Population Dynamics and Household Structure

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>148,244</td>
<td>142,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per km²)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child dependency ratio</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age dependency ratio</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of youth (%)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual population growth (%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life expectancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at birth</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 60</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population projections (000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>129,126</td>
<td>136,429</td>
<td>143,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>108,941</td>
<td>126,188</td>
<td>145,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>61,653</td>
<td>111,057</td>
<td>183,928</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household structure

One-person households (%) | 22 (2002)
Female-headed households (%) | 50 (2002)
Nuclear households (%) | 58 (2002)
Orphans (000), due to all causes | n.a.

Government policies and concern

2009
Government policy on population growth | Raise
Government policy on level of fertility | Raise
Level of government concern about population ageing | Major concern

Urbanization and Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population living in slums (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved drinking water (%)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved sanitation (%)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emission (000 tons)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1,708,653 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution: PM₁₀ (mg/m³)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>16 **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government view and policy

2009
Government view on spatial distribution | Major change desired
Government policy on migration from rural to urban areas | Lower

Note: "n.a." stands for "not available"
Unmet need for family planning (%) n.a. n.a.

Contraceptive prevalence (%)

any method (including traditional) 63 (1995) 80 (2007)


Government concerns and support 2009

Level of government concern about adolescent fertility Major concern
Government has policies to reduce adolescent fertility No
Type of government support for family planning Indirect support

HIV prevalence (%), 15-49 0.0 § (1990) 1.0 (2009)

sex workers 4.5 (2009)
injecting drug users 15.6 (2009)
men having sex with men 8.3 (2009)

Antiretroviral therapy (%) n.a. n.a.

Level of government concern about HIV/AIDS Major concern (2009)

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of married women 15-49 years whose family planning needs are not met by type and household wealth level

No data

Type Limiting Spacing

Lowest 20% 20% 20%
Second 20% 20% 20%
Middle 20% 20% 20%
Fourth 20% 20% 20%
Highest 20% 20% 20%

Source: UNFPA

Youth and HIV, 2009

HIV-related knowledge and behavior and HIV prevalence among people 15-24 years

Male 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.3
Female

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

HIV testing
Condom use in last higher-risk sex

HIV Prevalence

Source: UNAIDS

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (%) 99 (1995) 100 (2008)

Antenatal care (%)
at least 1 visit n.a. n.a.
at least 4 visits n.a. n.a.

Births by C-section (%) n.a. 18 (2006)

Abortion rate 43 (2008)

Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted On request (2009)

Skilled attendant at birth

Proportion of births attended by a trained health professional by residence and household wealth level

No data

Urban Rural Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest

Source: UNICEF

Maternal mortality ratio

Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births


Source: MMERG

DPT3 immunization

Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine

Stunting (%)
n.a. n.a.

Stunting prevalence

Proportion of children 0-59 months who are stunted by sex, residence and household wealth level

No data

Boys Girls Urban Rural Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest

Source: UNICEF

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality

Number of deaths per 1,000 live births


Source: IGME
**Russian Federation**

**Country Implementation Profile**

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**Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 15-24</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100 (2002)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted net enrollment rate (%), primary</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school completion rate (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Educational attainment among population 25+, 2002**

Proportion of population 25+ by level of education and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No schooling or incomplete primary</th>
<th>Complete primary (ISCED 1)</th>
<th>Secondary (ISCED 2-3)</th>
<th>Post secondary or tertiary (ISCED 4-6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNESCO

ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education

*Secondary includes Post-secondary.

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**Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seats in parliament held by women (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Women making decision on own health (%) | n.a. | n.a. |

Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%) | n.a. | n.a. |

Women 20-24 married by 18 (%) | n.a. | n.a. |

Legal age at marriage (2011)

- Without parental consent: Male 18, Female 18
- With parental consent: Male 16, Female 16

*Parental consent is not required or not specified.

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**Poverty and Economic Development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population living below $1.25 per day (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Own account and family workers in employment (%) | 1 (1992) | 6 (2008) |

Labor force participation (%) | 68 (1990) | 63 (2010) |

Unemployment rate (%)


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**Child marriage**

Proportion of females 20-24 years who were married by age 18 by residence and household wealth level

No data

**Gender parity index**

Ratio of number of female students enrolled to male students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Lowest</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Highest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNESCO

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**GDP per capita**

GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity 2005 international dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank

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**Labor force participation, 2010**

Ratio of labor force to working-age population by age group and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-54</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ILO

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**July 2012**
Glossary and Data Sources

Population Dynamics and Household Structure

Total fertility rate – The mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to age 50 and were subject to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Source: UN Population Division

Child dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64. Source: UN Population Division

Old-age dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 65 or older to the population aged 15-64, percentized. Source: UN Population Division

Life expectancy (at birth) – The number of years to be lived by a newborn, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UN Population Division

Population projections – Estimated population based on the low, medium and high variants of demographic projections from the 2010 revision of the World Population Prospects. Source: UN Population Division

One-person households (%) – Proportion of households that have only one household member. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division

Female-headed households (%) – Proportion of households where the household head is female. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division

Nuclear households (%) – Proportion of households where the only members are heads, spouses and children(s). Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division

Urbanization and Environment

Urban population living in slums (%) – Proportion of urban population living in slum households, defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation; sufficient living area; durability of housing. Source: UN-Habitat

Using improved drinking water (%) – Proportion of population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard, public tap/standpipe, borehole/ tube well, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). Source: UNICEF/WHO

Using improved sanitation facilities (%) – Proportion of population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact, including flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank, or pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting latrines. Source: UNICEF/UNFPA

Air pollution: PM2.5 (μg/m3) – Estimated average annual exposure of an urban resident to outdoor particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (μm) in micrograms per cubic meter. Data for countries are urban population weighted μm levels in residential areas of cities with more than 100,000 residents. Source: UNEP

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%) – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting any more children or not wanting to be pregnant in the next 2 years, but are not using any method of contraception. Source: UNFPA

Contraceptive prevalence (%) – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, long-acting reversible contraception, injectables, implants (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female condoms and emergency contraception. Traditional methods include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and folk methods. Source: UNFPA

Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division

Sexual and Reproductive Health (continued)

Adolescent birth rate – Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group. Source: UNFPA

Antiretroviral therapy (%) – Proportion of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved protocols (or WHO/UNAIDS standards). Source: UNAIDS

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who correctly identified the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who rejected the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who knew that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. Source: UNAIDS

HIV testing (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who received HIV testing and counselling in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS

Condom use during last high-risk sex (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who reported using condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-commercial, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months. Source: UNAIDS

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (%) – Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health personnel. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), even if they receive a short training course, are not included. Source: UNICEF

Antenatal care (%) – Proportion of women aged 15-49 with a live birth during a time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife) at least once during pregnancy. Both trained and untrained TBAs are excluded. Source: UNICEF

Abortions rate – Number of legally induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy; all other abortions are considered spontaneous. Source: UN Population Division

Maternal mortality ratio – The ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period to the number of 0-000 live births during the same time period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. Source: WHO

DPT3 immunization (%) – Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF/WHO

Stunting prevalence (%) – Proportion of children aged 0-59 months whose height for age are below 2 standard deviations below the median height for age of the international reference population. Source: UNICEF

Under-five mortality rate – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: WHO

Infant mortality rate – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: WHO

Neonatal mortality rate – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of dying during the first month of life. Source: WHO

Education

Adjusted net enrollment rate (%) – The number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total number of children of the official school age population. This also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. Source: UNESCO

Primary school completion rate (%) – Total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. Source: UNESCO

Education (continued)

Education attainment among population 25 years – Percentage distribution of adults aged 25 years and above according to the highest level of education attained or completed. Source: UNESCO

Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%) – The number of people who completed the first grade of secondary education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year. Source: UNESCO

Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

Share of women in non-agriculture employment (%) – Proportion of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. Source: ILO

Women making decision on own health (%) – Proportion of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years who usually make a decision about own health care by themselves or jointly with spouse. Source: UNFPA

Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%) – Proportion of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years who experienced physical violence from an intimate partner in the past 12 months. Source: UNAIDS

Poverty and Economic Development

Labor force participation (%) – Proportion of working age population that is in the labor force (including persons employed and persons unemployed). Source: ILO

Own account and family workers in employment (%) – The sum of contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. Own-account workers hold the type of jobs defined as self-employment, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. Source: ILO

Migration

International migrants – The mid-year estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born or other than that of their citizenship if place of birth is not available. Source: UN Population Division

Number of refugees – The number of people who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, are outside the country of nationality, and are unable, or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country. Source: UNHCR

Number of internally displaced persons – The number of people who were forced to flee their homes because their lives were at danger, but did not cross international borders. Source: UNHCR

Annual inflow of refugees (000) – Migration remittances are defined as the sum of workers’ remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants’ transfers. Workers’ remittances are current private transfers from migrant workers who have lived in the host country for more than one year to recipients in the workers’ country of origin. If the migrants have lived in the host country for less than one year, their entire income in the host country should be classified as compensation of employees. Migrants’ transfers are the net worth of migrants’ assets that are transferred from one country to another at the time of migration. Source: World Bank