18-19	9.3	...	1.1	1.8	8.2	0.6
20-24	24.8	4.7	1.9	0.6	1.5	0.6
25-29	34.6	4.9	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.7
Armenia						
2000						
Total	8.5	1.7	2.0	...	4.0	1.0
including:						
15-19	3.9	0.6	1.9	...	0.6	...
20-24	12.9	...	2.3	...	5.3	2.2
25-29	9.8	2.5	1.8	...	7.1	0.8
2005						
Total	9.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.5
including:						
15-19	3.7	0.6	0.6	...	...	0.6
20-24	8.4	0.7	...	...	2	0.7
25-29	17.9	0.8	1.6	0.8	2.4	...
2012						
Total	14.1	1.8	2.1	0.8	3.1	0.8
including:						
15-19	0.8	0.9	2.7	...	1.8	...
20-24	5.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	0.7
25-29	7.4	2.8	2.2	0.7	4.5	1.4
Belarus						
2000						
Total	...	...	48.6	5.1	14.4	6.2
including:						
15-17	...	...	...	...	...	...
18-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-24	...	...	59.9	6.5	17.2	7.6
25-29	...	...	69.1	5.8	21.1	8.1
2005						
Total	41.8	10.9	40.5	4.9	9.3	5.4
including:						
15-17	19.0	8.4	10.2	2.7	1.7	0.9
18-19	32.7	12.7	33.3	2.5	5.5	3.2
20-24	55.1	11.1	42.1	5.0	10.5	6.3
25-29	46.7	11.5	62.6	7.2	15.1	8.4

**AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15-29
BY SELECTED EXTERNAL CAUSES**

(number of deaths per 100 000 population at corresponding age and gender)

Continuation table

	Transport injuries (all kinds)		Suicides		Homicides	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2012						
Total	25.1	8.6	26.6	6.4	4.3	1.5
including:						
15-17	10.0	11.3	6.7	5.7	0.7	1.4
18-19	29.0	12.2	27.4	8.7	5.0	...
20-24	29.6	10.2	27.7	5.4	4.0	1.1
25-29	25.4	5.0	33.0	6.8	5.8	2.3
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan						
2000						
Total	12.7	2.4	18.3	4.7	11.2	3.3
including:						
15-17	5.0	4.4	10.5	5.7	4.3	1.3
18-19	8.0	6.1	12.1	5.0	5.0	...
20-24	14.1	0.9	21.6	4.5	16.3	4.5
25-29	19.5	0.5	24.0	4.1	14.0	5.1
2005						
Total	19.5	5.1	17.5	4.3	9.7	1.8
including:						
15-17	3.9	1.7	11.1	6.8	2.2	0.6
18-19	14.7	3.3	7.4	3.3	9.0	...
20-24	19.9	6.5	20.3	3.8	10.7	1.9
25-29	34.6	7.1	25.4	3.3	15.2	3.8
2012						
Total	24.7	7.0	16.3	6.6	5.5	1.8
including:						
15-17	10.1	7.4	11.8	9.2	1.8	...
18-19	14.5	5.3	11.9	7.9	4.3	1.8
20-24	27.6	7.5	14.2	5.8	6.4	1.4
25-29	35.5	7.1	23.8	5.1	7.4	3.5
Moldova						
2000						
Total	...	...	14.3	2.6	15.6	3.7
including:						
15-19	...	...	8.0	2.3	6.3	2.3
20-24	...	...	15.4	2.6	17.9	4.0
25-29	...	...	21.5	3.0	25.3	5.3
2005						
Total	24.2	7.5	14.8	2.6	6.1	2.6
including:						
15-19	16.1	6.9	11.1	1.7	3.3	0.6
20-24	27.5	8.8	16.6	2.9	7.5	4.1
25-29	30.0	6.7	16.9	3.3	7.8	3.3
2012						
Total	29.6	5.4	16.5	3.4	4.5	1.4
including:						
15-19	26.7	7.1	11.1	5.7	1.7	0.6
18-19	30.7	4.3	18.3	2.9	4.6	1.8
20-29	28.6	5.3	20.8	1.3	7.8	2.0
Russia						
2000						
Total	50.6	14.9	65.0	9.2	39.8	11.7
including:						
15-17	...	...	...	...	...	...
18-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-24	64.2	15.9	79.8	9.4	45.9	12.8
25-29	61.5	14.0	86.9	10.2	61.3	15.2

**AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15-29
BY SELECTED EXTERNAL CAUSES**

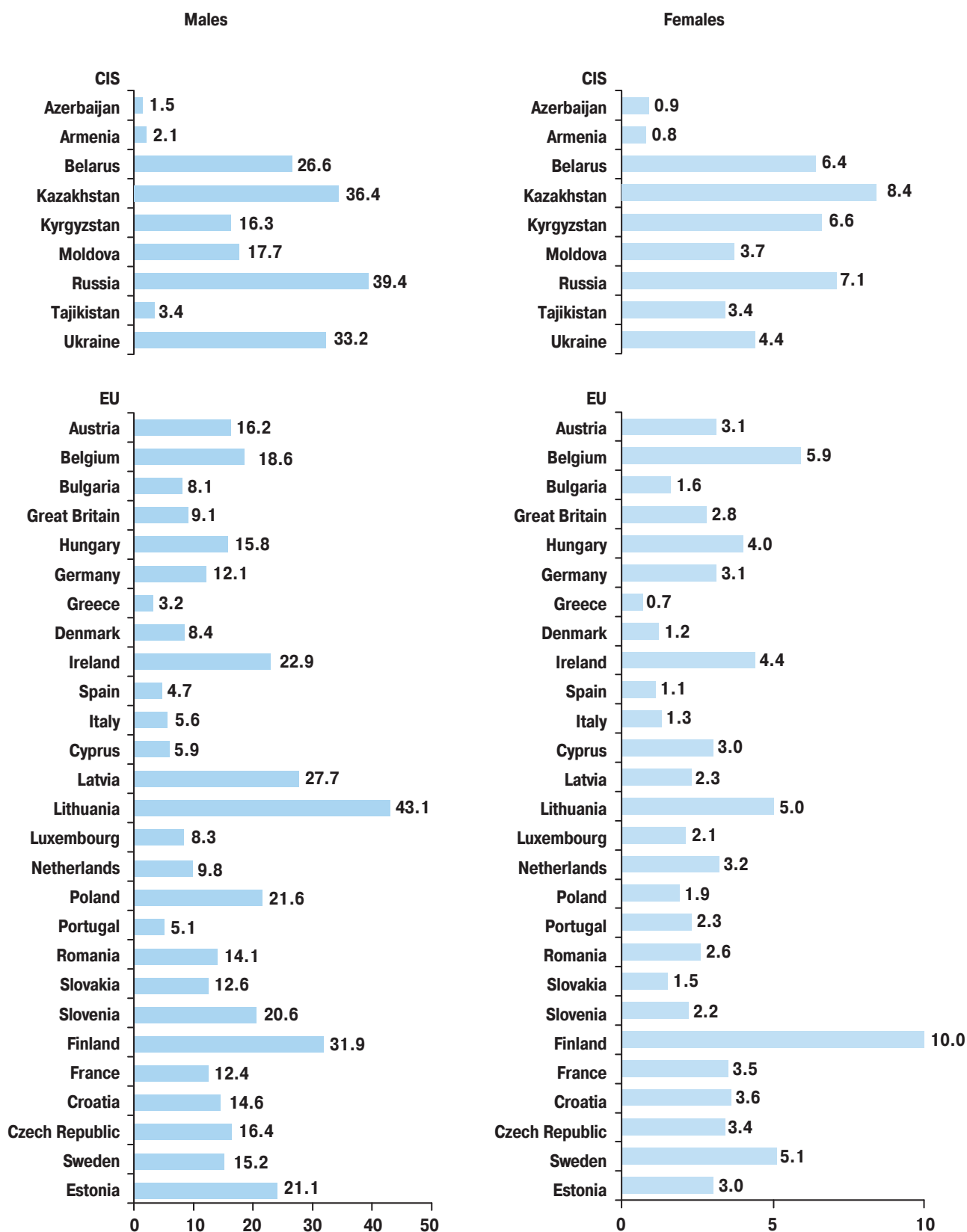
(number of deaths per 100 000 population at corresponding age and gender)

Continuation table

	Transport injuries (all kinds)		Suicides		Homicides	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2005						
Total	53.2	15.9	55.7	8.0	32.0	9.7
including:						
15-17	...	...	...	...	...	...
18-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-24	63.5	16.8	63.4	7.9	34.9	10
25-29	65.8	14.7	75.6	8.8	50.5	13.2
2012						
Total	47.4	12.5	39.4	7.1	13.6	3.7
including:						
15-17	20.1	10.8	15.5	7.2	2.7	1.8
18-19	35.0	16	29.8	6.9	6.8	2.2
20-24	54.0	13.6	43.3	6.8	12.7	3.5
25-29	54.4	11.3	47.1	7.4	20.2	4.8
Tajikistan						
2000						
Total	3.8	0.5	6.0	3.5	10.7	1.3
including:						
15-19	2.0	0.9	3.7	2.1	4.3	...
20-24	4.4	...	4.1	5.9	14	2.6
25-29	5.6	0.4	11.6	2.9	16.3	1.7
2005						
Total	5.4	1.0	4.1	2.5	2.9	0.6
including:						
15-19	3.0	0.5	2.6	1.9	0.9	0.2
20-24	6.3	1.5	4.5	2.8	4.2	0.9
25-29	8.2	1.2	6.2	3.1	4.7	0.8
2012						
Total	7.9	0.8	3.4	3.4	1.4	0.2
including:						
15-19	4.1	0.9	3.4	4.0	0.7	0.2
20-24	9.1	0.7	3.0	3.8	0.9	0.5
25-29	11.0	0.8	3.8	2.2	2.8	...
Uzbekistan						
...
Ukraine						
2000	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005						
Total	39.6	9.9	29.2	4.2	10.3	3.8
including:						
15-17	19.4	9.6	9.3	4.0	4.2	2.9
18-19	37.3	10.6	20.2	3.6	8.2	3.6
20-24	48.6	9.6	31.3	3.8	9.9	3
25-29	43.3	10.1	43.3	5.1	15.4	5.3
2012						
Total	25.7	6.5	32.2	4.4	4.9	1.8
including:						
15-17	13.3	8.5	11.3	4.5	1.1	0.1
18-19	24.7	8.1	27.1	3.3	2.7	1.0
20-24	30.8	5.9	35.9	4.8	4.4	1.8
25-29	26.3	5.9	38.0	4.3	7.4	2.6

SUICIDES AMONG YOUTH IN CIS AND EU COUNTRIES

(mortality rates of males and females aged 15-29 due to suicides;
per 100 000 population at corresponding gender and age,
2012 (CIS countries), 2010 (EU countries¹⁾)



¹⁾ Source: Eurostat, as of 28.02.2014. Data by countries are given for 2010 (Denmark – for 2009). Malta has no data desegregated by gender. Overall aged Malta's age-specific rate of population aged 15-29 due to suicides in 2010 – 4.6 per 100 000 population.

AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15-29 DUE TO MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

(number of deaths per 100 000 population at corresponding age and gender)

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan									
Total	8.7	7.6	5.1	8.5	7.4	5.4	8.9	7.8	4.9
including:									
15-17	8.0	7.1	2.6	10.1	8.5	3.3	5.9	5.6	1.8
18-19			3.7			3.3			4.1
20-24	6.4	7.4	4.5	6.5	7.3	4.7	6.2	7.6	4.3
25-29	12.2	8.5	7.8	8.8	6.2	8.2	15.6	11.1	7.3
Armenia									
Total	7.9	7.1	8.3	8.5	8.0	11.1	7.3	6.2	5.5
including:									
15-19	5.1	6.3	5.9	5.8	8.7	7.0	4.5	3.8	4.6
20-24	8.3	8.7	8.0	9.9	10.0	12.7	6.7	7.3	3.4
25-29	11.2	6.4	10.5	10.6	4.9	12.0	11.8	7.9	8.5
Belarus									
Total	9.0	7.4	6.2	10.2	8.0	6.3	7.8	6.8	6.1
including:									
15-17	...	3.9	4.8	...	5.9	6.7	...	1.8	2.8
18-19	...	5.3	2.6	...	3.6	2.5	...	7.0	2.6
20-24	7.6	6.5	4.7	8.7	6.6	5.6	6.5	6.3	3.7
25-29	13.7	11.7	9.2	16.8	13.1	8.1	10.7	10.4	10.4
Kazakhstan									
Total	18.6	17.8	17.3	16.1	15.1	13.8	21.1	20.6	20.8
including:									
15-17	...	...	9.0	...	...	10.1	...	...	7.9
18-19	...	...	9.2	...	...	8.6	...	...	10.0
20-24	...	...	15.1	...	...	12.8	...	...	17.4
25-29	...	...	26.8	...	...	18.8	...	...	34.7
Kyrgyzstan									
Total	6.5	6.8	5.5	7.0	6.7	5.8	6.1	6.9	5.2
including:									
15-17	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	5.5	5.3	5.7	2.8	3.1
18-19	3.5	5.3	2.6	6.0	7.4	0.9	1.0	3.3	4.4
20-24	4.9	7.1	4.6	4.4	7.6	5.4	5.4	6.5	3.7
25-29	11.0	9.4	8.8	12.5	6.0	9.0	9.7	12.8	8.7
Moldova									
Total	7.8	8.6	8.2	7.1	10.0	8.6	8.6	7.1	7.8
including:									
15-19	4.9	7.1	3.5	6.3	10.0	5.3	3.5	4.0	1.6
20-24	5.5	8.4	8.1	5.8	8.6	8.3	5.3	8.2	7.9
25-29	14.5	10.6	11.9	10.0	11.7	11.4	18.9	9.4	12.5

AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15-29 DUE TO MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

(number of deaths per 100 000 population at corresponding age and gender)

Continuation table

	Males and females			Males			Females		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Russia									
Total	9.1	8.7	7.3	9.8	9.0	7.6	8.4	8.3	6.9
including:									
15-17	...	...	4.0	...	...	4.5	...	...	3.5
18-19	...	...	5.6	...	...	6.9	...	...	4.3
20-24	8.7	8.0	5.7	9.7	9.1	6.4	7.7	6.7	4.9
25-29	12.6	12.8	10.3	12.7	12.0	10.0	12.6	13.5	10.6
Tajikistan									
Total	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.2	6.3	6.6	5.8	6.5	7.6
including:									
15-19	3.8	5.2	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.8	2.3	5.7	4.0
20-24	7.6	6.5	7.1	7.0	8.4	6.5	8.1	5.8	7.8
25-29	9.1	8.1	10.1	10.3	7.8	8.8	8.0	8.5	11.4
Ukraine									
Total	...	10.1	8.1	...	10.8	8.4	...	9.4	7.7
including:									
15-17	...	5.8	4.0	...	5.9	4.4	...	5.7	3.5
18-19	...	7.6	4.4	...	9.5	5.3	...	5.7	3.5
20-24	...	9.0	7.1	...	10.4	7.6	...	7.6	6.6
25-29	...	15.0	11.4	...	14.8	11.4	...	15.2	11.4

MORTALITY OF WOMEN AGED 15-29 DUE TO COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD

	Total Number of death cases			Per 100 000 live birth by mothers aged 15-29		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan	24	25	13	27.1	21.8	9.0
Armenia	9	4	4	31.4	12.3	11.6
Belarus	20	9	1	21	10	1
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	23	29	41	32.5	36.8	36.2
Moldova	7	6	7	22.7	19.6	23.6
Russia	252	195	101	24.9	17.4	8.0
Tajikistan	27	11	25	33.3	11.8	17.8
Ukraine	...	48	36	...	14.3	9.9

ABORTIONS AT AGE OF 15-29

	Total number of cases			Per 1000 women at corresponding age		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan						
Total	9885	11657	18764	9.4	9.7	14.3
including:						
15-17	572	822	63	1.4	1.8	0.3
18-19			1084			6.3
20-24	4249	4731	7282	13.1	11.5	15.5
25-29	5064	6104	10335	16.2	18.9	23.0
Armenia						
Total	8621	10394	10592	16.7	19.2	10.5
including:						
15-19	678	593	541	4.3	3.5	5.0
20-29	7943	9801	10051	22.2	20.5	24.7
Belarus						
Total	69719	32977	13322	63.7	29.8	13.4
including:						
15-17	2146	1219	464	8.8	5.4	3.3
18-19	8262	4101	1167	55.3	26.1	10.2
20-24	29692	14113	5221	83.9	37.3	14.8
25-29	29619	13544	6470	85.4	39.0	16.9
Kazakhstan						
...
Kyrgyzstan						
Total	13054	11069	13818	19.3	14.4	11.0
including:						
15-17	292	197	203	1.8	1.1	0.3
18-19	1934	1630	1581	19.5	13.3	13.9
20-24	5245	4463	5767	23.6	17.1	19.7
25-29	5583	4779	6267	28.5	22.7	24.7
Moldova						
15-17	2708	1569	279	15.7	9.0	3.9
18-19			1104			19.9
Russia						
Total	...	...	589597	...	...	38.5
including:						
15-17	213107	165674	14914	36.8	28.2	7.3
18-19			41118			26.3
20-24	...	...	235494	...	...	42.7
25-29	...	...	298071	...	...	48.2
Tajikistan						
Total (15-34)	15591	13793	12781	14.7	11.2	8.7
including:						
15-17	246	80	15	1.1	0.3	0.06
18-19	1659	1373	1199	12.8	8.1	7.2
20-34	13686	12340	11567	18.7	14.5	10.8
Ukraine						
Total (15-34)	335014	202780	122815	48.5	28.9	19.1
including:						
15-17	9792	5153	1869	8.5	5.1	2.7
18-19	33921	20532	7901	47.6	27.1	15.2
20-34	291301	177095	113045	57.7	33.9	21.6

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE

	Total, thousands			per 1000 women at corresponding age		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan						
Number of women aged 15-29, used:						
IUDs	16.1	16.0	9.9	15.4	13.4	7.5
hormonal contraception	32.9	22.1	10.8	31.4	18.4	8.2
barrier contraception	...	...	14.7	...	...	11.2
chemical contraception	...	...	3.0	...	...	2.3
sterilization	...	...	0.02	...	...	0.01
Armenia						
Number of women aged 15-49, used:						
IUDs	16.8	7.7	7.8	15.4	8.3	9.6
hormonal contraception	37.7	3.8	3.9	34.7	4.1	4.1
Moldova						
Number of women used IUDs:						
at age of 15-19	1.4	0.7	...	8.2	11.0	...
at age of 15-34			8.1			13.4
Number of women aged 15-34, used hormonal contraception immediately after the termination of pregnancy (combined oral contraceptives)	...	...	2.4	...	...	4.0
Number of women aged 15-34 who were granted male condoms immediately after the termination of pregnancy	...	...	2.2	...	...	3.6
Tajikistan						
Number of women aged 15-34, used:						
IUDs	289.6	185.6	225.3	272.6	150.2	153.3
hormonal contraception	45.1	67.1	85.1	42.5	54.3	57.9
Condoms	41.9	67.1	13.5	39.4	54.3	9.2
Surgical sterilization	1.0	1.5	2.4	0.9	1.2	1.6

BELARUS

Data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2012

	Contraceptive use by women aged 15-29, who are in a registered marriage or unregistered relationship (percent)					
	Share of women not using contraception	Share of women using the following methods of contraception:				
		male condom	IUDs	pills	female sterilization	coitus interruption
Women aged 15-29 – total	39.4	28.5	8.8	11.1	0.5	7.2
including at age of:						
20-24	43.9	28.9	4.7	10.8	0.3	7.5
25-29	36.8	28.2	10.9	11.5	0.7	7.0

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN PHYSICAL EXERCISES AND SPORTS

BELARUS

Data of the Sample Household Living Standards Survey, at the beginning of 2013

Are you engaged in physical exercises/sport?
(percent of total number of population at corresponding age)

Yes			No		
Age groups			Age groups		
15-19	20-24	25-29	15-19	20-24	25-29
59.4	40.3	28.0	40.6	59.7	72.0

MOLDOVA

Data of the Sample Survey, 2012

Are you engaged in physical exercises or sport in your free time?
(percent of total number of respondents)

Yes			No		
Age groups			Age groups		
15-19	20-24	25-29	15-19	20-24	25-29
38.6	36.0	25.4	33.2	31.4	35.4

RUSSIA

Data of the Sample survey of behavioral factors influencing health status, 2013

Are you engaged in physical exercises or sport on your leisure time?
(percent of number of population at corresponding age)

Yes			No		
Age groups			Age groups		
15-19	20-24	25-29	15-19	20-24	25-29
62.7	52.8	40.3	37.3	47.2	59.7

3

FAMILY AND FERTILITY



A statistical portrait

WOMEN AT REPRODUCTIVE AGE

(end of the year)

	Number of women at reproductive age (15-49)			Number of women aged 15-29		
	total, thousands	percent of total population	percent of total number of women	total, thousands	percent of total population	percent of total number of women at reproductive age
Azerbaijan						
2000	2266.9	27.9	54.7	1061.1	13.1	46.8
2005	2545.9	29.8	58.7	1215.5	14.2	47.7
2012	2695.9	28.8	57.3	1305.7	14.0	48.4
Armenia						
2000	901.7	28.0	53.9	407.5	12.7	45.2
2005 ¹⁾	922.7	28.7	55.4	438.5	13.6	47.5
2012	813.5	26.9	51.6	392.2	13.0	48.2
Belarus						
2000	2639.5	26.5	49.9	1097.6	11.0	41.6
2005	2603.6	27.0	50.6	1104.1	11.5	42.4
2012	2360.1	24.9	46.6	976.3	10.3	41.4
Kazakhstan						
2000	4099.3	27.6	53.2	1925.5	12.9	47.0
2005	4336.6	28.5	54.9	2092.1	13.7	48.2
2012	4592.2	27.2	52.5	2211.9	13.1	48.2
Kyrgyzstan						
2000	1302.5	26.5	52.3	685.2	13.9	52.6
2005	1451.5	28.0	55.2	777.5	15.0	53.6
2012	1529.0	27.0	53.4	825.5	14.6	54.0
Moldova						
2000	979.5	26.9	52	463.6	12.8	47.3
2005	1002.9	27.9	54	494.9	13.8	49.3
2012	938.7	26.4	51	454.7	12.8	48.4
Russia						
2000	39781.7	27.2	51.0	16747.9	11.4	42.1
2005	39400.0	27.5	51.2	17375.2	12.1	44.1
2012	36042.2	25.1	46.8	15053.1	10.5	41.8
Tajikistan						
2000	1539.7	24.6	49.4	866.2	13.8	56.3
2005	1834.6	26.5	53.2	1044.5	15.1	56.9
2012	2117.3	26.5	53.5	1214.7	15.2	57.4
Uzbekistan						
2000	6472.3	26.1	52.0	3495.1	14.1	54.0
2005	7331.9	27.9	55.7	3972.8	15.1	54.2
2012	8506.5	28.4	56.8	4563.4	15.2	53.6
Ukraine						
2000	12582.7	25.9	48.1	5303.7	10.9	42.2
2005	12342.7	26.4	49.0	5315.1	11.4	43.1
2012	11273.9	24.8	46.2	4645.6	10.2	41.2
CIS*, mln. persons						
2000	73	27	51	32	12	47
2005	74	28	53	34	13	48
2012	71	27	51	32	12	48

¹⁾ Data will be corrected later according to 2011 Population Census.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

(number of live births per 1000 women at corresponding age)

	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Azerbaijan							
2000	29.0	131.2	98.5	51.7	22.3	6.1	0.8
2005	41.1	184.8	140.2	65.2	26.4	7.4	0.9
2012	53.3	189.6	130.4	63.2	24.8	5.3	0.6
Armenia							
2000	31.6	120.0	63.6	28.8	13.0	3.5	0.3
2005	26.8	122.3	78.3	32.1	11.2	2.3	0.1
2012	26.0	120.3	98.3	50.6	18.0	3.2	0.2
Belarus							
2000	27.4	109.8	75.5	35.5	11.5	2.0	0.1
2005	21.7	91.2	79.0	41.9	14.3	2.4	0.1
2012	22.4	93.7	110.8	69.0	27.0	4.4	0.1
Kazakhstan							
2000	32.9	132.8	104.6	63.9	28.3	6.0	0.6
2005	26.0	140.2	133.2	87.2	46.1	10.6	0.5
2012	31.4	153.2	156.0	109.2	61.6	15.8	0.7
Kyrgyzstan							
2000	33.8	161.6	133.4	88.1	46.0	13.3	2.4
2005	25.1	156.9	144.6	99.8	53.7	15.9	2.7
2012	42.1	192.4	178.1	125.1	70.4	22.5	2.6
Moldova							
2000	36.3	103.7	67.8	34.7	12.2	2.6	0.1
2005	29.0	87.2	70.8	38.2	15.9	2.5	0.2
2012	25.1	79.3	79.7	47.2	20.4	3.9	0.1
Russia							
2000	27.4	93.6	67.3	35.2	11.8	2.4	0.1
2005	27.4	88.4	77.8	45.3	17.8	3.0	0.2
2012	27.3	91.3	106.6	74.3	34.9	7.0	0.3
Tajikistan							
2000	41.8	207.5	188.2	140.7	85.1	31.1	3.7
2005	34.4	186.7	182.7	138.2	82.7	27.2	2.6
2009	38.0	193.5	156.9	89.7	43.9	11.2	0.8
Uzbekistan							
2000	21.1	205.4	161.4	89.7	31.5	7.0	0.7
2005	9.1	173.4	163.1	85.9	34.4	5.7	0.6
2012	24.6	175.7	145.1	68.1	20.9	4.0	0.3
Ukraine							
2000	32.1	94.9	57.8	26.5	8.7	1.9	0.1
2005	28.6	88.8	71.7	37.7	13.3	2.3	0.1
2012	28.7	93.6	93.6	61.4	26.4	5.0	0.3

REPRODUCTION RATES AND MEAN AGE AT CHILDBEARING

	Number of live birth per 1000 women aged 15-49	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)	Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)	Mean age at childbearing
Azerbaijan					
2000	51.2	2.0	1.160	1.090	25.9
2005	56.8	2.3	1.065	0.833	25.2
2012	58.3	2.3	1.084	1.047	24.9
Armenia					
2000	37.7	1.31	0.592	0.569	24.4
2005	40.8	1.37	0.636	0.611	24.3
2012	51.9	1.58	0.736	0.707	25.5
Belarus					
2000	35.5	1.32	0.643	0.630	25.6
2005	34.6	1.25	0.611	0.602	26.2
2012	48.7	1.62	0.791	0.781	27.6
Kazakhstan					
2000	54.3	1.85	0.900	0.867	26.7
2005	65.5	2.25	1.077	1.041	27.7
2012	82.9	2.62	1.273	1.239	28.1
Kyrgyzstan					
2000	75.0	2.40	1.17	1.12	27.4
2005	76.1	2.50	1.22	1.17	28.1
2012	101.6	3.15	1.54	1.47	28.0
Moldova					
2000	36.9	1.29	0.621	0.604	24.5
2005	32.6	1.22	0.593	0.579	26.1
2012	40.7	1.28	0.610	0.599	26.9
Russia					
2000	32.1	1.20	0.579	0.561	26.5
2005	36.9	1.29	0.629	0.611	25.8
2012	52.4	1.69	0.821	0.803	27.9
Tajikistan					
2000	108.6	3.5	1.7	1.6	21.7
2005	98.5	3.3	1.6	1.5	20.9
2009	97.1	3.1 ²⁾	23.6
Uzbekistan					
2000	82.7	2.59	...	...	23.2 ¹⁾
2005	73.6	2.36	...	...	23.6 ¹⁾
2012	73.9	2.19	...	...	23.2 ¹⁾
Ukraine					
2000	30.6	1.11	0.531	0.519	24.5
2005	34.4	1.21	0.587	0.575	25.4
2012	45.9	1.53	0.741	0.727	27.2

¹⁾ Mean age of mothers at first birth.

²⁾ Estimated by CIS-Stat.

BELARUS

Data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2012

Reproductive behavior of women aged 15-29 who would like to have a child in the future (percent)

	Women aged 15-29	including at age of		
		15-19	20-24	25-29
The share of women who would like to have a child in the future – total	100	25.6	36.3	38.1
including:				
in a year	10.8	0.2	37.7	62.1
in 1-2 years	16.1	3.5	42.4	54.1
in 3-4 years	16.8	6.2	37.8	56.0
in 5 years and more	11.8	24.0	38.2	37.8
after marriage	40.9	49.8	33.1	17.1
period not specified	3.6	19.6	28.3	52.1

RUSSIA

Reproductive Health Survey, 2011

Characteristics	Planning Status of the Last Pregnancy among women aged 15-44 (percent)			
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Not Sure
Total	60.8	18.4	18.3	2.5
Pregnancy Outcome				
Current pregnancy	67.7	21.5	3.2	7.6
Live Birth	82.6	13.0	3.1	1.2
Induced Abortion	4.3	30.8	61.5	3.5
Other pregnancy outcome ¹⁾	68.8	15.2	13.0	3.1
Residence				
Urban	60.7	18.8	18.2	2.4
Rural	61.0	17.2	18.7	3.1
Maternal Age at End of Pregnancy²⁾				
15–19	43.2	41.0	13.7	2.1
20–24	63.0	26.2	8.1	2.7
25–29	67.9	17.8	12.1	2.1
30–34	61.9	10.1	25.3	2.7
35–44	45.6	7.0	44.5	3.0
Number of Living Children				
0	32.5	43.5	20.4	3.7
1	63.0	20.4	14.4	2.3
2	62.8	12.0	22.5	2.7
3 and more	61.9	12.1	23.0	2.9
Education Level				
Secondary complete or less	57.5	18.7	21.4	2.4
Secondary professional	57.3	16.3	23.4	2.9
University	64.3	19.6	13.7	2.4

¹⁾ Including pregnancies resulting in stillbirth, miscarriage or ectopic pregnancy.

²⁾ Age of the woman at the time of pregnancy outcome, except 399 pregnant women at time of the interview.

LIVE BIRTHS BY MOTHERS AGED UNDER 20

(persons)

	Number of live birth by mothers aged under 20	at age of				
		<16	16	17	18	19
Azerbaijan						
2000	11407	24	319	1521	3505	6038
2005	15266	72	557	2114	4679	7844
2012	20337	147	643	2446	6683	10418
Armenia						
2000	4937	31	157	538	1568	2643
2005	4240	16	124	372	1336	2392
2012	2818	28	79	238	747	1726
Belarus						
2000	10751	123	499	1498	3154	5477
2005	8277	82	370	1120	2529	4176
2012	5727	69	262	705	1675	3016
Kazakhstan						
2000	21619	218	923	2634	6680	11164
2005	20807	199	883	2616	6169	10940
2012	20382	115	710	2283	5941	11333
Kyrgyzstan						
2000	8727	36	185	778	2876	4852
2005	7513	20	143	628	2174	4548
2012	11645	15	211	1035	3470	6914
Moldova						
2000	6257	101	383	1044	1982	2747
2005	5056	65	270	837	1595	2289
2012	3170	75	202	475	948	1470
Russia						
2000	162997	2584	9149	25098	49188	76978
2005	162053	2866	9472	25036	50540	74139
2012	98924	1968	5757	14611	28677	47911
Tajikistan						
2000	9942	9	145	924	3199	5665
2005	9256	3	69	529	2484	6171
2009	16077	...	52	913	4726	10386
Uzbekistan						
2000	28179	146		1234	6583	20216
2005	14032	111		681	2782	10458
2012	38031	281		2328	10305	25117
Ukraine						
2000	59628	934	3636	9426	18113	27519
2005	50523	818	2906	7680	15638	23481
2012	34422	783	2200	5067	10016	16356
CIS*, thousands						
2000	324	20		44	97	163
2005	297	19		42	90	146
2012	252	14		30	73	135

WOMEN AGED 15-29 BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

(Census data; thousands)

	Women aged 15-29, indicated the number of children born	including				Total number of children born	Median number of children born (per 1000 women aged 15-29)
		given birth to children			not given birth to any child		
		1	2	3 and more			
Azerbaijan							
1999	962.6	113.0	164.3	76.1	609.2	692.0	719
2009	1322.1	172.5	200.2	57.7	891.7	755.5	571
Armenia							
2001	407.1	49.4	69.9	23.9	263.9	266.5	655
2011	403.3	62.5	63.2	12.3	265.3	227.7	565
Belarus							
1999	1079.9	315.1	106.3	13.8	644.7	572.2	530
2009	963.0	269.2	73.1	10.5	610.2	449.2	425
Kazakhstan							
1999	760.2	417.7	252.7	89.8	1129.6	1316.1	1731
2009	727.7	400.9	235.4	91.4	1520.8	1187.8	1632
Kyrgyzstan							
1999	648.6	114.8	103.2	65.4	365.2	540.8	834
2009	813.8	122.2	124.5	65.5	501.6	582.9	716
Moldova							
2004	434.8	93.5	45.3	8.5	287.5	211.5	485
Russia							
2002	15925.6	4540.8	1154.8	182.6	10047.4	7521.5	472
2010	14730.7	4028.4	1181.1	210.5	9310.7	7104.8	482
Tajikistan							
2000	836.7	104.3	121.2	135.1	476.1	1296.4	1549
2010	1163.6	168.7	161.3	121.3	712.3	1611.4	1385
Ukraine							
2001	2056.9	1527.1	463.0	66.7	3248.9	2671.8	1299

KAZAKHSTAN

Data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2010/2011

The proportion of women aged 15-49 who gave live birth at age under 18 (percent)

Age groups:	Total	Urban	Rural
15-49	3.2	3.0	3.4
20-24	2.3	2.1	2.6
25-29	3.0	2.7	3.4
30-34	5.8	5.1	6.6
35-39	2.9	3.1	2.8
40-44	2.9	2.9	2.9
45-49	2.2	2.2	2.1

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND BIRTH ORDER
(thousands)

	Years	Total number of live births ¹⁾	birth order		
			1	2	3 and more
Azerbaijan					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	88.5	42.2	31.2	15.1
	2012	144.4	78.1	51.1	15.2
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	11.4	8.7	2.5	0.2
	2012	20.3	16.7	3.4	0.2
20-24	2000	45.2	22.9	17.3	5.0
	2012	73.6	41.9	26.9	4.8
25-29	2000	31.9	10.6	11.4	9.9
	2012	50.5	19.5	20.8	10.2
Armenia					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	28.7	14.5	9.9	4.3
	2012	34.4	18.4	12.8	3.2
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	4.9	4.0	0.8	0.1
	2012	2.8	2.5	0.3	0.0
20-24	2000	16.2	8.3	6.2	1.7
	2012	17.6	10.8	6.1	0.7
25-29	2000	7.6	2.1	2.9	2.6
	2012	13.9	5.2	6.3	2.4
Belarus					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	75.8	50.5	21.3	4.0
	2012	81.1	51.2	25.0	4.9
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	10.7	10.0	0.7	0.0
	2012	5.7	5.3	0.4	0.0
20-24	2000	38.9	29.9	7.9	1.1
	2012	32.9	25.1	6.8	1.0
25-29	2000	26.2	10.6	12.7	2.9
	2012	42.5	20.8	17.8	3.9
Kazakhstan					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	165.8	88.8	51.6	25.2
	2012	263.7	135.6	75.8	40.8
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	21.5	19.7	1.8	0.03
	2012	20.3	17.6	1.7	0.02
20-24	2000	82.8	50.7	26.0	6.0
	2012	124.7	77.4	33.8	8.0
25-29	2000	61.5	18.4	23.8	19.2
	2012	118.7	40.6	40.3	32.8
Kyrgyzstan					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	70.7	30.7	22.0	18.0
	2012	113.3	53.0	36.5	23.8
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	8.7	7.8	0.9	0.0
	2012	11.6	10.5	1.1	0.0
20-24	2000	35.9	17.5	13.5	4.9
	2012	56.5	31.2	20.0	5.3
25-29	2000	26.1	5.4	7.6	13.1
	2012	45.2	11.3	15.4	18.5

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND BIRTH ORDER

(thousands)

Continuation table

	Years	Total number of live births ¹⁾	birth order		
			1	2	3 and more
Moldova					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	30.9	18.9	9.2	2.8
	2012	29.6	17.8	9.7	2.1
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	6.3	5.8	0.5	0.0
	2012	3.2	2.9	0.3	0.0
20-24	2000	15.7	10.4	4.5	0.8
	2012	13.0	9.1	3.4	0.5
25-29	2000	9.0	2.8	4.2	2.0
	2012	13.4	5.9	5.9	1.6
Russia					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	1012.1	...	...	...
	2012	1260.0	...	...	...
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	163.0	...	...	...
	2012	98.9	...	...	...
20-24	2000	506.0	...	...	...
	2012	502.8	...	...	...
25-29	2000	343.1	...	...	...
	2012	658.3	...	...	...
Tajikistan					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	81.0	26.0	24.3	30.7
	2009	140.5	65.5	42.6	32.4
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	9.9	8.3	1.5	0.1
	2009	16.1	14.6	1.5	0.003
20-24	2000	39.5	14.7	16.5	8.4
	2009	77.5	41.0	27.8	8.7
25-29	2000	31.5	3.0	6.3	22.2
	2009	46.9	9.9	13.3	23.7
Uzbekistan					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	417.0	175.8	137.3	103.9
	2012	521.9	255.1	184.9	81.9
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	28.2	26.3	1.8	0.1
	2012	38.0	35.5	2.4	0.1
20-24	2000	228.7	122.2	86.1	20.4
	2012	277.1	171.2	94.4	11.5
25-29	2000	160.1	27.3	49.4	83.4
	2012	206.8	48.4	88.1	70.3
Ukraine					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	321.4	217.6	85.7	18.1
	2012	362.3	218.5	112.6	31.2
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	59.6	55.6	3.8	0.2
	2012	34.4	30.7	3.3	0.4
20-24	2000	163.8	122.1	36.4	5.3
	2012	150.8	106.6	36.1	8.1
25-29	2000	98.0	39.9	45.5	12.6
	2012	177.1	81.2	73.2	22.7

¹⁾ Small discrepancies between total and sum are possible due to cases, when birth order is not specified.

LIVE BIRTHS BY MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER

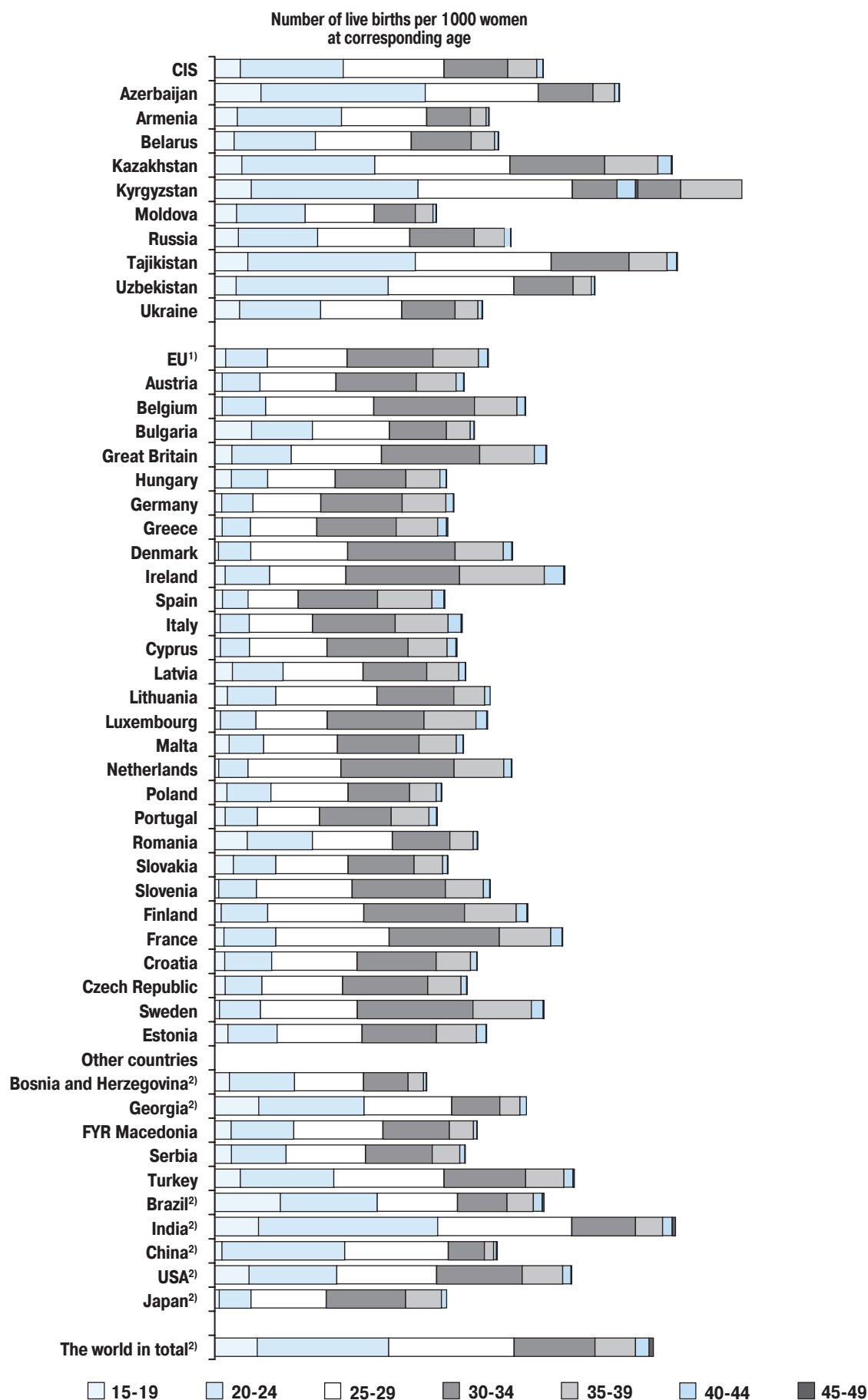
	Years	Live births to married mothers		Live births to unmarried mothers	
		thousands	percent of total live births to mothers at corresponding age	thousands	percent of total live births to mothers at corresponding age
Azerbaijan					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	83.7	94.6	4.8	5.4
	2012	122.8	85.0	21.6	15.0
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	10.3	90.4	1.1	9.6
	2012	15.1	74.4	5.2	25.6
20-24	2000	42.7	94.5	2.5	5.5
	2012	63.7	86.5	9.9	13.5
25-29	2000	30.7	96.2	1.2	3.8
	2012	44.0	87.1	6.5	12.9
Armenia					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	18.2	63.5	10.5	36.5
	2012	22.7	66.2	11.6	33.8
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	2.3	46.1	2.7	53.9
	2012	1.4	49.0	1.4	51.0
20-24	2000	10.2	63.2	5.9	36.8
	2012	11.5	65.0	6.2	35.0
25-29	2000	5.7	75.4	1.9	24.6
	2012	9.9	71.2	4.0	28.8
Belarus					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	62.5	82.5	13.3	17.5
	2012	67.0	82.6	14.1	17.4
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	7.4	69.5	3.3	30.5
	2012	3.5	60.9	2.2	39.1
20-24	2000	33.0	85.0	5.9	15.0
	2012	26.9	81.8	6.0	18.2
25-29	2000	22.1	84.2	4.1	15.8
	2012	36.6	86.2	5.9	13.8
Kazakhstan					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	123.1	74.2	42.7	25.8
	2012	220.2	83.5	43.5	16.5
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	11.6	53.7	10.0	46.3
	2012	13.0	63.7	7.4	36.3
20-24	2000	62.3	75.2	20.5	24.8
	2012	104.8	84.0	19.9	16.0
25-29	2000	49.3	80.2	12.2	19.8
	2012	102.5	86.4	16.2	13.6
Kyrgyzstan					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	45.5	64.4	25.2	35.6
	2012	81.0	71.5	32.3	28.5
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	3.7	42.5	5.0	57.5
	2012	6.6	56.9	5.0	43.1
20-24	2000	22.7	63.2	13.2	36.8
	2012	40.4	71.5	16.1	28.5
25-29	2000	19.1	73.2	7.0	26.8
	2012	34.0	75.2	11.2	24.8

LIVE BIRTHS BY MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER

Continuation table

	Years	Live births to married mothers		Live births to unmarried mothers	
		thousands	percent of total live births to mothers at corresponding age	thousands	percent of total live births to mothers at corresponding age
Moldova					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	24.6	79.6	6.3	20.4
	2012	22.9	77.1	6.8	22.9
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	4.4	69.8	1.9	30.2
	2012	1.5	46.9	1.7	53.1
20-24	2000	12.8	81.5	2.9	18.5
	2012	10.1	77.1	3.0	22.9
25-29	2000	7.4	83.1	1.5	16.9
	2012	11.3	84.3	2.1	15.7
Russia					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	731.3	72.2	280.9	27.8
	2012	962.1	76.4	297.9	23.6
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	96.1	59.0	66.9	41.0
	2012	51.4	52.0	47.5	48.0
20-24	2000	376.7	74.4	129.3	25.6
	2012	376.2	74.8	126.7	25.2
25-29	2000	258.4	75.3	84.7	24.7
	2012	534.5	81.2	123.8	18.8
Tajikistan					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	60.0	74.1	21.0	25.9
	2009	123.5	87.9	17.0	12.1
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	5.9	59.6	4.0	40.4
	2009	14.5	90.1	1.6	9.9
20-24	2000	28.2	71.4	11.4	28.8
	2009	69.0	89.0	8.5	11.0
25-29	2000	25.9	82.2	5.6	17.8
	2009	40.0	85.3	6.9	14.7
Uzbekistan					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	370.1	88.8	46.9	11.2
	2012	478.4	91.6	43.6	8.4
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	21.9	77.7	6.3	22.3
	2012	33.3	87.6	4.7	12.4
20-24	2000	202.7	88.6	26.0	11.4
	2012	256.6	92.6	20.5	7.4
25-29	2000	145.6	90.9	14.5	9.1
	2012	188.4	91.1	18.4	8.9
Ukraine					
Number of live births to mothers aged 15-29	2000	270.1	84.0	51.3	16.0
	2012	287.8	79.5	74.5	20.5
including at age of:					
under 20	2000	46.2	77.5	13.4	22.5
	2012	20.2	58.9	14.2	41.1
20-24	2000	141.5	86.4	22.3	13.6
	2012	120.3	79.7	30.5	20.3
25-29	2000	82.4	84.0	15.6	16.0
	2012	147.3	83.2	29.8	16.8

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES IN COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN 2012



¹⁾ Source of data for the EU, FYR Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey – Eurostat.

²⁾ For the period 2005-2010 – according to the UN data: World Population Prospects. The 2012 Revision. June 2013.

POPULATION AGED 15-29 BY MARITAL STATUS¹⁾
(by Census data; number of persons, indicated their marital status
per 1000 population at corresponding age)

	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Azerbaijan (2009)				
Males aged 15-29	788.6	208.1	0.5	2.8
including:				
15-19	997.2	2.8	-	0.0
20-24	850.2	148.6	0.2	1.0
25-29	470.0	520.7	1.3	8.0
Females aged 15-29	597.5	386.1	3.8	12.6
including:				
15-19	916.7	82.2	0.2	0.9
20-24	553.7	432.9	2.7	10.7
25-29	285.5	677.2	9.1	28.2
Armenia (2011)				
Males aged 15-29	777.4	219.8	0.4	2.4
including:				
15-19	989.8	9.5	0.2	0.5
20-24	865.0	133.2	0.3	1.5
25-29	492.4	501.9	0.7	5.0
Females aged 15-29	586.8	396.7	2.5	14.0
including:				
15-19	933.6	64.4	0.5	1.5
20-24	586.9	400.3	1.7	11.1
25-29	301.3	666.3	4.9	27.5
Belarus (2009)				
Males aged 15-29	709.5	265.1	0.3	16.9
including:				
15-19	988.6	7.1	-	0.2
20-24	782.6	199.2	0.1	8.3
25-29	390.2	558.6	0.7	40.5
Females aged 15-29	574.7	382.3	2.2	33.7
including:				
15-19	956.4	39.0	0.1	1.0
20-24	581.8	386.1	1.3	22.4
25-29	247.5	665.9	4.9	72.6
Kazakhstan (2009)				
Males aged 15-29	764.2	226.0	0.6	9.2
including:				
15-19	991.0	8.7	0.0	0.2
20-24	809.7	184.0	0.4	5.9
25-29	446.5	528.3	1.6	23.6
Females aged 15-29	628.1	43.4	0.2	1.7
including:				
15-19	954.7	43.4	0.2	1.7
20-24	598.3	375.8	2.8	23.2
25-29	291.3	637.9	9.5	61.1
Kyrgyzstan (2009)				
Males aged 15-29	745.1	238.3	0.7	15.9
including:				
15-19	990.3	8.8	0.2	0.7
20-24	797.9	191.4	0.6	10.1
25-29	343.9	610.3	1.7	44.1

POPULATION AGED 15-29 BY MARITAL STATUS¹⁾
(by Census data; number of persons, indicated their marital status
per 1000 population at corresponding age)

Continuation table

	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Females aged 15-29	562.1	388.4	3.7	45.8
including:				
15-19	919.3	75.9	0.4	4.4
20-24	484.7	467.7	3.0	44.6
25-29	176.7	710.2	9.1	104.0
Moldova (2004)				
Males aged 15-29	766	222	0.4	11
including:				
15-19	992	8	0.1	0.3
20-24	810	183	0.3	7
25-29	403	563	1	32
Females aged 15-29	607	356	3	35
including:				
15-19	936	61	0.2	3
20-24	559	408	2	31
25-29	216	693	8	83
Russia (2010)				
Males aged 15-29	679	295	1	25
including:				
15-19	982	17	0	1
20-24	775	213	0	12
25-29	403	544	1	52
Females aged 15-29	530	417	4	49
including:				
15-19	922	75	0	3
20-24	572	391	2	35
25-29	263	639	7	91
Tajikistan (2010)				
Males aged 15-29	660	333	2	4
including:				
15-19	977	21	1	1
20-24	686	308	2	4
25-29	199	785	5	11
Females aged 15-29	481	492	9	18
including:				
15-19	866	130	2	3
20-24	345	628	8	27
25-29	147	795	20	47
Ukraine (2001)				
Males aged 15-29	695.9	273.7	0.4	26.0
including:				
15-19	986.4	10.4	0.0	0.5
20-24	730.5	248.0	0.3	16.1
25-29	320.2	608.3	1.1	66.2
Females aged 15-29	528.7	405.7	3.8	57.9
including:				
15-19	920.6	73.3	0.2	3.6
20-24	457.7	481.2	2.8	53.1
25-29	162.6	700.7	8.8	123.6

¹⁾ Actual marital status, regardless of legal status of marriages or divorces.

**MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN 2012 BY GENDER,
AGE AND PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS**
(thousands)

	Total number of married during the year	including				Percent of total number of marriages ¹⁾
		never married before	widowed	divorced	has not mentioned previous marital status	
Azerbaijan						
Males aged 15-29	55.6	54.9	0.1	0.6	-	70.3
including:						
15-19	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	0.8
20-24	24.4	24.3	0.0	0.1	-	30.8
25-29	30.6	30.0	0.1	0.5	-	38.7
Females aged 15-29	68.1	67.5	0.1	0.5	-	86.1
including:						
15-19	17.3	17.3	0.0	0.0	-	21.9
20-24	36.7	36.5	0.0	0.2	-	46.4
25-29	14.1	13.7	0.1	0.3	-	17.8
Armenia						
Males aged 15-29	12.0	11.9	0.0	0.1	-	62.6
including:						
15-19	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.4
20-24	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	-	21.0
25-29	7.9	7.8	0.0	0.1	-	41.2
Females aged 15-29	15.4	15.2	0.0	0.1		80.8
including:						
15-19	1.3	1.3	-	0.0	-	6.9
20-24	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	-	47.7
25-29	5.0	4.9	0.0	0.1	-	26.2
Belarus						
Males aged 15-29	49.8	46.5	0.0	3.3	-	65.3
including:						
15-19	1.6	1.6	-	0.0	-	2.1
20-24	23.7	23.3	0.0	0.4	-	31.1
25-29	24.5	21.6	0.0	2.9	-	32.1
Females aged 15-29	56.0	50.6	0.1	5.3	-	73.5
including:						
15-19	6.4	6.4	-	0.0	-	8.5
20-24	31.1	29.7	0.0	1.4	-	40.8
25-29	18.5	14.5	0.1	3.9	-	24.2
Kazakhstan						
Males aged 15-29	119.9	115.0	0.3	4.4	0.2	72.8
including:						
15-19	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
20-24	57.9	57.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	35.2
25-29	58.3	54.3	0.2	3.7	0.1	35.4
Females aged 15-29	136.2	130.4	0.5	5.1	0.2	82.7
including:						
15-19	20.2	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.3
20-24	80.5	78.7	0.2	1.5	0.1	48.9
25-29	35.5	31.6	0.3	3.6	0.0	21.5

MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN 2012 BY GENDER, AGE AND PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

(thousands)

Continuation table

	Total number of married during the year	including				Percent of total number of marriages ¹⁾
		never married before	widowed	divorced	has not mentioned previous marital status	
Kyrgyzstan						
Males aged 15-29	29.1	28.0	0.0	1.1	-	52.9
including:						
15-19	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	-	1.1
20-24	13.8	13.4	0.0	0.4	-	25.1
25-29	14.7	14.0	0.0	0.7	-	26.7
Females aged 15-29	33.7	33.2	0.0	0.5	-	61.2
including:						
15-19	8.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	-	15.5
20-24	18.9	18.7	0.0	0.2	-	34.3
25-29	6.3	6.0	0.0	0.3	-	11.4
Moldova						
Males aged 15-29	16.9	16.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	69.6
including:						
15-19	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
20-24	7.5	7.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	30.9
25-29	9.1	8.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	37.4
Females aged 15-29	19.6	18.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	81.0
including:						
15-19	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5
20-24	11.0	10.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	45.3
25-29	5.8	5.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	24.2
Russia						
Males aged 15-29	730.9	661.0	0.5	56.4	13.1	60.2
including:						
15-19	15.8	15.4	-	0.04	0.5	1.3
20-24	312.1	298.7	0.1	7.0	6.3	25.7
25-29	403.0	346.9	0.4	49.4	6.3	33.2
Females aged 15-29	844.4	733.1	2.8	93.1	15.4	69.6
including:						
15-19	81.3	77.5	0.02	0.4	3.4	6.7
20-24	425.6	395.4	0.5	22.0	7.7	35.1
25-29	337.5	260.2	2.3	70.7	4.3	27.8
Tajikistan						
Males aged 15-29	78.5	77.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	80.4
including:						
15-19	3.2	3.2	-	-	-	3.3
20-24	48.1	47.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	49.3
25-29	27.2	26.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	27.9

MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN 2012 BY GENDER, AGE AND PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

(thousands)

Continuation table

	Total number of married during the year	including				Percent of total number of marriages ¹⁾
		never married before	widowed	divorced	has not mentioned previous marital status	
Females aged 15-29	87.9	87.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	90.0
including:						
15-19	37.7	37.6	0.01	0.03	0.03	38.6
20-24	37.8	37.5	0.05	0.1	0.1	38.7
25-29	12.4	12.1	0.04	0.2	0.05	12.7
Uzbekistan						
Males aged 15-29	263.5	260.0	0.6	2.9	-	88.1
including:						
15-19	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	-	1.7
20-24	128.9	128.3	0.2	0.4	-	43.1
25-29	129.5	126.6	0.4	2.5	-	43.3
Females aged 15-29	283.1	281.0	0.4	1.7	-	94.7
including:						
15-19	71.1	71.1	0.0	0.0	-	23.8
20-24	171.6	170.9	0.2	0.5	-	57.4
25-29	40.4	39.0	0.3	1.1	-	13.5
Ukraine						
Males aged 15-29	174.5	163.1	0.1	11.3	-	62.7
including:						
15-19	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.8
20-24	81.4	79.9	0.0	1.5	-	29.2
25-29	91.0	81.1	0.1	9.8	-	32.7
Females aged 15-29	192.3	172.1	0.5	19.7	-	69.1
including:						
15-19	14.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	-	5.2
20-24	109.0	103.7	0.1	5.2	-	39.2
25-29	68.8	53.9	0.4	14.5	-	24.7

¹⁾ At all ages.

MARRIED COUPLES WITH SPOUSES AGED UNDER 30

(by the Census data; thousands)

	Number of married couples with both spouses aged under 30	Number of married couples with one spouse aged under 30	including with ¹⁾			Mothers aged under 30, raising children without a spouse	Fathers aged under 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)	3092.0	5303.0 ²⁾	2603.0	1014.0	184.0	1598.0	134.0

¹⁾ Out of all couples where spouses (or one spouse) aged under 30.

²⁾ Including married couples where both spouses are under the age of 30 years; the number of couples in which one spouse is younger than 30 years was 2211.0 thousands.

**DIVORCES REGISTERED IN 2012
BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE**
(thousands)

	Total number of divorces	by duration of marriage, years					
		< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and more
Azerbaijan	11.1	0.5	3.6	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.7
Armenia	3.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.0
Belarus	39.0	1.2	12.3	9.8	5.9	3.8	6.0
Kazakhstan	48.5	4.9	14.6	12.1	5.6	4.5	6.8
Kyrgyzstan	8.7	0.7	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.6
Moldova	10.6	0.3	3.0	2.6	1.3	1.2	2.2
Russia	644.1	29.7	227.7	156.0	75.4	51.8	93.6
Tajikistan	7.4 ¹⁾	0.7	3.1	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.8
Uzbekistan	17.9	0.8	6.6	4.2	2.5	1.8	2.0
Ukraine	168.5 ²⁾

¹⁾ Including the number of divorces with not specified duration of marriage (0.4 thousand).

²⁾ According to the State Registration Service of Ukraine and the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine. Information of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine includes only the total number of divorces.

**DIVORCES REGISTERED IN 2012
BY GENDER AND AGE**
(thousands)

	Males					Females				
	under 20	20-24	25-29	under 30		under 20	20-24	25-29	under 30	
				total	percent of total number of divorces				total	percent of total number of divorces
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.7	2.2	2.9	26.1	0.1	1.7	2.6	4.4	39.6
Armenia	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	13.0	0.01	0.2	0.6	0.8	23.8
Belarus	0.0	2.4	8.1	10.5	26.9	0.2	5.0	9.3	14.5	37.2
Kazakhstan	0.0	3.3	10.5	13.8	28.4	0.3	7.2	12.3	19.8	40.8
Kyrgyzstan	0.0	0.4	1.6	2.0	22.7	0.0	1.2	2.0	3.2	37.1
Moldova	0.0	0.5	2.0	2.5	24.0	0.1	1.4	2.5	4.0	37.2
Russia	1.0	32.8	98.8	132.6	20.6	5.1	81.6	136.0	222.7	34.6
Tajikistan	0.02	1.0	2.3	3.3	44.6	0.3	2.3	1.9	4.5	60.8
Uzbekistan	0.0	1.3	5.1	6.4	35.7	0.3	3.5	5.2	9.0	50.3

CHILDBIRTH RELATED LUMP-SUM ALLOWANCES

(end of the year)

	Number of beneficiaries, thousands			Amount of the granted allowance, in national currency		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan, manats						
payments made by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	...	...	109.2	...	...	78.3
payments made by the State Social Protection Fund	99.6	124.5	45.5	10.0	27.2	79.6
Armenia¹⁾, drams						
allowance for birth of:						
first and second child	...	...	37.0	...	...	50000
third and followings	...	...	6.4	...	...	430000
Belarus²⁾, belarusian rubles	86.0	87.2	114.0	54629	301600	8800300 ³⁾ 12320420 ⁴⁾
Kyrgyzstan⁵⁾, soms	24.9	27.9	28.2	300	420	1740
Moldova, lei						
allowance for birth of:						
first child	...	19.9	18.3	144	500	2300
every following child	...	13.9	18.0	108	500	2600
Russia⁶⁾, russian rubles	-	-	1731.2	-	-	13527 ⁷⁾
Tajikistan, somoni						
allowance for birth of:						
first child	...	...	...	6	36	120
second child	...	...	...	4	24	80
third child	...	...	...	2	12	40
Ukraine⁸⁾, hryvnias	316.6	169.5	515.9	86	2083	9124

¹⁾ According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Specific statistical records on lump-sum allowance related to the childbirth are not conducted. State allowance related to the childbirth are paid in according to the law of Armenia «On State Allowances» approved in 2005. Since January 1, 2014 new law «On State Allowances» is entered into force, introducing new system of allowances related to childbirth. According to the new law, allowance for birth of the first and second child is granted with amount of 50 000 Armenian drams, for the third and fourth child – 1 000 000 Armenian drams (including the Family capital – 500 000 Armenian drams), for the fifth and following – 1 500 000 Armenian drams (including the Family capital – 1 000 000 Armenian drams). The Family capital is the funds available through governmental assistance. Family capital sources are: the governmental assistance for payment of lump-sum allowance related to the birth of the third child or following; the interest accrued on the funds available through state assistance; the income from governmental assistance, which is not prohibited by the law. The order and the format at corresponding accounting will be considered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in 2014.

²⁾ End of the year. According to the Ministry of Labor and other government bodies.

³⁾ At first birth.

⁴⁾ At birth of the second and following children.

⁵⁾ According to the Ministry of Social Development of Kyrgyzstan. In accordance with the Law of Kyrgyzstan «On State Allowances in the Kyrgyzstan» the lump-sum allowance at birth is granted, when the average total family income does not exceed the guaranteed minimum income (GMI) for each family member. GMI – is the rate, which is established by the Government of Kyrgyzstan annually and determined taking into account the budgetary framework and the situation of national economy and based on subsistence level, which allows to provide a means of subsidies to poor families with children. The size of lump-sum allowance in connection with the childbirth is equal to 300% of GMI.

⁶⁾ According to the Social Insurance Fund of Russia.

⁷⁾ For employed women. For unemployed women – 12405.3 russian rubles.

⁸⁾ According to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, average amount of the granted allowances.

UNDER THREE YEARS AGED CHILD CARE ALLOWANCES

	Number of beneficiaries, thousands			Amount of the granted allowance, in national currency		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan, manats						
to care for a child under 1 year ¹⁾	...	88.6	7.6 ¹⁾	...	1.8	40.0
to care for a child under 3 years ²⁾	31.2	26.8	41.8	1.6	2.4	10.3
Armenia³⁾, drams						
to care for a child under 2 years	10.8 ³⁾	6.3 ³⁾	11.3 ³⁾	2256	2210	18000
Belarus⁴⁾, belarusian rubles						
to care for a child under 3 years	254.0	247.4	315.9	12733	98020	880030
Kyrgyzstan⁵⁾, soms						
maternity allowances	...	15.7	26.5	...	797	1961
Moldova⁶⁾, lei						
monthly allowances to care for under 3 years child for the insured persons (employed)	...	20.1	35.7	...	149.9	868.5
monthly allowances to care for under 1.5 years child for the uninsured persons (unemployed)	16.1	36.6	39.0	32.4	100.0	300.0
Russia, russian rubles						
to care for a child under 1.5 years ⁷⁾						
allowance for:						
first child	-	-	1167.8	-	-	6092
second and following children	-	-	1107.9	-	-	6477
Tajikistan, somoni						
to care for a child under 1.5 years	...	...	...	2	12	40
Ukraine, hryvnias						
to care for a child under 3 years ⁸⁾	843.5	328.1	1515.6	17	93	377

¹⁾ According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. Reducing the number of beneficiaries is due to the granting targeted social assistance in Azerbaijan in 2006.

²⁾ According to the State Social Protection Fund (to care for a child under 3 years).

³⁾ According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of Armenia. Number of children aged under 2 years with granted allowances.

⁴⁾ End of the year.

⁵⁾ According to the Ministry of Social Development of Kyrgyzstan. In accordance to the Regulations on the granting, payment and amount of allowances due to temporary disability, the maternity allowances, approved by the Government of Kyrgyzstan on November 11, 2011 № 727, maternity allowance to be paid to: persons with an employment relationship with the employer; individual entrepreneurs; members of farms (peasant).

⁶⁾ In accordance with the legislation of Moldova, the granting and accounting of allowances to families with children are provided by the National Social Security Fund and its territorial divisions since November 2002. Previously, the allowance for child care to employed parents has been granted and paid by economic agents (ie in the workplace). For the insured persons the amount of the allowance is granted as 30% of the basics, but not less than 300 Moldavian lei. **For uninsured persons the allowance is granted with amount of 300 Moldavian lei.**

⁷⁾ According to the Social Insurance Fund of Russia. Including the number of persons entitled to compulsory social insurance.

⁸⁾ According to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, average amount of the granted allowances.

4

EDUCATION



A statistical portrait

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION AGED 15-29
(by Census data; per 1000 population at corresponding age and gender)

	Total	Tertiary and vocational education				General education			Have no primary education	including illiterates	Have not specified a level of education
		higher	incomplete higher	secondary professional	initial vocational	completed secondary	secondary	primary			
Azerbaijan (2009)											
Males and females	997	87	38	54	22	556	231	9	1	-	3
at age of:											
15-19	997	-	16	9	8	393	556	15	0,0	-	3
20-24	996	96	87	68	27	656	56	6	1	-	3
25-29	996	179	6	88	33	627	57	6	1	-	3
Males	997	94	40	36	29	559	230	9	1	-	3
at age of:											
15-19	998	-	16	7	10	389	561	15	-	-	3
20-24	995	99	92	45	35	671	48	5	1	-	3
25-29	996	200	7	60	45	631	48	5	1	-	3
Females	997	80	36	71	15	552	232	10	1	-	3
at age of:											
15-19	996	-	15	11	6	398	551	15	1	-	2
20-24	997	93	82	91	19	641	64	7	1	-	3
25-29	997	158	5	116	21	624	66	7	1	-	3

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION AGED 15-29
(by Census data; per 1000 population at corresponding age and gender)

Continuation table

		Total	Tertiary and vocational education			General education			Have no primary education	including illiterates	Have not specified a level of education	
			post-gradu-ate	higher	secondary professional	initial vocational	completed secondary	secondary	primary			
Armenia (2011)												
Males and females		997	4	203	112	28	482	154	14	3	2	-
at age of:												
15-19		997	0	19	45	26	475	401	31	3	2	-
20-24		997	4	258	131	31	517	49	7	3	2	-
25-29		997	7	303	148	26	451	55	7	3	2	-
Males		997	4	180	80	25	519	173	16	4	2	-
at age of:												
15-19		996	0	16	38	26	475	410	32	4	2	-
20-24		997	3	220	92	28	578	67	9	3	2	-
25-29		997	8	283	105	23	493	77	10	3	2	-
Females		998	4	226	143	31	446	135	12	3	1	-
at age of:												
15-19		997	0	22	52	27	474	393	31	3	1	-
20-24		998	5	296	169	34	458	31	5	2	1	-
25-29		998	7	321	189	30	411	34	5	2	1	-

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION AGED 15-29
(by Census data; per 1000 population at corresponding age and gender)

Continuation table

	Total	Tertiary and vocational education			General education			Have no primary education	including illiterates	Have not specified a level of education
		higher	secondary professional	initial vocational	completed secondary	secondary	primary			
Belarus (2009)										
Males and females	970	151	229	107	301	167	15	2	2	27
at age of:										
15-19	979	...	35	43	388	470	43	3	2	18
20-24	971	123	315	140	349	41	3	2	2	27
25-29	964	311	305	128	177	40	3	3	2	34
Males	971	119	226	137	291	182	16	3	2	27
at age of:										
15-19	979	...	39	59	347	488	46	3	2	18
20-24	970	92	310	179	333	53	3	3	2	27
25-29	963	250	300	160	197	52	4	3	2	34
Females	971	186	232	76	312	152	13	2	2	27
at age of:										
15-19	980	...	31	27	430	451	41	2	2	18
20-24	972	155	321	99	366	29	2	2	2	27
25-29	963	373	309	95	157	27	2	2	2	35

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION AGED 15-29
(by Census data; per 1000 population at corresponding age and gender)

Continuation table

	Total	Tertiary and vocational education			General education			Have no primary education	including illiterates	Have not specified a level of education	
		post-graduate	higher	incomplete higher	secondary professional	initial vocational	Secondary complete				secondary	primary
Kazakhstan (2009)											
Males and females	998	1	175	69	176	29	321	178	47	2	...
at age of:											
15-19	997	0	0	65	73	44	314	378	123	3	...
20-24	998	1	222	111	233	24	332	68	7	2	...
25-29	998	3	321	24	227	18	318	78	9	2	...
Males	997	1	146	61	176	33	341	189	50	3	...
at age of:											
15-19	997	0	0	54	71	47	312	386	126	3	...
20-24	998	1	181	98	235	29	365	80	9	2	...
25-29	998	2	275	24	227	23	347	90	11	2	...
Females	998	2	204	78	176	25	302	167	45	2	...
at age of:											
15-19	998	0	0	76	74	41	316	370	120	2	...
20-24	998	2	263	124	230	19	299	56	6	2	...
25-29	998	3	367	24	228	14	289	67	7	2	...

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION AGED 15-29
(by Census data; per 1000 population at corresponding age and gender)

Continuation table

	Total	Tertiary and vocational education			General education			Have no primary education	including illiterates	Have not specified a level of education		
		post-graduate	higher	incomplete higher	secondary professional	initial vocational	completed secondary				secondary	primary
Kyrgyzstan (2009)												
Males and females	991	0	81	67	30	24	524	174	91	8	2	-
at age of:												
15-19	985	-	-	27	4	5	367	352	230	15	3	-
20-24	995	-	76	137	40	32	633	68	9	4	2	-
25-29	995	0	197	31	54	40	595	69	9	4	3	-
Males	992	0	69	61	19	29	538	184	92	9	3	
at age of:												
15-19	985	-	-	22	3	6	363	360	231	16	3	-
20-24	995	-	61	124	24	38	658	79	11	5	3	-
25-29	994	0	169	32	34	48	621	80	10	5	3	-
Females	993	0	94	74	42	19	510	164	90	7	2	-
at age of:												
15-19	986	-	-	32	5	4	372	344	229	14	2	-
20-24	995	-	92	150	56	25	608	57	7	3	2	-
25-29	997	0	225	31	75	31	569	59	7	3	2	-

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION AGED 15-29
(by Census data; per 1000 population at corresponding age and gender)

Continuation table

	Total	Tertiary and vocational education			General education			Have no primary education	including illiterates	Have not specified a level of education
		higher	secondary professional	completed secondary	secondary	primary				
Moldova (2004)										
Males and females	993	81	51	356	455	50	6	1	-	
at age of:										
15-19	993	-	4	280	621	88	6	1	-	
20-24	994	99	67	441	359	28	5	1	-	
25-29	995	170	99	357	344	25	5	1	-	
Males	992	67	42	343	483	57	6	1	-	
at age of:										
15-19	991	-	3	254	637	97	7	2	-	
20-24	992	79	55	426	398	34	6	1	-	
25-29	994	146	78	367	374	29	6	1	-	
Females	994	95	62	368	426	43	5	1	-	
at age of:										
15-19	993	-	4	307	603	79	5	1	-	
20-24	994	120	78	456	319	21	5	1	-	
25-29	994	195	120	346	313	20	4	1	-	

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION AGED 15-29 (by Census data; per 1000 population at corresponding age and gender)

Continuation table

	Total	Tertiary and vocational education				General education			Have no primary education	including illiterates	Have not specified a level of education	
		post-gradu-ate	higher	incomplete higher	secondary professional	initial vocational	completed secondary	secondary				primary
Russia (2010)												
Males and females	967	6	197	118	216	53	203	147	27	5	3	28
at age of:												
15-19	971	0	0	77	71	36	327	384	76	5	3	24
20-24	968	4	183	206	261	63	175	66	10	4	3	28
25-29	964	13	349	58	272	55	144	63	10	4	3	32
Males	967	5	159	104	231	65	211	162	30	5	3	28
at age of:												
15-19	971	0	0	63	76	43	316	393	80	5	3	24
20-24	968	3	145	176	282	77	189	83	13	5	3	27
25-29	964	11	286	59	288	68	160	79	13	5	3	31
Females	967	7	236	133	202	41	194	130	24	4	2	29
at age of:												
15-19	972	0	0	91	65	30	339	374	73	4	2	24
20-24	968	5	222	236	241	48	161	48	7	4	2	28
25-29	964	15	412	57	257	43	127	46	7	3	2	33

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION AGED 15-29 (by Census data; per 1000 population at corresponding age and gender)

Continuation table

	Total	Tertiary and vocational education ¹⁾		General education			Have no primary education	including illiterates	Have not specified a level of education
		higher	incomplete higher	secondary professional	completed secondary	secondary				primary
Tajikistan (2010)									
Males and females	982	44	33	37	485	291	92	...	...
at age of:									
15-19	970	-	15	13	306	454	181	...	...
20-29	990	69	43	51	590	196	40	...	...
Males	984	61	44	39	492	259	87	...	...
at age of:									
15-19	970	-	20	16	317	437	180	...	...
20-29	992	97	59	53	596	154	33	...	...
Females	981	26	21	35	478	324	97	...	...
at age of:									
15-19	970	-	10	11	294	473	182	...	...
20-29	988	41	27	49	584	239	48	...	...

¹⁾ To persons who have graduated from a vocational school with both a profession and certificate of secondary education, or got a profession on the basis of secondary education, has been specified secondary education ; to others has been specified the level of education they had before enrolling in this school

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION AGED 15-29
(by Census data; per 1000 population at corresponding age and gender)

Continuation table

		Per 1000 population at corresponding age and gender			Per 1000 population at corresponding age and gender		
		higher	incomplete higher	initial vocational	general secondary complete	general secondary	primary
Ukraine (2001)							
Males and females							
at age of:							
15-19	-	2	31	421	475	64	
20-24	103	43	181	527	122	15	
25-29	184	15	227	457	100	9	
Males							
at age of:							
15-19	-	2	27	410	486	69	
20-24	91	39	148	555	139	19	
25-29	171	14	181	499	117	11	
Females							
at age of:							
15-19	-	2	36	432	465	59	
20-24	115	48	215	497	105	12	
25-29	197	16	273	415	83	8	

DAYTIME GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS¹⁾

(at the beginning of academic year; thousands)

	Number of schools		Number of students		Graduated from secondary (complete) schools ²⁾
	total	including secondary (complete) schools	total	in the upper grades 10-11(12)	
Azerbaijan					
2000/01	4.5	4.1	1654	155	92.2
2005/06	4.6	4.1	1584	247	122.0
2012/13	4.5	4.1	1285	185	77.0
Armenia					
2000/01	1.5	1.3	574.2	98.8	44.4
2005/06	1.5	1.2	477.9	103.0	44.1
2012/13	1.4	0.8	368.7	82.6	34.9
Belarus					
2000/01	4.7	2.9	1524.3	186.3	88.5
2005/06	4.1	2.8	1221.6	197.5	94.4
2012/13	3.5	2.7	923.3	117.8	65.6
Kazakhstan					
2000/01	8.3	5.3	3247.4	362.2	210.7
2005/06	8.2	5.5	2824.6	396.9	218.9
2012/13	7.6	5.3	2533.9	292.2	160.6
Kyrgyzstan					
2000/01	2.0	1.7	1120.5	99.8	70.0
2005/06	2.1	1.8	1116.7	150.8	74.3
2012/13	2.2	1.9	1012.3	113.6	55.9
Moldova					
2000/01	1.6	0.7	629.3	65.5	23.6
2005/06	1.6	0.7	517.0	76.0	30.6
2012/13	1.4	0.5	366.0	54.2	18.8
Russia					
2000/01	67	37	20074	2769	1322
2005/06	61	38	15185	2445	1320
2012/13	46	28	13537	1424	715
Tajikistan					
2000/01	3.6	2.0	1504.4	131.6	33.4
2005/06	3.8	2.2	1663.5	160.3	75.3
2012/13	3.8	2.4	1712.9	221.0	94.8
Uzbekistan					
2000/01	9.7	9.4	6017.6	372.6	293.0
2005/06	9.8	9.6	5948.1	505.1	284.2
2012/13	9.8	9.6	4491.0	4.0	8.3
Ukraine					
2000/01	22.0	12.2	6647.0	950.1	445.2
2005/06	21.4	12.4	5301.0	887.6	481.7
2012/13	19.5	12.2	4159.8	549.2	308.5
CIS					
2000/01	125	77	42992	5191	2623
2005/06	120	78	35839	5169	2746
2012/13	100	68	30390	3044	1540

¹⁾ State (municipal) and non-state (private) schools.

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

INSTITUTIONS OF INITIAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(vocational and technical schools, colleges, lyceums,
centers of vocational and technical education)

	Number of education institutions	Number of students, thousands	Newly enrolled students, thousands	Graduated students, thousands
Azerbaijan				
2000/01	110	22.9	12.9	12.1
2005/06	107	22.2	12.9	11.1
2012/13	108	30.7	18.4	15.2
Armenia				
2000/01	56	5.1	1.7	2.1
2006/07	28	4.1	1.7	0.2
2012/13	43 ¹⁾	6.8	3.1	1.8
Belarus				
2000/01	248	137.7	60.8	54.7
2005/06	241	114.6	53.7	54.0
2012/13	226	79.9	35.5	50.2
Kazakhstan				
2000/01	282	86.1	39.0	36.0
2005/06	307	104.2	47.7	40.5
2012/13	184	64.8	26.7	27.9
Kyrgyzstan				
2000/01	113	26.5	22.6	20.7
2005/06	112	28.6	22.1	20.6
2012/13	110	31.0	26.4	25.4
Moldova				
2000/01	80	22.8	16.0	14.0
2005/06	78	25.0	15.4	11.3
2012/13	67	19.6	11.9	10.4
Russia				
2000/01	3893	1679	845	763
2005/06	3392	1509	688	703
2012/13	1719	838	499	484
Tajikistan				
2000/01	72	24.5	16.9	14.8
2005/06	71	25.0	16.2	13.5
2012/13	67	23.2	12.9	10.7
Ukraine				
2000/01	970	524.6	307.3	266.8
2005/06	1023	496.6	314.2	286.6
2012/13	972	423.3	241.8	202.1
CIS				
2000/01	5824	2529	1322	1184
2005/06	5359	2329	1172	1141
2012/13	3496	1518	876	827

¹⁾ Including 18 secondary vocational education institutions providing initial vocational programmes.

INSTITUTIONS OF SECONDARY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

(at the beginning of academic year)

	Number of education institutions	Number of students, thousands	Newly enrolled students, thousands	Graduated specialists, thousands
Azerbaijan				
2000/01	71	42.6	14.8	11.3
2005/06	60	57.9	17.3	15.8
2012/13	59	56.0	18.6	15.9
Armenia				
2000/01	105	28.7	11.2	8.1
2005/06	111	30.8	11.6	8.7
2012/13	99	29.3	10.4	7.9
Belarus				
2000/01	156	150.3	54.0	43.8
2005/06	204	154.1	50.9	49.3
2012/13	225	152.2	48.2	48.7
Kazakhstan				
2000/01	293	168.2	77.8	43.7
2005/06	415	397.6	158.6	69.7
2012/13	613	523.3	177.7	156.7
Kyrgyzstan				
2000/01	53	26.4	9.8	7.6
2005/06	78	35.6	15.7	8.3
2012/13	132	83.3	33.8	16.4
Moldova				
2000/01	60	19.9	5.3	7.4
2005/06	51	27.1	10.7	4.9
2012/13	47	30.7	8.8	7.4
Russia				
2000/01	2703	2361	867	579
2005/06	2905	2591	854	684
2012/13	2981	2087	656	486
Tajikistan				
2000/01	53	25.3	9.1	6.9
2005/06	56	31.8	11.5	8.0
2012/13	50	42.8	15.2	10.2
Uzbekistan				
2000/01	287 ¹⁾	69.3	33.1	79.3
2005/06	955 ¹⁾	890.6	349.9	224.7
2012/13	1551 ¹⁾	1685.9	553.8	555.2
Ukraine				
2000/01	664	528.0	190.1	148.6
2005/06	606	505.3	169.2	142.7
2012/13	489	345.2	99.8	92.2
CIS				
2000/01	4445	3420	1272	936
2005/06	5441	4722	1650	1216
2012/13	4695	5036	1622	1397

¹⁾ Professional colleges and academic lyceums.

**STUDENTS OF STATE SECONDARY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS,
INCLUDING STUDENTS STUDYING ON A PAID BASIS¹⁾**

(at the beginning of academic year; thousands)

	Number of students, total	including students on a paid basis	Newly enrolled students, total	including students on a paid basis	Graduated specialists, total	including graduates studied on a paid basis
Azerbaijan						
2000/01	41.2	11.2	14.3	4.5	10.8	2.5
2005/06	55.0	20.4	16.1	6.1	15.3	5.6
2012/13	54.5	25.8	17.7	9.1	15.3	6.1
Armenia						
2000/01	26.9	19.7	10.6	8.2	7.8	4.9
2005/06	27.8	21.2	10.4	7.9	8.1	6.3
2012/13	27.4	17.9	9.7	5.7	7.3	5.1
Belarus						
2000/01	144.8	35.7	51.1	14.7	42.0	8.6
2005/06	138.7	46.4	44.3	16.1	43.5	13.7
2012/13	136.7	50.3	42.8	14.5	41.5	18.3
Kazakhstan						
2000/01	121.4	76.7	53.4	36.8	33.6	15.9
2005/06	211.4	143.6	75.6	52.1	40.7	25.9
2012/13	271.5	118.3	85.6	36.0	81.8	36.5
Kyrgyzstan						
2000/01	25.9	10.5	9.6	4.8	7.3	3.2
2005/06	34.7	20.9	15.2	9.8	8.1	4.4
2012/13	72.3	56.6	28.1	22.5	14.8	11.1
Moldova						
2000/01	16.4	4.2	4.0	1.1	6.4	0.9
2005/06	24.7	12.0	9.8	4.9	4.5	1.6
2012/13	28.8	10.2	8.2	3.0	6.9	2.4
Russia						
2000/01	2309	...	842	...	568	...
2005/06	2473	869	811	310	651	252
2012/13	1984	461	621	140	455	136
Tajikistan						
2000/01	25.3	4.5	9.1	1.7	6.9	0.8
2005/06	31.8	6.4	11.5	2.6	8.0	2.0
2012/13	42.8	13.4	15.2	5.4	10.2	2.6
Uzbekistan						
2000/01	69.3	...	33.1	...	79.3	...
2005/06	890.6	...	349.9	...	224.7	...
2012/13	1685.9	...	553.8	...	555.2	...
Ukraine						
2000/01	485.1	...	169.4	...	134.8	...
2005/06	448.2	...	146.6	...	126.7	...
2012/13	308.8	...	89.3	...	80.4	...
CIS						
2000/01	3265	...	1197	...	897	...
2005/06	4336	...	1490	...	1131	...
2012/13	4613	...	1471	...	1268	...

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

NON-STATE INSTITUTIONS OF SECONDARY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

(at the beginning of academic year)

	Number of education institutions	Number of students, thousands	Newly enrolled students, thousands	Graduated specialists, thousands
Azerbaijan				
2000/01	3	1.4	0.5	0.5
2005/06	4	2.9	1.2	0.5
2012/13	1	1.5	0.9	0.6
Armenia				
2000/01	30	1.8	0.6	0.3
2005/06	28	3.0	1.2	0.6
2012/13	18	1.9	0.7	0.6
Belarus				
2000/01	7	5.5	2.8	1.8
2005/06	10	15.4	6.6	5.8
2012/13	12	15.5	5.4	7.2
Kazakhstan				
2000/01	117	46.8	24.4	10.1
2005/06	238	186.2	83.1	29.0
2012/13	328	251.8	92.1	74.9
Kyrgyzstan				
2000/01	2	0.5	0.2	0.3
2005/06	5	0.9	0.5	0.2
2012/13	36	11.0	5.7	1.6
Moldova				
2000/01	17	3.5	1.3	1.0
2005/06	9	2.4	0.9	0.4
2012/13	6	1.9	0.6	0.5
Russia				
2000/01	114	52.2	24.8	11.6
2005/06	217	117.7	43.2	33.0
2012/13	256	102.7	35.4	31.4
Ukraine				
2000/01	71	43.0	20.7	13.8
2005/06	89	57.2	22.6	15.9
2012/13	74	36.5	10.5	11.8
CIS				
2000/01	361	155	75	39
2005/06	600	386	159	85
2012/13	731	423	151	129

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(at the beginning of academic year)

	Number of education institutions	Number of students, thousands	Newly enrolled students, thousands	Graduated specialists, thousands
Azerbaijan				
2000/01	47	119.7	26.4	24.5
2005/06	47	129.9	28.7	32.5
2012/13	52	145.6	33.3	35.1
Armenia				
2000/01	90	60.7	15.5	9.8
2005/06	89	97.8	24.6	13.3
2012/13	65	90.1	21.3	24.6
Belarus				
2000/01	57	281.7	68.4	38.7
2005/06	55	383.0	90.5	53.6
2012/13	54	428.4	88.1	84.6
Kazakhstan				
2000/01	170	440.7	135.5	64.6
2005/06	181	775.8	207.0	154.2
2012/13	139	571.7	120.4	171.6
Kyrgyzstan				
2000/01	45	188.8	50.9	17.9
2005/06	51	231.1	63.3	32.9
2012/13	54	231.6	33.1	41.7
Moldova				
2000/01	47	79.1	18.4	12.2
2005/06	35	126.1	34.6	17.4
2012/13	34	102.5	28.1	26.7
Russia				
2000/01	965	4741.0	1292.5	635.1
2005/06	1068	7064.7	1640.5	1151.6
2012/13	1046	6075.4	1298.2	1397.2
Tajikistan				
2000/01	30	77.7	16.3	13.6
2005/06	36	132.4	33.5	15.1
2012/13	34	150.2	38.0	36.2
Uzbekistan				
2000/01	61	183.6	44.7	31.6
2005/06	62	278.7	59.6	57.8
2012/13	64	258.3	63.1	60.9
Ukraine				
2000/01	315	1402.9	346.4	273.6
2005/06	345	2203.8	503.0	372.4
2012/13	334	1824.9	341.3	520.7
CIS				
2000/01	1827	7576	2015	1122
2005/06	1969	11423	2685	1901
2012/13	1876	9879	2065	2399

**STUDENTS IN STATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS,
INCLUDING STUDENTS ON A PAID BASIS¹⁾**

(at the beginning of academic year; thousands)

	Number of students, total	including students on a paid basis	Newly enrolled students, total	including students on a paid basis	Graduated specialists, total	including graduates studied on a paid basis
Azerbaijan						
2000/01	91.0	41.3	20.5	10.3	19.6	4.7
2005/06	106.0	55.5	23.3	12.6	27.8	14.4
2012/13	125.7	75.0	28.7	17.4	28.4	16.1
Armenia						
2000/01	43.6	26.2	11.5	7.1	6.7	3.0
2005/06	73.7	53.8	18.7	13.4	9.6	5.8
2012/13	76.7	64.9	19.4	16.9	20.0	15.6
Belarus						
2000/01	245.1	89.2	57.6	25.2	33.6	7.0
2005/06	324.8	168.5	77.6	45.2	47.4	18.4
2012/13	377.2	229.6	79.3	47.7	72.5	43.4
Kazakhstan						
2000/01	313.8	193.3	92.7	70.4	53.0	15.1
2005/06	396.8	294.4	95.9	67.0	83.6	60.6
2012/13	280.4	160.8	59.2	32.6	77.6	50.0
Kyrgyzstan						
2000/01	174.5	140.3	46.9	39.5	16.3	10.2
2005/06	213.6	185.7	58.6	52.0	30.5	24.7
2012/13	204.0	170.8	28.9	21.3	37.5	32.2
Moldova						
2000/01	59.4	28.7	12.6	7.7	10.9	3.3
2005/06	104.4	79.8	29.2	22.4	13.2	9.1
2012/13	83.0	54.7	23.1	12.8	21.5	13.2
Russia						
2000/01 ²⁾	4270.8	...	1140.3	...	578.9	...
2005/06	5985.3	2982.6	1372.5	759.0	978.4	461.2
2012/13	5145.3	2812.3	1111.6	596.7	1125.4	628.7
Tajikistan						
2000/01	76.1	30.3	15.0	5.2	13.0	2.9
2005/06	131.2	72.4	33.1	32.7	15.0	14.9
2012/13	147.4	85.1	37.4	22.4	35.6	17.5
Uzbekistan						
2000/01	183.6	87.6	44.7	22.6	31.6	...
2005/06	278.7	189.8	59.6	36.9	57.8	...
2012/13	258.3	174.3	63.1	41.9	60.9	40.3
Ukraine						
2000/01	1285.8	700.8 ³⁾	314.5	...	254.1	...
2005/06	1861.9	1096.0 ³⁾	422.7	...	325.3	...
2012/13	1637.9	1038.9 ³⁾	316.9	167.2 ³⁾	449.9	...
CIS						
2000/01	6744	...	1756	...	1018	...
2005/06	9476	5179	2191	...	1589	...
2012/13	8336	4866	1768	977	1929	...

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

²⁾ Indicators have not been developed by Rosstat in 2000/01 academic year.

³⁾ Education under contract (agreement) with governmental authorities, legal entities and individuals.

NON-STATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(at the beginning of academic year)

	Number of education institutions	Number of students, thousands	Newly enrolled students, thousands	Graduated specialists, thousands
Azerbaijan				
2000/01	18	28.7	5.9	4.9
2005/06	15	23.9	5.4	4.7
2012/13	15	19.9	4.6	6.7
Armenia				
2000/01	71	17.1	4.0	3.1
2005/06	67	24.1	5.9	3.7
2012/13	42	13.4	1.9	4.6
Belarus				
2000/01	14	36.6	10.7	5.1
2005/06	12	58.2	12.9	6.2
2012/13	9	51.3	8.7	12.1
Kazakhstan				
2000/01	112	126.9	42.7	11.6
2005/06	130	379.0	111.1	70.6
2012/13	86	291.3	61.2	94.0
Kyrgyzstan				
2000/01	15	14.3	4.1	1.6
2005/06	18	17.5	4.7	2.4
2012/13	21	27.5	4.2	4.1
Moldova				
2000/01	32	19.7	5.8	1.3
2005/06	17	21.7	5.4	4.2
2012/13	15	19.5	5.0	5.2
Russia				
2000/01	358	471	152.2	56.2
2005/06	413	1079	268	173.3
2012/13	437	930	186.6	271.9
Tajikistan				
2000/01	1	1.6	1.3	0.6
2005/06	1	1.2	0.4	0.1
2012/13	1	2.8	0.6	0.6
Ukraine				
2000/01	92	117.1	31.9	19.5
2005/06	113	341.9	80.3	47.1
2012/13	103	187.0	24.4	70.7
CIS				
2000/01	713	832	259	104
2005/06	786	1947	494	313
2012/13	729	1543	297	470

STUDENTS STUDYING ON A PAID BASIS IN SECONDARY PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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

	Secondary professional education institutions			Higher education institutions		
	share of students studying on paid basis, total	including in:		Share of students studying on paid basis, total	including in:	
		state education institutions ¹⁾	non-state education institutions		state education institutions ¹⁾	non-state education institutions
Azerbaijan						
2000/01	28.4	26.2	2.2	57.2	34.5	22.7
2005/06	40.3	35.3	5.0	61.0	42.7	18.2
2012/13	48.8	46.1	2.7	64.7	51.5	13.2
Armenia						
2000/01	74.9	68.6	6.3	71.3	43.2	28.2
2005/06	78.6	68.8	9.7	79.7	55.0	24.6
2012/13	67.6	61.1	6.5	86.9	72.0	14.9
Belarus						
2000/01	27.4	23.7	3.7	44.7	31.7	13.0
2005/06	40.1	30.1	10.0	59.2	44.0	15.2
2012/13	43.2	33.0	10.2	65.6	53.6	12.0
Kazakhstan						
2000/01	73	46	27	71	44	27
2005/06	82	36	46	7	38	49
2012/13	71	23	48	9	28	51
Kyrgyzstan						
2000/01	41.7	39.8	2.0	81.9	74.3	7.6
2005/06	61.4	58.8	2.6	87.9	80.4	7.5
2012/13	81.1	67.9	13.2	85.6	73.8	11.9
Moldova						
2000/01 ²⁾	37	16	21	61	36	25
2005/06 ²⁾	53	44	8	80	63	17
2012/13	40	33	6	72	53	19
Russia						
2000/01 ³⁾
2005/06	38	34	4	57	42	15
2012/13	27	22	5	62	46	16
Tajikistan						
2000/01	17.8	17.8	-	41.0	39.0	2.0
2005/06	20.5	20.5	-	55.7	54.8	0.9
2012/13	31.3	31.3	-	58.5	56.7	1.8
Uzbekistan						
2000/01	...	...	...	47.7	47.7	...
2005/06	...	...	...	68.1	68.1	...
2012/13	...	...	...	67.5	67.5	...
Ukraine⁴⁾						
2000/01	42.1	...	...	51.2	...	...
2005/06	50	39	11	65	50	15
2012/13	52	41	11	67	57	10

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

²⁾ Under contract with individuals.

³⁾ Indicators have not been developed by Rosstat in 2000/01 academic year.

⁴⁾ Education under contract (agreement) with governmental authorities, legal entities and individuals.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN SECONDARY PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS PER 10000 POPULATION

(at the beginning of academic year)

	Number of students in secondary professional education institutions			Number of students in higher education institutions		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan	53	69	61	150	154	158
Armenia	89	96	97	189	304	298
Belarus	151	160	161	283	398	453
Kazakhstan	113	261	310	297	510	338
Kyrgyzstan	54	69	154	383	447	428
Moldova	55	75	86	218	351	288
Russia	162	181	146	324	493	424
Tajikistan	41	46	54	127	191	188
Uzbekistan	28	339	562	74	106	86
Ukraine	107	108	76	285	470	401
CIS*	130	176	183	280	425	360

PROPORTION OF WOMEN AT SECONDARY PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(at the beginning of the academic year; percent)

	At secondary professional education institutions			At higher education institutions		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan	69.8	69.8	66.3	41.7	47.7	48.0
Armenia	66.3	66.9	52.9	54.9	54.8	52.1
Belarus	56.2	54.3	50.2	56.4	58.2	57.8
Kazakhstan	59.0	53.0	50.0	54.0	58.0	58.0
Kyrgyzstan	65.3	62.6	58.2	50.7	55.6	54.5
Moldova	57.0	56.0	55.0	56.0	58.0	56.0
Russia	54.7 ¹⁾	51.0 ¹⁾	48.8	56.7	58.2	55.2
Tajikistan	44.3	56.3	60.0	23.7	26.7	28.3
Uzbekistan	36.7	47.6	48.6	37.8	40.9	36.5
Ukraine	54.0	52.2	54.5	52.6	54.6	52.8
CIS*	54.0	51.0	50.0	55.0	58.0	54.0

¹⁾ Data for state and municipal secondary professional and higher education institutions. Data on non-state education institutions has not been processed by Rosstat.

NUMBER OF POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS IN 2012

(end of the year; thousands)

	Total number of post-graduate students	Post-graduate students at age under 30	at age of					
			<25	25	26	27	28	29
Azerbaijan								
Total	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Females	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Armenia								
Total	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus								
Total	5.5	3.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
Females	3.0	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Kazakhstan								
Total	27.1	20.1	10.0	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.0
Females	17.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan								
Total	2.4	2.1	1.1	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.13	0.1
Females	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.18	0.16	0.1	0.06	0.05
Moldova								
Total	1.5	0.8	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Females	0.9	0.5	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Russia								
Total	147	123	66	23	14	9	6	5
Females	67	53	26	9	6	5	4	3
Tajikistan								
Total	1.7	1.2	0.7			0.5		
Females	0.6	0.5	0.3			0.2		
Uzbekistan								
Total	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Females	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.15	0.1	0.1
Ukraine								
Total	33.6	26.2	17.4	4.7	3.4	2.2	1.7	1.4
Females	20.2	15.5	10.1	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.9

TEACHING STAFF IN INITIAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(at the beginning of academic year; thousands)

	Number of teachers, total			Including teachers with higher education		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Armenia	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.8
Belarus	14.3	13.9	11.6	7.9	8.2	7.7
Kazakhstan	4.9	5.9	4.7	3.6	4.4	4.3
Kyrgyzstan	3.0	3.2	3.9	1.6	1.9	2.4
Moldova ¹⁾	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.4
Russia ²⁾	19	...	...	17
Tajikistan	2.9	3.1	3.1	1.5	1.8	1.7
Ukraine	57.7	60.0	56.2	...	...	...

¹⁾ Pedagogical staff, total.

²⁾ Indicators are being developed by Rosstat since 2010.

TEACHING STAFF IN SECONDARY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(at the beginning of academic year; thousands)

	Number of teachers, total			Including teachers with higher education		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan	5.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	6.0
Armenia	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.3
Belarus ¹⁾	9.8	10.7	11.0	9.4	10.4	10.8
Kazakhstan	17.0	27.2	34.7	14.1	...	33.0
Kyrgyzstan	2.2	3.3	6.3	2.0	3.0	6.1
Moldova ¹⁾	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
Russia ¹⁾	135	151	120	125	142	116
Tajikistan	2.7	2.5	3.4	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	10.9	60.0	114.5	10.1	54.8	107.2
Ukraine	47.7	45.5	36.5	46.2	...	...

¹⁾ Regular staff.

ACADEMIC AND TEACHING STAFF IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(at the beginning of academic year; thousands)

	State education institutions			Non-state education institutions		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan						
Regular academic staff, total	11.0	12.0	13.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
including females	4.0	5.0	7.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of science	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
PhD	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
Professor	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Associate Professor	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.8	0.4	0.4
External and part-time staff	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
including females	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Armenia						
Regular academic staff, total	5.6	7.1	7.5	1.8	1.4	0.8
including females	2.5	3.4	4.0	0.8	0.8	0.5
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of science	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.07	0.04
PhD	2.4	2.7	3.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
Professor	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.04
Associate Professor	1.7	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
External and part-time staff	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
including females	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Belarus						
Regular academic staff, total	18.8	20.9	23.2	1.6	2.0	1.4
including females	9.1	11.0	12.8	0.9	1.2	0.9
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of science	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
PhD	7.3	7.8	8.6	0.4	0.7	0.5
Professor	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Associate Professor	5.6	5.8	7.1	0.3	0.5	0.4
External and part-time staff	3.1	2.8	4.0	0.9	0.5	0.3
including females	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.1
Kazakhstan						
Regular academic staff, total	22.4	27.1	24.9	7.2	16.0	16.3
including females	13.1	16.6	15.5	4.2	10.2	0.5
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of science	1.8	1.7	2.2	0.5	1.2	1.6
PhD	9.5	7.8	8.9	2.2	4.9	6.3
Professor	2.4	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.2
Associate Professor	6.3	4.2	4.6	1.7	3.1	3.0
External and part-time staff	6.4	5.0	3.0	3.1	4.0	3.0
including females	1.6	2.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.7

ACADEMIC AND TEACHING STAFF IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(at the beginning of academic year; thousands)

Continuation table

	State education institutions			Non-state education institutions		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Kyrgyzstan						
Regular academic staff, total	8.9	12.3	11.0	1.0	1.2	1.6
including females	3.3	6.9	6.5	0.4	0.7	1.0
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of science	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
PhD	1.9	2.5	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Professor	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Associate Professor	1.4	1.9	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
External and part-time staff	2.9	4.8	3.3	0.3	0.5	0.7
including females	0.9	2.6	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.5
Moldova¹⁾						
Regular academic staff, total	4.2	5.1	5.2	1.1	1.1	0.8
including females	2.0	2.8	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.4
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of science	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.06	0.06	0.05
PhD	1.7	1.9	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
Professor	0.3	0.3	0.35	0.1	0.05	0.06
Associate Professor	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
External and part-time staff	1.2	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.35	0.3
including females	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Russia						
Regular academic staff, total	265	322	313	14	37	29
including females	130	172	177	8	20	17
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of science	28	37	41	2	6	4
PhD	125	155	168	6	17	15
Professor	27	33	32	2	5	3
Associate Professor	90	102	107	4	10	8
External and part-time staff	51	90	32	28	28	13
including females	18	36	14	15	15	6

ACADEMIC AND TEACHING STAFF IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(at the beginning of academic year; thousands)

Continuation table

	State education institutions			Non-state education institutions		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012
Tajikistan						
Regular academic staff, total	5.6	7.5	8.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
including females	1.8	2.4	3.3	0.03	0.02	0.04
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of science	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.001	-	0.001
PhD	1.5	2.2	2.1	0.01	0.008	0.02
Professor	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.004	0.007	0.009
Associate Professor	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.009	0.005	0.01
External and part-time staff	1.6	1.5	0.6	-	-	0.02
including females	0.6	0.5	0.1	-	-	0.008
Uzbekistan						
Regular academic staff, total	18.4	23.1	22.8	...	...	...
including females	7.2	9.2	9.5	...	...	...
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of science	1.4	1.4	1.4	...	...	...
PhD	6.6	7.2	7.3	...	...	...
Professor	1.3	1.3	1.2	...	...	...
Associate Professor	5.0	4.9	4.7	...	...	...
External and part-time staff	2.7	3.6	3.1	...	...	...
including females	0.9	0.8	0.8	...	...	...
Ukraine						
Regular academic staff, total	74.2	127.8	144.9	5.8	18.9	14.0
including females	...	...	...	...	...	...
regular academic staff having degree/rank of:						
Doctor of science	6.4	10.2	12.7	0.5	1.3	1.2
PhD	36.2	50.4	62.3	2.8	7.6	6.0
Professor	6.2	10.2	11.5	0.5	1.2	1.0
Associate Professor	27.0	36.4	42.8	1.9	5.4	3.5
External and part-time staff	13.0	22.5	17.1	3.5	7.0	3.2
including females	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ Regular full-time staff.

ARMENIA

Data of the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia

	Number of public libraries users by age (persons)			
	Total	at the age of		
		15 and younger	16-25	26 and older
Males and females				
2005	650267	229484	176059	244724
2012	574687	214497	187597	172596
Males				
2005	238937	75092	69426	94419
2012	190065	72887	59820	57361
Females				
2005	411330	154392	106633	150305
2012	384622	141610	127777	115235

KAZAKHSTAN

Data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2010/2011

Use of media among women					
	The percentage of women at the age group 15-49 who:			Use all three media at least once a week	Not use any of the media at least once a week
	read a newspaper at least once a week	listen to the radio at least once a week	watch TV at least once a week		
Age groups (years)					
At age of 15-49 - total	63.9	29.1	98.4	22.9	0.8
including at age of:					
15-19	64.0	39.7	97.2	27.8	0.9
20-24	61.4	35.5	97.8	27.0	1.1
25-29	60.8	29.9	98.9	23.9	0.6
Residence					
urban	66.3	39.1	98.1	30.4	0.8
rural	60.6	15.7	98.9	12.8	0.8
Education					
Primary/Incomplete secondary	51.0	24.7	97.7	16.6	1.8
Secondary	51.7	19.3	98.6	13.6	1.0
Secondary professional	67.2	29.5	98.7	23.3	0.7
Higher	74.4	39.1	98.3	32.6	0.5

TAJIKISTAN

By Demographic and Health Survey, 2012

	Reading of newspapers and magazines by women aged 15-49 (percent of total number of respondents)						
	Women who read newspapers and magazines, by age groups:						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Read at least one time per week	37.9	26.0	22.9	25.3	34.3	33.0	32.4
Do not read	11.0	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5	13.4	16.9

5

EMPLOYMENT



A statistical portrait

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(by data of the Labour Force Survey¹⁾, 2012)

	Economi- cally active population, thousands	including		Economi- cally inactive population, thousands	Level of economic activity, percent	Employment level, percent	Unemploy- ment level, percent
		employed	unemployed				
Azerbaijan							
At age of 15 and older, total	4688.4	4445.3	243.1	2162.7	64.5	61.2	5.2
At age of 15-29, total	1234.0	1107.1	126.9	1208.8	46.8	42.0	10.3
including at age of:							
15-29, males	642.8	588.0	54.8	643.1	48.3	44.2	8.5
including at age of:							
15-19	53.3	44.4	8.9	359.1	12.8	10.6	16.7
20-24	251.4	223.1	28.3	217.1	53.3	47.3	11.2
25-29	338.1	320.5	17.6	66.9	76.4	72.4	5.2
15-29, females	591.2	519.1	72.1	565.7	45.3	39.8	12.2
including at age of:							
15-19	46.8	39.5	7.3	336.7	12.2	10.3	15.5
20-24	228.5	190.9	37.6	200.0	49.1	41.0	16.5
25-29	315.9	288.7	27.2	29.0	69.3	63.4	8.6
Armenia							
At age of 15-75, total	1418.3	1172.8	245.5	842.5	62.7	51.9	17.3
At age of 15-29, total	335.5	236.8	98.7	384.1	46.6	32.9	29.4
including at age of:							
15-29, males	192.5	141.6	50.9	153.7	55.6	40.9	26.4
including at age of:							
15-19	16.1	11.3	4.8	94.0	14.7	10.3	30.0
20-24	83.8	57.1	26.6	46.6	64.2	43.8	31.8
25-29	92.6	73.2	19.4	13.1	87.6	69.3	21.0
15-29, females	143.1	95.2	47.8	230.4	38.3	25.5	33.4
including at age of:							
15-19	12.7	6.6	6.1	98.6	11.4	5.9	48.1
20-24	60.0	36.5	23.4	74.8	44.5	27.1	39.1
25-29	70.4	52.1	18.3	57.0	55.3	40.9	26.0
Belarus ²⁾							
At age of 15 and older, total	4911.3	4613.4	297.9	3086.2	60.6	56.9	6.1
At age of 15-29, total	1310.5	1183.6	126.9	803.7	60.7	54.8	9.7
including at age of:							
15-29, males	722.8	647.6	75.2	358.9	65.4	58.6	10.4
including at age of:							
15-19	60.5	49.1	11.4	252.4	18.5	15.0	18.8
20-24	317.9	282.3	35.6	77.0	79.7	70.8	11.2
25-29	344.4	316.2	28.2	29.5	91.1	83.7	8.2
15-29, females	587.7	536.0	51.7	444.7	55.6	50.8	8.8
including at age of:							
15-19	37.6	26.6	11.0	257.8	12.2	8.6	29.4
20-24	248.0	222.9	25.1	126.0	65.4	58.8	10.1
25-29	302.1	286.5	15.6	60.9	82.0	77.8	5.2

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(by data of the Labour Force Survey¹⁾, 2012)

Continuation table

	Economi- cally active population, thousands	including		Economi- cally inactive population, thousands	Level of economic activity, percent	Employment level, percent	Unemploy- ment level, percent
		employed	unemployed				
Kazakhstan							
At age of 15 and older, total	8981.9	8507.1	474.8	3538.7	71.7	94.7 ⁴⁾	5.3
At age of 15-28 ³⁾ (inclusively), total	2429.6	2298.9	130.7	1526.0	61.4	94.6 ⁴⁾	5.4
including at age of:							
15-28 (inclusively), males	1287.2	1229.2	58.0	705.4	64.6	95.9 ⁴⁾	4.5
including at age of:							
15-19	106.0	102.4	3.6	483.0	18.0	96.6 ⁴⁾	3.4
20-24	566.8	551.0	15.8	199.7	73.9	97.2 ⁴⁾	2.8
25-28	614.4	575.8	38.6	22.7	96.4	93.7 ⁴⁾	6.3
15-28 (inclusively), females	1142.4	1069.7	72.7	820.6	58.2	93.6 ⁴⁾	6.4
including at age of:							
15-19	90.9	86.7	4.2	477.0	16.0	95.4 ⁴⁾	4.6
20-24	509.9	483.5	26.4	270.6	65.3	94.8 ⁴⁾	5.2
25-28	541.6	499.5	42.1	73.0	88.1	92.2 ⁴⁾	7.8
Kyrgyzstan							
At age of 15 and older, total	2496.8	2286.4	210.4	1392.5	64.2	58.8	8.4
At age of 15-29, total	906.4	784.4	122.0	757.2	54.5	47.2	13.5
including at age of:							
15-29, males	568.2	499.1	69.1	271.3	67.7	59.4	12.2
including at age of:							
15-19	91.5	73.2	18.3	195.0	31.9	25.5	20.0
20-24	230.5	197.0	33.5	66.1	77.7	66.4	14.5
25-29	246.2	228.9	17.3	10.2	96.0	89.3	7.0
15-29, females	338.2	285.3	52.9	485.9	41.0	34.6	15.6
including at age of:							
15-19	57.0	43.6	13.4	219.9	20.6	15.8	23.5
20-24	132.7	108.0	24.7	160.7	45.2	36.8	18.6
25-29	148.5	133.7	14.8	105.3	58.5	52.7	10.0
Moldova							
At age of 15 and older, total	1214.5	1146.8	67.7	1768.1	40.7	38.4	5.6
At age of 15-29, total	279.7	252.0	27.7	664.6	29.6	26.7	9.9
including at age of:							
15-29, males	161.9	144.9	17.0	333.6	32.7	29.2	10.5
including at age of:							
15-19	14.4	12.6	1.9	123.8	10.5	9.1	13.0
20-24	56.0	48.9	7.2	122.8	31.3	27.3	12.8
25-29	91.4	83.4	8.0	87.0	51.2	12.8	8.7
15-29, females	117.8	107.1	10.7	331.0	26.2	23.9	9.1
including at age of:							
15-19	7.1	5.8	1.3	120.2	5.6	4.6	18.0
20-24	45.1	39.4	5.7	117.3	27.8	24.2	12.7
25-29	65.6	62.0	3.6	93.5	41.2	38.9	5.6

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(by data of the Labour Force Survey¹⁾, 2012)

Continuation table

	Economi- cally active population, thousands	including		Economi- cally inactive population, thousands	Level of economic activity, percent	Employment level, percent	Unemploy- ment level, percent
		employed	unemployed				
Russia							
At age of 15-72, total	75676.1	71545.4	4130.7	34545.6	68.7	64.9	5.5
At age of 15-29, total	18463.9	16682.2	1781.6	13094.8	58.5	52.9	9.6
including at age of:							
15-29, males	10149.5	9184.8	964.8	5840.2	63.5	57.4	9.5
including at age of:							
15-19	427.3	316.4	110.9	3468.0	11.0	8.1	26.0
20-24	3865.2	3355.3	509.9	2032.0	65.5	56.9	13.2
25-29	5857.0	5513.0	344.0	340.2	94.5	89.0	5.9
15-29, females	8314.3	7497.5	816.8	7254.6	53.4	48.2	9.8
including at age of:							
15-19	281.7	192.8	88.9	3454.3	7.5	5.2	31.5
20-24	3027.3	2615.2	412.1	2674.5	53.1	45.9	13.6
25-29	5005.4	4689.5	315.9	1125.8	81.6	76.5	6.3
Tajikistan ⁵⁾							
At age of 15-75, total	2097.7	1856.5	241.2	2089.8	44.6	39.4	11.5
At age of 15-29, total	821.0	694.1	126.9	1205.8	40.5	34.2	15.5
including at age of:							
15-29, males	462.4	381.8	80.6	428.9	51.9	42.8	17.4
including at age of:							
15-19	116.9	96.0	20.9	279.2	26.6	21.8	17.9
20-24	172.3	137.7	34.6	103.8	41.7	33.4	20.1
25-29	173.2	148.1	25.1	45.9	54.5	46.6	14.5
15-29, females	358.6	312.3	46.3	776.9	31.6	27.5	12.9
including at age of:							
15-19	93.8	80.4	13.4	330.8	22.0	18.8	14.3
20-24	143.8	124.6	19.2	256.3	35.4	30.7	13.4
25-29	121.0	107.3	13.7	189.8	38.4	34.1	11.3
Ukraine							
At age of 15-70, total	22011.5	20354.3	1657.2	12055.3	64.6	59.7	7.5
At age of 15-29, total	5550.3	4835.1	715.2	4220.8	56.8	49.5	12.9
including at age of:							
15-29, males	3197.1	2753.0	444.1	1791.3	64.1	55.2	13.9
including at age of:							
15-19	185.9	137.5	48.4	1113.9	14.3	10.6	26.0
20-24	1216.2	1010.5	205.7	514.7	70.3	58.4	16.9
25-29	1795.0	1605.0	190.0	162.7	91.7	82.0	10.6
15-29, females	2353.2	2082.1	271.1	2429.5	49.2	43.5	11.5
including at age of:							
15-19	135.8	111.0	24.8	1102.4	11.0	9.0	18.3
20-24	875.0	736.7	138.3	778.9	52.9	44.5	15.8
25-29	1342.4	1234.4	108.0	548.2	71.0	65.3	8.0

¹⁾ Or similar by title.

²⁾ For Belarus data is given according to the 2009 Population Census.

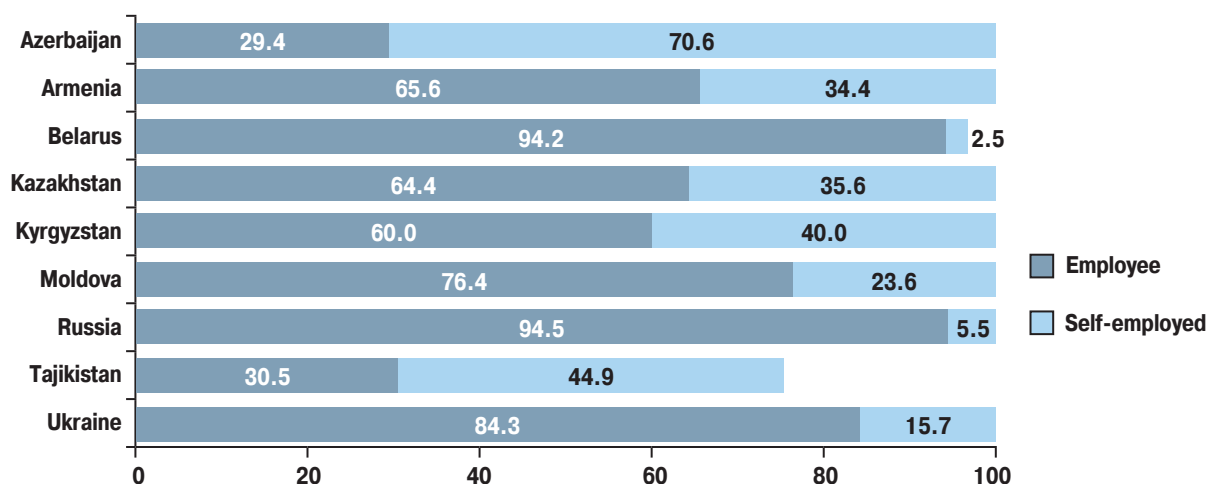
³⁾ Hereinafter age of youth (15-28) is given according to the Law of Kazakhstan «On State Youth Policy in Kazakhstan».

⁴⁾ Employment rate in Kazakhstan is calculated as ratio to the economically active population.

⁵⁾ For Tajikistan data is given according to the 2009 Survey.

EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15-29¹⁾ BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(by data of the Labour Force Survey 2012²⁾; percent)



¹⁾ For Kazakhstan – at age of 15-28 (inclusively).

²⁾ For Belarus – according to the 2009 Population Census, for Tajikistan data is given according to the 2009 Survey. The sum does not match the total due to persons not reporting employment status or impossibility of it's determination.

EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15-29 BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

(by data of the Labour Force Survey 2012; percent)

	Employed population aged 15-29 ¹⁾	including with level of education					
		higher and post-graduate	secondary professional	initial vocational	secondary general	basic general	have no basic general education
Azerbaijan							
Males and females	100	22.0	11.8	4.4	50.4	11.3	0.1
males	100	25.0	9.1	5.7	49.3	10.8	0.1
females	100	18.5	14.8	2.9	51.7	11.9	0.2
Armenia							
Males and females	100	29.8	16.6	1.5	43.6	7.8	0.8
males	100	23.4	15.1	1.6	48.3	10.6	1.0
females	100	39.2	18.8	1.2	36.7	3.6	0.4
Belarus ²⁾							
Males and females	100	23.7	33.6	15.3	21.1	3.6	0.2
males	100	18.5	32.8	18.9	22.6	4.7	0.2
females	100	30.1	34.7	10.9	19.4	2.3	0.1
Kazakhstan							
Males and females	100	30.4	34.1	6.2	25.9	3.0	0.4
males	100	26.6	33.7	8.0	28.1	3.3	0.3
females	100	34.8	34.5	4.2	23.3	2.8	0.4
Kyrgyzstan							
Males and females	100	18.0	6.0	5.7	56.3	10.0	4.0
males	100	14.5	3.6	6.7	59.3	11.1	4.7
females	100	24.0	10.2	3.8	51.1	8.0	2.9
Moldova							
Males and females	100	33.8	8.1	17.5	18.4	20.9	1.3
males	100	29.1	7.2	20.6	19.4	22.2	1.6
females	100	40.1	9.4	13.2	17.2	19.1	0.9
Russia							
Males and females	100	32.6	23.3	18.2	21.2	4.2	0.4
males	100	26.9	21.3	22.3	23.7	5.3	0.5
females	100	39.7	25.9	13.1	18.2	3.0	0.3

¹⁾ For Kazakhstan- at age of 15-28 (inclusively). For Tajikistan and Ukraine this age group is not highlighted within the processing of data by educational attainment.

²⁾ According to the 2009 Population Census. The sum does not match the total due to persons not reporting level of education.

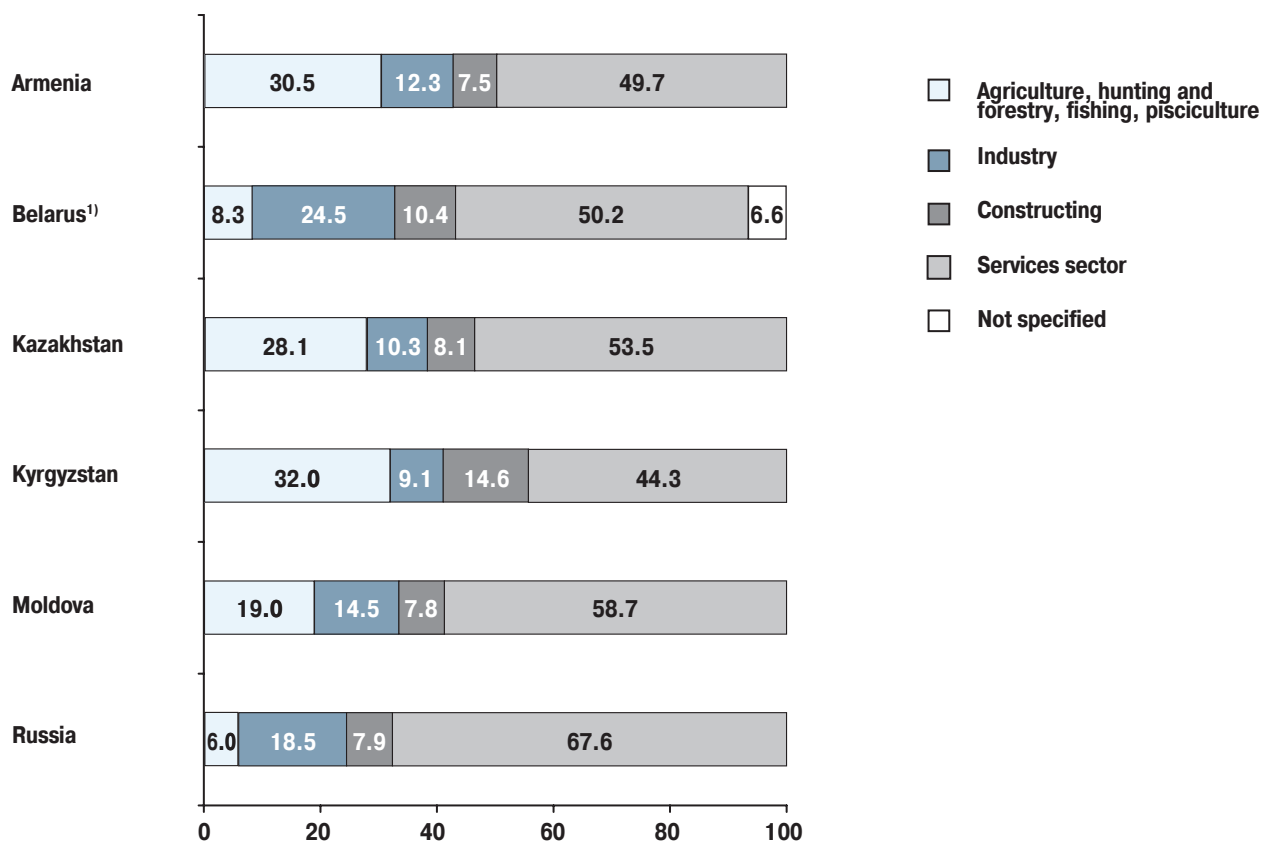
UKRAINE

Data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2012

	Youth labor market indicators in 2012		
	Number of the regular (staff) employees, thousands	Average monthly wage of one regular (staff) employee, hryvnias	Wage of employees per one paid hour, hryvnias
Total	10242.2	2830	19.74
including			
males	4798.0	3192	22.07
females	5444.2	2511	17.66
At age under 30, total	1942.2	2507	18.75
at age of:			
15-19	52.1	1172	12.50
20-24	706.3	2036	16.09
25-29	1183.7	2847	20.37
Males at age under 30, total	1027.8	2827	20.75
including at age of:			
15-19	28.3	1276	13.44
20-24	369.58	2281	17.74
25-29	629.6	3218	22.57
Females at age under 30, total	914.4	2148	16.41
including at age of:			
15-19	23.8	1050	11.34
20-24	336.5	1768	14.22
25-29	554.1	2426	17.77

EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15-29 BY AREAS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

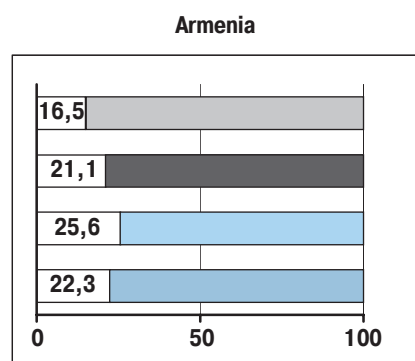
(by data of the Labour Force Survey, 2012 (or similar by title)¹⁾; percent)



¹⁾ For Belarus – according to the 2009 Population Census.

EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15-29 IN TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYED BY AREAS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

(by data of the Labour Force Survey, 2012 (or similar by title); percent)

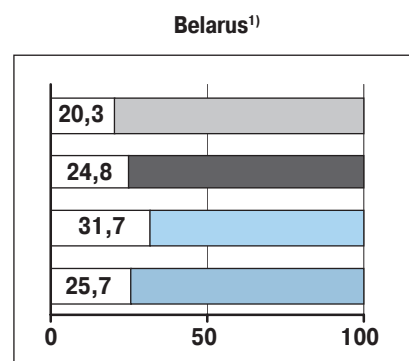


Agriculture, hunting and forestry,
fishing, pisciculture

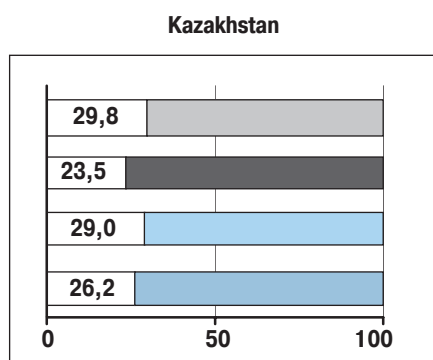
Industry

Constructing

Services sector



¹⁾ According to the 2009 Population Census.

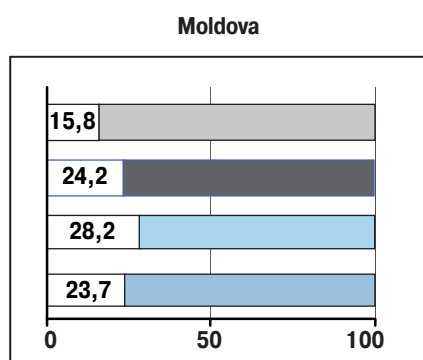
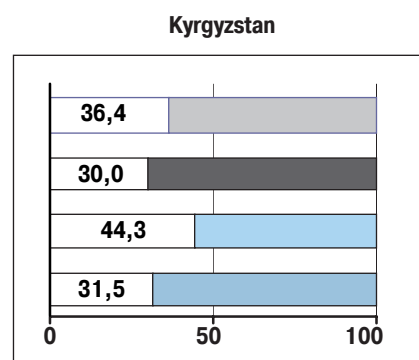


Agriculture, hunting and forestry,
fishing, pisciculture

Industry

Constructing

Services sector

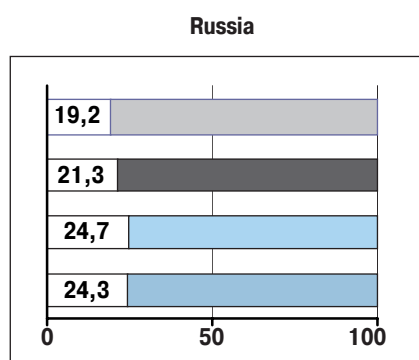


Agriculture, hunting and forestry,
fishing, pisciculture

Industry

Constructing

Services sector



MOLDOVA

Data of the Labour Force Survey.

Year	Distribution of youth aged 15-29, who work abroad or seeking for a job abroad, by gender and residence (thousands)				
	Total	Males	Females	Urban	Rural
2006	142.0	97.1	44.9	31.5	110.5
2007	139.1	99.4	39.7	35.7	103.4
2008	126.9	91.0	35.9	32.7	94.2
2009	118.1	83.2	34.9	27.0	91.1
2010	128.7	92.3	36.3	30.1	98.6
2011	131.2	95.3	35.9	31.9	99.3
2012	136.5	102.9	33.6	31.4	105.1

UNEMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15-29 BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

(by data of the Labour Force Survey, 2012; percent)

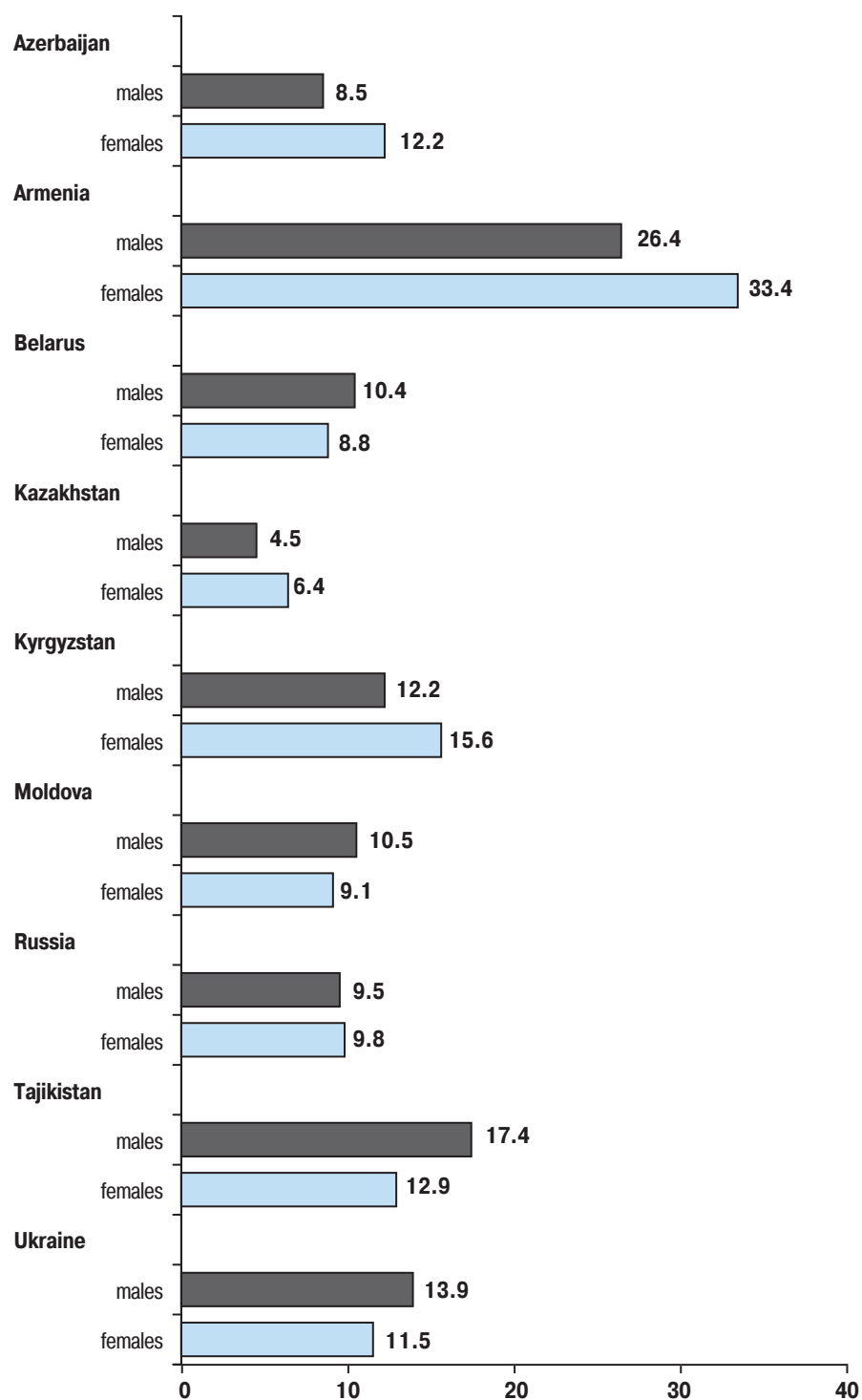
	Unemployed population aged 15-29 ¹⁾	including with level of education:					
		higher and post-graduate	secondary professional	initial vocational	secondary general	basic general	have no basic general education
Azerbaijan							
Males and females	100	14.3	10.6	2.1	61.5	11.3	0.2
males	100	17.6	11.9	2.4	58.2	9.8	0.1
females	100	11.8	9.7	1.8	64.0	12.4	0.3
Armenia							
Males and females	100	29.6	22.3	3.7	36.3	7.8	0.2
males	100	23.4	16.5	3.9	43.4	12.3	0.5
females	100	36.2	28.4	3.5	28.7	3.1	-
Belarus ²⁾							
Males and females	100	11.9	24.1	14.9	40.0	8.4	0.5
males	100	8.7	24.3	18.4	37.8	10.1	0.6
females	100	16.7	23.9	9.8	43.2	5.9	0.4
Kazakhstan							
Males and females	100	24.7	35.2	5.6	29.7	4.8	...
males	100	19.2	35.5	6.9	31.6	6.8	...
females	100	29.2	34.9	4.6	28.3	3.0	...
Kyrgyzstan							
Males and females	100	12.1	7.2	6.9	52.3	16.9	4.6
males	100	11.1	6.1	9.9	51.0	19.3	2.6
females	100	13.4	8.7	2.8	54.1	13.8	7.2
Moldova							
Males and females	100	35.2	7.5	14.8	23.5	18.1	0.9
males	100	30.7	6.7	17.5	22.2	21.4	1.5
females	100	42.2	8.9	10.6	25.5	12.9	-
Russia							
Males and females	100	20.1	16.4	16.0	35.9	10.6	1.1
males	100	16.6	15.0	18.8	35.7	12.7	1.3
females	100	24.2	18.0	12.8	36.0	8.1	0.8
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹⁾ For Kazakhstan - at age of 15-28 (inclusively).

²⁾ According to the 2009 Population Census. The sum does not match the total due to persons not reporting level of education.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF POPULATION AGED 15-29¹⁾ BY GENDER

(of unemployed population aged 15-29 as percent of total number of economically active population in corresponding age, 2012²⁾)

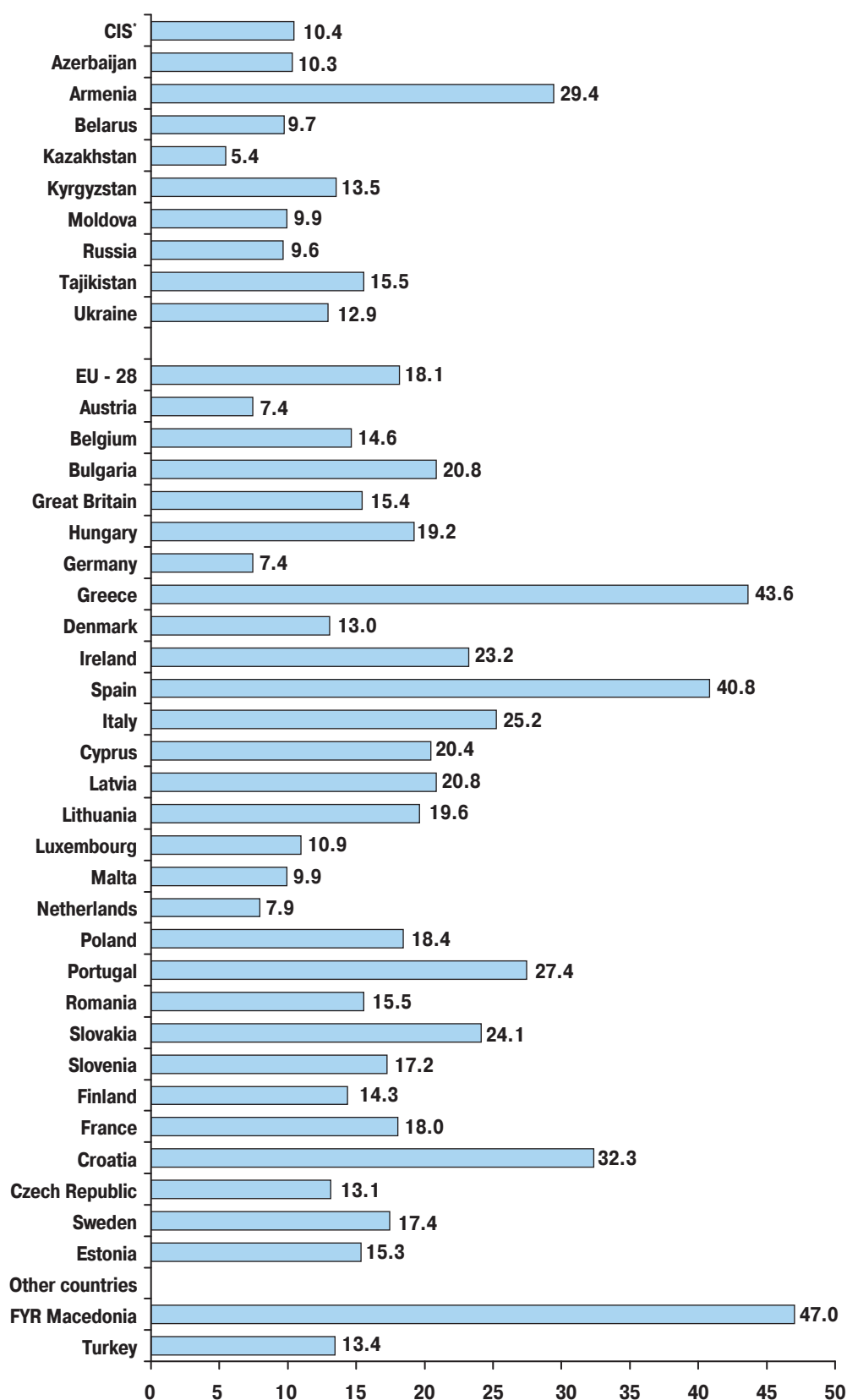


¹⁾ For Kazakhstan- at age of 15-28 (inclusively).

²⁾ For Belarus - according to the 2009 Population Census, for Tajikistan data is given according to the 2009 Survey.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

(number of unemployed population aged 15-29¹⁾ as percent of total number of economically active population in corresponding age, 2012²⁾)



¹⁾ For Kazakhstan- at age of 15-28 (inclusively).

²⁾ For Belarus - according to the 2009 Population Census, for Tajikistan data is given according to the 2009 Survey. For CIS - estimation on the basis of data provided by countries, for other countries - ILO.

6

LIVING CONDITIONS AND SAFETY



A statistical portrait

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15-29 BY SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD¹⁾

(percent of total number of population in corresponding gender and age group; by Census data)

	Population, specified sources of livelihood	Specified sources of livelihood					Population with not specified sources of livelihood
		employment and self-employed	state allowances and benefits	dependents on other individuals	income from property	other sources	
Azerbaijan (2009)							
Males and females	100	48.1	4.1	46.0	0.1	1.7	-
at age of:							
15-19	100	19.1	4.2	75.7	0.0	1.0	-
20-24	100	57.1	5.3	35.5	0.1	2.0	-
25-29	100	71.3	2.6	23.8	0.1	2.2	-
Males	100	56.5	4.3	37.1	0.1	2.0	-
at age of:							
15-19	100	19.7	4.5	74.6	0.1	1.1	-
20-24	100	67.5	5.6	24.4	0.1	2.4	-
25-29	100	87.2	2.5	7.6	0.1	2.6	-
Females	100	39.7	4.0	54.9	0.1	1.3	-
at age of:							
15-19	100	18.4	4.0	76.8	0.0	0.8	-
20-24	100	46.8	5.1	46.5	0.0	1.6	-
25-29	100	55.6	2.8	39.7	0.1	1.8	-
Armenia (2011)							
Males and females	100	29.8	3.7	53.0	0.6	12.9	0.0
at age of:							
15-19	100	6.7	8.2	76.0	0.3	8.8	0.0
20-24	100	32.4	3.2	49.9	0.6	13.9	0.0
25-29	100	46.8	0.4	36.5	0.8	15.5	0.0
Males	100	36.5	7.3	42.9	0.7	12.6	0.0
at age of:							
15-19	100	6.5	16.0	69.2	0.2	8.1	0.0
20-24	100	39.4	6.3	39.7	0.7	13.9	0.0
25-29	100	60.2	0.8	22.9	1.0	15.1	0.0
Females	100	23.3	0.2	62.8	0.5	13.2	0.0
at age of:							
15-19	100	6.9	0.2	83.1	0.3	9.5	0.0
20-24	100	25.7	0.2	59.8	0.5	13.8	0.0
25-29	100	34.1	0.2	49.4	0.6	15.7	0.0
Belarus (2009)							
Males and females	96.9	51.5	20.6	32.9	0.4	2.5	3.1
at age of:							
15-19	97.4	10.6	26.5	74.5	0.1	0.9	2.6
20-24	97.0	60.5	22.1	22.6	0.4	2.8	3.0
25-29	96.5	77.0	14.2	8.2	0.6	3.5	3.5

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15-29 BY SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD¹⁾

(percent of total number of population in corresponding gender and age group; by Census data)

Continuation table

	Population, specified sources of livelihood	Specified sources of livelihood					Population with not specified sources of livelihood
		employment and self-employed	state allowances and benefits	dependents on other individuals	income from property	other sources	
Males	97.0	57.0	14.8	30.7	0.4	3.1	3.0
at age of:							
15-19	97.5	12.5	26.2	71.9	0.1	1.0	2.5
20-24	97.1	67.6	15.1	19.1	0.4	3.6	2.9
25-29	96.6	84.4	4.6	7.1	0.8	4.5	3.4
Females	96.9	45.7	26.7	35.3	0.3	1.8	3.1
at age of:							
15-19	97.3	8.6	26.7	77.3	0.1	0.9	2.7
20-24	96.9	53.0	29.5	26.2	0.3	2.0	3.1
25-29	96.4	69.4	23.9	9.4	0.4	2.4	3.6
Kazakhstan (2009)²⁾							
Males and females	100	40.3	15.4	30.0	0.4	7.7	-
at age of:							
15-19	100	11.3	8.3	41.6	0.2	9.0	-
20-24	100	53.7	7.5	20.3	0.4	4.6	-
25-29	100	68.3	5.5	12.8	0.5	4.3	-
Males	100	46.1	10.0	29.4	0.5	8.0	-
at age of:							
15-19	100	13.8	6.8	40.2	0.2	9.1	-
20-24	100	62.3	4.2	16.4	0.5	4.4	-
25-29	100	78.6	1.7	8.3	0.7	4.0	-
Females	100	35.0	20.4	30.4	0.4	7.5	-
at age of:							
15-19	100	8.8	9.9	43.1	0.1	8.9	-
20-24	100	45.2	10.8	24.1	0.3	4.9	-
25-29	100	58.0	9.4	17.2	0.4	4.6	-
Kyrgyzstan (2009)							
Males and females	100	47.1	2.4	48.4	1.1	1.0	-
at age of:							
15-19	100	20.5	3.2	75.5	0.4	0.4	-
20-24	100	56.2	2.3	39.1	1.2	1.2	-
25-29	100	71.4	1.4	23.6	1.8	1.8	-
Males	100	54.8	2.9	39.7	1.3	1.3	-
at age of:							
15-19	100	23.8	4.0	71.2	0.5	0.5	-
20-24	100	65.8	2.7	28.7	1.4	1.4	-
25-29	100	82.9	1.5	11.1	2.3	2.2	-

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15-29 BY SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD¹⁾

(percent of total number of population in corresponding gender and age group; by Census data)

Continuation table

	Population, specified sources of livelihood	Specified sources of livelihood					Population with not specified sources of livelihood
		employment and self-employed	state allowances and benefits	dependents on other individuals	income from property	other sources	
Females	100	39.3	1.8	57.2	0.8	0.9	-
at age of:							
15-19	100	17.2	2.4	79.8	0.3	0.3	-
20-24	100	46.7	1.8	49.5	1.0	1.8	-
25-29	100	59.7	1.2	36.4	1.3	2.4	-
Russia (2010)							
Males and females	97.2	53.3	1.9	38.2	0.1	0.1	2.8
at age of:							
15-19	97.7	11.8	1.7	79.5	0.0	0.0	2.3
20-24	97.2	59.8	1.9	32.2	0.1	0.1	2.8
25-29	96.8	75.8	2.0	15.4	0.2	0.1	3.2
Males	97.2	58.7	2.9	32.6	0.1	0.1	2.8
at age of:							
15-19	97.7	14.4	2.4	76.6	0.0	0.0	2.3
20-24	97.3	66.0	3.1	25.8	0.1	0.1	2.7
25-29	96.9	82.8	3.2	8.3	0.2	0.1	3.1
Females	97.1	47.8	0.8	44.0	0.1	0.1	2.9
at age of:							
15-19	97.7	9.2	1.1	82.6	0.0	0.0	2.3
20-24	97.2	53.3	0.7	38.8	0.1	0.1	2.8
25-29	96.7	68.8	0.8	22.6	0.2	0.1	3.3
Ukraine (2001)							
Males and females	99.6	38.9	9.9	46.4	0.2	4.2	0.4
at age of:							
15-19	99.7	8.4	11.9	78.3	0.0	1.1	0.3
20-24	99.5	47.9	10.2	35.9	0.2	5.2	0.5
25-29	99.5	64.4	7.4	20.6	0.3	6.8	0.5
Males	99.6	41.7	10.5	42.0	0.2	5.2	0.4
at age of:							
15-19	99.7	8.5	14.9	75.1	0.0	1.2	0.3
20-24	99.5	52.4	9.8	30.7	0.2	6.4	0.5
25-29	99.5	69.4	5.9	15.2	0.3	8.7	0.5
Females	99.6	36.0	9.4	50.9	0.2	3.2	0.4
at age of:							
15-19	99.8	8.2	8.7	81.7	0.0	1.1	0.2
20-24	99.5	43.4	10.6	41.2	0.2	4.0	0.5
25-29	99.5	59.4	8.8	26.1	0.3	4.9	0.5

¹⁾ Respondents could indicate several sources of livelihood.

²⁾ For Kazakhstan data are given as ratio to the total population in corresponding age group.

SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 15-29 WITH INCOMES BELOW THE SUBSISTENCE MINIMUM¹⁾
(percent of total number of population in corresponding age group; by surveys data)

	2000		2005		2012	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
Belarus						
Population at age of:						
15-19	47.7	48.4	17.3	18.1	8.6	8.9
20-24	39.3	39.5	11.0	12.6	5.8	8.2
25-29	44.8	47.2	14.9	14.2	8.1	7.9
Kazakhstan						
Population at age of:						
15-19	31.5 ²⁾	30.8 ²⁾	11.1	11.0	3.3	4.7
20-24	29.6 ²⁾	31.9 ²⁾	9.0	9.8	2.9	2.9
25-29	29.7 ²⁾	29.6 ²⁾	9.1	9.3	3.6	3.7
Kyrgyzstan³⁾						
Population at age of:						
15-19	...	...	46.5	53.5	53.1	46.9
20-24	...	...	64.5	35.5	47.1	52.9
25-29	...	...	46.5	53.5	50.2	49.8
Moldova						
Population at age of:						
15-19	92.8 ²⁾	92.7 ²⁾	86.0	82.0	74.8	70.5
20-24	87.2 ²⁾	76.3 ²⁾	75.1	67.2	56.4	52.8
25-29	89.2 ²⁾	85.9 ²⁾	73.6	69.9	54.6	55.4
Russia⁴⁾						
Population at age of:						
16-30	26.5	31.2	17.5	18.9	10.4	11.7

¹⁾ In Belarus – disposable resources.

²⁾ Data for 2001.

³⁾ Share of population aged 15-29 with consumption below the national poverty line.

⁴⁾ Estimation based on results of the sample household budgets survey and macroeconomic indicator of average money income per capita.

ARMENIA

Data of the Households' Integrated Living Conditions Survey, 2012

Poverty level of population by age groups (percent)

Children under 5	6-9	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
38.8	38.1	30.3	36.3	34.5	33.4	32.7	34.1

SUBSISTENCE MINIMUM BY MAIN SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS OF POPULATION

(national currency; per month, per capita)

	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan, manats			
Total population	-	58 ¹⁾	108
including:			
population at working-age	-	61 ¹⁾	116
children aged under 15	-	47 ¹⁾	87
Belarus²⁾, thousand belarusian rubles			
Total population	38	158	924
including:			
population at working-age	40	174	1014
children at age of:			
under 3	31	132	796
3-6	41 ³⁾	182 ³⁾	973
6-18	...	...	1041
Kazakhstan, tenge			
Total population	4007	8410 ¹⁾	16815
including:			
males at working-age	...	10004 ¹⁾	19947
females at working-age	...	7942 ¹⁾	15836
males aged 14-18	...	10560 ¹⁾	21221
females aged 14-18	...	8090 ¹⁾	16258
children aged under 14	...	6844 ¹⁾	13747
Kyrgyzstan, soms			
Total population	1205	1837	4341
including:			
population at working-age	1434	2128	4850
children aged under 18	1019	1624	3698
Moldova, lei			
Total population	469 ⁴⁾	766	1508
including:			
population at working-age	495 ⁴⁾	809	1586
children aged under 16	444 ⁴⁾	716	1410
Russia, rubles			
Total population	1210	3018	6510
including:			
population at working-age	1320	3255	7049
children aged under 16	1208	2896	6259
Ukraine, hryvnias			
Total population	270	423	1042
including:			
population at working-age	288	453	1098
children at age of:			
0-6	241	376	915
6-18	297	468	1141

¹⁾ Data for 2006.

²⁾ In December prices.

³⁾ At age of 3-16.

⁴⁾ Data for 2001.

CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD AGED UNDER 30

(by data of the sample survey, 2012; percent to total)

	Consumption expenditures, total	including expenditures on:					
		food and beverages	alcohol and tobacco	clothing and footwear, textiles	maintenance of apartment, housing fee, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	equipment of apartment/household items, appliances	health
Azerbaijan	100	43.8	1.5	7.0	7.0	8.6	4.6
Armenia	100	42.3	4.7	6.2	17.5	1.5	3.1
Belarus	100	32.4	3.7	13.0	7.6	7.9	2.2
Kazakhstan	100	24.4	0.9	7.1	10.2	20.8	1.4
Kyrgyzstan	100	52.1	0.8	12.0	9.5	0.2 ¹⁾	0.5
Moldova	100	34.8	1.5	13.0	20.2	2.6	3.2
Russia	100	22.7	2.6	10.4	11.5	6.2	2.6
Ukraine	100	47.2	4.9	8.3	12.3	2.7	2.4

Continuation table

	including expenditures on:					
	transport	communication services	culture and recreation	education	hotels, cafe, restaurants	other goods and services
Azerbaijan	6.0	3.1	4.4	0.9	8.7	4.4
Armenia	8.6	6.8	0.6	1.0	2.9	4.8
Belarus	10.4	4.7	7.0	1.6	3.4	6.1
Kazakhstan	9.0	3.7	7.6	1.4	2.9	10.6
Kyrgyzstan	5.7	4.5	0.2	2.3	3.7 ²⁾	8.5
Moldova	5.3	5.2	1.6	2.0	4.4	6.2
Russia	20.4	3.3	6.7	2.2	4.3	7.1
Ukraine	4.9	3.6	2.8	2.2	5.1	3.6

¹⁾ Kyrgyzstan – furniture.

²⁾ Kyrgyzstan – eating out.

ARMENIA

Data of the Households Integrated Living Conditions Survey, 2012

Level of funds required to households with head aged under 30 to live, per one household member per month an average (armenian drams)			For reference: the average monthly wage, armenian drams
very good	good	satisfactory	
572071	237216	70595	113163

BELARUS

Data of the Sample Households Living Standards Survey, 2012

Level of funds required to households with head aged under 30 to meet the minimum needs of all household members, per one household member per month (thousand belarusian rubles)	For reference: the average monthly wage, thousand belarusian rubles
2586.8	3676.1

MOLDOVA

Data of the Households Budget Survey, 2012

Level of funds required to households with head aged under 30 to meet the minimum and normal needs of all household members, per one household member per month (moldavian lei)		For reference: the average monthly wage, moldavian lei
Minimum monthly requirements of household, i.e. «make ends meet»	normal (necessary) monthly requirements of household	
1451.4	3527.8	3386

RUSSIA

Data of the Households Budget Survey, 2012

Level of funds required to households with head aged under 30 (inclusively) to live, per one household member per month (russian rubles)			For reference: the average monthly wage, russian rubles
very good	good	satisfactory	
86824	48923	26181	26629

**DURABLES IN HOUSEHOLDS
WITH HEAD AGED UNDER 30**
(by data of the sample survey, 2012)

	Durable in households (per 100 households), pieces							
	TV sets	computers	cell phones	refrigerators and freezers	sewing machines	washing machines	vacuum cleaners	microwave ovens
Azerbaijan	114	23	220	101	-	72	80	0.2
Armenia	99	49	100	95	27	85	46	11
Belarus	134 ¹⁾	95	216	111	-	86	72	74
Kazakhstan	110	50	182	99	15	84	76	51
Kyrgyzstan	8	-	7	3	1	3	1	0
Moldova	79	66	154	69	-	62	49	26
Russia	142	104	231	111	19	94	83	69
Ukraine	97	69	187	95	8	77	69	47

¹⁾ Color TV.

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS
WITH HEAD AGED UNDER 30 BY OWNERSHIP AND TYPE OF DWELLING**
(percent; by data of the sample survey, 2012)

	Ownership of dwelling				Type of dwelling			
	state or municipal	private	including ownership of interviewed households	other owners	separate apartment	communal apartment	hostel	separate house / part of the house
Azerbaijan	3.3	91.8	-	4.9	57.2	4.7	5.9	20.4
Armenia	2.3	87.4	49.8	10.3	28.4	-	5.1	66.5
Belarus ¹⁾	70.4 ²⁾	...	16.2	13.4
Kazakhstan	0.7	99.3	82.2	17.1	64.9	...	...	32.8
Kyrgyzstan ³⁾	0.4	73.8	...	...	34.8	...	1.7	61.5
Moldova	1.1	-	61.0	37.9 ⁴⁾	60.5	-	2.9	36.6
Russia	5.9	93.3	72.2	0.8	76.4	1.9	1.0	20.7
Ukraine	1.9	81.2	...	16.9 ⁵⁾	57.4	0.7	14.7 ⁶⁾	27.2

¹⁾ At the beginning of 2013.

²⁾ Including households, living in shared apartments.

³⁾ Additionally, in the distribution of households by type of ownership, there are data on other «different (mixed) type of ownership» (25.9%); in the distribution of households by type of dwelling there are also data on hotel type of apartments (1.4%), the balance refers to other types of dwellings.

⁴⁾ In the distribution of households by type of ownership, this category accounted for as «dwellings rented from private persons» (37.9%).

⁵⁾ In the distribution of households by type of ownership, this category accounted for as «dwellings rented from private persons» (16.9%).

⁶⁾ In hostel, including hostels for students.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD AGED UNDER 30 BY DWELLING SIZE

(by data of the sample survey, 2012)

	Average size of the total dwelling area, per resident, m ²	Distribution of households by average size of the total (usable) dwelling area per resident, percent								
		less than 9 m ²	9.1-11.0 m ²	11.1-13.0 m ²	13.1-15.0 m ²	15.1-20.0 m ²	20.1-25.0 m ²	25.1-30.0 m ²	30.1-40.0 m ²	40.1 m ² and more
Armenia	17.6	5.0	3.0	5.1	4.6	24.2	12.3	15.8	16.2	13.8
Belarus ¹⁾	17.7	8.3	12.0	10.9	7.0	26.0	11.6	6.5	8.7	9.0
Kazakhstan	17.9	6.7	9.4	10.5	11.2	25.3	13.5	8.0	8.9	6.5
Kyrgyzstan	23.4	13.2	8.5	7.6	8.1	21.0	10.7	5.2	9.2	16.5
Moldova	26.6	4.3	3.8	3.8	6.4	24.1	18.4	10.7	12.4	16.1
Russia	17.9	9.8	9.5	8.3	11.8	21.2	11.3	7.6	8.3	12.2
Ukraine	12.1	17.1 ²⁾	10.6 ³⁾	32.6 ⁴⁾			39.7 ⁵⁾			

¹⁾ At the beginning of 2013.

²⁾ Less than 7.5 m².

³⁾ 7.5-9.0 m².

⁴⁾ 9.1-13.65 m².

⁵⁾ More than 13.65 m².

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD AGED UNDER 30 BY NUMBER OF OCCUPIED LIVING ROOMS

(by data of the sample survey, 2012; percent)

	Number of occupied living rooms		
	1	2	3 and more
Azerbaijan	5.3	29.3	65.4
Armenia	20.0	39.0	41.0
Belarus ¹⁾	30.0	38.4	31.6
Kazakhstan	18.4	35.6	46.0
Kyrgyzstan	26.1	21.6	52.3
Moldova	32.6	35.1	32.3
Russia	31.6	38.8	29.6
Ukraine	34.3	34.0	24.7 ²⁾
			7.0 ³⁾

¹⁾ At the beginning of 2013.

²⁾ 3 rooms.

³⁾ 4 rooms and more.

PERSONAL COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USERS BY AGE GROUPS

(percent of all household members in corresponding age group;
by data of the sample survey, 2012)

	All household member aged 15-29	Household members aged 15-29 using:		
		personal computer	Internet	
			regularly	from time to time
Azerbaijan				
All household member aged 15-29	100	65.3	87.5	2.7
15-19	100	68.2	89.4	2.4
20-24	100	65.1	86.9	2.7
25-29	100	62.7	84.6	3.1
Belarus				
All household member aged 15-29	100	93.8	89.1	5.0
15-19	100	96.4	93.0	4.0
20-24	100	96.2	92.4	3.5
25-29	100	90.5	84.4	6.7
Moldova				
All household member aged 15-29	100	40.8	45.7	
15-19	100	46.4	51.6	
20-24	100	46.8	54.1	
25-29	100	28.8	30.6	
Russia ¹⁾				
All household member aged 15-29	100	93.5	62.0	27.7
15-19	100	89.6	84.6	13.8
20-24	100	88.8	80.9	16.8
25-29	100	92.0	75.8	21.5

¹⁾ According to the Comprehensive observation of living conditions, 2011.

ARMENIA

Data of the Household's Integrated Living Conditions Survey, 2012

Access of any household member to the computer and Internet (percent)

	Total	Urban	Rural
Total number of households	100	100	100
among them:			
computer is available to any household member ¹⁾	45.3	53.7	28.9
at home	38.9	47.6	21.7
elsewhere	19.0	20.8	15.5
any household member use/has access to Internet	34.5	44.9	18.1
at home, regularly	32.5	40.2	17.3
at home, from time to time	2.0	2.7	0.8
any household member use/has access to Internet	25.0	23.8	27.4
at work place	9.2	11.8	4.2
at educational institution	5.0	5.9	3.4
at points of free access to Internet	1.1	1.3	0.7
at points of paid access to Internet	4.1	4.1	3.9
anywhere via a cell phone	15.7	12.0	23.0
anywhere via mobile device	0.3	0.4	0.3

¹⁾ Total sum exceeds 100%, as household members can have access to Internet both at home and elsewhere.

UKRAINE

Data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2012

Share of personal computers and Internet users (percent of total households members in corresponding age group)

	All households members aged 15-29	at age of		
		15-19	20-24	25-29
All households members aged 15-29, who used Internet	65.8	74.5	64.6	60.9
All household members aged 15-29, who used Internet:				
at home	53.2	53.5	52.9	53.2
at work place	5.2	0.6	5.0	8.4
at place of education	10.1	23.8	10.5	0.8
at public center of Internet access	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.4
at commercial center of Internet access	2.6	3.9	2.7	1.7
at any other place via mobile phone	5.2	7.8	5.6	3.2
at any other place via another mobile device	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
at other places (friends, acquaintances)	11.9	19.2	12.6	6.7

BELARUS

Data of the Sample Households Living Standards Survey, 2013

Access to Internet of population aged 15-29 (percent of total number of population in corresponding age group)

	Total population aged 15-29	Age groups:		
		15-19	20-24	25-29
Internet users – total	94.1	97.0	95.9	91.1
Including by places of access:				
via personal computer and other stationary equipment				
at home	94.5	93.8	95.0	94.7
at place of work, study	18.0	13.9	18.4	20.4
at relatives, friends, acquaintances	21.7	25.0	26.6	15.9
at computer club, internet-cafe	3.4	5.5	5.1	0.7
at any place				
via mobile phone	54.9	58.7	63.1	46.2
via another mobile device	7.3	6.1	10.1	6.0

Distribution of population aged 15-29 by the main purpose of using of Internet (percent to total)

	Total population aged 15-29	Age groups:		
		15-19	20-24	25-29
Internet users – total	100	100	100	100
Including by the main purpose of using of Internet:				
for official purposes	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8
for personal purposes to:				
search information	30.6	18.0	28.9	40.0
communicate in social networks	29.7	34.0	33.8	23.7
education	14.6	26.9	16.8	5.0
download software and movies	11.8	9.9	8.4	15.6
play computer games	8.3	8.8	7.6	8.5
send/receive e-mails, phone calls	3.2	1.4	3.7	4.2
purchase goods/ services	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.8
other purposes	0.2	-	-	0.4

NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 14-29 COMMITTED CRIMES IN 2012

	Number of persons committed crimes at age of:				Percent of total number of persons committed crimes at age of:			
	14-15	16-17	18-24	25-29	14-15	16-17	18-24	25-29
Azerbaijan	80	410	3272	3219	0.6	3.0	19.2	18.9
Armenia	65	284	1958	1962	0.6	2.4	16.7	16.7
Belarus	813	1797	22729		1.5	3.4	42.9	
Kazakhstan ¹⁾	1118	4180	11862 ²⁾	38668 ³⁾	1.1	4.1	11.6 ²⁾	37.7 ³⁾
Kyrgyzstan	351	855	4097	2383	2.2	5.4	26.1	15.2
Moldova	707	1268	6277	3710	3.4	6.1	30.3	17.9
Russia	18510	40951	233630	191770	1.8	4.1	23.1	19.0
Tajikistan	117	543	2562	2133	0.9	4.2	20.0	16.7
Uzbekistan	493 ⁴⁾	2029	16622	16487	0.5 ³⁾	2.1	17.3	17.2
Ukraine	3126	7580	72013 ⁵⁾		1.6	3.9	36.9 ⁵⁾	
CIS	25380	59897	653354		1.6	3.8	40.8	

¹⁾ Data for 2013.

²⁾ At age of 18-20.

³⁾ At age of 21-29.

⁴⁾ At age of 13-15.

⁵⁾ At age of 18-28.

NUMBER OF ADOLESCENTS AGED 14-17 COMMITTED CRIMES

(persons)

	2000	2005	2012	Per 10 000 adolescents aged 14-17		
				2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan	573	554	490	8.2	7.4	8.3
Armenia	414	356	349	16.0	13.9	21.2
Belarus	7769	7531	2610	117	126	69
Kazakhstan	7501	7633	5790	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	1713	1266	1206	40.2	26.8	28.2
Moldova	3032	2612	1975	105.9	95.3	102.3
Russia	177851	149981	59461	178	161	106
Tajikistan	482	437	660	8.1	6.2	9.5
Uzbekistan ¹⁾	3121	2727	2522	10.6	8.5	8.5
Ukraine	29615	22767	13655 ²⁾	.. ³⁾	.. ³⁾	.. ³⁾
CIS* . thousands	232.8	197.6	89.6			

¹⁾ At age of 13-17.

²⁾ Data for 2011.

³⁾ This indicator is not highlighted in the Ministry of Internal Affairs reports.

SHARE OF ADOLESCENTS AGED 14-17 IN TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED CRIMES (percent of total number of persons at all ages committed crimes)

	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan	4.4	3.2	3.6
Armenia	5.1	5.7	3.0
Belarus	11.4	8.6	4.9
Kazakhstan	7.5	9.5	5.9
Kyrgyzstan	7.3	7.4	7.7
Moldova	15.1	14.6	9.5
Russia	10.2	11.6	5.9
Tajikistan	5.4	5.5	5.2
Uzbekistan ¹⁾	4.7	3.8	2.6
Ukraine	9.4	9.6	6.1 ²⁾
CIS*	9.8	10.7	5.7

¹⁾ At age of 13-17.

²⁾ Data for 2011.

**SHARE OF ADOLESCENTS AGED 14-17 IN TOTAL NUMBER
OF PERSONS COMMITTED A CERTAIN TYPES OF CRIMES**
(percent of total number of persons at all ages committed a certain types of crimes)

	Premeditated homicide and attempted homicide	Intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm	Rape and attempted rape	Theft	Robberies	Hooliganism	Drug-related offences
Azerbaijan							
2000	5.4	11.3	2.6	9.1	9.0	1.8	...
2005	6.0	7.9	6.9	12.4	12.4	4.0	0.4
2012	13.5	12.5	-	15.3	13.6	3.7	0.3
Armenia							
2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005	2.1	7.3	-	17.6	12.7	5.5	0.9
2012	-	5.0	-	9.8	4.5	2.5	0.7
Belarus							
2000	6.6	5.2	16.4	17.6	19.8	21.0	4.2
2005	3.5	3.5	10.3	13.8	11.4	14.4	4.5
2012	2.7	2.4	8.5	8.7	7.1	17.1	2.2
Kazakhstan							
2000	6.3	6.5	8.1	12.8	18.1	10.3	2.4
2005	5.8	8.2	6.1	15.1	18.5	13.2	1.0
2012	3.3	5.9	1.7	5.8	14.8	7.4	0.3
Kyrgyzstan							
2000	5.2	5.0	5.1	13.7	14.8	3.8	2.6
2005	6.2	6.7	5.9	15.7	12.9	7.2	1.9
2012	5.7	8.5	3.1	16.3	18.9	6.4	1.2
Moldova							
2000	5.8	5.1	12.1	22.3	20.6	14.6	10.3
2005	7.9	4.6	8.4	25.9	18.2	11.7	4.0
2012	10.4	4.1	13.0	19.8	13.8	7.3	3.2
Russia							
2000	6.3	7.0	15.1	16.2	19.9	13.3	5.6
2005	6.9	8.2	16.7	18.1	22.0	9.6	4.1
2012	2.8	2.7	8.1	11.2	11.8	2.8	1.8
Tajikistan							
2000	5.7	6.3	12.7	13.9	5.1	3.1	1.2
2005	4.3	8.2	5.2	19.9	9.6	4.9	0.8
2012	5.6	3.8	4.2	15.3	20.5	9.0	1.0
Uzbekistan¹⁾							
2000	3.0	7.2	10.8	12.0	10.5	4.8	0.9
2005	3.1	5.2	11.0	11.4	11.4	5.8	0.8
2012	3.7	5.2	10.6	10.8	12.1	7.4	0.2
Ukraine							
2000	6.4	5.6	13.6	15.1	16.0	10.2	3.4
2005	6.1	5.5	12.5	17.1	18.8	12.4	3.1
2011	2.2	3.0	8.8	10.8	10.0	9.7	1.9
CIS							
2000	6.3	6.7	13.7	16.0	19.2	12.7	4.9
2005	6.6	7.7	13.9	17.7	20.9	11.6	3.5
2012	3.1	3.0	6.2	10.7	11.9	8.1	1.8

¹⁾ At age of 13-17.

NUMBER OF CONVICTED ADOLESCENTS AGED 14-17

(persons)

	2000	2005	2012
Azerbaijan	328	341	235
Armenia	263	192	89
Belarus	5680	5254	1103
Kazakhstan	5393	2793	1152
Kyrgyzstan	1314	901	324
Moldova	1934	1888	344
Russia	148560	99091	32572
Tajikistan	...	...	504
Ukraine	20016	17556	9010
CIS*, thousands	189	134	50

NUMBER OF ADOLESCENTS VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL ATTACKS¹⁾

	Adolescents victims of criminal attacks							
	2005		2010		2011		2012	
	persons	percent of total number of victims	persons	percent of total number of victims	persons	percent of total number of victims	persons	percent of total number of victims
Azerbaijan	277	2.7	629	3.2	771	3.5	652	3.3
Belarus	7465	4.7	10650	10.0	9017	9.1	6485	8.6
Moldova	...	...	...	...	748	4.9	1319	9.2
Russia	175029	6.2	100227	5.6	93241	5.6	89183	5.4
Ukraine	13587 ²⁾	4.4	14344	4.5	14420	4.2	...	...

¹⁾ Data are given for countries where such registration is in place.

²⁾ Adolescents victims aged 14-17.

BELARUS

Data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2012

Subjective opinion of men and women aged 15-29 on the causes of domestic violence

(percent)

	Share of young people, who consider that the causes of domestic violence by a husband/wife ¹⁾ are:					
	excessive alcohol drinking	jealousy	psychological and emotional distress, emotional state	socio-economic reasons	behavioral stereotypes	influence of media
Males aged 15-29 – total	55.0	44.3	31.6	25.0	11.6	1.5
at age of:						
15-19	54.9	45.9	33.3	17.9	10.4	1.9
20-24	55.2	41.6	30.7	26.4	10.1	1.0
25-29	54.9	45.7	31.4	27.9	13.5	1.7
Females aged 15-29 – total	75.5	45.9	36.4	19.4	12.0	1.6
at age of:						
15-19	73.4	45.8	35.6	13.3	9.9	1.6
20-24	74.2	45.8	39.0	20.6	12.6	2.2
25-29	77.6	45.9	34.9	21.8	12.8	1.0

Subjective opinion of men and women aged 15-29 on measures to stop domestic violence

(percent)

	Share of young people who consider that the most effective measures to stop domestic violence are:				
	youth education on mutual respect	tightening legislation	professional assistance of psychologist	public social advertisement	public reprimand of violator
Males aged 15-29 – total	59.1	28.9	39.7	11.7	4.9
at age of:					
15-19	62.7	22.7	42.1	8.2	6.7
20-24	59.2	27.7	38.1	16.5	3.4
25-29	57.0	33.3	39.6	9.6	5.1
Females aged 15-29 – total	62.8	36.3	41.3	12.3	7.7
at age of:					
15-19	68.2	26.1	43.2	14.0	6.5
20-24	64.2	38.5	38.0	11.7	9.2
25-29	58.9	40.0	42.8	11.8	7.1

¹⁾ Husband / wife - persons who are in a registered marriage, as well as those who are in unregistered relationship (living together in the actual marriage relationship, which is not registered by the State Registration Service).

MOLDOVA

Data of the sample survey «Domestic violence against women», 2010

	Share of women aged 18-29, exposed husband/intimate partner violence in lifetime (percent)						
	verbal abuse	physical abuse	sexual abuse	physical or sexual abuse	verbal, physical or sexual abuse	physical and sexual abuse	verbal, physical and sexual abuse
Residence							
urban	38.0	10.4	10.0	19.5	38.0	0.8	0.8
rural	54.8	39.9	20.4	47.7	60.0	12.6	12.6
Marital status							
married	46.3	21.8	15.1	31.6	50.0	5.3	5.3
lives in union	41.4	33.3	11.3	41.4	41.4	3.2	3.2
divorced	62.5	48.9	25.3	48.9	62.5	25.3	25.3
Education level							
higher	33.0	13.4	9.4	20.3	33.0	2.5	2.5
secondary professional/ college	69.3	45.6	28.4	58.4	69.3	15.6	15.6
secondary vocational	42.6	33.3	-	33.3	47.5	-	-
secondary general/ lyceum	52.7	9.3	14.2	21.1	55.0	2.4	2.4
basic/ gymnasium	52.3	38.2	26.9	49.4	57.5	15.6	15.6
Employment level							
employed	36.3	26.8	15.8	34.7	37.3	7.8	7.8
self-employment	63.6	8.4	40.1	40.1	63.6	8.4	8.4
unemployed	50.1	19.9	2.9	19.9	54.5	2.9	2.9
housewife	62.1	34.7	14.0	43.8	67.4	4.9	4.9
student	31.1	17.9	31.1	31.1	31.1	17.9	17.9
Total	46.9	26.0	15.5	34.4	49.6	7.0	7.0

KAZAKHSTAN

Data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2010/2011

Percentage of married / formerly married women aged 15-49, whose current or last husband / partner ever demonstrated specific behaviors of spousal control:

Jealousy	42.6
Permanent control	44.3
Accusation of adultery	10.9
Limiting wife's contact with friends	9.0
Limiting wife's contact with her family	4.1

KYRGYZSTAN

Data of the National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyz Republic, 2012

	Number of persons applied to the crisis centers and institutions providing social and psychological support, by gender and age, 2012 (persons)		
	Total	at age of:	
		14-17	18-34
Total number of applied persons	11457	460	3296
females	7704	341	2299
males	3753	119	997
Among them, exposed domestic violence	6882	371	2198
females	5378	295	1913
males	1504	76	285

RUSSIA

Data of the Reproductive Health Survey, 2011

Characteristics	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-44 who reported cases of violence					
	lifetime intimate partner violence			intimate partner violence during the last 12 months		
	verbal abuse	physical abuse	sexual abuse	verbal abuse	physical abuse	sexual abuse
Total	38.1	19.8	3.9	17.7	5.5	0.8
Residence						
Urban	38.5	19.6	3.7	17.7	5.2	0.8
Rural	37.0	20.4	4.6	17.7	6.7	1.0
Age groups						
15-19	31.2	15.6	4.9	25.5	10.6	3.2
20-24	30.7	14.7	2.1	19.3	7.3	1.2
25-29	35.0	16.3	2.6	18.1	5.6	0.7
30-34	37.4	19.2	4.1	16.7	5.3	0.8
35-39	41.9	23.5	4.3	17.0	5.3	0.5
40-44	44.5	24.4	5.9	17.5	4.3	1.0
Marital status						
Currently married or in union	33.8	15.6	3.0	19.7	5.7	0.8
Not currently married or in union	55.7	36.8	7.6	9.4	4.8	0.9
Number of living children						
0	30.4	13.6	2.9	15.1	4.7	1.0
1	39.2	20.8	3.7	17.4	5.9	0.7
2	40.7	21.3	4.4	19.5	5.1	0.9
3 and more	42.4	24.3	6.0	18.9	7.0	1.1
Education level						
Secondary incomplete or less	44.8	30.1	7.6	21.7	11.6	1.7
Secondary complete	42.4	25.0	6.0	19.2	8.0	1.3
Secondary professional	41.4	21.6	4.6	20.0	5.9	1.1
Higher	34.1	16.2	2.4	15.4	4.0	0.5

UKRAINE

Data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2012

Attitude of men and women to domestic violence

	Share of women aged 15-49, who believe that husband has the right to beat his wife/intimate partner, percent:					
	if she goes out without telling him	if she does not care about children	if she objected to him	if she refuses him in sexual intimacy	if she burns the food	by any of these reasons
Age groups						
15-19	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.2
20-24	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.8
25-29	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.4
30-34	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9
35-39	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.9
40-44	0.1	3.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	3.5
45-49	0.0	4.7	1.7	1.2	0.6	5.5
	Share of men aged 15-49, who believe that husband has the right to beat his wife/intimate partner, percent:					
	if she goes out without telling him	if she does not care about children	if she objected to him	if she refuses him in sexual intimacy	if she burns the food	by any of these reasons
Age groups						
15-19	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6
20-24	0.2	5.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	5.7
25-29	1.2	7.8	1.5	1.1	0.6	9.1
30-34	0.3	6.5	2.4	1.4	0.1	8.4
35-39	1.0	8.7	3.4	3.4	0.1	11.6
40-44	2.2	8.4	2.3	2.8	1.8	10.3
45-49	1.8	12.1	6.4	5.6	1.3	15.8

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN THE POLITICAL LIFE OF THE CIS COUNTRIES

MEMBERS OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS OF THE CIS COUNTRIES¹⁾

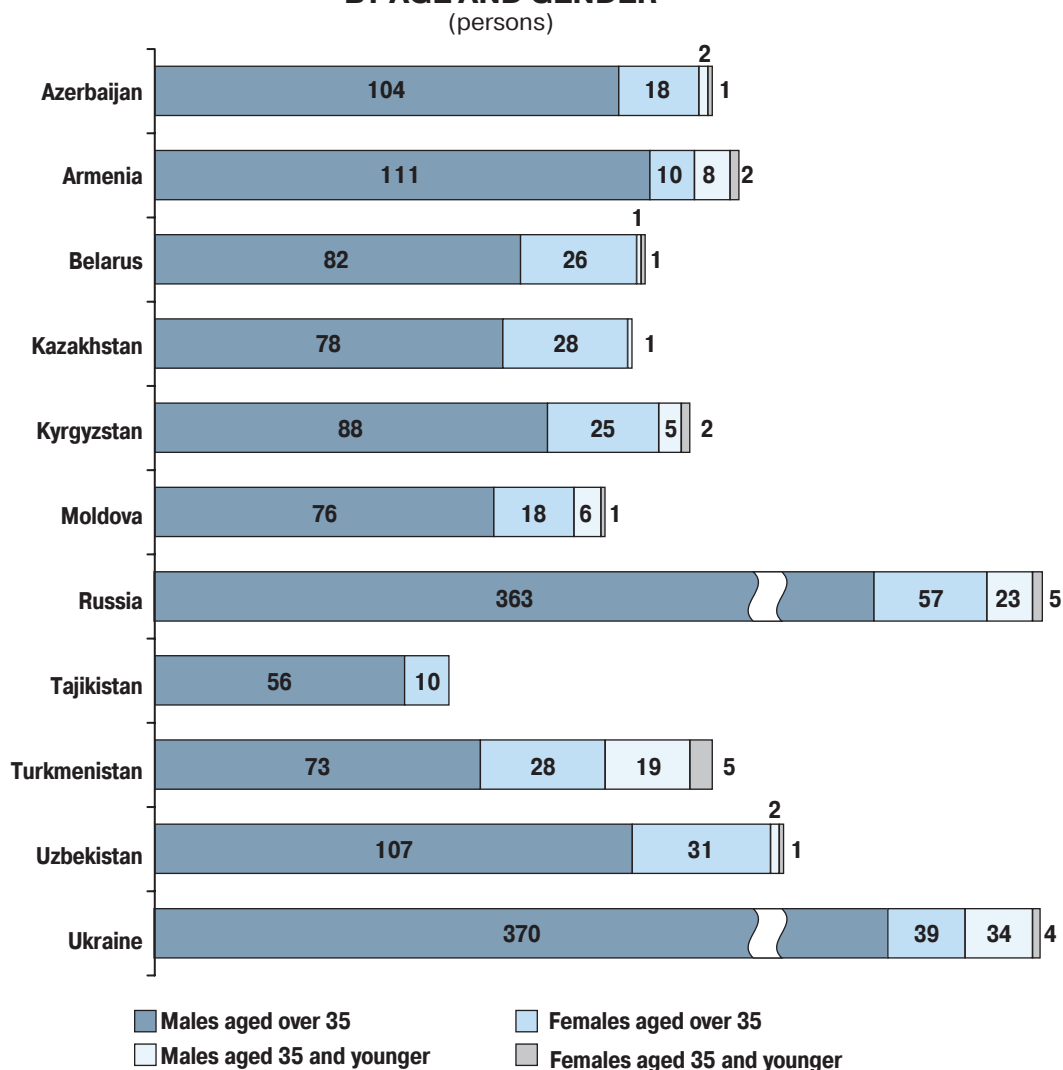
	Age limit for the right to be elected to national parliament ¹⁾	Total number of parliamentarians ²⁾ , persons	including women, persons	Share of women in parliament	Number of parliamentarians aged 35 and younger ³⁾ , persons	including women, persons	Share of parliamentarians aged 35 and younger ³⁾ in parliament, percent	Share of women among parliamentarians aged 35 and younger, percent
Azerbaijan	25	125	19	15.2	3	1	2.4	33.3
Armenia	25	131	12	9.2	10	2	7.6	20.0
Belarus	30	110	27	24.5	2	1	1.8	50.0
Kazakhstan	25	107	28	26.2	1	0	0.9	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	21	120	27	22.5	7	2	5.8	28.6
Moldova	18	101	19	18.8	7	1	6.9	14.3
Russia	21	448	62	13.8	28	5	6.3	17.9
Tajikistan	35	66	10	15.2	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	...	125	33	26.4	24	5	19.2	20.8
Ukraine	21	447	43	9.6	38	4	8.5	10.5
Uzbekistan	25	141	32	22.7	3	1	2.1	33.3
Total CIS		1921	312	16.2	123	22	6.4	17.9

¹⁾ According to the official web-sites of national parliaments of the CIS countries (as of 31.12.2013).

²⁾ Only the lower chamber of parliament.

³⁾ Born in 1978 or later.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS OF THE CIS COUNTRIES BY AGE AND GENDER



METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. Demographic profile and migration

Resident population – population residing in a country at the time of its census, including those temporarily absent. According to the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, this category includes foreign nationals who have lived in the country for a specified uninterrupted period of time, while excluding long-absent permanent residents. The 12-month time threshold is recommended to enable international data comparability. In between censuses, a current estimate of the population size will be made based on the census data and current records of demographic events and migration.

Ethnicity is recorded in the census based on the statement of the census respondent; children's ethnicity is recorded based on the statement of their parents.

Age – number of years of life (usually completed years). Data on age structure are acquired through polling during censuses and surveys. These data are calculated using the cohort component method, by one-year cohorts from age x to age $x + 1$. The calculations use information acquired from the records of demographic events and migration.

Life expectancy at birth (for the age of 0 years) – average number of years to be lived by a person from the newborn cohort, assuming that throughout the life of this cohort the calculated mortality rate for each age will remain the same. **Life expectancy at a certain age** (x) is the average number of years to be lived by the persons of this age if the current mortality rate remains the same for each subsequent age. Life expectancy is calculated based on life tables.

Cross-border migration – movement of people (migrants) across the borders of a country related to change of the place of (temporary) residence. Migration data are collected from the arrivals and departures records made by the internal affairs bodies in the population registration at the place of residence. Information on the number of emigrants to non-CIS member countries can also be acquired from the passport and visa services' records of persons holding an exit permit for countries beyond the CIS. For the purposes of international data comparability, the 12-month time lag is recommended when determining place of residence.

Migration balance (net migration, migration gain) – difference between the number of arrivals to and departures from a territory in a given time period. This can be a positive value (if the number of arrivals is larger than the number of departures) or a negative value (if the number of arrivals is smaller than the number of departures). The latter case is described as a migration outflow.

2. Health

Disease incidence – one of the most important criteria of public health for the entire population, or its individual age groups, gender groups, etc. It is calculated as the ratio of the number of registered cases of disease over a given time period to the average annual size of resident population of the respective age.

Primary disease incidence – totality of new cases not previously recorded and newly diagnosed within one year. This includes cases of any acute conditions and newly diagnosed chronic diseases at the first medical reference. The disease incidence and mortality data are statistically treated based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems by WHO, Rev. X (1989).

Age-specific mortality rates describe the average mortality rate for each age or age group. These are calculated as the ratio of the absolute number of deaths at a certain age in a certain year to the annual average number of persons of that age.

Causes of death – diseases, pathological conditions, or injuries that lead to death directly or indirectly, and also the circumstances of accidents or acts of violence that result in fatal injuries. Information on the causes of death is acquired from the medical records of diseases, accidents, cases of homicide or suicide, and other external causes that lead to death. Out of all the recorded diseases, one is chosen for the statistical purpose, which is considered the main (underlying) cause of death, i.e. a disease or injury that caused events

directly leading to death. Such records serve as the basis for indicating the cause of death on the death certificates, copies of which are subject to statistical processing.

The total number of terminations of pregnancy (**abortions**) includes cases of mini-abortion, i.e. early surgical abortion (through vacuum aspiration), and, as of 2012, medical abortion.

3. Family and fertility

Age-specific fertility rates describe the average fertility rate for each age or age group. These are calculated as the ratio of the number of live births to women of a given age per year to the average annual number of women of the same age.

Total fertility rate describes the average fertility rate in a given calendar period, its value not being dependent on the age structure of the population; it is calculated as the sum of age-specific fertility rates for women aged 15-49, and represents the average number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with the age-specific fertility rate of each given year. The total fertility rate of 2.05 is considered the population's replacement rate.

The total fertility rate multiplied by the female share in the number of newborns produces a general characterisation of the population reproduction. This indicator is referred to as the **gross reproduction rate** of the (female) population representing the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman during her lifetime while maintaining at each age the respective age-specific fertility rate.

Given that not all girls will reach the age of their mother at childbirth or the end of their fertility age, a more accurate index is used, which is referred to as the **net reproduction rate**. It is calculated as the sum of the products of age-specific fertility rates and the corresponding number of living women according to the life tables for the same period, multiplied by the female proportion in the number of newborns for the same period. The net reproduction rate represents the average number of girls born to a woman in the course of her lifetime who would survive to the age of their mother at their birth if the current fertility and mortality rates were the same.

Average age of mother at childbirth is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the ages of all women who gave live birth in a given year weighted by the age-specific fertility rates.

Marriage – a form of relationship between a man and a woman that establishes their rights and obligations to each other, and between them and their children. Legal relations between a husband and wife are established as a result of the registration of marriage at an office of civil registration. The current natural population movement statistics only recognise legal marriage. The population censuses recognise de facto marriage irrespective of legal registration.

Divorce (dissolution of marriage) – legal termination of a marriage where both spouses are alive, that gives the parties the right to remarry. Marriage dissolved at the office of civil registration is considered terminated on the date of the entering of the divorce record in the registry; marriage dissolved in court is considered terminated on the date of effectiveness of the court decision thereupon.

4. Education

Educational level implies the highest degree of education achieved by an individual, to be confirmed by the relevant certificate. Usually, the educational levels are as follows:

Primary general education – persons who have completed primary general schooling, as well as grade 4-9 students;

Basic general education – persons who have completed junior high schooling, as well as upper grade students;

Complete general secondary education – persons who have graduated from a general secondary school, lyceum, gymnasium, etc., and have received the (complete) general secondary education certificate;

Initial vocational education – persons who have completed basic or vocational schooling based on basic or (complete) general secondary education;

Secondary vocational (secondary specialised) education – persons who have graduated from a specialised secondary vocational school, e.g. a technical, medical, musical, or art school, college, teaching college, industrial technical school, etc;

Incomplete higher professional education – current or former students at a higher school under a general higher education curriculum who have completed at least half of the training time. Where the census does not include data on the respective level of education, the educational level of an undergraduate is considered to be the level he/she had completed before enrolling at the higher school;

Higher professional education – persons who have graduated from a higher educational institution, such as an institute, academy, university, etc., and received the degree certificate;

Post-graduate professional education – persons who have completed a post-graduate course, PhD course, medical residency training, or post-graduate military course at a higher educational or research institution (irrespective of whether the thesis has been defended).

Illiterates – persons unable to read or write.

General education schools – institutions providing training, all-around development, and aesthetic education to children and youth. A school's functioning is based on one or more curriculums. Depending on local conditions, schools may provide different levels of education: primary, basic general, complete secondary. Schools can be state, municipal, or non-government owned (owned privately or by community-based or religious organizations).

Student population at general education institutions – number of students at general education schools enrolled at the beginning of the academic year.

Enrolment at general education institutions – index representing the number of persons who have enrolled at such schools in a given academic year. This index does not include the number of repeaters and persons resuming their studies.

Graduates from general education institutions – number of persons who have completed their studies at an educational institution and acquired the respective education. Graduates from complete secondary schools receive complete secondary education certificates that give them the right to apply to higher education institutions, or vocational-technical or specialised vocational training schools offering short-term studies.

Initial vocational education institutions – usually, these are former vocational-technical schools offering technical training or training as secretary or clerk, etc.

Secondary professional education institutions (technicums, colleges) offer secondary vocational education and include industrial, construction, transportation, agricultural, economic, librarian, and teaching colleges (technicums); and medical, theatre, music, dance, and cultural education schools. Secondary specialised education institutions can be state or non-state owned.

Student population at secondary professional education institutions – number of students of secondary specialised education institutions enrolled at the beginning of the academic year.

Enrolment at secondary professional education institutions – number of persons who have enrolled at such schools in a given academic year. This index does not include the number of persons resuming their studies.

Graduates from secondary professional education institutions – number of persons who have completed their studies at such education institutions and acquired the respective education (specialty). Respective qualification is conferred to persons who have graduated from secondary specialised education institutions (colleges, technicums), which is confirmed by a certificate.

Higher education institutions offer higher professional education and include universities, institutes, conservatoires, academies, higher schools, etc. They can be state or non-state owned. Higher professional education offered by state owned education institutions can be funded publicly or on a paid basis, with full or partial compensation for tuition costs.

Student population at higher education institutions – number of students at higher education institutions enrolled at the beginning of the academic year.

Enrolment at higher education institutions – number of persons who have enrolled in the given academic year. This index does not include the number of persons resuming their studies.

Graduates from higher education institutions – number of persons who have completed their studies at a higher educational institution and acquired the respective education (specialty). Respective qualification is conferred to persons who have graduated from higher education institutions, which is confirmed by a certificate.

5. Employment

Economically active population – the totality of all economically active persons and the unemployed persons who offer supply of labour for production of goods or services.

Labour force participation rate – ratio of the size of the economically active population to the total size of population aged 15 or above.

Number of economically active persons includes both employees (irrespective of their having a permanent, temporary, seasonal, incidental, or one-off job) and self-employed persons in any sector of the economy. Thus, this category includes persons employed by enterprises, organisations, production cooperatives, and private farms, as well as self-employed persons and persons employed by entrepreneurs or individuals (families) as household workers. This index includes both actually working persons and persons temporarily absent from work due to illness, vacation, etc.

Occupational level – ratio (%) of the number of economically active population of a given age group to the total number of population of the same age group.

The economically active population is divided into employees and self-employed persons.

Employees – persons who have entered into a written or oral employment agreement or contract with an individual or the head of an enterprise (organisation, institution) of any ownership on the terms and conditions of employment for which they receive monetary or in-kind remuneration.

Self-employed persons – persons who provide work for themselves. These include employers who regularly use hired labour; individual entrepreneurs; members of production cooperatives; and unpaid household workers.

Unemployed persons, according to the recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO), include persons of working age who in the given time period meet the following multiple criteria: they have no job (gainful employment); are searching for a job through an employment service or independently; and are prepared to start working. Under the ILO recommendations, students and retired or disabled persons will qualify as unemployed if they are searching for a job and are prepared to start working.

Unemployment rate is calculated as the ratio of the number of the unemployed in a given age group to the number of economically active population in the same age group.

6. Living conditions and safety

During the population census, respondents were asked to identify all their sources of livelihood, indicating the principal one. The sources of livelihood are classified as follows: labour activity (employment or self-employment), welfare/social security, dependence, property income, and other incomes.

Labour activity (employment or self-employment) – applicable to persons receiving monetary or in-kind remuneration for their work.

Welfare/social security – includes scholarships, pension benefits, allowances, etc.

Dependants – persons depending on their relatives or other persons, and beneficiaries of alimony.

Property income – income in the form of rental payments for land, apartments, garages, etc.

Other sources includes sources of livelihood not listed above.

The population's monetary income includes salaries and wages, bonuses, travel allowances or similar income payable by employers to employees; social security benefits (including pension benefits, allowances, and scholarships), proceeds from the sale of goods produced by the household; proceeds from the financial system, etc. It includes cash proceeds as well as noncash transfers.

Minimum subsistence level – estimated value of the standard consumer basket along with tax expenses and other mandatory payments. The standard consumer basket includes the minimum list of food and non-food products and services necessary for a person's survival and preservation of health; it is calculated on a per capita basis as well as for the main socio-demographic population groups, and is set by law.

Household – a group of persons, related or unrelated, who share the same residential unit and keep house together, i.e. who have fully or partially combined their individual budgets as they pertain to the shared costs of meals and domestic needs, or who have a common budget. A household may consist of one person.

Disposable resources (for sampling surveys conducted in Belarus) are households' cash funds, the cost of consumed food produced by personal auxiliary plots less the material costs of its production, and the value of benefits or payments received in kind. The value of consumed food produced by personal auxiliary plots is estimated based on the average prices that households pay to buy food. The value of benefits or wages received in kind is the estimate (in monetary terms) of the benefits or wages for purchasing goods and buying services, received by households from the state budget and/or organisations, for the full or partial compensation of their costs. Benefits and wages are estimated based on oral statements by the members of the household.

Consumer expenditures are households' cash expenses for buying food, non-food products, alcoholic beverages, and services. Consumer expenditures do not include taxes, levies, mandatory payments, payment of debts, alimony, family support, fines, or other non-consumer expenses, nor expenses related to the production activity of the household (purchase of seeds, livestock, raw materials, etc.)

Durable goods availability per 100 households – data on durable goods availability in households are collected during the sampling surveys of households through polling, as of year-end. Goods available in the household will be included, irrespective of whether those were bought, made by the members of the household, or obtained free of charge. Rented or irreparably defective items will not be included.

Number of crime committers identified – number of persons whose criminal case materials have been referred to court, and persons against whom criminal charges have been dropped based on non-exonerating grounds.

Convicted offenders – persons convicted by a court of law, with the verdict having taken effect.

Victims – injured or aggrieved persons, who have suffered physical, property, or moral damage and have been recognised as victims in criminal proceedings.

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