



**Convention on the Elimination
of All Forms of Discrimination
against Women**

Distr.: General

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Gypsies (59 per cent), that is to say those nationalities which live in large ethnic groups among the indigenous population. Of 14 million families, three quarters are of a single nationality; members of the remaining families belong to different nationalities. Almost 81 per cent of the families belonging to a single nationality are Ukrainian. This is particularly characteristic of rural areas where the national composition of the population is more uniform and there is greater adherence to national traditions.

Educational level of the population. According to the 1989 census, 34.8 million people 15 years of age and older had secondary (complete or incomplete) or higher education, in other words 86.2 per cent of the population in that age group. Of these, 18.8 million were female and 16 million male.

The relative proportion of specialists with higher or secondary specialized education is 29.9 per cent (12 million people); the proportion of those with secondary education (complete or incomplete) is 49.5 per cent (20 million people). Of these, 6.7 million and 9.8 million respectively are female, and 5.3 million and 10.2 million male.

B. Statistical data

Demographic situation. On 1 January 1998, 27 million females were living in the territory of Ukraine, comprising 53 per cent of the overall population. Of these, more than 12 million were employed in social production, that is to say almost 50 per cent of the total number employed.

At the beginning of 1998, to every 1,000 males there were 1,148 females (1,141 in urban areas and 1,176 in rural areas). Of young people 16 to 29 years of age, 49.2 per cent were female.

The complex demographic situation has been determined, above all, by a decline in the birth rate, the level of which in Ukraine, as early as the second half of the 1960s, was below the rate for the simple replacement of the population. The overall birth rate declined from 12.7 in 1990 to 9.6 in 1995 and 8.7 in 1997 (per 1,000 of the population). In 1990, the birth rate in urban and rural areas was the same. Subsequently, with the overall decline in the birth rate, there was a rapid decline in urban areas. In rural areas it was 11.1 in 1995 and 10.3 in 1997. In urban areas it was 8.8 and 8.0 respectively.

The development of marriage and family relations is characterized by a consistent increase in the number of children born out of wedlock. In 1992, the proportion of children born outside registered marriages was 12.1 per cent of the total number of births; in 1993, it was 13.0 per cent, in 1994, 12.8 per cent, in 1995, 13.2 per cent, and in 1996, 13.6 per cent wa

of meat products a month per family member (according to the data compiled in selected surveys of family budgets carried out by the State statistical organs).

The unsatisfactory system of disseminating information on all aspects of family planning, the low level of sexual awareness among the population and people's lack of knowledge about their own reproductive behaviour have led to a situation in which the most widely spread means of birth control is still the artificial termination of pregnancy — abortion. In various regions of Ukraine, the index of abortions fluctuated between 24 and 74 per 1,000 women of child-bearing age in 1997.

Although the number of abortions officially recorded in Ukraine in the past five years has decreased (in 1997, 597,000 abortions were recorded, or 46.7 per 1,000 women of child-bearing age), the ratio of live births to the number of abortions remains high (144:100).

According to statistical data, during the period from 1990 to 1997 the morbidity rate among children declined (106,642 cases per 100,000 children in 1990 and 106,246 in 1997). However, while the overall rate declined, the incidence of certain groups of diseases increased steadily: neoplasms increased 1.6 times, diseases of the blood and blood-producing organs 1.9 times, psychic disorders 1.2 times, diseases of the digestive organs 1.3 times, diseases of the urogenital system 1.8 times, diseases of the circulatory system 1.6 times, and diseases of the bone and muscular system 1.6 times.

An unfortunate epidemic of venereal and other diseases, including AIDS, is developing in Ukraine.

Inadequate budget financing of public health is resulting in the curtailment of State guaranteed medical assistance to women and children. For this reason, there are difficulties in implementing the long-term programme for the improvement of the situation of women and the family and the protection of mothers and children, and the development of a network of children's health institutions.

State expenditure on the maintenance and development of pre-school and other institutions for children is also being reduced. In 1990 there were

established a Subcommittee on the Legal Status of Women, the Family and Children within the framework of the Committee on Human Rights, National Minorities and Relations between Nationalities.

The fourteenth Verkhovna Rada (Parliament), which commenced its work on 12 May 1998, has a Committee on Public Health, Mothers and Children.

The Ministry of the Family and Youth was established by presidential decree, in 1996, to implement State policy on the family, women, young people and children. One of its main tasks is to define a general strategy and priorities for State policy with regard to the family, women, young people and children throughout the territory of Ukraine and to formulate specific measures to improve the situation of women and create equ(e)11.23.3(u(ep13.3(vnartunit1.2(13.6(17-8.5(q)-0.8(-12.2(s)1)-12.2()1.5(e)-20.8n)-12.2(N)-a.5(n)-1

Exercise of these rights by women is guaranteed by

or enterprise or an organ of local self-government or an official thereof.

Pursuant to the Act on the Office of the Public Prosecutor, any infringement of the law (including acts violating women's rights) may be challenged by the Public Prosecutor. The agencies of the Public Prosecutor's Office protect civil rights and freedoms, within the limits of their jurisdiction, on the basis of the principle of the equality of citizens before the law regardless of their sex or other characteristics.

Article 3

In Ukraine, every citizen (male or female) enjoys the full range of social, economic, political and individual rights and freedoms proclaimed and guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine (art. 24 of the Constitution).

Article 38 of the Constitution guarantees the universal development and advancement of women in the political sphere. Female citizens are entitled to take part in the management of State affairs and in national and local referendums and freely to elect and be elected to organs of State power and organs of local self-government.

Freedom of association, which is an inalienable human right, is guaranteed by the Constitution and legislation of Ukraine. The State facilitates the conduct of political and public activities and creative initiatives and establishes equal conditions for the activities of associations formed for such purposes.

Article 6 of the Civil Association Act states that civil associations shall be formed and function on the basis of the voluntary participation and equality of rights of their members (participants), self-management, legality and transparency. They are free to choose the areas of their activity.

No citizen may be compelled to join any civil

either independently or with the assistance of various forms of intermediary; the creation of cultural establishments, enterprises and organizations; the freedom to form unions of creative artists, national cultural societies, funds, associations, and other social entities active in the field of culture; the right to preserve and develop national cultural individuality, and national traditions and customs; the right of access to cultural treasures; the right to the protection of intellectual property; the right to receive special education.

Article 4

The labour rights of citizens are protected by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Code of Labour Laws of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Protection of Labour Act and other legislative enactments. Women in Ukraine have rights equal to those of men to work, to remuneration, to rest and to social protection.

conferences. Such subjects, in particular those related to the Chernobyl disaster and its impact on women and children were sent to be shown at the NGO Forum on Women in Beijing.

The National Radio Company of Ukraine gives major coverage to the subject of improving the status of women and enhancing their role in society. The company prepares commentaries, interviews and reports with the participation of academic contributors, politicians, sociologists, historians and experts on social issues, who, referring to specific examples, discuss the influence of women on the social and political, economic and spiritual life of the State. The participants in the programme *Bereginya*, which is broadcast twice a month, include psychologists and medical workers who raise problems of extending the active lifespan of women and preserving a healthy psychological climate in families. Editions of *Bereginya* are devoted to the historical role of women in Ukrainian society. In the programme *Business bulletin* there are regular interviews with successful businesswomen. The radio programme *Theme for the day* tells listeners about the destiny and tastes of women. In a special transmission entitled *Pravo*, lawyers give advice to listeners on issues of women's rights.

Throughout 1997, the Ukrainian National State Public Information Agency prepared a series of reports, interviews and commentaries on questions relating to the implementation of the National Plan of Action for 1997-2000 to enhance the status of women in Ukraine and promote their role in society.

In order to carry out the long-term programme for the enhancement of the status of women and the family and the protection of mothers and children, the Ministry of Information of Ukraine has drawn up recommendations for the Committee on the Press and Information, the committees of the Council of Ministers of the autonomous Republic of Crimea, and the public information committees of the regional and Kiev and Sevastopol municipal State administrations.

The mass informatioae8.9(r)8(s)-15(io)-2i.5(m)0.7(a)-1 r.9(f)-(r)8(s)-g.4aempstedfopsssthr

or without the confiscation of property. The acts specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, when committed by an organized group, or in connection with the illegal removal of children out of the country or the failure to return them to Ukraine, or for the purposes of the removal from the victim of organs or tissue for transplants or forced blood donations, or when they result in serious consequences, are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of from eight to fifteen years with confiscation of property.

Article 7 of the Criminal Code, "Concept of a serious crime", which lists serious crimes, includes a provision concerning "traffic in persons".

In Ukraine, engaging in prostitution is regarded as a disturbance of the peace (chapter 14 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine).

An analysis of the situation with regard to administrative offences connected with prostitution shows that during the past seven years the number of such offences increased from 572 in 1991 to 730 in 1997, in other words by 27.6 per cent. During this period, the number of people against whom administrative proceedings were brought for engaging in prostitution also increased (from 563 to 676, or by 20.6 per cent).

ensures the equality of opportunity of women to participate in the political life of the community. Political parties are established and act on the basis of voluntary participation, equality of rights, self-administration and glasnost.

Apart from the Constitution, the electoral rights of citizens are set forth in Ukrainian laws, including the laws "On the election of national deputies", "On the election of the President of Ukraine" and "On national and local referendums".

The legislative acts of Ukraine do not contain any discriminatory standards or restrictions concerning the participation of women in the political life of the country. In the elections of deputies to the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine in 1998, 36 women were elected, comprising 8 per cent of the total number of deputies (in 1990 to 1994 there were 13, and in 1994 to 1998 there were 19).

The problem of parity in the representation and participation of women in the political and social life of the country is not that there is an inadequate number of existing legal standards, but that there is a lack of

schools for social rehabilitation, or at home. The extensive network of evening secondary schools enables all citizens to obtain secondary education without any restrictions based on their sex. Students studying in this way receive the standard certificate of education.

Since women in Ukraine have better educational qualifications than men, they outnumber men among workers with higher education. For the whole of Ukraine, the number of women with higher education among the permanent members of the scheduled labour force as at 1 January 1997 exceeded the number of men (20.5 and 16.8 per cent respectively), but there are wide differences between sectors. For example, in

a m a h e e e

Constitution of Ukraine (article 43), which affords women equal opportunities with men to earn their living by work which they freely choose or to which they freely agree.

The State guarantees equal opportunities in the choice of profession and employment, and implements vocational training programmes and programmes for the training and retraining of personnel according to the needs of society. The use of forced labour is prohibited.

Women have the right to safe and healthy working conditions and to remuneration no lower than that prescribed by law.

The Ukrainian Employment Act specifies the legal, economic and organizational bases for the employment of the population and its protection from unemployment, as well as social guarantees from the State in implementation of the right of citizens to work.

The guarantees of the right to employment on a

above when there has been a specified period of employment on types of work listed in the Act. This list includes types of work which are defined in the Act as difficult and work which involves an abnormal or too great an expenditure of time (for example: milkmaids, tractor drivers and machine operators and road and construction machine operators). This also

Women who have lost their jobs in connection with the closing of an enterprise, organization or institution, women who have registered with the State employment service as unemployed for no less than 10 months, and women graduating from higher educational establishments, technical schools and industrial training schools are granted allowances during the period of pregnancy, confinement and child-care leave until the child reaches his or her third birthday on the same basis as working women.

State allowances granted to families with children are not subject to taxation.

In the cultural sphere, all citizens (male and female) have the right to the free choice of any type of cultural activity, to the means to exercise their creative abilities and the sphere of application of those abilities, to access to cultural values, to specialized education and to creative freedom (article 5 of the Fundamental Law of Ukraine on culture).

Cultural and artistic institutions in Ukraine pay considerable attention to the organization of meaningful family leave, leisure time for young people and children, and the development of amateur popular artistic events, which help to improve the situation of women, make them more active in public activities and enhance their role in the community. Women's clubs and public interest associations promote the development of the artistic abilities and the self-awareness onfti4(m)1-9.2(sc)9.2d the fte4e

development of rural areas and the agro-industrial complex in the national economy).

Ukrainian legislation establishes preferential rates for the use of electrical power by the rural population.

There are 16.4 million people living in rural areas. The overwhelming majority of the rural

Ukrainian legislation does not allow for any restrictions on the movement of citizens (both male and female) or on their freedom to choose their place of residence and domicile.

The system of passports and residence permits which was in existence in the former USSR for a long period of time constituted a major obstacle to the exercise by citizens of their right to choose their domicile and occupation, since acceptance for employment was dependent upon the holding of a residence permit for a given locality. In 1991, the new text of article 25 of the Code of Labour Laws of Ukraine entered into force, under which it is forbidden to req7.4(m7()12.393 e)12.2(-4.7(n)}ot(f)6.5(oa1(e)12.39q7.4(m7)-3.8(7(n)}ooe)12.39n)317(e)-3.8(q7.-4.g e)12.ie)1(o)6(r)-1

the President of Ukraine of 15 August 1997, No.
827/97.

45. On the organization and convening of the all-Ukrainian scientific and practical conference on “The Protection of mothers and children in Ukraine. Problems and prospects”. Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 24 November 1997, No. 1309.
46. On calculation of the amount of assistance for temporary disability. Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 27 April 1998, No. 571.
47. On the convening of the All-Ukrainian Women’s Congress. Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 7 May 1998, No. 614.
48. Measures to enhance the protection of mothers and children. Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 4 December 1998, No. 1929.

Table 1
Economically active population of Ukraine
(according to a sample survey)

	1995				1996				1997			
	<i>Population surveyed</i> <i>— total</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Population surveyed</i> <i>— total</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Population surveyed</i> <i>— total</i>		<i>Women</i>	
	<i>In thousands</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>In thousands</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>In thousands</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>In thousands</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>In thousands</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>In thousands</i>	<i>%</i>
Total population surveyed aged 15-70 years	37 672.1	100.0	20 223.0	100.0	37 671.0	100.0	19 999.6	100.0	36 839.4	100.0	19 823.9	100.0
Economically active population — total	25 562.1	67.8	12 763.9	63.1	26 111.5	69.3	12 921.6	64.6	26 085.6	70.8	13 237.2	66.8
Employed — total	24 125.1	64.0	12 132.6	60.0	24 114.0	64.0	11 981.3	59.9	23 755.5	64.5	12 124.0	61.2
Unemployed	1 437.0	3.8	631.3	3.1	1 997.5	5.3	940.3	4.7	2 330.1	6.3	1 113.2	5.6
Inactive population	12 110.0	32.2	7 459.1	36.9	11 559.5	30.7	7 078.0	35.4	10 753.8	29.2	6 586.7	33.2

Table 2
(relating to article 11)
Number of women civil servants

	1/1/1997			1/1/1998		
	Total	Women		Total	Women	
		Number	%*		Number	%*
Established number of workers occupying managerial and specialist posts	230 996	163 511	70.8	232 703	167 326	71.9
Managers	62 390	30 129	48.3	64 339	31 856	49.5
Number of managers at each official level						
First	195	10	5.1	208	12	5.8
Second	616	48	7.8	738	80	10.8
Third	2 709	377	13.9	2 852	448	15.7
Fourth	6 121	1 762	28.8	6 344	1 902	30.0
Fifth	23 713	9 087	38.3	25 082	10 294	41.0
Sixth	29 036	18 845	64.9	29 115	19 120	65.7
Specialists	168 606	133 382	79.1	168 364	135 470	80.5
Number of specialists at each official level						
Third	968	372	38.4	1 326	622	46.9
Fourth	1 837	1 155	62.9	1 607	1 062	66.1
Fifth	15 338	8 928	58.2	14 920	8 889	59.6
Sixth	55 475	44 192	79.7	59 126	47 844	80.9
Seventh	94 988	78 735	82.9	91 385	77 053	84.3

* Of the total number of civil servants.

Table 3
(relating to article 11)
Wages and salaries of women employed in various sectors of the Ukrainian economy*

	1994			1995		
	Percentage of women in the total number of workers in the sector	Average monthly wages and salaries of women		Percentage of women in the total number of workers in the sector	Average monthly wages and salaries of women	
		Karbovanets	% of men's wages and salaries		Hryvnyas	% of men's wages and salaries
Total	50.6	1 156	72.0	49.9	65.65	68.6
Industry	41.4	1 182	65.9	39.2	64.01	64.1
Agriculture	41.4	893	87.6	39.5	42.68	89.5
Forestry	17.7	1 088	94.4	17.4	54.16	95.1
Fisheries	18.2	1 067	94.7	15.7	58.43	91.0
Transport	27.6	1 357	89.6	27.9	80.82	91.1
Communications	67.5	1 291	86.5	66.6	75.54	62.1
Construction	25.8	1 580	74.7	24.8	83.75	79.6
Trade	76.9	1 102	94.8	76.5	56.27	64.7
Public catering	83.8	789	88.1	81.3	41.37	51.4
Materials and machinery supply and sales	43.2	1 474	97.5	41.7	79.34	98.2
Procurement	43.5	1 175	94.2	41.4	71.11	83.2
Information and computer services	74.7	1 183	82.6	71.2	66.08	66.6
Productive forms of consumer services	57.7	669	73.0	55.7	27.70	71.3
Housing	44.7	954	91.1	44.8	49.44	72.5
Communal services	35.9	1 186	84.9	35.2	68.89	84.2
Non-productive forms of consumer services						

1996

1997

Table 4
(relating to article 11)
Placement of women in employment in Ukraine

<i>Applied to employment centre with a problem of job placement</i>				<i>Placed in employment</i>			
<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>

Table 5
(relating to article 11)
Employment and working conditions of women

	1994	1995	1996
Total number of established workers* in thousands	19 062.0	18 117.2	16 746.0
of whom: women	9 593.1	9 047.0	8 319.0
including:			
Aged 15-28 years	3 130.1	1 581.4	1 471.8
Over 28 years of age	1 058.1	1 099.0	1 084.9
Women on maternity leave and leave to care for a child up to the age established by law, in thousands	1 119.5	1 006.0	912.8
of whom, aged 15-28 years	809.5	714.7	647.3
Total number of those working in conditions not in accordance with health and hygiene standards, in thousands	1 984.6	1 906.8	1 680.7
As a percentage**	21.8	22.6	22.8
Of that total, number of women, in thousands	538.3	515.8	449.6
As a percentage**	5.9	6.1	6.1

* The number of established workers includes manual and office workers and collective farm workers.

** The percentage indicates the proportion of the total number of established workers employed in the main sectors of the economy: industry, agriculture, transport, communications and construction (covered by the survey of working conditions).

Table 6
(relating to article 11)
Working conditions of women employed in the main sectors of the economy

	<i>Number of women working in conditions not in accordance with health and hygiene standards</i>				
	1995		1996		
	<i>Total, in thousands</i>	<i>Percentage of total number of female workers in the sector*</i>	<i>Total, in thousands</i>	<i>Percentage of total number of female workers in the sector*</i>	<i>Percentage compared with the corresponding date in 1995</i>
Total	515.8	15.0	449.6	15.0	87.2
Industry	463.1	19.5	406.8	19.0	87.8
Agriculture	8.9	3.0	4.1	2.7	46.1
Transport	18.9	5.8	17.4	5.7	92.1
Communications	4.6	2.6	5.2	2.9	113.0
Construction	20.3	7.9	16.1	7.3	79.3

* The total number of women employed in the main sectors of the economy includes workers in industry, agriculture, transport, communications and construction.

Table 7
(relating to article 10)
Level of education of Crimean Tatar women in the Crimean Autonomous Republic* (as of 1/1/97)

	<i>Unit of measurement</i>	<i>Total number in Crimea</i>
Total number of women	person	1 021
of whom:	person	519
Those of working age	%	50.9
With specialized secondary education	%	59.2
With higher education	%	24.7
Total	%	83.9

* Data provided by the State Committee on Nationalities and Migration of Ukraine based on the results of a sociological survey.

Table 8
Sex and age structure of Crimean Tatar families surveyed in Crimea in 1996 (as of 1/1/97)

	<i>Unit of measurement</i>	<i>Total number in Crimea</i>
Surveyed	person	2 034
	%	100.0
including:		
– male	person	1 013
	%	49.8
– female	person	1 021
	%	50.2
of whom:		
Under 7 years of age	%	11.5
7-15 years of age — total	%	19.2
of whom:		
– boys	%	56.7
– girls	%	43.3
16-29 years — total	%	19.8
of whom:		
– male	%	47.8
– female	%	52.2
30-59 years — male	%	18.8
30-54 years — female	%	15.2
60 years and over — male	%	5.6
55 years and over — female	%	9.9

Table 11
Average life expectancy, in years

<i>Year</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
1990	65.7	75.1
1991	63.3	74.5
1992	62.3	74.1
1993	63.2	73.4
1994	62.5	73.1
1995	61.4	72.7
1996	61.7	72.8

Table 12
Maternal death rate*
(per 1,000 live births)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rate</i>
1990	32.4
1991	29.8
1992	31.3
1993	32.8
1994	31.25
1995	32.26
1996	30.4
1997	30.1

* According to data provided by the State Statistical Committee of Ukraine.

Table 13

Table 15
(relating to article 6)
Data on offences in the sphere of domestic relations

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Reports of domestic offences examined by section inspectors	83 914	119 598	143 199	171 452	187 014	186 760	194 491
Letters and statements concerning offences in the sphere of domestic relations examined by section inspectors	156 011	162 385	165 866	182 032	207 661	105 627	97 268
Number of persons on the list of those having systematically committed offences in the sphere of domestic relations	46 594	46 239	51 095	55 381	58 267	61 464	64 333

Table 16
(relating to article 6)
Offences against women

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Rape	2 351	2 369	2 078	2 061	1 947	1 752	1 510
Coercing a woman into sexual relations	1	2	2	1	4	6	3
Sexual relations with a minor	86	63	83	71	64	46	58
Drawing minors into engaging in prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Satisfying sexual passion in an unnatural way	-	-	912	929	942	994	822
Seducing a minor	318	320	260	276	282	321	298
Forcing a woman to have an abortion	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Illegal carrying out of an abortion	17	13	11	16	14	18	16
Maintaining brothels and procuring	3	-	-	-	-	3	1
Detection of persons who have committed offences and have previously been brought before the administrative courts for engaging in prostitution	24	4	18	40	51	143	62

Table 17
Death rate from suicide in Ukraine

Year	Urban communities and rural areas		Urban communities		Rural areas	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1991	8 371	2 372	4 945	1 573	3 426	799
1992	9 184	2 547	5 483	1 645	3 701	902
1993	9 932	2 609	6 048	1 743	3 884	866
1994	11 138	2 769	6 946	1 884	4 192	885
1995	11 953	2 634	7 557	1 778	4 396	856
1996	12 586	2 672	7 882	1 795	4 704	877
1997	12 178	2 800	7 553	1 908	4 625	892

Table 18
Population infected with HIV and suffering from AIDS (as of 1/1/98)

A	B	1	Including				6	Including					
			2	Of whom		3		4	5	7	Of whom		10
				Male	Female						Ukrainian citizens – total	Foreign nationals	
Taken under observation, having been diagnosed for the first time – total	1	8 934	8 913	6 569	2 344	21	193	189	141	48	4		
Including:													
those 0-14 years of age	1.1	205	205	102	103	-	5	5	1	4	-		
15-17 years	1.2	233	233	144	89	-	-	-	-	-	-		
18 years and over	1.3	8 496	8 475	6 323	2 152	21	188	184	140	44	4		
Taken under observation, having entered the country with a view to taking up residence	2	507	505	283	222	2	1	1	1	-	-		
Taken off the register, total	3	764	743	518	225	21	90	86	60	26	4		

A	Number of lines in table	Total number infected with HIV	Including				Total number of column 1 suffering from AIDS	Including			
			Ukrainian citizens – total	Of whom		Foreign nationals		Ukrainian citizens – total	Of whom		Foreign nationals
				Male	Female				Male	Female	
B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Including those who have died of AIDS	3.1	85	82	57	25	3	85	82	57	25	3
Those who have died from other diseases	3.2	262	262	194	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change of diagnosis, HIV-infected (AIDS)	3.3	41	41	27	14	-	2	2	2	-	-
Change of residence (deportation)	3.4	376	358	240	118	18	3	2	1	1	1
On the register at the end of the period under review	4	15 305	15 287	11 384	3 903	18	218	218	171	47	-
Including those 0-14 years of age	4.1	292	292	158	134	-	7	7	3	4	-
15-17 years	4.2	347	347	222	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 years and over	4.3	14 666	14 648	11 004	3 644	18	211	211	168	43	-