



*State Statistical Committee*

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**STATE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

**INTERESTING TO KNOW**  
*(Statistics for students)*

**Baku – 2012**

**Dear friend!**

In modern world it is difficult to describe improvement of life without information. While people live in the demand for information at all times, the importance of information at this stage of human development, and its role has grown incomparably. Therefore, the twenty-first century, information technology, is also known as the century of knowledge. The statistics has an important role in the formation of this information. Decisions of state agencies, international organizations, as well as enterprises, citizens, students depend on the activity, quality of statistics. Statistics is the major data source in the study of the socio-economic developments taking place in society, identifying patterns of their development, the future impact of these processes, cost-effective means of detecting their directions. The booklet, prepared by the State Statistics Committee indicates how interesting the statistics based on the issuance of figures and facts characterizing several fields of our life through traveling into the development history of statistics. The purpose of development of this document is not provision of quantity information characterizing social-economic cases in details however, the use of facts and figures will be useful.

**“One or other day, statistics thinking will be as important as an ability to read and write for people”.**

Samuel Stanley Wilkes

(American mathematician and statistician, 1906-1964)

**“Professional statisticians change our world by influencing formation of thoughts, orienting our thinking and our research, not technical progress or opening of new inventions”**

Ian Hacking (Canadian philosopher, 1936)

**“Who owns the information, he will run the world”.**

Winston Churchill (politician, 1874-1965)

### **What is statistics?**

Statistics has an older history and is regarding establishment of the state. **“Statistics”** term is Latin word in origin and originates from **“status”** meaning political situation of the state in medieval times. This term has been included in the science in the seventeenth century and meant statehood at that period. Statistics passed centuries-old development history until formation as a modern science. Figures characterizing any cases have been used since ancient times. Public activities would be impossible without relevant minimum of information. The number of population was estimated in China in the fifth millennium BC; the property was registered in ancient Rome, in the Middle Ages the population, households, property and lands were held in the Census. There were several methods of it. For example, Persian ruler Darius (BC 522-486) required every soldier to rock in the relevant place in order to estimate the number of soldiers. In modern times, “statistics” was used in several senses.

First of all, it is understood as **quantitative data** on any event. In this sense, statistics is included in the section of the various natural and technical sciences. We are surrounded by information on

weather, lotteries, sports games results, the number of houses built, the amount of harvested grain, the voting results of the Eurovision Song Contest and so on. Every student is forming statistics characterizing the success of both his and whole group on marks received.

Secondly, statistics is accepted as a **practical activity field**. At first, official statistics is important in order to meet the needs of the government heads on information. State Statistics Committee holds this post in the Republic of Azerbaijan and forms the statistics on the country: how we are, how we live, how we live and how much we are. The state statistical offices currently employ 1470 people.

Statistics is also known as the science section which includes the principles and methods of figure data. If someone wants to study statistics, he can enroll into the Azerbaijan State University of Economy. It is very interesting profession, because everybody needs their contribution.

## **Population**

The main source of data on the number and composition of population is censuses. In world countries they are held as an integral part of worldwide program of population and housing census held based on the decision of the UN Economic and Social Council. From 2005 until 2014 next round of the world population and housing census was held on 2010. In June 1, 2012 184 countries of the world held this census. Population census held in Azerbaijan in 2009.

Currently, 7 billion people live on Earth. The population of the Republic of Azerbaijan was 9235.1 thousand in January 1, 2012.

Here are the biggest countries in the world for the number of population:

China - 1 350 million people;

India – 1 222 million people;

USA – 313 million people;

Indonesia – 246 million people.

The smallest country, Vatican - the population is close to a thousand people.

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**The number of men and women in the Republic of Azerbaijan**  
(Beginning of the year, a thousand people)

Year	Men	Women
2012	4583.5	4651.6

**The number of women for every 1,000 men**  
(Beginning of the year, people)

Year	The number of women for every 1,000 men
2012	1015

Generally, the number of men is higher than the number of women in the world. The predominant number of men among the countries is China, India, Turkey and others.

**The number of population by age groups**  
(Beginning of the year, a thousand people)

age groups	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>9235,1</b>
As well as on age groups:	
0-4	765,2
5-9	623,0
10-14	664,3
15-19	844,4
20-24	944,6
25-29	873,0
30-34	736,5
35-39	626,4
40-44	653,1
45-49	670,4
50-54	629,5
55-59	407,2
60-64	266,2
65-69	122,9
70-74	181,3
75-79	131,0
80 and older able-bodied <sup>1)</sup>	96,1 6395,7

<sup>1)</sup> Per beginning of the year 2012 - men 15-62, women 15-57 age.

### **The share of children under 18 years**

(Beginning of the year, as a percentage of total population)

Year	The share of children under 18 years
<b>2012</b>	27,5

Each year, more boys are born than girls. However, the number of those until 30 age equals.

Last year in Azerbaijan 176.1 children were born, this is the highest indicator per last 17 years. 53.8% of born children were boys, 46.2% girls.

Last year, 1746 twins and 36 triplets were born. These are the most spread names of boys: Zahra, Nuray, Fatima, Fidan, Zeynab and Ayan.

Within a certain period an indicator **on the natural population growth (decrease)** of population is used in order to characterize the change in the number of population.

In order to calculate **the natural population growth (decrease)** total number of deaths should be got out from total number of births.

### **Natural population growth**

Year	per 1000 population
<b>2011</b>	13,5

### **Births and deaths**

(Per 1000 population)

Year	Births	Deaths
<b>2011</b>	19,4	5,9

Natural population growth is often calculated on the basis of population ratio per 1000 population.

**Natural population growth (decrease) ratio** is calculated as the difference between death rate (the number of deaths per 1000 population) and birth rate (the number of births per 1000 population). This ratio is calculated in normal limits (‰), it equals to one-thousandth of the figure, one-tenth of the percent.

In 2011 the natural population growth of the Republic of Azerbaijan has been 13.5 ‰. Natural population growth is positive in most countries of the world. For example, Egypt 20.17 ‰, 13.81 ‰ in India, the United States was 5.45 ‰. Depopulation-outstripping of death of births is common in many European countries (Ukraine - 4.4 ‰, Poland - 0.06 ‰, Germany - 2.79 ‰, Sweden - 0.06 ‰).

The key indicator describing health status of the population is the **life expectancy**-complex indicator identifying death rate.

Life expectancy at birth demonstrates the number of years he/she lives, provided that, the life of this generation to keep the level of death since the days when the index is calculated. In 2011 life expectancy at birth in the Republic of Azerbaijan was 73.8, 71.2 per men, and 76.5 per women.

### **Life expectancy at birth (year) in the world countries in 2011**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Year</b>
U.S.A	78
Germany	80
Great Britain	80
Chinese	74
Kazakhstan	69
Russia	69
Turkey	73
Japan	83

At the beginning of 2012, 985 people at age more than 100 including 73 men and 912 women lived.

### **Education**

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At the beginning of 2011/2012 academic year, training programs are held in the 51, as well as 36 state and 15 private higher education institutions.

Preparation of specialists and scientific-pedagogic staff in the higher education institutions in the Republic of Azerbaijan has 3 levels:

- bachelor (excluding medical education);
- master (excluding medical education);
- doctorate

First-degree - Bachelor. Education proceeds 4 years in this degree. Bachelors` graduates are given “bachelor” higher vocational degree. Program preparation ends with state examination and thesis defense.

Labor activity of bachelors` graduates covers all other fields excluding scientific-research and scientific-pedagogic activity in the higher education institutions.

### **The number of students studying on “bachelor” in the higher education institutions**

(At the beginning of the academic year)

	2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Total	As well as women	Total	As well as women
The number of students studying on “bachelor” in the higher education institutions- total, person	131396	60547	133537	61773
As well as:				
State-owned enterprises and non-state enterprises	112416	53049	114847	54502
	18980	7498	18690	7271

Second degree-master. Master education envisages more detailed studying of any specialty field for the purposes of scientific-research and professional purposes on the specialties and provides rights on scientific-research and scientific-pedagogic issues, as well as, professional activity. Master education ends with master's thesis defense and graduates who successfully defended the dissertation are given “master” higher scientific-specialty degree.

**The number of students studying on “master degree” in the higher education institutions**

(At the beginning of the academic year, people)

	2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Total	As well as women	Total	As well as women
The number of students studying on “bachelor” in the higher education institutions- total, person	8845	4565	9609	4748
As well as state-owned institutions	8072	4230	8683	4349
Non-state owned institutions	773	335	926	399

Doctorate provides preparation of scientific and scientific-pedagogic staff, improvement of specialty and scientific degrees with only the highest level of higher education.

Doctorate education is studied in the doctorates established within the higher education institutions and scientific organizations (military education institutions).

Scientific degrees are given according to the legislation on the basis of dissertation boards acting in the higher education institutions and scientific organizations.

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There are the following scientific degrees in the Republic of Azerbaijan:

- PhD - indicating the field of science;
- Doctors - indicating the field of science.

### **The number of doctoral students, people**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
The number of students studying for PhD training program – total	786	897
As well as women	320	453
The number of students studying for doctorate training program – total	91	185
As well as women	29	69

Those who have completed post-graduate studies and relevant academic degree are given a standard state document, which acknowledges that scientific degree-diploma.

Significant progress in the last five years has been achieved in the field of education financing. Thus, the costs from the state budget allocated to this area increased from 723.5 million AZN in 2007 to 1268.5 million in 2011 AZN.

These indicators increased from 57.5 million AZN to 150.2 million AZN on higher education accordingly. Along with it, sufficient funds from other sources is included in the higher education field.

Every year costs for each student from the state budget increases. Thus, the cost of a student from the state budget in 2008 amounted to 1034 pounds; this figure was 1751 AZN by increasing 70% in 2011.

In order to provide foreign education on the specialties for the country and close participation of the Azerbaijani youth in the development of the country, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan signed an executive order No 1746, dated October 19, 2006 on “State Program on education of Azerbaijani youth abroad”.

“State Program on education of Azerbaijani youth abroad 2007-2015” prepared according to the executive order serves for the

purposes of establishment of the unified system in the direction of organization of education in abroad of the talented Azerbaijani youth.

Currently, more than 10000 Azerbaijani youth are studying in the bachelor, master and PHD degree in the higher education institutions of the most foreign countries of the world, 2096 of them are studying through state line, 853 of them are studying within the framework of “State Program on education of Azerbaijani youth abroad 2007-2015”. Among these countries are US, UK, France, Germany, New Zealand, Austria, Japan, Australia, South Korea, Sweden, the Netherlands, Czech Republic and others. Within the framework of the program, during 2007-2015 5 thousands youth are envisaged to study in foreign countries.

Priority specialties of this year are technical and fundamental sciences, engineering, oil and gas industry, protection of environment and agricultural specialties.

In the 2012/2013 education year, biology, physics, IT, agriculture, engineering, nano-technology, oil, mathematics, medicine and tourism specialties are priority specialties within the framework of the “State Program on education of Azerbaijani youth abroad 2007-2015”.

The students studying in the state higher education institutions in full-time free-of-charge education are paid academic scholarships every month.

More than half of the students studying in the state higher education institutions in full-time departments receive scholarships because of studying in “excellent” or “good”. Moreover, there is scholarship of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

According to the disposal of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 27 2011, the amount of scholarships given to students studying in the state higher and secondary educational institutions increased.

### **Scholarships, AZN**

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	<b>01.12.2011</b>
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**On higher education institutions**

To the students receiving named scholarship	110
<b>On bachelor degree</b>	
To the students with excellent marks	88
With excellent and good marks	71 AZN 50 cents
Good-satisfactory marks	44
<b>On master degree</b>	
To the students with excellent marks	93 AZN 50 cents
With excellent and good marks	77
Good-satisfactory marks	49 AZN 50 cents
<b>PHD</b>	110

Education and state language in the education institutions of the Republic of Azerbaijan is Azerbaijani language. Taking into account the desire of citizens and founders of educational institutions, in special cases other languages can be taught in the education institutions along with the Azerbaijani language, literature, history and geography based on the relevant state education standards (based on the international treaties that Azerbaijan is party and agreements with the relevant executive authorities).

**The number of higher education institutions and students studying in CIS countries**

**(At the beginning of academic year)**

	The number of higher education institutions	from:		The number of students, 1000 per person	from:		
		State	Non-state		State	On the paid basis	Non-state
<b>Azerbaijan</b>							
2010/2011	51	36	15	140.2	120.5	69.1	19.7
2011/2012	51	36	15	143.1	123.5	68.9	19.6
<b>Belarus</b>							
2010/2011	55	45	10	442.9	382.8	233.2	60.1
2011/2012	55	45	10	445.6	387.2	236.8	58.4

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<b>Armenia</b>							
2010/2011	74	23	51	111.0	91.4	72.8	19.6
2011/2012	68	23	45	95.3	80.4	66.2	14.9
<b>Kazakhstan</b>							
2010/2011	149	53	96	620.4	310.1	193.6	310.3
2011/2012	146	53	93	629.5	311.3	190.0	318.2
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>							
2010/2011	56	33	23	230.3	202.5	171.7	27.8
2011/2012	53	33	20	239.2	209.4	176.7	29.8
<b>Moldova</b>							
2010/2011	33	19	14	107.8	88.8	57.9	19.0
2011/2012	34	19	15	103.9	84.9	55.8	19.0
<b>Uzbekistan</b>							
2009/10	63	...	...	286.0	...	...	...
<b>Russia</b>							
2010/2011	1115	653	462	7050	5849	3229	1201
2011/2012	1080	634	446	6490	5454	2999	1036
<b>Tajikistan</b>							
2010/2011	32	31	1	151.6	149.0	92.9	2.6
2011/2012	33	33	-	152.2	152.2	91.3	-
<b>Turkmenistan</b>							
2008/09	18	...	...	21	...	...	...
<b>Ukraine</b>							
2010/2011	349	243	106	2130	1864	1294	266
2011/2012	345	238	107	1955	1726	1159	229

**The number of those enrolled into the higher education institutions in 2011**

	Those enrolled, 1000 per person	On the paid basis, by % relative to the common enrollment	from:	
			To places on paid basis of the state higher education institutions	To the non-state higher education institutions
Azerbaijan	31.2	64	50	14

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Belarus	96.0	67	55	12
Armenia	7.6	80	67	13
Kazakhstan	197.2	85	31	54
Kyrgyzstan	51.8	85	72	13
Moldova	28.3	67	48	19
Russia	1207	58	45	13
Tajikistan	31.3	59	59	-
Ukraine	314.5	62	53	9

**The number of graduates from the higher education institutions  
in 2011**

	The number of graduates, 1000 per person	Graduates on the paid basis, by % relative to the common enrollment	from:	
			To places on paid basis of the state higher education institutions	To the non-state higher education institutions
Azerbaijan	30.8	59	43	16
Belarus	75.8	65	50	15
Armenia	24.9	81	63	18
Kazakhstan	160.9	84	33	51
Kyrgyzstan	41.8	88	78	10
Moldova	27.8	70	49	21
Russia	1443	64	44	20
Tajikistan	28.0	53	53	-
Ukraine	529.8 <sup>1)</sup>	...	...	14

1) Given the graduates with bachelor degree of the specialized secondary education institutions

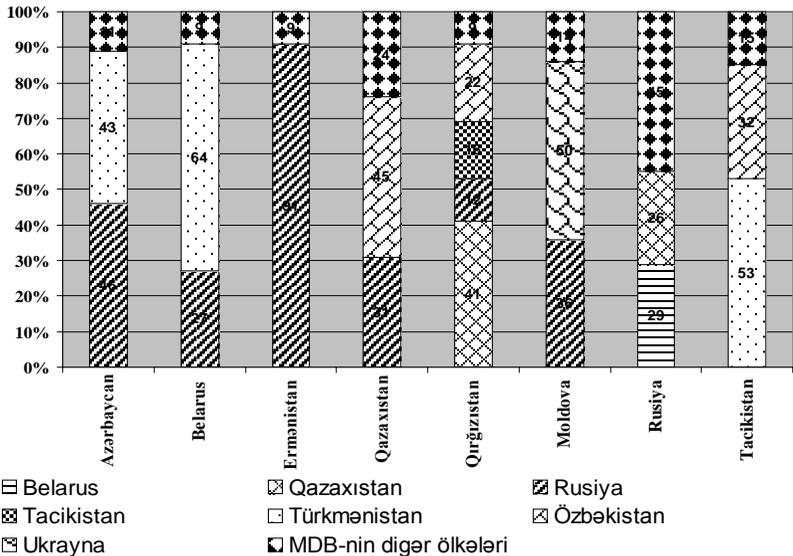
**The number foreign students in the higher education institutions  
of CIS countries in 2011/12 (for the beginning of the academic year,  
1000 per person)**

	Enrollment	The number of	Graduation
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			students			
	Foreign student	As well as from CIS	Foreign student	As well as from CIS	Foreign student	As well as from CIS
Azerbaijan	0.6	0.1	4.2	0.4	1.1	0.1
Belarus	2.9	2.2	11.2	8.0	1.1	0.5
Armenia	0.9	0.2	3.0	1.1	0.8	0.3
Kazakhstan	2.8	2.1	9.0	6.4	2.0	1.4
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	10.2	7.1	...	...
Moldova	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Russia	34.7	21.1	158.4	104.8	26.4	15.5
Tajikistan	0.4	0.3	3.1	2.6	0.6	0.6
Ukraine	8.1	...	42.7	...	6.5	...

**The structure of the foreign students from CIS in the higher education institutions of CIS countries 2011/12 (by %)**



The process of establishing a common European educational space (Bologna process) has led to significant changes in the structure of higher education. One of the innovations was transition to a two-tier education system: bachelor (period of not less than three

years of education) and master (two years). Training of specialists takes 5 years in most of CIS countries. New system leads to the establishment of the unified European higher education space by increasing mobility of students in terms of employment. Moreover, this system leads to improvement of knowledge and skills of the future graduates and specialization in the specialized fields in master degree.

The opening of the CIS university network has an important role in the expansion of the inter-country cooperation between higher education institutions.

In 2009-2012 27 leading universities of 9 member countries of CIS entered into the Consortium. This project intends joint preparation of masters, exchange of gradutors, joint scientific-research in order to develop scientific document.

## **Sports**

2012 has been declared “Year of Sport” for the purpose of the development of sport, expansion of the Olympic movement, involvement of young people in sport, formation of healthy lifestyle among all layers of population, necessity to build new sports and Olympic facilities, as well as, provision of high indicators of our sportsmen in London Olympics, World and European championships, official international competitions.

Signing of the law “On Physical Education and Sports” by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in June 30 2009 has created more opportunities for the development of physical culture and sport.

Azerbaijani sportsmen have made great strides in international competitions, as well as Olympic Games, World and European championships, cup competitions, and other official international competitions.

Sportsmen won 3001 medals commonly-1116 gold, 829 silver, 1056 bronze only in the last five years. In 2011 sportsmen won 705 medals - 272 gold, 193 silver, 242 bronze.

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Moreover, sportsmen won 2 gold, 2 silver, 6 bronze medals in the Summer Olympics Games and completed at the 30<sup>th</sup> place among 205 countries.

Our sportsmen won 4 gold, 5 silver, 3 bronze medals and completed at the 27<sup>th</sup> place among 166 countries in the XIV London Summer Paralympics Games.

The total number of people engaged in physical education and sports in the country was 1660, 4 and took 18.2% of the total number of population in 2011.

57.1 million pounds of costs allocated to tourism and youth policy, physical education from the state budget in 2012.

Last year important measures have been taken to strengthen the material-technical base of sport. Olympic Sport Complex is given to use, existing sports facilities, stadiums and other sports have been renovated and re-established in Tovuz, Imishli, Gabala regions and Sumgait city. The number of sports facilities in the country reached 9.9 thousands in 2012; this is 25.8% higher in comparison with 2000. Football, volleyball, chess, athletics, wrestling, checkers, basketball, boxing, tennis are more in interest of population.

### **Sport facilities (for the beginning of the year)**

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	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2012</b>
The number of sport facilities, total:	7 911	8 743	9 954
From:			
sports complexes	2	2	3
Olympic facilities	1	9	32
Local stadiums with more than 1.5 bleachers	75	67	61
Local stadiums with less than 1.5 bleachers	...	53	83
Swimming pools	37	45	62
The number of people engaged in physical education, 1000 people <sup>1</sup>	355,2	529,8	1 660,4

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<sup>1)</sup> Including those engaged in sport in the education institutions since 2009

### **Medals won by the sportsmen of the country**

	<b>2005</b>	<b>2011</b>
The number of medals won - total	213	705
As well as:		
gold	62	270
silver	56	193
bronze	95	242

### **Property market**

One of the main directions of the social policy held in the country is implementation of policy on employment and efficient of labor force. As a result of the reforms held in the country economy, positive amendments achieved in the labor market.

State Statistics Committee carries out the examination of economic activity of the population in households since 2003 regularly, in order to observe these amendments.

The share of youth at the age of 15-29 is 24.4% and 1067.7 thousand people in the structure of employed people per the country for the end of 2011 of the survey reflecting information on the labor market.

22.2% of youth has higher, 11.9% secondary vocational, 4.0% primary vocational, 49.1% full secondary, 12.6% common secondary and 0.2% primary education.

### **Distribution of the employed people on the education level and age groups at the age of 15-29 in 2011 (1000 people)**

Age groups	Total	As well as on education:					
		Higher	Secondary vocational	Primary vocational	Full secondary	Common secondary	Primary education

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			al			ry	
<b>Employed people - total</b>	<b>4375,3</b>	<b>695,7</b>	<b>446,3</b>	<b>227,5</b>	<b>2695,2</b>	<b>266,9</b>	<b>43,7</b>
Youth at the age of 15-29	1067,7	236,4	127,5	42,9	524,3	134,9	1,7
As well as:							
At the age of 15-19	90,8	0,9	3,6	1,2	66,4	18,5	0,2
at the age of 20-24	415,1	66,2	44,2	18,5	229,2	56,4	0,6
at the age of 25-29	561,8	169,3	79,7	23,2	228,7	60,0	0,9

Furthermore, sampling statistical survey “On specialty, positions, salary and time of the workers full employed in October” was held in order to get information regarding the salary of the hired workers on the specialties and positions.

**The average monthly salary of the workers full employed on specialties and positions in October 2011**

Specialties and positions on economic activity types, sections, groups and classes	The average monthly salary, AZN
<b>Crude oil and natural gas production</b>	
Drilling engineers (drilling)	1100,7
<b>Chemical industry</b>	
Engineers - technologists	375,6
<b>Machinery and equipment manufacturing</b>	
Engineers	266,6
<b>Tourist accommodation and public catering</b>	

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Marketing experts	1018,7
<b>Water transport activities</b>	
The ship's on-board mechanics	531,0
<b>Air transport activities</b>	
Aircraft mechanics, technicians – total	1157,0
<b>communication</b>	
Chief engineers	383,5
<b>Financial activities (Except for insurance and pension services)</b>	
Economists	1026,6
Accountants	1019,2
Computer experts	977,4
programmers	1384,0
<b>Veterinary activities</b>	
Doctors (veterinarians)–total	254,4
As well as:	
Veterinary epidemiologists – total	229,0
<b>Education</b>	
Teachers –total	256,4
<b>Human health and social services</b>	
Doctors (except for dentists) –total	233,4

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### **Information and Communication Technologies**

The establishment of information and knowledge-based competitive economy, ensuring access to ICT infrastructure and services in order to fully meet the demand for products and services of the information society has been one of the main priorities of the period. Last year's implementation of several measures the reduction of tariffs for Internet services; implementation of new projects, expanding the use of ICT in state bodies played an important role in improving the country's position in international reports.

Thus, the position of Azerbaijan rose by 9 points compared to last year in a new report of the World Economic Forum analyzing the position of ICT sector in the 142 countries regarding the development of information technologies of the world countries («Global Information Technology Report 2012»): Our republic ranks 61st in the rankings with 3.9 points. Currently our republic that takes top three (Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan) is close to the world indicator on the preparedness for innovations, economic impact, public awareness, and other indicators of ICT services development

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indicator of information communication technologies and implementation level of modern electronic services in the CIS region and there are also areas where the developed countries are ahead of indicators.

The above-mentioned factors make necessary measurement of the information society further implementation of sustainable ICT statistics.

**ICT sector** consists of production and service fields covering storage of information and data in electronic form, transmission and rendering.

**ICT products** are facilities providing data processing and communication functions in electronic form, as well as the writing, measuring, indicating physical phenomena, controlling physical processes.

### **Information technologies**

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	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
The number of mobile phone subscribers per 100 population, subscriber	39	52	70	87	99	104
The number of Internet users per 100 population, person	10	11	17	27	46	65*
the share of the population living in the area covered by mobile population, by percent	99,0	99,0	99,0	99,6	99,8	99,8
the average tariff for the use of the Internet 20 hours during the month, AZN	4,8	4,0	2,1	2,0	1,9	1,5
Ratio of internet usage tariff to the average monthly gross national income per capita, b percent	2,9	1,7	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,5

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During the month, the average tariff for 100 minutes of mobile calls, AZN	16,0	12,0	9,0	8,0	7,7	7,4
Ratio of mobile call tariff to the average monthly gross national income per capita, by percent	9,7	5,0	3,4	2,6	2,5	2,4
Development index of ICT	2,7	2,9	3,1	3,6	4,1	5,1

\*- at the age of 15-74

**The availability and use of ICT systems in households**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
The share of households with computers in households all over the country, by percent		8,6	10,1	14,6	18,2	30,3	38,3
The share of population using computer in overall population amount all over the country, by percent		16,8	21,5	24,9	30,8	38,0	48,0
The share of households who have internet access at home all over the country, by percent		21,1	27,8	30,2	33,3	45,1	53,7
Distribution of internet users for internet usage places (during last 3 months), by percent in ratio of total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	
At home (flat)	36,4	41,6	48,4	37,8	38,8	44,7	
At internet club	23,0	19,0	10,0	16,0	14,6	10,1	
At workplace	19,8	25,0	26,8	24,2	20,2	17,8	
At education institution	14,9	7,5	8,8	5,0	8,4	8,9	
At library	2,1	1,9	1,9	0,5	0,6	0,5	
At other places	3,8	5,0	4,1	16,5	17,4	18,0	

Distribution of internet users for internet usage purposes (during last 3 months), by 100,0 100,0 100,0 100,0 100,0 100,0

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percent in ratio of total

To look for information	40,9	41,7	44,9	49,9	33,6	29,9
To contact	37,9	34,0	38,4	26,0	31,6	29,6
Training and education	6,8	7,3	4,1	4,2	5,8	7,8
Download game, photo or listen to	8,3	10,4	5,5	9,7	19,4	22,6
Sale or order of goods and services	1,7	1,5	1,1	1,9	1,2	1,4
Contact with government agencies (access to information, documents, downloading and sending)	4,4	5,1	5,9	8,3	8,4	8,7

### **Key indicators of ICT use in enterprises**

	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
The share of enterprises using computers all over the enterprises operating in the country, by percent	21,0	22,8	23,7	24,2	47,3	62,9
The ratio of workers using computers all over the listed amount of the workers working in the enterprises, by percent	8,9	10,2	12,2	14,5	15,8	18,7
The share of enterprises using internet all over the enterprises operating, by percent	3,9	10,6	11,7	13,8	27,9	39,6
The ratio of the workers using internet all over the listed amount of the workers working in the enterprises operating, by percent	2,3	3,5	4,0	5,0	7,1	10,3

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The share of enterprises with webpage (web page, web site) all over the enterprises operating, by percent	1,3	2,0	2,0	2,2	4,9	9,0
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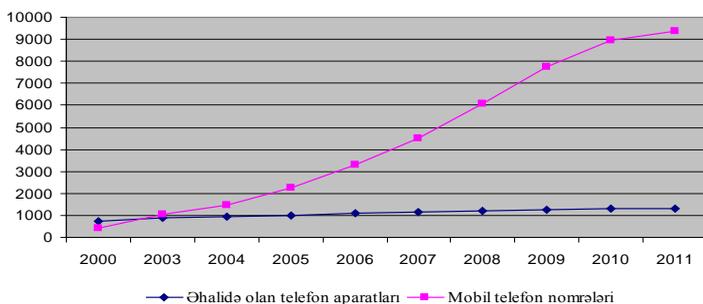
### **The main indicators of the ICT sector and trade in ICT products**

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	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
ICT products (services) release, million AZN	583,8	732,8	959,4	1033	1146,2	1236,4
communication	556,2	689,6	890,9	970,9	1065,4	1114,9
The volume of value added in the ICT sector, million AZN	352,6	507,3	643,8	686,8	715,8	741,7
communication						
ICT investments in fixed capital by enterprises, million AZN	211,8	161,8	153,4	129,8	204,0	408,7
Imports of ICT products, million AZN	165,5	189,5	209,9	270,0	180,2	262,6
The share of ICT products imported in the all kinds of products imported to the country, by percent	3,6	3,8	3,6	5,5	3,5	2,7
Number of employees in the ICT sector, thousands person	17,5	17,6	17,9	18,0	18,3	18,5
The number of workers hired on the all fields of economy over all the workers working in ICT sector, by percent	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,3

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### **The number of subscribers and wired telephones of population (thousand numbers)**



### Tourism

1561.9 thousands (69, 8 %) of 2239.1 thousand foreign citizens came to our country as a tourist.

#### The number of foreign tourists arriving in Azerbaijan

Total, people	As well as		Percentage distribution, in%	
	for tourism purpose, people	For other purpose, people	for tourism purpose	For other purpose
2 239 141	1 561 900	677 241	69,8	30,2

The amount of the expenses incurred by foreign tourists arriving in Azerbaijan for tourism was 966.3 million AZN. 41.3% of total costs are transport, 31.2% accommodation, 19.8% feeding, 1.9% excursion, 3.4% issuance of goods for personal use, 0.2% historical-cultural facility expenses, 0.2% acquisition of tour packages and other expenses.

#### The structure of expenses incurred by the foreign tourists arriving in Azerbaijan for the purpose of tourism, tourism AZN

Total	As well as:
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	transport	accommodation	feeding	excursion	issuance of goods for personal use	historical-cultural objects	acquisition of tour packages	other expenses
966253,5	398825,9	301611,1	191471,1	18717,2	32415,1	1925,9	2255,4	19031,8

591.9 thousands of the foreign tourists arriving in our country visit for business, 519.8 thousands (33.3%) for recreation and entertainment, 374.7 thousand persons (24.0%) to visit relatives (friends), 33.3 thousand people (2.1%) medical treatment and health, 10.4 thousand people (0.7%) religious visit, 3.7 million people (0.2%) shopping, 4.0 million people (0.3%) transit, 24.0 thousand people (1.5%) for other tourism purposes.

49.8% of the Azerbaijani tourists traveling abroad visits for business, 22.2% for recreation and entertainment, 14,9% visit relatives, 4,0% medical treatment and health, 2,8% religious visit, 3,0% shopping, 3,3% for other tourism purposes.

In comparison with 2010, at the current stage the number of foreign citizens arriving in our country increased 14.1%; the number of those arriving for tourism purpose increased 22.0%.

There is an increase in the number of Azerbaijani citizens traveling abroad and it has been 11.8% in comparison with previous year. The number of Azerbaijani citizens visiting foreign countries as tourists increased by 26.9 percent.

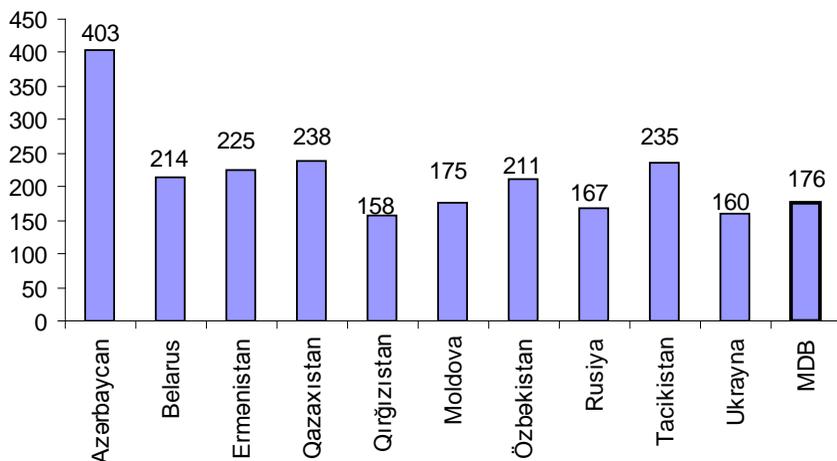
### **Gross Domestic Product**

According to the country's economic growth, Azerbaijan is at the forefront among the world countries. In 2000-2011 Azerbaijan has been the fastest growing country in the world and the gross domestic product that is the main macro indicator characterizing development level of economy increased 4,5 times this year and 13,3% on average each year.

In 2011 gross domestic product of 51.2 billion AZN was produced, the amount of it the per capita was USD 7155.7 or 5650.8 AZN.

In comparison with previous year, in 2011 GDP growth around the world had been 3.9 percent (5.3 in 2010), OECD countries - 1.8 per cent (3.2), European Union countries - 1.6 percent (2.0), 4.7 percent of GDP in the CIS countries (4, 7).

**In 2011 compared to 2000, the real growth of the gross domestic product index, by percent**



**Incomes of population**

Incomes of population that is one of the crucial indicators characterizing population Living standards increased to 30.6 billion AZ by rising 19.6% in 2011 compared to previous year and the amount of it the per capita had been 3383.3 AZN or in average 282.0 AZN.

The growth rate of per capita income prevailed the growth of consumer prices by 10.2%. 63.3% of incomes are directed to the purchase of consumer goods and services, 7.9 taxes, social insurance and voluntary membership dues, payment of interest on loans to

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1.8%, 27.0% deposits and capital appreciation. Over the last 5 years, per capita income of the population increased by 2.8 times.

<b>Income and expenses</b>				
	<b>2010</b>		<b>2011</b>	
	million AZN	Compared to the previous year, by percent	million AZN	Compared to the previous year, by percent
<b>profits- total</b>	<b>25607,0</b>	<b>113,3</b>	<b>30633,5</b>	<b>119,6</b>
Initial profits	22126,5	115,1	26725,8	120,8
As well as:				
Labor payments to the workers	7027,3	110,2	7171,9	102,1
business profits	14725,0	116,6	19216,4	130,5
Property profits	374,2	176,0	337,5	90,2
Current and capital transfers received	3480,5	102,8	3907,7	112,3
<b>Costs-total</b>	<b>19251,5</b>	<b>110,5</b>	<b>22367,1</b>	<b>116,2</b>
Final consumption expenditure	16528,5	109,8	19393,3	117,3
Current transfers paid	2202,0	104,3	2433,3	110,5
The property income paid	521,0	202,8	540,5	103,7
Savings	6355,5	122,6	8266,4	130,1
Collection of non-financial assets	874,1	108,2	1019,2	116,6
Collection of financial assets	5481,4	125,3	7247,2	132,2

**Investment in the national economy**

In 2003-2011 \$ 106.2 billion was invested in Azerbaijan's economy. Investments in foreign investments made up 50.7 percent. The country's economy is growing role in the development of domestic investment. If in 2003 domestic investments used in various fields of the economy takes 22.1% of total investments, in 2011 59.8% of the investments were provided from domestic sources.

**Economy oriented investments**

	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Investments, all</b>			
<b>On sources (given foreign investments):</b>			
Mlyn. AZN	10475,0	14118,9	17048,8
Mlyn. USD	13033,5	17591,5	21588,9
Foreign investments			
mlyn.AZN	4395,1	6619,7	6849,8
Mlyn. Dollar	5468,6	8247,8	8673,9
Domestic investments			
Mlyn. AZN	6079,9	7499,2	10199,0
Mlyn. Dollar	7564,9	9343,7	12915,0

**Foreign investments**

	mlyn.USD		
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total foreign investment</b>	<b>5468,6</b>	<b>8247,8</b>	<b>8673,9</b>
from:			
Financial credits	1438,3	3405,9	3692,5
Oil industry	2412,7	2955,3	3407,8
Joint ventures and foreign firms	624,4	659,6	886,0
from:			
Turkey	76,8	147,5	89,1
Netherlands	28,0	163,5	173,3
U.S.A	117,6	40,0	73,8
Iran	6,8	3,2	11,2
Germany	38,8	17,0	32,5
Russia	50,3	11,7	35,0
Great Britain	160,0	144,0	148,8
United Arab Emirates	43,2	30,3	75,3
Switzerland	16,0	11,7	26,7
Italia	9,8	-	-
France	4,5	6,2	14,3
Norway	40,3	3,6	6,9

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Japan	2,8	1,4	2,5
Other countries	29,5	79,5	196,6
Other investments	992,2	1225,0	667,7
Oil bonus	1,0	2,0	19,9

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**Prices**

Consumer prices index-the relative indicator characterizing gross changing of the registered value of goods and services bought and used by the buyer with the average purchasing capacity.

Currently consumer basket consists of goods and services of 565 names.

**Number of years in the consumer basket**



In 2011 consumer price index increased 107.9%, as well as food products 110.4%, non-food goods 102.6%, services 104.7%.

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