

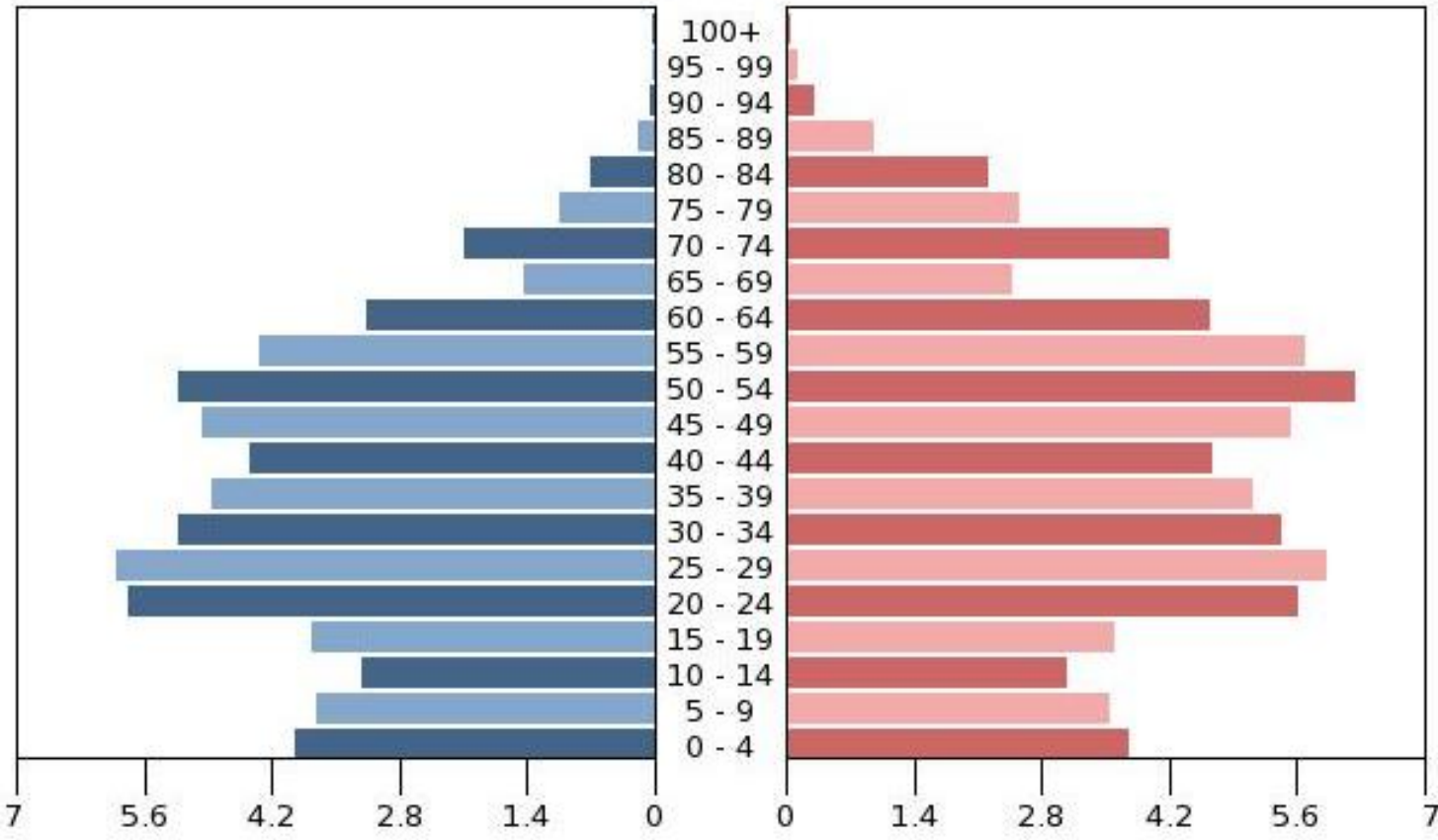
Russia

Demographic Indicators	2011	1995	2005	2015	2025
Population					
Midyear population (in thousands)	138,740	148,490	142,776	136,010	128,180
Growth rate (percent)	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6
Fertility					
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	11	9	11	10	9
Births (in thousands)	1,533	1,363	1,519	1,415	1,099
Mortality					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66	65	66	67	70
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 births)	10	18	11	9	8
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 births)	13	23	14	12	10
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	16	15	16	16	15
Deaths (in thousands)	2,225	2,204	2,272	2,171	1,960
Migration					
Net migration rate (per 1,000 population)	0	5	0	0	0
Net number of migrants (in thousands)	40	732	40	39	38

Male

Russia - 2011

Female

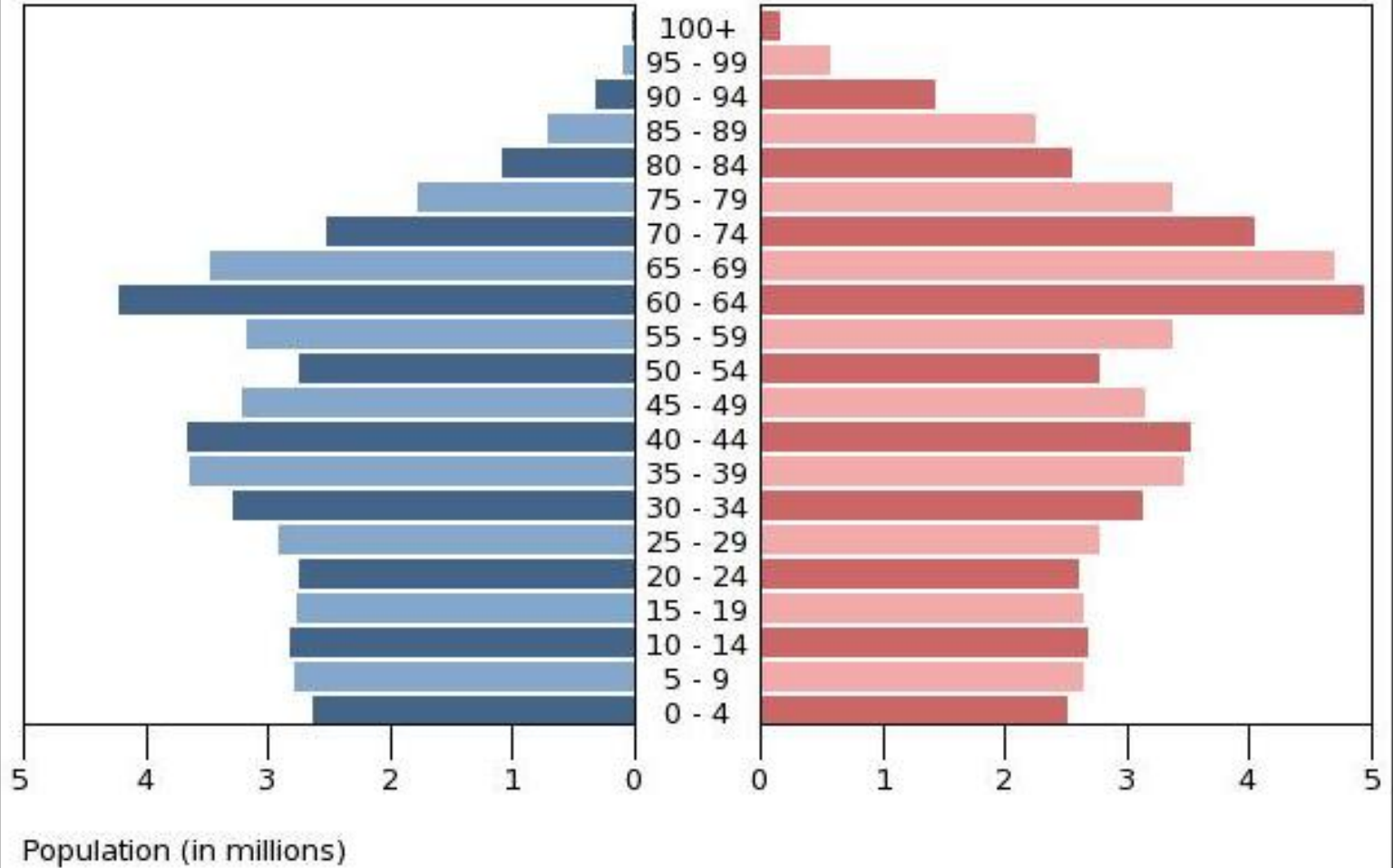


Population (in millions)

Male

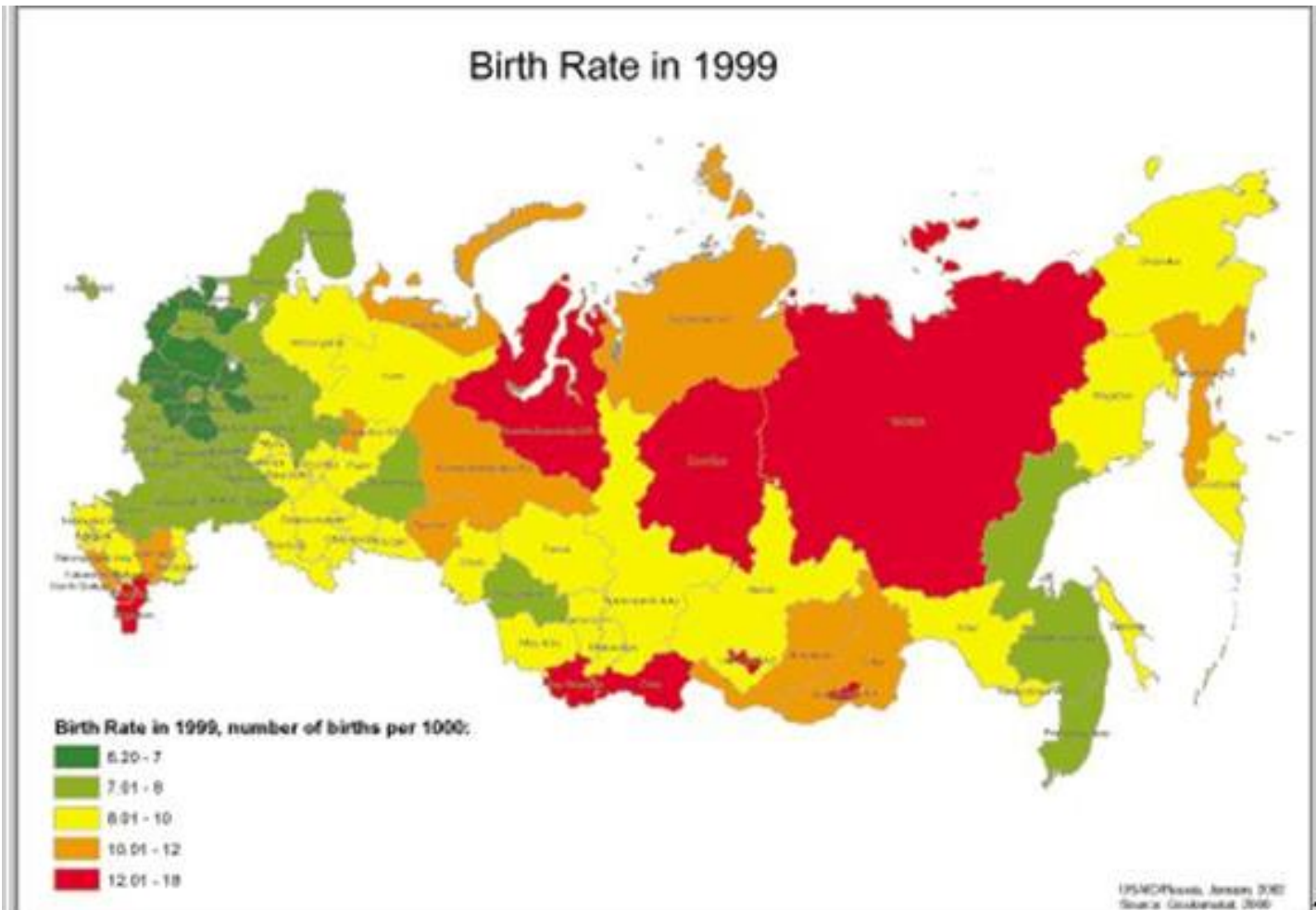
Russia - 2050

Female



FEDERACION RUSA. TASAS DE NATALIDAD 1999

<http://maps.unomaha.edu/peterson/funda/MapLinks/Russia.htm>



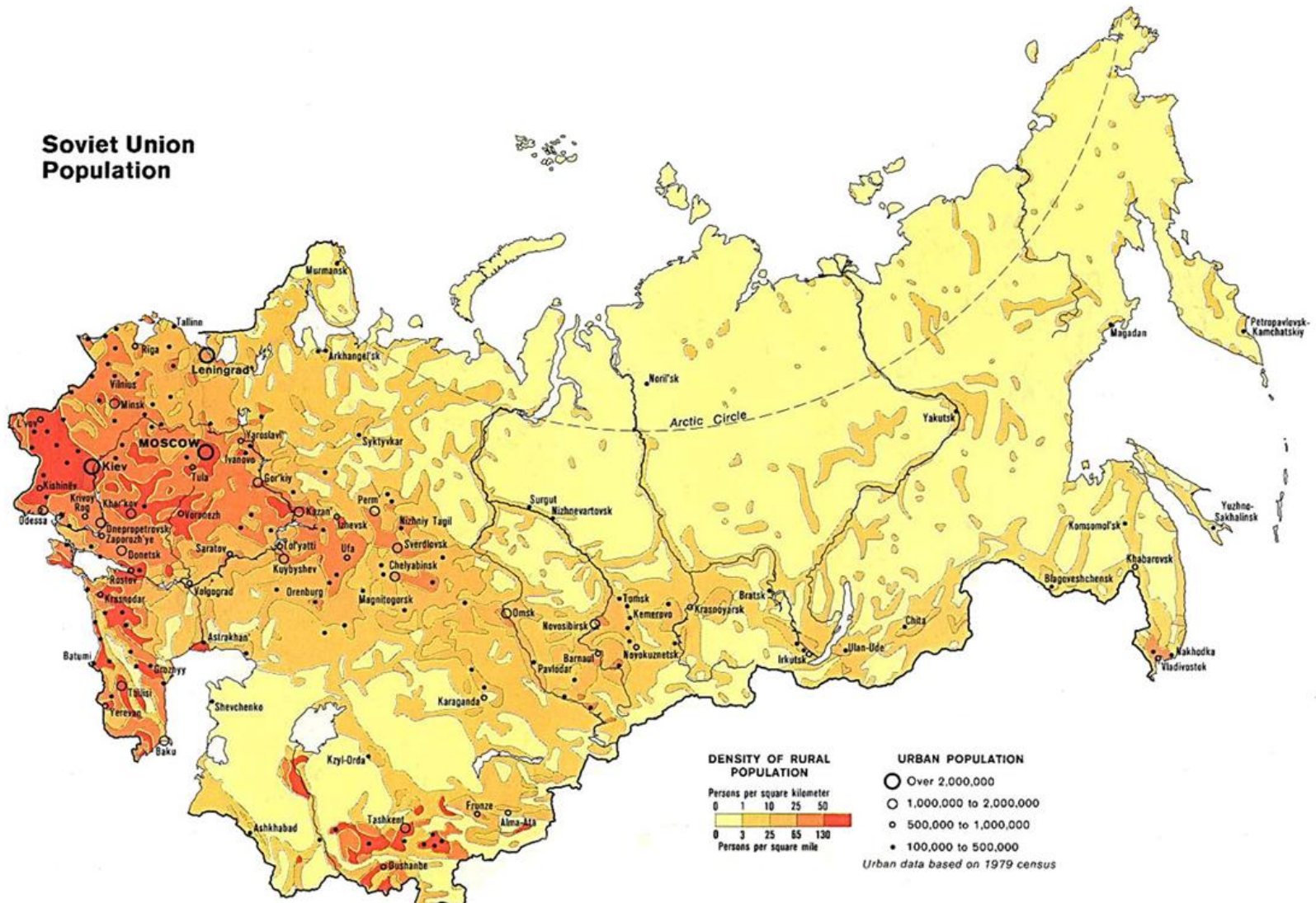
MIGRACIONES EN RUSIA 2002



FEDERACION RUSA. DENSIDAD DE POBLACION

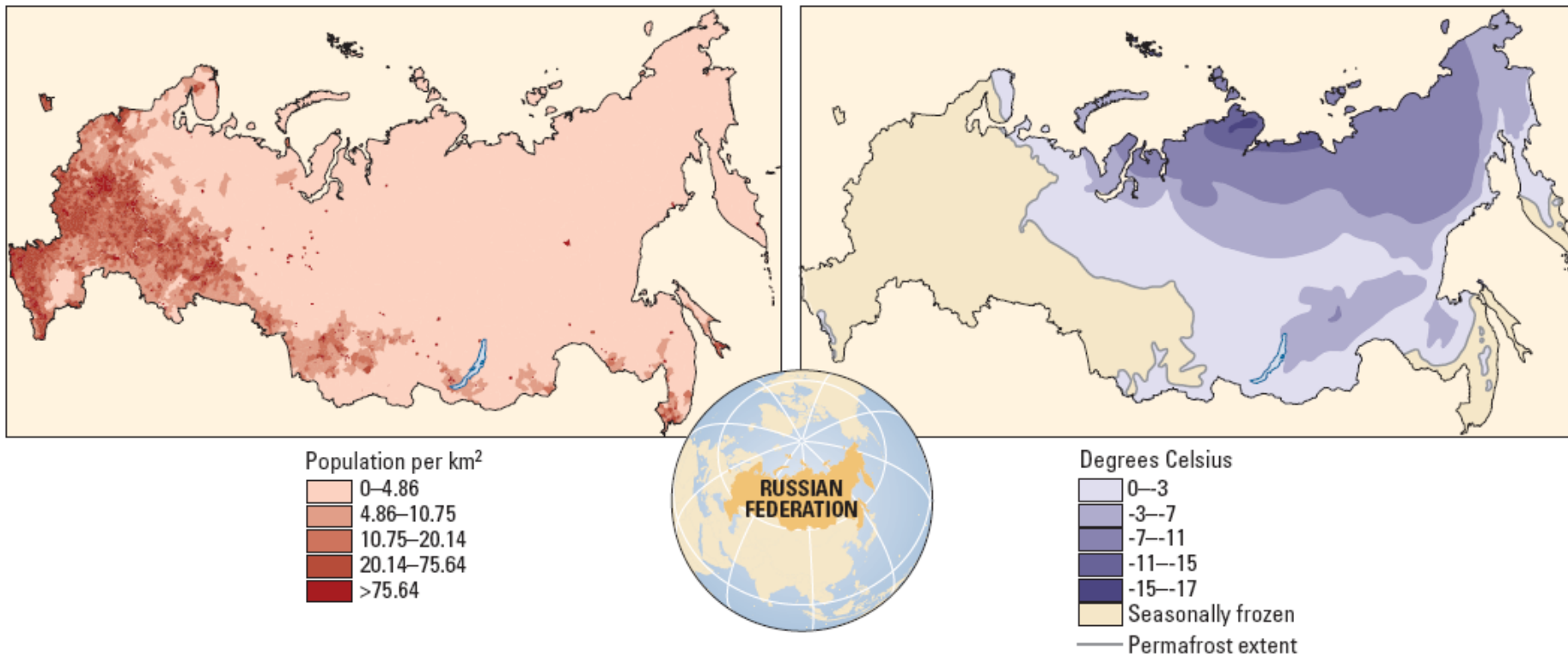
<http://www.marxists.org/glossary/media/places/u/ussr/1982/population.jpg>

Soviet Union Population



RUSIA POBLACION Y CLIMA

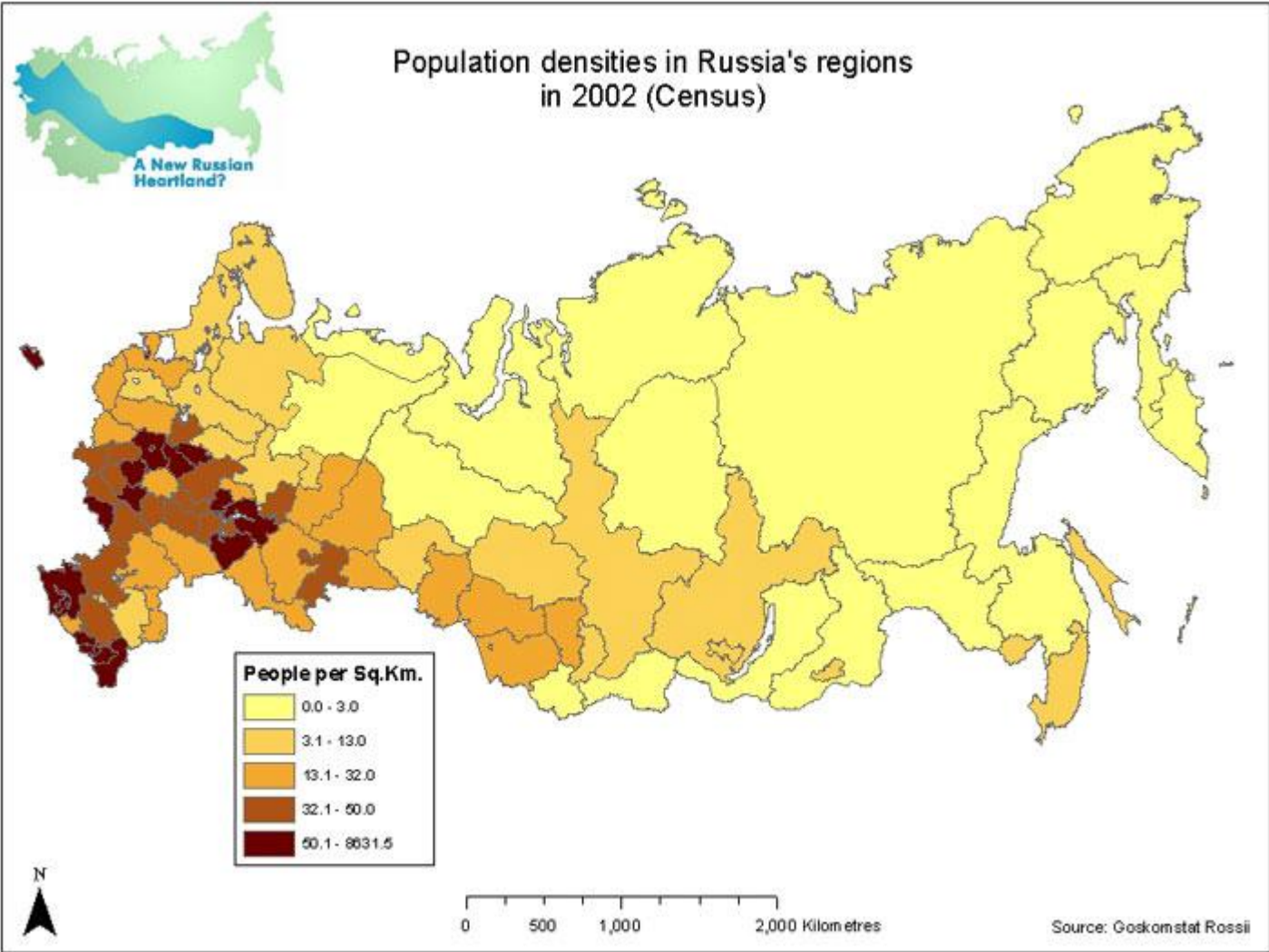
Map 8.4 In the Russian Federation, population densities are highest in the economically vibrant and warmer west, but a communist legacy has left some people in the cold interior



Sources: Population density: Fay, Felkner, and Lall 2008; Ice Thickness: National Snow and Ice Data Center 2007.



NE Sur la totalité du territoire de l'ex-URSS, les Russes se sont installés au fil des siècles et côtoient en grand nombre les peuples autochtones.





Percentage change in population attributable to migration in Russia's regions, 1989-2002.



Percentage	
Light Pink	-71.6 - -10.1
Medium Pink	-10.0 - 0.0
Light Purple	+0.1 - +2.6
Dark Purple	+2.7 - +7.0
Dark Blue	+7.1 - +42.8
Grey	No data



0 500 1,000 2,000 Kilometres

No data for Chechnya

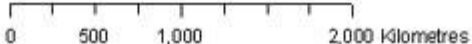
Source: Goskomstat Rossi



Percentage change in population attributable to natural increase in Russia's regions, 1989-2002.



Percentage	
Light Pink	-14.5 - -9.3
Light Purple	-9.2 - -5.8
Medium Purple	-5.7 - 0.0
Dark Purple	+0.1 - +2.0
Dark Blue	+2.1 - +22.3
Grey	No data



No data for Chechnya
Source: Goskomstat Rossi

RUSIA. PAÍS MULTIÉTNICO

- Russia is a multinational state that has inherited many of the nationality problems that plagued the Soviet Union. The last official Soviet census, conducted in 1989, listed more than 100 nationalities. Several of those groups now predominantly inhabit the independent nations that formerly were Soviet republics. However, the Russian Federation--the most direct successor to the Soviet Union--still is home to more than 100 national minorities, whose members coexist uneasily with the numerically and politically predominant Russians
- Besides the Slavs (Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians), who account for about 85 percent of Russia's population, three main ethnic groups and a handful of isolated smaller groups reside within the federation. The Altaic group includes mainly speakers of Turkic languages widely distributed in the middle Volga, the southern Ural Mountains, the North Caucasus, and above the Arctic Circle. The main Altaic peoples in Russia are the Balkars, Bashkirs, Buryats, Chuvash, Dolgans, Evenks, Kalmyks, Karachay, Kumyks, Nogay, and Yakuts.
- The Uralic group, consisting of Finnic peoples living in the upper Volga, the far northwest, and the Urals, includes the Karelians, Komi, Mari, Mordovians, and Udmurts. The Caucasus group is concentrated along the northern slopes of the Caucasus Mountains; its main subgroups are the Adyghs, Chechens, Cherkess, Ingush, and Kabardins, as well as about thirty Caucasus peoples collectively classified as Dagestani (

RUSIA. PAÍS MULTIÉTNICO

- In the Soviet Union, the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR) contained thirty-one autonomous, ethnically based administrative units. When the Russian Federation proclaimed its sovereignty in the wake of the Soviet Union's collapse in late 1991, many of those entities also declared their sovereignty. Of the thirty-one, sixteen were autonomous republics, five were autonomous oblasts (provinces), and ten were autonomous regions (*okrug*), which were part of larger subnational jurisdictions.
- During the Soviet era, the autonomy referred to in these jurisdictions' official titles was more fictitious than real--the executive committees that administered the jurisdictions had no decision-making authority. All major administrative tasks were performed by the central government or, in the case of some social services, by industrial enterprises in the area. In postcommunist Russia, however, many of the autonomous areas have staked claims to more meaningful sovereignty as the numerically superior Russians continue to dominate the center of power in Moscow (see The Federation Treaty and Regional Power. Even in the many regions where Russians are in the majority, such claims have been made in the name of the indigenous ethnic group or groups.