

## **DISSEMINATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE POPULATION CENSUS**

Submitted by the State Committee of the Russian Federation on Statistics

The State Statistics Committee of Russia presents main topics which recently became available for mass media and create a basis for many articles published in central and territorial newspapers and magazines. Taking into account understandable difficulties with translation into English we would prefer to comment them orally during the session.

1. **The resident population** of the Russian Federation accounted for **145.2 million people**, or 1.8 million people more as against earlier current estimates of the country's population.

Russia with its population takes now **seventh place in the world** after China (1,285 million people), India (1,025 million people), the USA (286 million people), Indonesia (215 million people), Brazil (173 million people), and Pakistan (146 million people).

As compared with the 1989 census, the population dropped by 1.8 million people, with the urban population having fallen by 1.6 million people, and the rural population - by 0.2 million people.

2. The Russian Federation is a country attractive for migration. **The balance of migration** during the entire inter censal period remained **positive** and reached over the 13 years a total of **5.6 million people**, who made up for the natural drop in the population (registered since 1992) by a three-fourth.

3. As a result of the census, the number of **citizens of the Russian Federation** was determined **for the first time**, who accounted for nearly **142.5 million people** (or 98% of the population), 1.0 million people stated that they hold citizenship in other countries, and 0.4 million people stated that they are persons without any citizenship. Of the total number of citizens of the Russian Federation, around 40,000 people have double citizenship. Nearly 1.3 million people did not state their citizenship.

4. The census confirmed the fact that **the Russian Federation** is one of the most **multinational countries in the world** - people of **more than 160 nationalities** live in the territory of the country. During the census, the provision of the Constitution of the Russian Federation concerning free self-determination of one's nationality was strictly observed. In census taking, more than 800 various versions of people's answers to the question about their nationality were received.

Seven nationalities who live in Russia - Russians, Tatars, Ukrainians, Bashkirs, Chuvashs, Chechens and Armenians, have each a population of more than 1 million people. Russians are the most numerous nationality, who accounted for 116 million people (80% of the country's residents).

It is **for the first time** since the 1897 population census that the number of persons who referred themselves to as Cossacks was determined (140,000 people), and it is also **for the first time** since the 1926 population census that the number of persons who called themselves Chryashens was determined (about 25,000 people).

Nearly 1.5 million people did not state their nationality.

5. In Russia, like in most of the developed countries in the world, **the urbanization process has come to a halt: the urban/rural population ratio** remained at the level as it was registered in the 1989 census - **73%** (or 106.4 million people) and **27%** (or 38.8 million people), respectively.

Almost a fifth of the country's population live in 13 cities each with a population of more than 1 million people: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Nizhni Novgorod, Ekaterinburg, Samara, Omsk, Kazan, Chelyabinsk, Rostov-on-Don, Ufa, Volgograd, and Perm.

The population of Russia's two largest cities accounted for 10.4 million people in Moscow, and - 4.7 million people in St. Petersburg. The capital of the Russian Federation is among the world's 20 largest cities.

6. Females **outnumbered males by 10 million** (77.6 million people versus 67.6 million people). There were 1,147 females (1,140 - in 1989) per 1,000 males. It was registered that the number of females exceeded that of males, starting with the age of 33.

7. The ageing of the population is characteristic of Russia, like of most European countries. As compared with the 1989 census, **the average age** of the country's population **grew 3 years older** and was 37.7 years.

The population at a working age (males aged 16 to 59, and females aged 16 to 54) accounted for 89.0 million people (or 61%), under a working age - 26.3 million people (or 18%), and over a working age - 29.8 million people (or 21%).

8. The number of **married couples** was **34 million** (36 million - in 1989). As a result of the census, data were gathered **for the first time** on the number of persons in an unregistered conjugal union. Of the total number of married couples, **3 million persons** were in their common-law marriage.

The population marriage pattern is characterized by the following data: of **1,000 persons** at age 16 and over, **210** were never married (161 - in 1989); **572** - married (653 - in 1989); **114** - widowed (110 - in 1989); and **94** - divorced (72 - in 1989).

The number of females who stated that they were married exceeded that of married males by 65,000 persons (by 28,000 persons - in 1989);

9. **There was a rise in the educational level** of the population of the Russian Federation. Of **1,000 people** at age 15 and over, more than **902** people had basic general education or even a better education (806 - in 1989). Their total number was 109.4 million people, having grown by 20% in the inter census period. The number of people with a higher education or secondary vocational education grew by one and a half times.

As a result of the census, the number of people with a post-university education (having academic degrees such as a candidate of science /the rough equivalent of a master's/, a doctorate or an internship) was determined **for the first time**, who accounted for 369,000 people.

It was registered **for the first time**, as a result of the census, that the number of females with a higher education exceeded that of males.

There was a decrease in the proportion of the illiterate population (those who can neither read nor write) at age 10 and over from 1.9% in 1989 to 0.5% in 2002. A greater part of the illiterate were aged persons and people with severe physical or mental deficiencies.

10. As a result of the census, information was collected **for the first time on the population employment status**. Of the total number of persons at age 15 and over, engaged in economic activities, 58 million people (95%) were **employees**, nearly 1 million people (1.5%) - **employers** who used hired labor for carrying out their activity, and about 2 million people (3%) - **individual entrepreneurs**.

As many as 62.2 million people stated that earnings of their labor were means of subsistence of livelihood. For 18.2 million people their personal subsidiary plots were a source of livelihood.

Data were gathered **for the first time** on the number of persons whose savings and securities yield were a source of livelihood - 0.4 million people. Some 0.2 million people stated that they had an income from renting or leasing their property.

Scholarships, retirement, long-service, disability or survivor's pensions, allowances (with the exception of unemployment benefits) or another support from the government were sources of livelihood for 58.5 million people. Some 1.2 million people were receiving unemployment benefits.

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The results of the 2002 All-Russia population census will be officially published by the State Statistics Committee of Russia in 14 subject-matter volumes to deal with:

- Summary of the 2002 All-Russia population census outcomes;
- Population and its geographical distribution within the country;
- Population breakdown by age and sex, and marital status;
- Educational attainment;
- Nationalities and ethnic groups, knowledge of languages, and citizenship;
- Means of subsistence;
- Number and structure of households;
- Economically active and economically inactive population;
- Working population as to the types of their business activity;
- Population employment status;
- Duration of living at the place of permanent residence;
- Housing conditions;
- Fertility rate; and
- Indigenous small populations of Russia.