**INTERSTATE
STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES**

MONITORING OF LIFE QUALITY INDICATORS IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES 2019-2022

**MOSCOW
2023**

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Monitoring of life quality indicators in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States 2019-2022.
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Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS was formed in 1992 in accordance with the Agreement on statistical service of the Commonwealth of Independent States and pursuant to the decision of the Heads of Governments of the CIS member states of 30 December, 1991.

Based on the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/48/237 of 30.03.1994, which granted the Commonwealth of Independent States an observer status under it, the CIS Statcommittee participates in the work of the UN Statistical Commission, UNECE Conference of European Statisticians and its Bureau, ESCAP Committee on Statistics, is a member of the Committee for Coordination of Statistical Activities, which consists of more than forty international statistical organizations.

Having the status of international statistical organization and relevant authorization from the Council of Heads of Statistical Services of the CIS Countries, the CIS Statcommittee has ample opportunities to support the interests of the national statistical services of the region in various international projects.

<p style="text-align:center">*   *   *</p>

The abstract presents the main indicators on the living conditions of the population. The publication is intended for social policy specialists, demography, economists, statisticians, businessmen and the media.

Data for Turkmenistan and Ukraine are provided from the official websites of the national statistical services of these states. Since 2022, CIS-Stat does not have official data on Ukraine.

In some cases a slight discrepancy between the totals and the sum of items are explained by data rounding up.

Data for 2022 for some indicators are preliminary and can be revised later.

PREFACE

CIS-Stat provides statistical information on life quality in the CIS countries through some indicators. The publication was prepared pursuant to the Action Plan for the implementation of the first stage (2021-2025) the CIS Economic Development Strategy for the period up to 2030, approved by the Decision of the Council of Heads of Government of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The frame basis of this publication is the "List of statistical indicators of the general well-being of people and their living conditions". This system of indicators was proposed by a group of experts on the development of life quality standards, created by the decision of the Advisory Council on Labour, Employment and Social Protection of the Population of the CIS member states. It included representatives of interested ministries and departments of the CIS member states and CIS-Stat.

The publication includes indicators on the population well-being, the situation on the labour market, social protection, health, education, housing conditions of the population, environmental situation, legal protection, culture and leisure.

Some indicators presented in the statistical abstract can be used to monitor progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (UN General Assembly Resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"). These goals (SDGs), which replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), are aimed at meeting the needs of the population of developed and developing countries. The Agenda for Sustainable Development, signed by all UN member States, came into force on January 1, 2016. It includes three components of sustainable development: the social, the economic and the environmental, contains 17 goals and 169 targets.

The UN Statistical Commission approved the list of sustainable development indicators at its 47th session in March 2016. This list was proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Groups as a starting point for further technical improvement.

UNITS, ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
AZ	Azerbaijan
AM	Armenia
BY	Belarus
KZ	Kazakhstan
KG	Kyrgyzstan
MD	Moldova
RU	Russia
TJ	Tajikistan
TM	Turkmenistan
UZ	Uzbekistan
UA	Ukraine
EU-27	European Union
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
WHO	International Health Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
GPD	Gross Domestic Product
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
SNA	System of National Accounts
CPI	Consumer Price Index
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
thous.	thousand
mln	million
km	kilometer

ha	hectare
-	nil value, not applicable
…	data are missing (not presented)
%	percent
p.p.	percentage point
m^2	square meters
kg	kilogram
🟢	compliance with the criteria of life quality standards
🔴	non-compliance with the criteria of life quality standards
⚫	data not available
⬆️⬇️	positive assessment of changes
⬆️⬇️	negative assessment of changes

CONTENTS

LIFE QUALITY STANDARDS

Life quality standards were developed in pursuance of the Action Plan for the implementation of the CIS Economic Development Strategy for the period up to 2020. They were approved by the decision of the CIS Economic Council dated December 2, 2021.

In accordance with this decision, the CIS-Stat was asked to take into account the information and reference materials on the implementation of the Life Quality Standards by the CIS member states while preparing this publication.

The Life quality standard is a level supported by CIS member States at a sufficiently high level. This level ensures that the needs of the population are met in ac-cordance with the economic opportunities of CIS member States.

The purpose of Life quality standards formation is to establish a minimum level of state guarantees and determine the benchmark for the implementation of the socio-economic policy of the state and ensure its sustainable development.

For a general assessment of the situation of the CIS member states, the List of Statistical Indicators of the general welfare of people and their living conditions is used. In accordance with this list, the Life quality standards define key indicators of the general welfare of people and their living conditions.

LIFE QUALITY STANDARDS [1]

Name of standard	Reference point / target value	AZ	AM	BY	KZ	KG	MD	RU	TJ	TM	UZ	UA
1. WELFARE												
Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita based on purchasing power parities (US dollars)	Increase of the indicator value	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	⚪
Real wage index	Not less than 100% and (or) not lower than indicator of previous year	🟢	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	⚪	🟢	⚪
Coefficient of funds	Decrease in relation to the previous year	🔴	⚪	🟢	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	🔴	⚪
Proportion of population living below the international poverty line (less than $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices)	Decrease in relation to the previous year	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
Ratio of minimum wage to subsistence minimum for population of working-age	100 % or more	🟢	⚪	🟢	🟢	🔴	🔴	🟢	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
Unemployment rate (according to the ILO methodology)	Decrease in relation to the previous year or exclusion of increase in relation to the previous year	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪
2. SOCIAL PROTECTION OF POPULATION												
Real labour old-age pension index	Not less than 100% and (or) not lower than indicator of previous year	🔴	🔴	🟢	🔴	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	⚪	🟢	⚪
3. POPULATION AND HEALTH												
Life expectancy at birth total population	Increase in relation to the previous year or not lower than the previous year	🟢	🟢	⚪	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪
males		🟢	🟢	⚪	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪

Name of standard	Reference point / target value	AZ	AM	BY	KZ	KG	MD	RU	TJ	TM	UZ	UA
females		🟢	🟢	⚪	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪
Total fertility rate	For countries where the total fertility rate is less than 2.1, it is an increase in relation to the previous year or not lower than the indicator of the previous year, for other countries – at least 2.1	🟢	🟢	⚪	🟢	🟢	🟢	🔴	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪
Infant mortality rate	Decrease in relation to the previous year	🔴	🟢	⚪	🟢	🟢	🔴	🔴	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪
Mortality rate of children under the age of 5 years	Decrease in relation to the previous year	🔴	🟢	⚪	🟢	🟢	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
Maternal mortality rate	Decrease in relation to the previous year	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪	🟢	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
Morbidity of population by main groups of diseases	Decrease in relation to the previous year											
infectious and parasitic diseases		🟢	🟢	🔴	⚪	🟢	🔴	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
malignant neoplasms		🔴	🔴	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
diseases of the respiratory system		🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	🔴	🔴	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
diseases of the circulatory system		🔴	🔴	🔴	⚪	⚪	🔴	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
diseases of the digestive system		🔴	🔴	🔴	⚪	🔴	🔴	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
injuries and poisoning		🔴	🔴	🔴	⚪	🔴	🔴	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
diseases of the endocrine system, eating disorders, metabolic disorders and immunity, total		🔴	🔴	🔴	⚪	🔴	⚪	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
of these diabetes mellitus		🟢	🔴	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪

Name of standard	Reference point / target value	AZ	AM	BY	KZ	KG	MD	RU	TJ	TM	UZ	UA
mental and behavioral disorders, total		🔴	🔴	🟢	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
of these:												
alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis		🔴	🔴	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
drug and substance abuse		🟢	🟢	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
Morbidity by tuberculosis	Decrease in relation to the previous year	🔴	🔴	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	🔴	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
5. HOUSING CONDITIONS												
Provision of population with dwelling space	Not lower than the indicator of the previous year	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	⚪
6. QUALITY OF GOODS AND SERVICES												
Provision of population with consumer durables	Increase in relation to the previous year											
refrigerators, freezers		🔴	⚪	🔴	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪
vacuum cleaners		🟢	⚪	🟢	🔴	🟢	🔴	🟢	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪
washing machines		🟢	⚪	🟢	🟢	🔴	🟢	🔴	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪
TV sets		🔴	⚪	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪
personal computers		⚪	⚪	🔴	🟢	🔴	🔴	🟢	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪
Share of Internet users	Increase in relation to the previous year	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	🟢	⚪	⚪	🔴	⚪
7. ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION												
Emissions of pollutants into atmospheric air	Not lower than the indicator of the previous year	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟢	🔴	⚪	🟢	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪

Name of standard	Reference point / target value	AZ	AM	BY	KZ	KG	MD	RU	TJ	TM	UZ	UA
Specially protected areas in % of total area of the country	Not lower than the indicator of the previous year	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	⚪
8. LEGAL PROTECTION												
Crime rate	Decrease in relation to the previous year	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟢	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟢	⚪	🔴	⚪
9. CULTURE												
Provision of population with stocks of public libraries	Increase in relation to the previous year or exclusion of decline in relation to the previous year	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟢	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
Attendance of	Increase in relation to the previous year											
museums		🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
theaters		🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	⚪	🟢	⚪
cinemas		🟢	⚪	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪

MAIN INDICATORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Azerbaijan

2022

Resident population (at the beginning of 2023, thousand persons)	**10 127,1**	⬆ **+ 0,6 %** (compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita	**CPI** (December to December of the previous year)
13 256 manat ⬆ **+ 4,1 %** (constant prices, % of the previous year)	**114,4 %**

Average monthly nominal wage (manat)	**Average old-age labour pension** (December, manat)

113,6   108,4   96,9   100,7

2019	2020	2021	2022
635	708	732	840

114,2   110,8   97,2   97,0

2019	2020	2021	2022
292	331	361	401

— in real terms, % of the previous year

Unemployment rate (aged 15 years and older)	**5,6 %**	⬇ **- 0,4 p.p.** (compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*	**Share of Internet users** (%)
5,5 % ⬇ **- 0,4 p.p.** (compared to the previous year)	**88**

Average provision of population with total dwelling space (as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)	**20,1 m^2**

* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Armenia

2022

Resident population (at the beginning of 2023, thousand persons)	**2 977,1**	⬆ **+ 0,5 %** (compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita

2 863
thous. drams

⬆ **+ 12,3 %**
(constant prices,
% of the previous year)

CPI
(December to December of the previous year)

108,3 %

Average monthly nominal wage
(thous. drams)

2019	2020	2021	2022
104,3	102,6	100,3	106,3
183	190	204	236

Average old-age labour pension
(December, thous. drams)

2019	2020	2021	2022
98,5	104,5	91,9	97,8
41	45	44	47

━■━ in real terms, % of the previous year

Unemployment rate (at the age of 15-74 years)	**13,5 %**	⬇ **- 1,9 p.p.** (compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*

26,5 % ⬇ **- 0,5 p.p.**
(compared
to the previous year)

Share of Internet users
(%)

77

Average provision of population **with total dwelling space** (as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)	**35,5 m²**

* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line; 2021.

Belarus

2022

Resident population (at the beginning of 2023, thousand persons)	**9 200,6**	↓ **- 0,6 %** (compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita

20 738 Belarusian rubles ↓ **- 3,9 %** (constant prices, % of the previous year)

CPI
(December to December of the previous year)

112,8 %

Average monthly nominal wage
(Belarusian rubles)

106,5   108,8   105,1   98,2

1093   1255   1444   1633

2019   2020   2021   2022

Average old-age labour pension
(December, Belarusian rubles)

108,3   106,8   94,9   109,1

446   511   534   657

2019   2020   2021   2022

—■— in real terms, % of the previous year

Unemployment rate (at the age of 15-74 years)	**3,6 %**	↓ **- 0,3 p.p.** (compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*

3,9 % ↓ **- 0,2 p.p.** (compared to the previous year)

Share of Internet users
(%)

90

Average provision of population with total dwelling space (as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)	**29,4 m²**

* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Kazakhstan

2022

Resident population (at the beginning of 2023, thousand persons)	**19 766,8**	⬆ **+ 1,4 %** (compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita	**CPI** (December to December of the previous year)
5 285 **thous. tenge** ⬇ **- 0,1 %** (constant prices, % of the previous year)	**120,3 %**

Average monthly nominal wage
(thous. tenge)
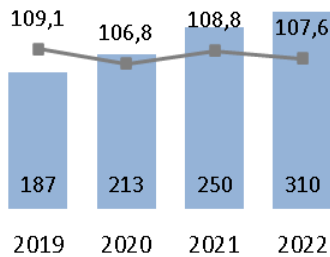
	2019	2020	2021	2022
real terms (%)	109,1	106,8	108,8	107,6
nominal	187	213	250	310

Average old-age labour pension
(December, thous. tenge)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
real terms (%)	100,0	102,6	96,9	90,7
nominal	81	90	94	103

■ in real terms, % of the previous year
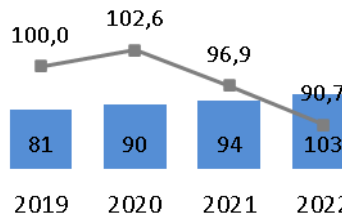
Unemployment rate (aged 15 years and older)	**4,9 %**	**0,0 p.p.** (compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*	**Share of Internet users** (%)
5,2 % **0,0 p.p.** (compared to the previous year)	**94**

Average provision of population with total dwelling space (as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)	**23,4 m²**

* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Kyrgyzstan

2022

Resident population
(at the beginning of 2023, thousand persons)

7 037,6

GDP per capita	**CPI**
	(December to December of the previous year)
139 212 ⬆ **+ 4,4 %** **soms** (constant prices, % of the previous year)	**114,7 %**

Average monthly nominal wage
(soms)
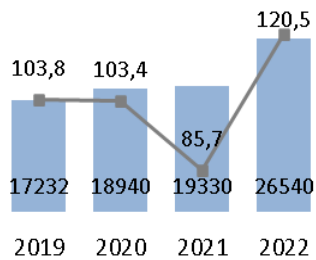
103,8   103,4   85,7   120,5

17232   18940   19330   26540

2019   2020   2021   2022

Average old-age labour pension
(December, soms)

99,8   92,4   93,2   108,0

6188   6275   6501   8057

2019   2020   2021   2022
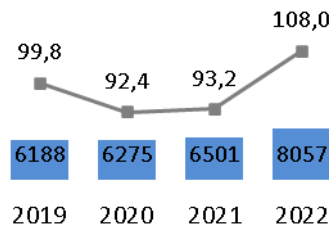
— in real terms, % of the previous year

Unemployment rate
(aged 15 years and older)

4,9 %   ⬇ **- 0,4 p.p.**
(compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*
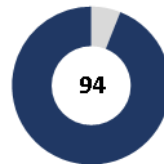
33,2 %   ⬇ **- 0,1 p.p.**
(compared to the previous year)

Share of Internet users
(%)

82

Average provision of population with total dwelling space
(as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)

13,0 m²

* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Moldova

2022

Resident population (at the beginning of 2023, thousand persons)	**2 512,8**	⬇ **- 3,5 %** (compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita	**CPI** (December to December of the previous year)
108 003 lei ⬆ **+ 14,8 %** (constant prices, % of the previous year)	**130,2 %**

Average monthly nominal wage
(lei)

110,1   105,8   107,6

90,4

7234   7943   8980   10447

2019   2020   2021   2022

Average old-age labour pension
(December, lei)

111,7   110,2

104,2

93,6

1843   2068   2596   3165

2019   2020   2021   2022

—■— in real terms, % of the previous year

Unemployment rate (aged 15 years and older)	**3,1 %**	⬇ **- 0,1 p.p.** (compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*	**Share of Internet users**** (%)
31,1 % ⬆ **+ 6,6 п.п.** (compared to the previous year)	61

Average provision of population with total dwelling space (as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)	**35,3 m²**

* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

** 2021 г.

Russia

2022

Resident population
(at the beginning of 2023, thousand persons)

146 447,4 ⬇ **- 0,4 %**
(compared
to the previous year)

GDP per capita

1 046
thous. rubles

⬇ **- 2,6 %**
(constant prices,
% of the previous year)

CPI
(December to December of the previous year)

111,9 %

Average monthly nominal wage
(rubles)

	104,8	103,8	104,5	100,3
	47867	51344	57244	65338
	2019	2020	2021	2022

Average old-age labour pension
(December, rubles)

	102,9	100,8	99,4	102,2
	15878	16790	18085	20679
	2019	2020	2021	2022

—■— in real terms, % of the previous year

Unemployment rate
(aged 15 years and older)

3,9 %   ⬇ **- 0,9 p.p.**
(compared
to the previous year)
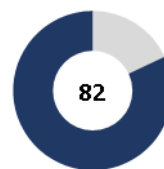

Poverty rate*

9,8 %   ⬇ **- 1,2 п.п.**
(compared
to the previous year)

Share of Internet users
(%)

90

Average provision of population with total dwelling space
(as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)

28,2 m^2

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* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Tajikistan

2022

Resident population
(at the beginning of 2023, thousand persons)

10 078,0 ⬆ **+ 1,9 %**
(compared
to the previous year)

GDP per capita

11 839
somoni

⬆ **+ 6,0 %**
(constant prices,
% of the previous year)

CPI
(December to December of the previous year)

104,2 %

Average monthly nominal wage
(somoni)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
line	100,3	96,1	101,4	105,3
bar	1336	1394	1541	1730

Average old-age labour pension
(December, somoni)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
line	91,0	99,2	94,9	103,0
bar	323	350	359	385

■— in real terms, % of the previous year

Unemployment rate*
(at the age of 15-75 years)

6,9 %

Poverty rate**

26,3 % ⬇ **- 1,1 p.p.**
(compared
to the previous year)
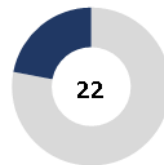
Share of Internet users***
(%)

22

Average provision of population with total dwelling space
(as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)

10,9 m²

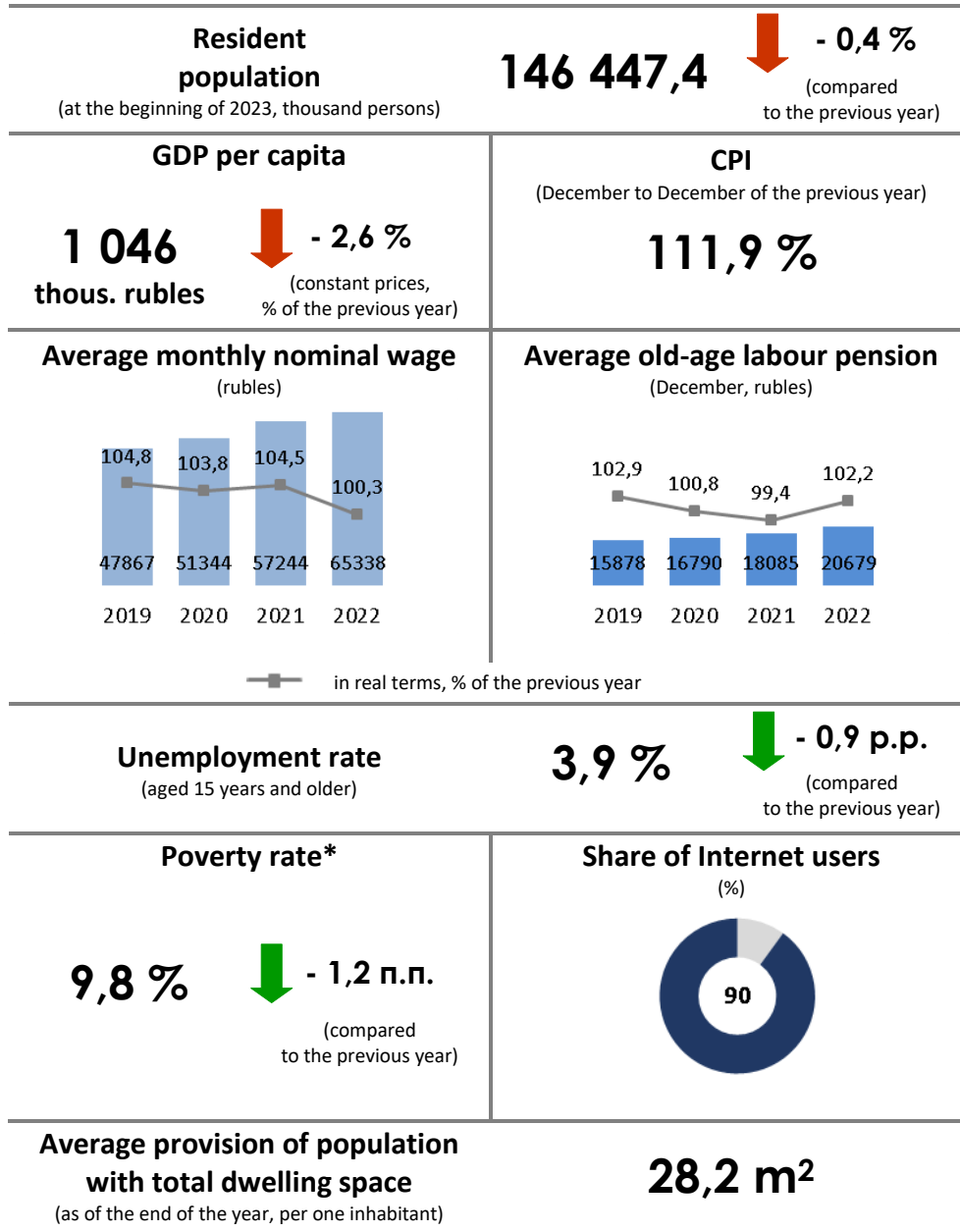* 2016.   ** Proportion of population living below the national poverty line; 2019.
*** 2017.

Turkmenistan

2022

Resident population (according to the census data as of December 17,2022, thousand persons)	**7 057,8**

GDP per capita	**CPI*** (December to December of the previous year)
...	**103,0 %**

Average monthly nominal wage (manat)	**Average old-age labour pension** (December, manat)
...	...

—■— in real terms, % of the previous year

Unemployment rate** (aged 15 years and older)	**4,8 %**	**0,0 p.p.** (compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate	**Share of Internet users***** (%)
...	21

Average provision of population with total dwelling space**** (as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)	**19,9 m²**

* According to the IMF.   ** 2021.
*** 2017.   **** 2007.

Uzbekistan

2022

Resident population
(at the beginning of 2023, thousand persons)

36 024,9 ▲ **+ 2,1 %**
(compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita
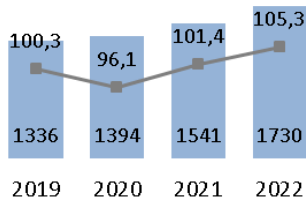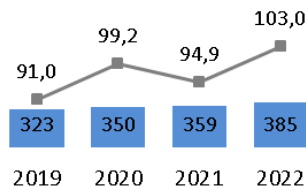
24 920 thous. sums ▲ **+ 3,5 %**
(constant prices, % of the previous year)

CPI
(December to December of the previous year)

112,3 %

Average monthly nominal wage
(thous. sums)
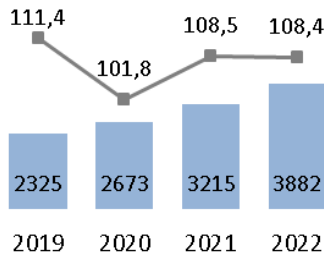
111,4   101,8   108,5   108,4

| 2325 | 2673 | 3215 | 3882 |
| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |

Average old-age labour pension
(December, thous. sums)

99,5   104,1   102,2   104,1

| 720 | 833 | 937 | 1095 |
| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |

■—— in real terms, % of the previous year
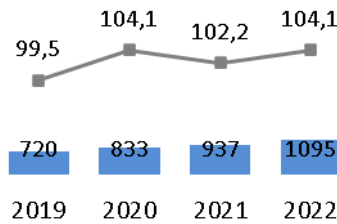
Unemployment rate
(aged 16 years and older)

8,9 % ▼ **- 0,7 p.p.**
(compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*

14,1 % ▼ **- 2,9 p.p.**
(compared to the previous year)
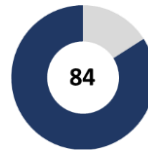
Share of Internet users
(%)

84

Average provision of population with total dwelling space**
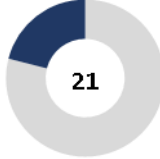(as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)

16,0 m²

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* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.
** 2020.

Ukraine

2021

Resident population
(at the beginning of 2022, thousand persons)

40 997,7 ⬇ **- 1,0 %**
(compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita

132 488 hryvnias ⬆ **+ 4,3 %**
(constant prices, % of the previous year)

CPI
(December to December of the previous year)

110,0 %

Average monthly nominal wage
(hryvnias)

109,8
107,4
110,5

10497 11591 14014

2019 2020 2021

Average old-age labour pension
(December, hryvnias)

111,1 110,0

3065 3539

2019 2020

—■— in real terms, % of the previous year

Unemployment rate
(aged 15 years and older)

9,8 % ⬆ **+ 0,3 %**
(compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*

39,1 % ⬇ **- 8,1 p.p.**
(compared to the previous year)

Share of Internet users
(%)

79

Average provision of population with total dwelling space**
(as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)

24,2 m²

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* Proportion of population living below the actual national poverty line.
** 2019.

1. WELFARE

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the key indicator of SNA which describes the functioning of the economy as a whole and characterises final results of production activities of economic units - residents. It represents the value of final goods and services produced by these units during the accounting period in prices of final purchasers. The average annual population of the state is used to calculate GDP per capita.

Purchasing power parity (PPP) is a ratio between currencies that takes into account the price levels in respective economies; it is computed by equalizing the values of a basket of goods and services calculated in prices and currencies of economies being compared.
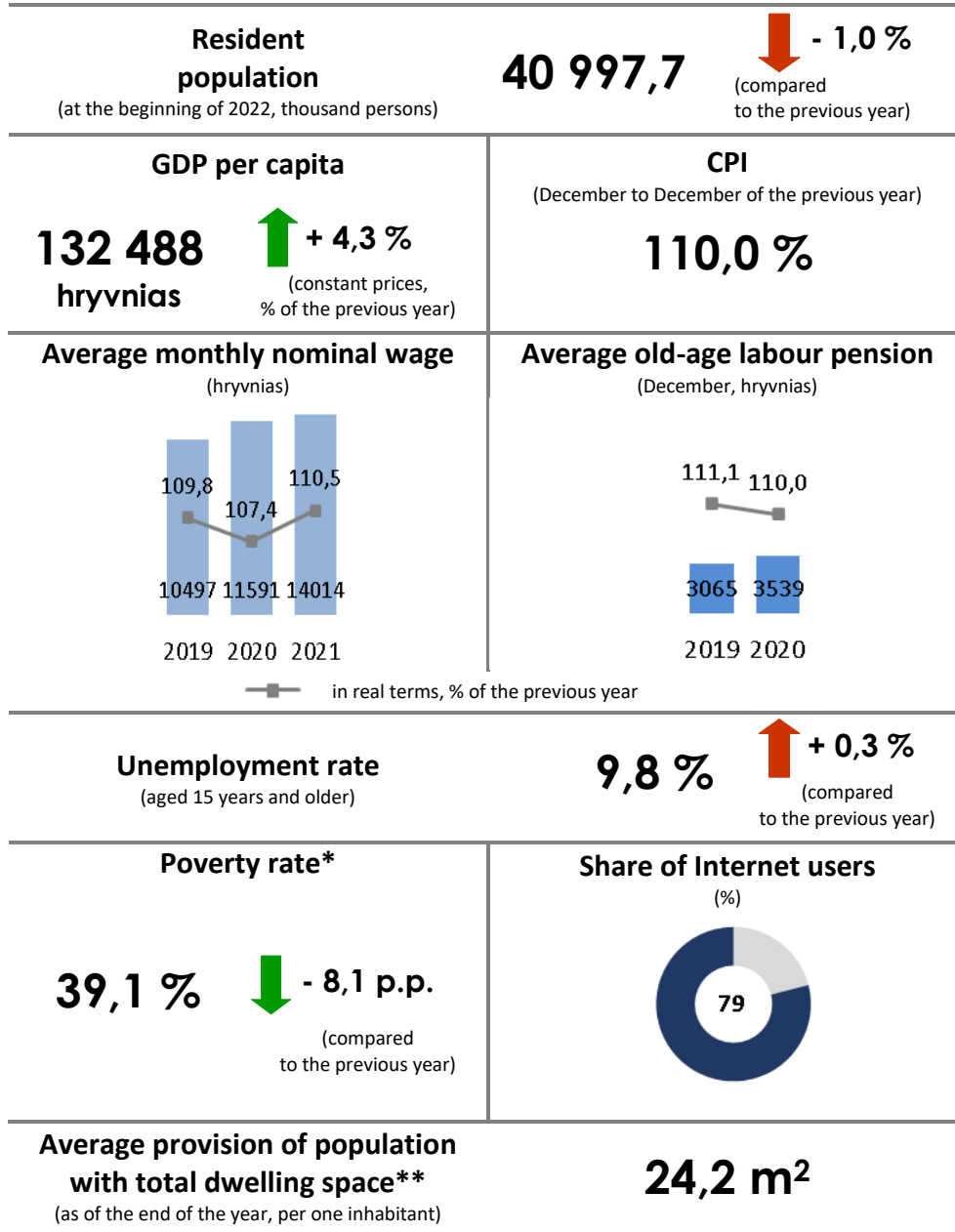
Average monthly nominal wage is calculated by dividing the accrued wage fund by the period average number of payroll employees; received figure is divided by the number of months in the period. The data on gross remuneration are given including arrears, taxes and other deductions according to national legislation.

Minimum wage – the minimum wage amount to all employees, which is set by the state for a certain period of time (by the appropriate decree of the President or resolution of the Government).

Real wage index is calculated by dividing the nominal wage index by consumer price index for the same period of time.

Coefficient of funds (coefficient of income differentiation) characterizes the degree of social stratification and is defined as the ratio between average levels of money income of 10% groups of population with the highest incomes and 10% groups of population with the lowest incomes.

Quintile coefficient of income differentiation characterizes the degree of social stratification and is defined as the ratio between average levels of money income of 20% groups of population with the highest incomes and 20% groups of population with the lowest incomes.

Gini coefficient (index of income concentration) shows the unequal distribution of income of population. Gini coefficient can range between 0 and 1, with the higher value of the index, the more unequally distributed incomes. Theoretically, the extreme values correspond to a situation where the entire population receives the same income (Gini coefficient = 0), or when one person receives all the income (Gini coefficient = 1).

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line is determined on the basis of data on population distribution by average per capita money income (expenditure) and is the result of their measurement with the value of subsistence minimum (poverty line) established for each of the Commonwealth countries in accordance with national legislation (SDG indicator).

Equivalence scale is a set of weight coefficients for converting the total number of household members into the number of equivalent consumers, which allows us to take into account the impact of differences in the size and composition of households on the level of consumption and remodel the income (consumer spending) of different composition households to a comparable form.

Employment rate – the ratio of the employed population of a certain age group to the population of the corresponding age group.

Unemployment rate (according to the ILO methodology) is determined as the ratio of the number of unemployed to the number of labour force of the corresponding age group. According to ILO recommendations these are the persons at the age set for measuring the economic activity of the population without job during the refference period of time, were searching for work with the help of employment services or on their own and were available to start work immediately, or during a certain period (SDG indicator).

Registered unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed persons registered at employment offices to the number of labour force.

Youth unemployment rate (according to the ILO methodology) is the ratio of the number of unemployed persons aged 15 to 24 years to the total number of labour force of the same age group (SDG indicator).

Long-term unemployment – the ratio of the number of unemployed people whose period of stay in the state of job search (unemployment) is 12 months or more to the total number of unemployed.

Gross domestic product per capita

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Units of national currency			
Azerbaijan, manat	8246	7258	9279	13256
Armenia, thous. drams	2209	2087	2360	2863
Belarus, Belarusian rubles	14303	15962	19014	20738
Kazakhstan, thous. tenge	3756	3767	4418	5285
Kyrgyzstan, soms	99240	95098	114265	139212
Moldova, lei	77395	75788	92556	108003
Russia, thous. rubles	747	735	928	1046
Tajikistan, somoni	8580	8922	10312	11839
Turkmenistan, manat	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan, thous. sums	15864	17689	21149	24920
Ukraine, hryvnias	95016	101550	132488	…
	US dollars[1]			
Azerbaijan	4864	4281	5453	7798
Armenia	4597	4269	4685	6572
Belarus	6848	6487	7490	7849
Kazakhstan	9813	9122	10370	11477
Kyrgyzstan	1422	1230	1350	1655
Moldova	4404	4376	5235	5608
Russia	11538	10218	12595	15504
Tajikistan	900	864	912	1074
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	1795	1759	1983	2255
Ukraine	3705	3786	4855	…
CIS	7979	7192	8756	11433

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[1] Here and further recalculations were done with the usage of average annual official exchange rates published by Commonwealth countries central (national) banks; for the corresponding period.

Gross domestic product per capita
based on purchasing power parities[1]

(US dollars)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
CIS				
Azerbaijan	15112	14541	15965	17800
Armenia	14216	13377	14770	17795
Belarus	20084	20250	21780	22679
Kazakhstan	27295	26582	27987	30523
Kyrgyzstan	5523	5093	5499	6127
Moldova	13241	12524	15175	15710
Russia	28500	28217	31271	33253
Tajikistan	3745	3884	4356	4943
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	…	…	…	…
Ukraine	13450	13214	14428	…
EU-27				
Austria	58663	55329	59917	66889
Belgium	54545	51989	57578	63268
Bulgaria	24414	23874	27156	31857
Hungary	34447	33326	37479	42121
Germany	56488	54989	59255	64086
Greece	30918	28518	32433	37526
Denmark	59480	58628	65261	71332
Ireland	90779	97205	115885	132359
Spain	42587	38124	42407	47111
Italy	44704	41342	46534	51827
Cyprus	43829	41884	46249	51774
Latvia	32267	32142	35290	39167
Lithuania	38836	39323	43455	47107
Luxembourg	121846	119927	132472	141333
Malta	50161	44804	52418	59408
Netherlands	59687	57689	63774	70728
Poland	34669	34425	38587	43624
Portugal	36473	33847	37346	42692
Romania	31380	30751	34245	38703
Slovakia	34348	33589	36792	40211
Slovenia	41047	39536	44433	48757
Finland	50687	50072	53897	58445
France	49792	46444	51479	56305
Croatia	30570	28446	35078	40128
Czechia	42803	40946	45085	47955
Sweden	55667	54895	60461	66091
Estonia	37884	37933	42465	44630

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	2019	2020	2021	2022
Other countries				
Brazil	16206	15806	17250	18897
India	6898	6518	7368	8398
Canada	51668	49113	53570	58316
China	16567	17135	19411	21404
United Kingdom	49292	44239	49591	54824
USA	65077	63577	70160	76343
South Africa	14269	13400	14534	15728
Japan	43448	42273	45279	49090

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[1] IMF data.

1.1. Incomes

Average monthly nominal wage

(per employee)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Units of the national currency			
Azerbaijan, manat	635	708	732	840
Armenia, thous. drams	183	190	204	236
Belarus, Belarusian rubles	1093	1255	1444	1633
Kazakhstan, thous. tenge	187	213	250	310
Kyrgyzstan, soms	17232	18940	19330	26540
Moldova, lei	7234	7943	8980	10447
Russia, rubles	47867	51344	57244	65338
Tajikistan, somoni	1336	1394	1541	1730
Turkmenistan, manat	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan, thous.sums	2325	2673	3215	3882
Ukraine, hryvnias	10497	11591	14014	...
	US dollars			
Azerbaijan	374	416	431	494
Armenia	380	388	405	541
Belarus	523	510	569	623
Kazakhstan	488	498	588	673
Kyrgyzstan	247	245	228	316
Moldova	412	459	508	553
Russia	740	712	777	969
Tajikistan	140	135	136	157
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	263	266	303	351
Ukraine	409	432	514	...

Real wage index

(% of the previous year)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	113,6	108,4	96,9	100,7
Armenia	104,3	102,6	100,3	106,3
Belarus	106,5	108,8	105,1	98,2
Kazakhstan	109,1	106,8	108,8	107,6
Kyrgyzstan	103,8	103,4	85,7	120,5
Moldova	110,1	105,8	107,6	90,4
Russia	104,8	103,8	104,5	100,3
Tajikistan	100,3	96,1	101,4	105,3
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	111,4	101,8	108,5	108,4
Ukraine	109,8	107,4	110,5	…

1.2. Distribution of income

Indicators of differentiation of population by level of income

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Coefficient of funds[1], times			
Azerbaijan	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,7
Armenia	17,4	14,7	14,3	…
Belarus	6,0	5,7	6,2	5,9
Kazakhstan	6,0	5,9	6,0	5,7
Kyrgyzstan	10,6	9,2	11,3	13,6
Moldova	10,4	11,2	12,2	10,8
Russia	15,6	14,9	15,2	13,8
Tajikistan	9,2	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	6,0	6,9	6,8	7,0
Ukraine	5,5	5,3	5,3	…

Continued

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Income ratio between 20% groups of population with the highest and the lowest income, times			
Azerbaijan	2,6	2,6	2,6	2,9
Armenia	8,2	7,7	7,8	…
Belarus	4,0	3,8	4,1	4,0
Kazakhstan	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,0
Kyrgyzstan	6,6	5,9	6,9	8,5
Moldova	6,2	6,4	6,6	6,2
Russia	8,9	8,6	8,7	8,0
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	4,1	4,5	4,5	4,6
Ukraine	3,9	3,7	3,7	…
	Gini coefficient[2]			
Azerbaijan	…	…	…	…
Armenia	0,381	0,363	0,364	…
Belarus	0,272	0,266	0,276	0,268
Kazakhstan	0,290	0,291	0,294	0,285
Kyrgyzstan	0,364	0,344	0,372	0,422
Moldova	0,340	0,346	0,359	0,347
Russia	0,412	0,406	0,409	0,396
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	0,262	0,276	0,273	0,283
Ukraine	0,265	0,260	0,257	…

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[1] *Coefficient of funds (coefficient of income differentiation)* characterizes the degree of social stratification and is defined as a ratio between average levels of money income of 10 % groups of population with the highest income and 10 % groups of population with the lowest income.

[2] *Gini coefficient* (index of income concentration) shows the unequal distribution of income of population. Gini coefficient can range between 0 and 1, with the higher value of the index, the more unequally distributed incomes. Theoretically, the extreme values correspond to a situation where the entire population receives the same income (Gini coefficient = 0), or when one person receives all the income (Gini coefficient = 1).

Indicators of differentiation of population by level of income in the countries of the world

	Year	Income ratio between 20% groups of population with the highest and the lowest income, times	Gini coefficient
EU-27			
Austria	2022	4,3	0,278
Belgium	2022	3,6	0,249
Bulgaria	2022	7,3	0,384
Hungary	2022	4,0	0,274
Germany	2022	4,4	0,288
Greece	2022	5,3	0,314
Denmark	2022	4,0	0,277
Ireland	2022	4,1	0,279
Spain	2022	5,6	0,320
Italy	2022	5,6	0,327
Cyprus	2022	4,3	0,294
Latvia	2022	6,3	0,343
Lithuania	2022	6,4	0,362
Luxembourg	2022	4,7	0,295
Malta	2022	4,8	0,311
Netherlands	2022	3,9	0,263
Poland	2022	3,9	0,263
Portugal	2022	5,1	0,320
Romania	2022	6,0	0,320
Slovakia	2022	3,1	0,212
Slovenia	2022	3,3	0,231
Finland	2022	3,8	0,266
France	2022	4,6	0,298
Croatia	2022	4,6	0,285
Czechia	2022	3,5	0,248
Sweden	2022	4,4	0,276
Estonia	2022	5,4	0,319
Other countries			
Brazil	2021	17,4	0,529
India	2019	5,5	0,357
Canada	2018	5,4	0,325
China	2019	6,8	0,382
United Kingdom	2018	5,6	0,335
USA	2020	8,1	0,397
South Africa	2014	28,4	0,630
Japan	2013	5,3	0,329

1.3. Socio-economic indicators of poverty

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line[1]

(% of total population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	4,8	6,2	5,9	5,5
Armenia[2]	26,4[3]	27,0	26,5	…
Belarus	5,0	4,8	4,1	3,9
Kazakhstan[2]	4,3	5,3	5,2	5,2
Kyrgyzstan[2]	20,1	25,3	33,3	33,2
Moldova[2]	25,2[3]	26,8	24,5	31,1
Russia	12,3	12,1	11,0[3]	9,8
Tajikistan	26,3	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	11,0	11,5	17,0[3]	14,1
Ukraine[2, 4]	41,3	47,2	39,1	…

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[1] Calculated on basis of the current distribution of population by the value of per capita money income (Russia), available resources, including the cost of natural income (Belarus), expenditures used for consumption (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), total expenditure (Ukraine). The use of different methodological approaches to calculation of poverty level indicator makes it impossible to make comparisons between countries.
[2] The indicators are calculated using national equivalence scales to assess the effect of cohabitation in a household.
[3] Here and further: in Armenia (2019), Moldova (2019), Russia (2021) and Uzbekistan (2021) the methodology for calculating the poverty level has been changed.
[4] Proportion of population with per capita equivalent total expenditures below the actual subsistence minimum
http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/menu/st_rozv/publ/SDGs13.01.2020_engl.pdf

Proportion of population living below the national extreme[1] poverty line

(% of total population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	…	…	…	…
Armenia	1,4	0,7	1,5	…
Belarus	…	…	…	…
Kazakhstan	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
Kyrgyzstan	0,5	0,9	6,0	6,0
Moldova	10,7	10,8	9,5	13,5
Russia	…	…	…	…
Tajikistan	10,7	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	1,0	…	…	…
Ukraine	…	…	…	…

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[1] Armenia – extreme poverty rate, Kazakhstan - minimum subsistence basket, Kyrgyzstan - extreme poverty line, Moldova - extreme poverty line, Tajikistan - extreme (food) poverty line, Uzbekistan - food poverty line.

Proportion of population living below the international poverty line[1]

(% of total population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day (2011 PPP)				
Azerbaijan	0,0	0,0	0,0	…
Armenia	1,1	0,4	0,6	…
Belarus	0,0	0,0	0,0	…
Kazakhstan	…	…	…	…
Kyrgyzstan	0,0	0,0	…	…
Moldova[2]	0,0	…	…	…
Russia	0,0	0,0	0,0	…
Tajikistan	2,6	2,6	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	…	…	…	…
Ukraine[2]	0,0	0,0	…	…
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20 a day (2011 PPP)				
Azerbaijan	…	…	…	…
Armenia	9,8	6,9	8,7	…
Belarus	0,0	0,1	0,0	…
Kazakhstan	0,1	0,0	0,0	…
Kyrgyzstan[2]	11,7	18,7	…	…
Moldova[2]	0,4	…	…	…
Russia	0,1	0,1	0,1	…
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	…	…	…	…
Ukraine[2]	0,3	0,2	…	…
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50 a day (2011 PPP)				
Azerbaijan	…	…	…	…
Armenia	52,3	53,5	51,7	…
Belarus	0,1	0,1	0,0	…
Kazakhstan	3,8	2,7	1,2	…
Kyrgyzstan[2]	63,7	67,6	…	…
Moldova[2]	14,7	…	…	…
Russia	0,8	0,6	0,6	…
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	…	…	…	…
Ukraine[2]	7,1	7,1	…	…

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[1] In US dollars, in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, in 2011 international prices, estimates of national statistical offices based on the World Bank methodology. In 2022 global poverty rates have been revised to $2.15, $3.65 and $6.85 at 2017 PPP.
[2] Estimates of World Bank experts (http://www.worldbank.org).

Ratio of minimum wage to subsistence minimum
for population of working-age

(December, %)

	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Azerbaijan	130,9	124,4	120,8	136,4
Armenia	…	…	…	…
Belarus	124,1	133,6	126,9	128,1
Kazakhstan[1]	122,2 / 153,9	108,7 / 137,0	96,2 / 121,2	116,0 / 146,1
Kyrgyzstan	32,6	30,9	26,3	27,4
Moldova	45,6	44,5	43,3	35,5
Russia	95,5	99,1	100,7	110,8
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	…	…	…	…
Ukraine	211,6	231,9	278,6	…

[1] To the subsistence minimum for a man / woman of working age.

Ratio of minimum old-age pension to subsistence minimum
for pensioner

(December, %)

	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Azerbaijan	134,2	127,4	123,5	136,4
Armenia	…	…	…	…
Belarus	169,9	175,7	168,7	180,0
Kazakhstan	187,0	187,1	175,5	162,9
Kyrgyzstan[1]	40,1	35,9	30,6	48,6
Moldova	63,9	65,2	109,5	99,7
Russia[1]	60,7	60,8	60,3	66,4
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	…	…	…	…
Ukraine	100,0	100,0	100,0	…

[1] Amount of basic pension.

1.4. Employment and unemployment

Employment rate[1]

(employed population aged 15 and older[2], in % to the total number of population
at corresponding age)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
CIS	60,4	58,2	58,8	60,9
Azerbaijan	62,5	61,0	61,9	62,0
Armenia	48,9	45,4	46,4	50,9
Belarus	67,7	67,5	67,3	67,7
Kazakhstan	66,7	65,9	66,0	65,3
Kyrgyzstan	57,0	56,6	57,1	57,1
Moldova	40,1	38,8	39,8	40,5
Russia	59,4	58,4	59,4	59,8
Tajikistan[3]	44,6	44,6	44,5	43,5
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan[3]	68,1	66,0	67,0	67,2
Ukraine	51,7	49,9	49,3	…
EU-27	53,6	52,6	53,0	54,1
Austria	58,6	57,5	57,4	58,6
Belgium	51,5	50,8	51,1	52,0
Bulgaria	54,2	52,7	52,3	54,2
Hungary	55,1	54,5	57,1	58,2
Germany	60,0	58,3	58,3	59,3
Greece	43,0	42,7	43,3	45,8
Denmark	59,2	58,5	59,4	60,6
Ireland	59,3	57,7	59,4	61,9
Spain	49,7	47,9	49,2	50,4
Italy	44,9	44,1	44,0	45,1
Cyprus	58,5	57,9	59,0	60,7
Latvia	57,4	56,7	55,7	57,0
Lithuania	58,2	57,3	57,9	59,1
Luxembourg	57,3	56,7	58,7	58,7
Malta	59,3	59,6	61,0	62,6
Netherlands	62,6	62,1	64,2	65,5
Poland	54,4	54,3	55,3	55,8
Portugal	55,4	54,1	54,0	55,1
Romania	53,0	52,3	48,2	48,9
Slovakia	56,3	55,1	56,5	57,8
Slovenia	55,5	54,9	55,7	56,6
Finland	55,4	54,5	55,8	57,0

Continued

	2019	2020	2021	2022
France	50,6	50,2	51,5	52,1
Croatia	47,7	47,2	47,8	48,7
Czechia	59,2	58,3	58,1	58,6
Sweden	61,7	60,7	60,9	62,1
Estonia	60,7	59,1	59,8	62,0
Other countries				
Brazil	57,4	51,9	53,0	56,9
India	44,3	46,7	47,9	48,3
Canada	62,3	58,1	60,5	62,0
China	61,1	60,5	59,9	60,7
United Kingdom	60,8	56,8	58,4	60,0
USA	39,5	35,8	34,3	35,7
South Africa	60,6	60,3	60,4	60,9
Japan	47,7	47,2	47,8	48,7

[1] Here and further, data on employment and unemployment are provided based on the results of labour force surveys (employment problems).
[2] In Armenia (until 2020) and Tajikistan - at the age of 15-75 years, in Belarus - 15-74 years, in Uzbekistan - 16 years and older.
[3] According to the balance of labor resources.

Unemployment rate

(unemployed population aged 15 and older[1] in % to the total number of labour force
of corresponding age; according to the ILO methodology)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
CIS	5,8	6,8	6,2	4,9
Azerbaijan	5,0	7,2	6,0	5,6
Armenia	18,3	18,1	15,4	13,5
Belarus	4,2	4,0	3,9	3,6
Kazakhstan	4,8	4,9	4,9	4,9
Kyrgyzstan	5,5	5,8	5,3	4,9
Moldova	5,1	3,8	3,2	3,1
Russia	4,6	5,8	4,8	3,9
Tajikistan	6,9[2]	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,7
Uzbekistan	9,0	10,5	9,6	8,9
Ukraine	8,2	9,5	9,8	…

Continued

	2019	2020	2021	2022
EU-27	6,7	7,1	7,1	6,2
Austria	4,5	5,4	6,2	4,8
Belgium	5,4	5,6	6,3	5,6
Bulgaria	4,2	5,1	5,3	4,3
Hungary	3,4	4,3	4,1	3,6
Germany	3,1	3,9	3,7	3,1
Greece	17,3	16,3	14,7	12,5
Denmank	5,0	5,6	5,1	4,5
Ireland	5,0	5,7	6,2	4,5
Spain	14,1	15,5	14,8	12,9
Italy	10,0	9,2	9,5	8,1
Cyprus	7,1	7,6	7,5	6,8
Latvia	6,3	8,1	7,6	6,9
Lithuania	6,3	8,5	7,1	6,0
Luxembourg	5,6	6,8	5,3	4,6
Malta	3,6	4,4	3,4	2,9
Netherlands	3,4	3,8	4,2	3,5
Poland	3,3	3,2	3,4	2,9
Portugal	6,5	6,9	6,6	6,0
Romania	3,9	5,0	5,6	5,6
Slovakia	5,8	6,7	6,8	6,1
Slovenia	4,5	5,0	4,8	4,0
Finland	6,7	7,8	7,7	6,8
France	8,4	8,0	7,9	7,3
Croatia	6,6	7,5	7,6	7,0
Czechia	2,0	2,6	2,8	2,2
Sweden	6,8	8,3	8,8	7,5
Estonia	4,5	7,0	6,2	5,6
Other countries				
Brazil	11,9	13,7	13,2	9,2
India	6,5	7,9	6,4	4,8
Canada	5,7	9,5	7,5	5,3
China	5,2	5,6	5,1	...
United Kingdom	3,9	4,6	4,4	3,5
USA	3,7	8,1	5,3	3,6
South Africa	25,5	24,3	24,3	28,8
Japan	2,4	2,8	2,8	2,6

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[1] In Armenia (until 2020) and Tajikistan - at the age of 15-75 years, in Belarus - 15-74 years, in Uzbekistan - 16 years and older.
[2] 2016.

Registered unemployment rate

(according to the state employment services; as of the end of the year, %)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	1,6	…	…	…
Armenia	…	…	…	…
Belarus	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1
Kazakhstan	1,1	1,5	1,1	1,4
Kyrgyzstan	3,0	3,0	2,9	2,8
Moldova	1,8	2,9	2,2	2,4
Russia	0,9	3,7	1,0	0,8
Tajikistan	2,0	2,0	2,2	2,1
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	0,4	0,3	0,7	0,3
Ukraine	…	…	…	…

Youth unemployment rate

(unemployed population aged 15-24 in % to the total number of labour force
of corresponding age; according to the ILO methodology)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
CIS	13,5	15,1	14,5	12,6
Azerbaijan	11,5	15,2	14,6	13,6
Armenia	32,6	32,3	30,5	27,1
Belarus	10,2	12,0	10,5	10,3
Kazakhstan	3,6	3,8	3,7	3,8
Kyrgyzstan	12,8	11,4	11,7	10,9
Moldova	10,4	10,9	9,2	10,7
Russia	15,5	17,3	16,5	14,7
Tajikistan	11,5[1]	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan[2]	15,0	16,4	15,1	15,1
Ukraine	15,4	19,3	19,1	…
EU-27	15,1	16,8	16,6	14,5
Austria	8,5	10,5	11,0	9,5
Belgium	14,2	15,3	18,2	16,4

Continued

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bulgaria	8,9	14,2	15,8	10,7
Hungary	11,4	12,8	13,5	10,6
Germany	5,8	7,1	7,0	6,0
Greece	35,2	35,0	35,5	31,4
Denmank	10,1	11,6	10,8	10,6
Ireland	12,5	15,3	14,5	10,1
Spain	32,5	38,3	34,8	29,8
Italy	29,2	29,4	29,7	23,7
Cyprus	16,6	18,2	17,1	18,6
Latvia	12,4	14,9	14,8	15,3
Lithuania	11,9	19,6	14,3	11,9
Luxembourg	17,0	23,2	16,9	17,6
Malta	9,3	10,9	9,4	8,3
Netherlands	6,7	9,1	9,3	7,6
Poland	9,9	10,8	11,9	10,8
Portugal	18,3	22,6	23,4	19,0
Romania	16,8	17,3	21,0	22,8
Slovakia	16,1	19,3	20,6	19,9
Slovenia	8,1	14,2	12,8	10,1
Finland	17,2	21,4	17,1	14,2
France	19,5	20,2	18,9	17,3
Croatia	16,6	21,1	21,9	18,0
Czechia	5,6	8,0	8,2	6,8
Sweden	20,1	23,9	24,7	21,7
Estonia	11,7	18,5	16,7	18,6
Other countries				
Brazil	27,0	30,2	28,3	20,7
India	22,7	24,5	20,7	17,9
Canada	10,7	20,1	13,5	10,1
United Kingdom	11,3	13,5	12,5	10,4
USA	8,4	14,9	9,7	8,1
South Africa	47,0	43,2	49,6	49,6
Japan	3,7	4,6	4,6	4,2

[1] 2016.
[2] At the age of 16-30 years.

Long-term unemployment[1]

(according to the ILO methodology; %)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
CIS	22,9	21,3	24,8	21,5
Azerbaijan	61,0	45,5	51,8	52,3
Armenia	49,6	49,3	54,1	49,9
Belarus	21,0	21,8	21,9	18,9
Kazakhstan	10,6	10,4	13,9	15,0
Kyrgyzstan	34,6	18,6	17,9	16,0
Moldova	17,6	19,1	25,7	22,8
Russia	23,8	18,8	22,5	18,1
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	…	…	…	…
Ukraine	13,1	21,2	25,1	…
EU-27	41,8	35,7	39,2	38,5
Austria	25,2	24,5	31,5	25,2
Belgium	43,5	41,6	41,6	41,0
Bulgaria	56,9	45,4	49,4	53,8
Hungary	31,9	26,2	31,1	34,2
Germany	37,8	29,2	32,6	33,0
Greece	70,2	66,5	62,3	61,9
Denmank	16,8	16,8	20,1	11,4
Ireland	32,1	23,6	28,4	29,3
Spain	37,8	32,1	41,7	39,0
Italy	56,4	52,1	56,8	57,3
Cyprus	29,3	28,3	34,2	33,3
Latvia	38,2	27,3	30,2	29,0
Lithuania	30,6	29,0	36,6	39,0
Luxembourg	24,0	26,4	34,1	28,7
Malta	20,0	22,9	19,4	27,4
Netherlands	30,3	23,2	19,6	18,7
Poland	21,6	20,0	26,6	30,1
Portugal	42,6	33,3	43,3	45,2
Romania	42,5	29,9	36,6	38,5
Slovakia	58,2	47,8	56,6	66,5
Slovenia	42,9	38,7	39,3	39,1
Finland	18,0	15,7	23,5	22,8

Continued

	2019	2020	2021	2022
France	40,0	36,5	29,5	27,4
Croatia	37,1	28,8	36,2	35,1
Czechia	29,9	22,1	27,5	27,6
Sweden	13,6	13,8	22,2	25,3
Estonia	20,8	18,0	25,5	22,4
Other countries				
Canada	8,5	5,2	16,0	10,7
United Kingdom	25,0	20,1	28,4	24,4
USA	12,7	5,6	23,1	15,1
South Africa	64,8	61,3	71,5	…
Japan	32,3	28,0	35,8	35,6

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[1] Ratio of the number of unemployed persons who have been looking for a job for 12 months or more to the total number of unemployed persons.

2. SOCIAL PROTECTION OF POPULATION

Labour old-age pension is calculated as ratio of total amount of assigned old-age pensions to pensioners registered in social security organizations to number of old-age pensioners.

Social pension is amount of payment to disabled children, disabled people and the elderly if they do not have the right to a labour pension.

Minimum old-age pension is minimum amount which is guaranteed to population by pension legislation.

Consolidated budget – combines the republican (federal) and territorial budgets, including regional and local budgets.

The publication presents data on Azerbaijan – the state budget (including data on the budget of the central government, regional and local budgets, excluding data of public fund), since 2019 taking into account receipts of the Guarantee Fund of public debt and guarantee obligations, Armenia – the state budget (do not include data on revenues and expenditures of municipal budgets), for Moldova – including public funds of social insurance and obligatory medical insurance, for Russia – including public extra budgetary funds, for Tajikistan – taking into account all sources of financing, Uzbekistan – state budget, for Ukraine – including public purpose funds.

Budget expenditure (consolidated) includes the expeditures of the general goverment bodies for general administration, defense, health care, education, development of market infrastructure and so forth. Also is included the lending (minus the repayment), provided by the government to other sectors of economy or to the rest of the world. The expenditure of the consolidated budget includes outlays of all respective levels of the general government – republican (federal), regional and local.

Expenditure on social protection – includes expenditure for public pensions, social services and social security of the population, the fight against homelessness, custody, guardianship, research and development in the field of social policy, etc.

Expenditure on health – includes the expenditure on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient, hospital services and emergency care, health and recreational assistance, sanitary and epidemiological well-being, functioning blood banks, research and development in healthcare.

Expenditure on education – includes the expenditure on pre-school, primary, secondary and higher education, educa-tion is not divided by stages, training, retraining and advanced training, research and development in the field of education.

Expenditure on recreation, culture and religion – includes the expenditure on recreation and sports, cultural services, television and radio, periodicals and publishers, services related to religion, research and development in recreation, culture and religion.

Minimum wage

(as of the end of the year)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Units of the national currency			
Azerbaijan, manat	250	250	250	300
Armenia, drams	55000	68000	68000	68000
Belarus, Belarusian rubles	330	388	418	483
Kazakhstan, tenge	42500	42500	42500	60000
Kyrgyzstan, soms	1750	1854	1854	2200
Moldova, lei	1000	1000	1000	1000
Russia, rubles	11280	12130	12792	15279
Tajikistan, somoni	400	400	400	600
Turkmenistan, manat	790	870	957	1050
Uzbekistan[1], thous. sums	223	223	270	300
Ukraine, hryvnias	4173	5000	6500	...
	US dollars			
Azerbaijan	147	147	147	176
Armenia	115	131	140	172
Belarus	157	152	165	188
Kazakhstan	111	101	98	128
Kyrgyzstan	25	22	22	26
Moldova	58	58	56	52
Russia	179	163	173	234
Tajikistan	41	35	35	59
Turkmenistan	226	249	273	300
Uzbekistan	24	21	25	27
Ukraine	177	176	239	...

[1] Basic calculated value.

Ratio of minimum wage[1] to average monthly nominal wage

(%)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	39,4	35,3	34,1	35,7
Armenia	30,1	35,8	33,3	28,9
Belarus	30,2	31,0	29,0	29,6
Kazakhstan	22,7	20,0	17,0	19,4
Kyrgyzstan	10,2	9,8	9,6	8,3
Moldova	13,8	12,6	11,1	9,6
Russia	23,6	23,6	22,3	23,4
Tajikistan	30,0	28,7	26,0	34,7
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	9,6	8,3	8,4	7,7
Ukraine	39,8	43,1	46,4	...

[1] Minimum wage - as of the end of the year.

Labour old-age pension

(December)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Units of the national currency				
Azerbaijan, manat	292	331	361	401
Armenia, drams	41437	44922	44475	47107
Belarus, Belarusian rubles	446	511	534	657
Kazakhstan, tenge	81463	89836	94296	102838
Kyrgyzstan, soms	6188	6275	6501	8057
Moldova, lei	1843	2068	2596	3165
Russia, rubles	15878	16790	18085	20679
Tajikistan, somoni	323	350	359	385
Turkmenistan, manat	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan, thous.sums	720	833	937	1095
Ukraine, hryvnias	3065	3539	...	...
US dollars				
Azerbaijan	172	195	212	236
Armenia	86	86	93	120
Belarus	212	198	210	240
Kazakhstan	214	214	218	222
Kyrgyzstan	89	76	77	94
Moldova	107	120	146	165
Russia	257	227	243	294
Tajikistan	33	31	32	38
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	76	80	86	98
Ukraine	129	125	...	...

Real labour old-age pension index

(December of the corresponding year in % to December of the previous year)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	114,2	110,8	97,2	97,0
Armenia	98,5	104,5	91,9	97,8
Belarus	108,3	106,8	94,9	109,1
Kazakhstan	100,0	102,6	96,9	90,7
Kyrgyzstan	99,8	92,4	93,2	108,0
Moldova	104,2	111,7	110,2	93,6
Russia	102,9	100,8	99,4	102,2
Tajikistan	91,0	99,2	94,9	103,0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	99,5	104,1	102,2	104,1
Ukraine	111,1	110,0	...	...

Social pension

(December)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Units of the national currency			
Azerbaijan, manat	...	...	...	...
Armenia, drams	...	...	...	...
Belarus, Belarusian rubles	215	238	265	311
Kazakhstan, tenge	43023	47373	49580	54102
Kyrgyzstan, soms	2913	3140	3500	6296
Moldova, lei	...	...	...	...
Russia, rubles	9298	9848	10195	12125
Tajikistan, somoni	168	196	212	213
Turkmenistan, manat	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan, thous.sums	398	460	577	654
Ukraine, hryvnias	1644	1786	...	...
	US dollars			
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	102	92	104	114
Kazakhstan	113	113	115	117
Kyrgyzstan	42	38	41	73
Moldova	...	...	...	...
Russia	150	133	137	172
Tajikistan	17	17	19	21
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	42	44	53	58
Ukraine	69	63	...	...

Minimum old-age pension

(December)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Units of the national currency				
Azerbaijan, manat	200	200	200	240
Armenia[1], thous.drams	16	16	16	21
Belarus, Belarusian rubles	313	350	378	462
Kazakhstan, tenge	52145	58082	61796	68223
Kyrgyzstan[1], soms	1780	1780	1780	3170
Moldova, lei	1079	1144	2000	2279
Russia[1], rubles	5334	5686	6044	7221
Tajikistan, somoni	180	207	207	207
Turkmenistan, manat	307	338	372	410
Uzbekistan, thous.sums	436	513	565	633
Ukraine, hryvnias	1638	1769	1934	...
US dollars				
Azerbaijan	118	118	118	141
Armenia[1]	33	31	33	53
Belarus	149	136	148	169
Kazakhstan	137	138	143	148
Kyrgyzstan[1]	26	22	21	37
Moldova	63	66	113	119
Russia[1]	86	77	81	103
Tajikistan	19	18	18	20
Turkmenistan	88	97	106	117
Uzbekistan	46	49	52	56
Ukraine	69	63	71	...

[1] Amount of basic pension.

Share of consolidated budget expenditures on social protection

(in % of GDP)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan[1,2]	4,1	4,3	3,4	2,6
Armenia[1]	6,9	8,8	8,9	7,2
Belarus	2,2	2,1	2,0	...
Kazakhstan	5,0	5,3	4,9	4,4
Kyrgyzstan	5,5	5,7	5,1	5,3
Moldova	11,1	13,0	12,2	14,0
Russia	11,8	14,1	12,2	...
Tajikistan	...	...	4,2	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan[1]	1,2	1,4	1,5	...
Ukraine	8,1	8,2	...	...

[1] State budget.
[2] Social protection.

3. POPULATION AND HEALTH

Life expectancy at birth is a mean number of years to be survived by an individual of generation born, given the mortality conditions remain the same as in a given period.

Total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born alive by a woman during her lifetime if she was to pass through all childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. Evaluates the birth rate for ensuring population reproduction when comparing it with the threshold value corresponding to the level of simple population reproduction (2,1).

Age dependency ratio is calculated in relation to the population aged 15 to 65 years:

- number of children under 15 years of age;
- number of elderly people aged 65 years and older;
- total number of children and the elderly.

Marriage rate - is calculated as the number of registered marriages in a year divided by the mid-year population. It is frequently expressed as marriages per 1,000 persons.

Divorce rate - is calculated as the number of registered divorces in a year divided by the mid-year population. It is frequently expressed as divorces per 1,000 population.

Infant mortality rate is ratio of the number of deaths under one year of age to the number of live births. It is calculated per 1,000 live births.

Mortality rate of children under the age of 5 years determines the probability of death of a child between the ages of birth and 5 years. It is calculated per 1,000 live births (SDG indicator).

Maternal mortality rate is the ratio of the number of deaths of women due to pregnancy, childbirth and in the postpartum period (within 6 weeks after birth) per 100,000 live births (SDG indicator).

Morbidity of population by main groups of diseases is defined as the number of newly registered cases per 100,000 population.

Occupational injuries is defined by the ratio of the number of people injured at work per 10,000 employees (SDG indicator).

Newly registered adult persons with disability is defined as the number of persons aged 18 (16) years and older who were first recognized as disabled in the reporting year, per 10,000 population of the corresponding age.

Disability means health problems with a persistent disorder of organizm function that control life and the need for social protection.

Mortality rate is the number of deaths by cause class and by specific cause per 100,000 population.

Resident population
(at the beginning of the year; thousand persons)

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Azerbaijan	9974,0	10026,1	10063,3	10127,1
Armenia	2959,7	2963,2	2961,4	2977,1
Belarus	9410,3	9349,6	9255,5	9200,6
Kazakhstan	18631,8	18879,6	19503,2	19766,8
Kyrgyzstan	6523,5	6636,8	6747,3	7037,6[1]
Moldova[2]	2643,7	2626,6	2603,8	2512,8
Russia	146748,6	146171,0	146980,1[1]	146447,4[1]
Tajikistan	9313,8	9716,8	9886,8	10078,0
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	7057,8[3]
Uzbekistan	33905,8	34558,9	35271,3	36024,9
Ukraine	41732,8	41418,7	40997,7	…
CIS, mln persons	286	287	287	…

[1] Taking into account the results of the census round 2020.
[2] Usual resident population.
[3] According to the census data as of December 17, 2022.

Males and females
(at the beginning of 2023)

	Thousand persons		Number of females per 1 000 males
	males	females	
Azerbaijan	5039,6	5087,5	1010
Armenia	1405,3	1571,8	1119
Belarus	4250,3	4950,3	1165
Kazakhstan	9647,7	10119,1	1049
Kyrgyzstan	3480,3	3557,3	1022
Moldova	1187,6	1325,2	1116
Russia	68092,7	78354,7	1151
Tajikistan	5016,8	4870,0	971
Turkmenistan[1]	3526,4	3531,4	1001
Uzbekistan	18128,6	17896,4	987
Ukraine[2]	19007,0	21990,7	1157
CIS[2], mln persons	135	152	1126

[1] According to the census data as of December 17, 2022.
[2] At the beginning of 2022.

Life expectancy at birth

(years)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total population				
Azerbaijan	76,4	73,2	73,6	76,0
Armenia	76,5	73,5	72,4	75,1
Belarus	74,5	…	…	…
Kazakhstan	73,2	71,4	70,2	74,4
Kyrgyzstan	71,7	71,7	71,8	71,9
Moldova	70,9	69,8	69,0	71,4
Russia	73,3	71,5	70,1	72,7
Tajikistan	75,1	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	75,1	73,4	73,8	74,3
Ukraine	72,0	71,4	69,8	…
Males				
Azerbaijan	74,0	70,1	71,3	73,6
Armenia	73,1	68,4	67,4	71,4
Belarus	69,3	…	…	…
Kazakhstan	68,8	67,1	66,3	70,3
Kyrgyzstan	67,6	67,8	67,9	68,0
Moldova	66,8	65,9	65,2	67,1
Russia	68,2	66,5	65,5	67,6
Tajikistan	73,5	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	72,8	71,2	71,7	72,1
Ukraine	66,9	66,4	65,2	…
Females				
Azerbaijan	78,7	76,5	75,9	78,4
Armenia	79,5	78,6	77,4	78,3
Belarus	79,4	…	…	…
Kazakhstan	77,3	75,5	74,0	78,4
Kyrgyzstan	75,8	76,0	76,1	76,3
Moldova	75,1	73,9	73,7	75,7
Russia	78,2	76,4	74,5	77,8
Tajikistan	76,9	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	77,4	75,5	75,8	76,6
Ukraine	77,0	76,2	74,4	…

**Life expectancy at birth
in the countries of the world in 2022**

(years)

	Total population	Males	Females
EU-27	80,4	77,5	83,2
Austria	81,3	78,9	83,6
Belgium	80,8	78,6	83,0
Bulgaria	73,6	70,0	77,5
Hungary	75,7	72,3	79,0
Germany	81,1	78,7	83,5
Greece	81,4	78,8	83,9
Denmark	81,6	79,7	83,6
Ireland[1]	82,6	80,8	84,4
Spain	82,4	79,6	85,2
Italy	82,3	80,0	84,5
Cyprus	82,4	80,4	84,4
Latvia	75,5	70,6	80,0
Lithuania	75,1	70,1	80,1
Luxembourg	82,2	79,9	84,5
Malta	82,3	80,3	84,5
Netherlands	81,4	79,7	83,1
Poland	76,5	72,5	80,7
Portugal	81,1	78,0	84,1
Romania	74,2	70,4	78,3
Slovakia	77,0	73,5	80,4
Slovenia	80,6	77,8	83,4
Finland	82,0	79,2	84,8
France	82,3	79,2	85,3
Croatia	77,8	74,7	80,9
Czechia	78,3	75,3	81,3
Sweden	82,4	80,6	84,2
Estonia	78,9	74,4	83,0
Other countries[1]			
Brazil	75,9	72,2	79,6
India	69,7	68,5	71,0
Canada	82,0	80,0	84,2
China	76,9	74,8	79,2
United Kingdom	81,2	79,4	83,1
USA	78,8	76,3	81,4
South Africa	64,1	60,7	67,7
Japan	84,4	81,4	87,5

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[1] 2019.

Total fertility rate

(number of children per woman aged 15-49)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,7
Armenia	1,6	1,7	1,7	1,7
Belarus	1,4	…	…	…
Kazakhstan	2,9	3,1	3,3	3,1
Kyrgyzstan	3,3	3,0	2,9	2,8
Moldova	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7
Russia	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	2,8	2,9	3,2	3,3
Ukraine	1,2	1,2	1,2	…

Total fertility rate in the countries of the world

(number of children per woman aged 15-49)

	2019	2020	2021
EU-27			
Austria	1,5	1,4	1,5
Belgium	1,6	1,6	1,6
Bulgaria	1,6	1,6	1,6
Hungary	1,6	1,6	1,6
Germany	1,5	1,5	1,6
Greece	1,3	1,4	1,4
Denmark	1,7	1,7	1,7
Ireland	1,7	1,6	1,8
Spain	1,2	1,2	1,3
Italy	1,3	1,2	1,3
Cyprus	1,3	1,4	1,3
Latvia	1,6	1,6	1,6
Lithuania	1,6	1,5	1,6
Luxembourg	1,3	1,4	1,4
Malta	1,1	1,1	1,2
Netherlands	1,6	1,5	1,6
Poland	1,4	1,4	1,5
Portugal	1,4	1,4	1,4
Romania	1,8	1,8	1,8

Continued

	2019	**2020**	**2021**
Slovakia	1,6	1,6	1,5
Slovenia	1,6	1,6	1,6
Finland	1,4	1,4	1,4
France	1,9	1,8	1,9
Croatia	1,5	1,5	1,5
Czechia	1,7	1,7	1,7
Sweden	1,7	1,7	1,8
Estonia	1,7	1,6	1,7
Other countries			
Brazil	1,7	…	…
India	2,3	…	…
Canada	1,6	…	…
China	1,6	…	…
United Kingdom	1,8	…	…
USA	1,8	…	…
South Africa	2,2	…	…
Japan	1,4	…	…

Age dependency ratio

(at the beginning of 2023)

	Per 100 population aged 15 - 65, there are people aged		
	under 15 years old	**65 years old and over**	**under 15 years old and over 65 years old**
Azerbaijan	28	11	39
Armenia	30	20	50
Belarus	25	25	50
Kazakhstan	48	14	62
Kyrgyzstan	51	7	58
Moldova	27	24	51
Russia	26	25	51
Tajikistan	60	6	66
Turkmenistan	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	47	8	55
Ukraine[1]	23	25	48

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[1] At the beginning of 2022

Marriage rate

(per 1000 population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	6,4	3,5	5,6	6,1
Armenia	5,3	4,1	5,8	5,7
Belarus	6,7	5,4	6,4	6,3
Kazakhstan	7,5	6,8	7,4	6,5
Kyrgyzstan	7,7	6,0	7,6	7,0
Moldova	7,6	5,9	8,6	8,9
Russia	6,5	5,3	6,3	6,3
Tajikistan	8,6	7,1	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	9,3	8,7	8,7	8,4
Ukraine	6,3	4,5	5,8	…

Divorce rate

(per 1000 population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	1,7	1,5	1,7	1,6
Armenia	1,3	1,1	1,5	1,5
Belarus	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7
Kazakhstan	3,2	1,2	2,5	2,3
Kyrgyzstan	1,7	1,4	1,8	1,8
Moldova	4,0	3,3	3,8	3,9
Russia	4,2	3,9	4,4	4,4
Tajikistan	1,3	1,1	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	0,9	0,8	1,1	1,4
Ukraine	3,6	3,1	0,9	…

Infant mortality rate

(infant death under 1 year of age, per 1000 live births)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	11,0	9,8	7,5	7,8
Armenia	6,1	7,4	6,9	6,7
Belarus	2,4	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	8,4	7,8	8,4	7,7
Kyrgyzstan	15,1	14,4	15,2	14,3
Moldova	8,7	6,9	8,5	8,5
Russia	4,9	4,5	4,6	4,4
Tajikistan	27[1]	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	9,3	9,4	9,2	8,6
Ukraine	7,0	6,8	7,2	...

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[1] 2018.

Mortality rate of children under the age of 5 years

(infant death under 5 year of age, per 1000 live births)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	13,0	11,6	10,0	10,2
Armenia	7,5	8,2	8,1	7,5
Belarus	3,0	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	10,7	9,4	10,0	9,9
Kyrgyzstan	17,5	16,7	17,5	16,3
Moldova	9,9	10,4	9,5	10,3
Russia	6,0	5,5	5,8	5,6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	12,4	12,0	12,3	11,4
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

Maternal mortality rate

(death of women from complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the post-natal period, per 100 000 live births)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	15	16	18	15
Armenia	33	22	44	29
Belarus	1	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	17
Kyrgyzstan	25	39	33	27
Moldova	15	16	...	...
Russia	9	11	34	13
Tajikistan	24	27	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan[1]	20	19	14	14
Ukraine	15	...	...	...

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[1] According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Morbidity of population by main groups of diseases

(number of newly registered cases, per 100 000 population)

	Infectious and parasitic diseases	Malignant neoplasms	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Injuries and poisoning
Azerbaijan						
2020	1689	116	6792	1489	1518	1118
2021	2077	136	8909	1669	1740	1089
2022	1694	138	8063	1719	1809	1296
Armenia						
2020	7099	234	11987	1545	1644	1728
2021	8772	258	13230	1699	1560	1591
2022	4366	274	11960	1805	1648	1787
Belarus						
2020	6689	463	50160	3154	2333	6799
2021	9524	502	59708	3226	2416	6916
2022	9625	574	52952	3534	2485	7121
Kazakhstan						
2020	1574	171	23103	3024	4165	2775
2021	1317	237	22082	2734	3738	2685
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan						
2020	1279	82	6177	...	1922	899
2021	1604	86	8913	...	2605	1003
2022	1362	...	9851	621	2753	1134
Moldova						
2020	1583	326	6760	1466	1216	1633
2021	1740	336	15305	1669	1542	2505
2022	1970	...	18380	2000	1700	2840
Russia						
2020	2048	380	37057	2938	2632	8131
2021	2135	398	40710	3055	2688	8358
2022	2266	426	42203	3359	2717	8556
Tajikistan						
2020	1657	32	4621	637	2314	528
2021	900	33	3774	555	2088	424
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan						
2020	2026	76	13266	2823	10158	2825
2021	2077	249	13169	3385	10714	3263
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine						
2020	...	261	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...

Continued

	Diseases of the endocrine system, eating disorders, metabolic disorders and immunity		Mental and behavioral disorders, total	of these:	
	Total	of these diabetes mellitus		alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis	drug and substance abuse
Azerbaijan					
2020	452	255	124	3	29
2021	517	302	144	4	60
2022	620	252	184	7	42
Armenia					
2020	646	343	227	8	13
2021	645	366	231	11	13
2022	756	386	233	11	10
Belarus					
2020	959	298	689	139	5
2021	1027	329	752	137	5
2022	1353	362	734	155	6
Kazakhstan					
2020	1000	210	45	62	13
2021	1183	278	52	58	...
2022	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan					
2020	288	110	...	15	2
2021	270	108	...	17	2
2022	297	...	...	...	...
Moldova					
2020	888	282	259	91	20
2021	1214	402	329	99	26
2022	...	...	...	...	...
Russia					
2020	1104	220	263	40	9
2021	1145	237	295	46	10
2022	1248	255	...	...	...
Tajikistan					
2020	491	63	7	6	2
2021	472	84	20	6	4
2022	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan					
2020	2129	264	133	19	35
2021	2615	128	135	22	...
2022	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine					
2020	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...
2022	...	...	...	...	...

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Morbidity by tuberculosis

(number of newly registered cases, per 100 000 population)

	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Azerbaijan	37	26	25	29
Armenia	18	13	12	13
Belarus	19	13	13	15
Kazakhstan	46	36	36	…
Kyrgyzstan	79	54	58	…
Moldova	71	43	52	…
Russia	41	32	31	31
Tajikistan	56	40	40	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	43	32	35	35
Ukraine	60	34	…	…

Number of HIV infected

(number of newly registered cases, per 100 000 population)

	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Azerbaijan	7	6	7	7
Armenia	15	13	14	18
Belarus	23	15	16	18
Kazakhstan	19	18	…	…
Kyrgyzstan	12	10	13	…
Moldova	27	20	24	…
Russia	55	38	40	38
Tajikistan	14	15	10	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	…	8	9	…
Ukraine	…	…	…	…

Occupational injuries

(number of persons injured at job place including fatal cases, per 10 000 employees)

	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Azerbaijan	2	2	2	2
Armenia	4	3	3	3
Belarus	5	5	5	5
Kazakhstan	4	4	4	4
Kyrgyzstan	3	3	4	...
Moldova	8	7	9	...
Russia	12	10	11	10
Tajikistan	2	1	1	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	5	3	3	3
Ukraine	6	9	17	...

Newly registered adult persons with disability

(per 10 000 population; 18 years and older)

	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Azerbaijan	28	13	19	21
Armenia	57	47	63	54
Belarus	72	62	61	66
Kazakhstan	35	28	30	20
Kyrgyzstan	17	13	26	17
Moldova	52	35	38	...
Russia	55	48	46	49
Tajikistan	8	14	16	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	27	22	28	39
Ukraine	39	34	35	...

Mortality by main groups of causes of death

(number of deaths per 100 000 population)

	All causes	Infectious and parasitic diseases	Mali-gnant neo-plasms	Diseases of the circulatory system		
				Total	of these:	
					coronary heart disease	cerebro-vascular diseases
Azerbaijan						
2020	758	59	98	413	202	109
2021	767	67	84	416	109	88
2022	602	19	82	341	79	71
Armenia						
2020	1221	5	181	578	293	75
2021	1161	5	178	560	272	83
2022	899	5	171	480	239	70
Belarus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan						
2020	860	15	79	194	...	...
2021	961	7	76	227	...	...
2022	680	7	71	154	52	51
Kyrgyzstan						
2020	607	9	62	318	...	...
2021	580	8	60	297	...	...
2022	450	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova						
2020	1550	11	227	873	...	...
2021	1737	14	220	923	496	225
2022	1737	14	220	924	...	...
Russia						
2020	1460	21	199	641	347	190
2021	1674	19	191	640	348	191
2022	1294	18	189	567	307	170
Tajikistan						
2020	453	4	34	206	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan						
2020	513	22	41	308	...	...
2021	510	...	...	...	...	...
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine						
2020	1590	18	199	1052	734	201
2021	1726	...	180	1038	...	...
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...

Continued

	Diseases of the respir- atory sys- tem	Diseases of the diges- tive system	Diseases of the geni- tourinary system	Diabetes mellitus	External causes[1]
Azerbaijan					
2020	32	25	13	20	61
2021	41	26	12	17	30
2022	13	22	10	12	29
Armenia					
2020	102	46	9	16	129
2021	98	42	8	13	37
2022	80	38	7	12	42
Belarus	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan					
2020	123	68	...	...	58
2021	109	67	...	...	60
2022	67	54	22	22	57
Kyrgyzstan					
2020	41	31	6	10	34
2021	25	31	6	...	42
2022	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova					
2020	63	119	11	18	75
2021	76	110	11	19	74
2022	76	110	12	19	73
Russia					
2020	66	73	16	35	95
2021	79	74	15	30	95
2022	56	70	17	29	100
Tajikistan					
2020	45	15	9	30	13
2021	...	...	...	...	...
2022	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan					
2020	37	23	7	23	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...
2022	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine					
2020	42	62	7	5	74
2021	64	60	...	...	70
2022	...	...	...	...	...

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[1] Accidents, homicides, suicides, and other consequences of exposure to external causes.

Mortality due to tuberculosis of respiratory system

(per 100 000 population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	4,3	4,1	1,0	0,7
Armenia	0,8	1,2	0,4	0,5
Belarus	1,7	…	…	…
Kazakhstan	2,3	2,0	…	1,6
Kyrgyzstan	…	…	…	…
Moldova	6,2	4,6	4,6	5,2
Russia	5,9	4,7	4,3	3,8
Tajikistan	2,4	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	2,8	…	…	…
Ukraine	…	7,0	…	…

Share of consolidated budget expenditures on health

(in % of GDP)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan[1]	1,1	2,3	1,5	1,1
Armenia[1]	1,5	2,4	2,3	1,7
Belarus	4,2	4,6	5,1	…
Kazakhstan	1,9	2,8	2,7	0,4
Kyrgyzstan	2,4	2,9	2,9	2,7
Moldova	4,1	5,0	5,6	5,0
Russia	3,4	4,6	3,9	…
Tajikistan	2,3	2,6	2,9	2,3
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan[1]	2,9	3,2	3,2	…
Ukraine	3,2	4,2	…	…

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[1] State budget.

4. EDUCATION

Level of education assumes achievement and confirmation of some educational degree by a person who receives the corresponding document. It is calculated as the ratio of the number of individuals who have received appropriate training to the population aged 15 years and older.

Provision of children with pre-school institutions is characterized by the number of children in preschool institutions as a percentage of the number of children of the corresponding age.

Level of education of population
(according to the data of population censuses, total population aged 15 and over)

	Per 1000 people of the corresponding age have education:						
	higher	incomp-lete higher	secondary professional	primary professional[1]	general second-ary	main general	general primary
Azerbaijan							
1999	106	8	126	35	519	151	32
2009	122	16	85	39	569	133	24
2019	158	…	91	54	570	99	24
Armenia							
2001	170	22	176	38	382	133	62
2011	220	…	171	32	447	94	26
Belarus[2]							
1999	140	-	223	92	262	135	137
2009	189	-	270	111	236	97	61
2019	266	-	306	125	226	56	16
Kazakhstan							
1999	126	17	224	…	366	180	74
2009	198	31	250	26	309	133	49
Kyrgyzstan							
1999	105	15	108	…	500	183	63
2009	124	36	71	53 ⌒ 527		119	54
2022	245	48	176	386		95	39
Moldova							
2004	111[3]	105[4]		…	333	317	101

Continued

	Per 1000 people of the corresponding age have education:						
	higher	incomp-lete higher	secondary professional	primary professional[1]	general secondary	main general	general primary
Russia[5]							
2002	162	31	275	128	177	139	78
2010	234	46	312	56	182	110	54
2021	267	24	258	137	189	101	21
Tajikistan							
2000	76	13	66	...	575	192	59
2010	77	21	73	...	528	211	72
Turkmenistan							
1995	92	9	166	...	478	183	48
Uzbekistan							
1989	92	19	150	...	408	198	
Ukraine							
2001	140[6]	8[7]	191[8]	...	378	171	77

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[1] For Kazakhstan (1999), Kyrgyzstan (1999), Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine – persons who completed professional and technical schools and received both profession and school-leaving certificate or received profession on the basis of secondary education were registered by general secondary education, the other persons – by education before entering this education establishment.

[2] For persons who have not graduated from higher educational institution was mentioned education level at the time of entering to the institution.

[3] University-level education.

[4] Secondary professional education/short course of higher education.

[5] Per 1000 persons aged 15 and higher, who indicated their lever of education.

[6] Complete higher education (receive those who graduated from the institute , conservatoire, academy, university and other similar education establishments granting education and qualifying level: specialist, master).

[7] Basic higher education (receive those who graduated from colleges and other similar education establishments or continue to study at higher education establishment).

[8] Incomplete higher education includes primary higher (those who completed technical school or other similar education establishments) and incomplete higher education.

Provision of children with pre-school institutions[1]

(as of the end of the year, in % of the number of children of the corresponding age)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan[2]	31,3	34,0	36,6	35,3
Armenia	34,7	24,3	32,3	34,1
Belarus	84,5	86,1	88,3	89,2
Kazakhstan	38,2[3]	32,4[3]	28,7	39,5
Kyrgyzstan	25,4	22,0	23,9	26,4
Moldova	93,9	90,3	92,0	88,9
Russia[3]	69,4	70,7	73,2	74,0
Tajikistan	7,7	7,2	7,4	6,4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	40,0	42,3	46,0	49,4
Ukraine	63	63	60	...

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[1] In Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus - coverage of children aged 1-5 years; in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine - 1-6 years; Moldova and Uzbekistan - 3-6 years.
[2] Taking into account students in preparatory classes of general education institutions.
[3] Gross coverage ratio.

Share of consolidated budget expenditures on education

(in % of GDP)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan[1]	2,7	3,8	3,3	2,8
Armenia[1]	2,0	2,3	2,1	1,9
Belarus	4,8	4,6	4,4	...
Kazakhstan	3,4	4,4	4,5	4,4
Kyrgyzstan	6,1	6,6	6,1	7,0
Moldova	5,8	6,3	5,5	5,8
Russia	3,7	4,0	3,6	...
Tajikistan	5,7	5,3	5,4	5,5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan[1]	6,6	5,0	5,4	...
Ukraine	6,0	6,0	...	...

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[1] State budget.

5. HOUSING CONDITIONS

Provision of population with dwelling space is characterized by total area of dwelling spaces per one inhabitant.

Facilities of dwelling stock is characterized by indicators of total area of dwelling spaces provided with water supply, sewerage, heating, hot water supply, baths or shower, gas, electric stoves as a percentage of the total area of all dwelling spaces.

Provision of population with dwelling space

(as of the end of the year)

	Total dwelling space per inhabitant; square meters			
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Azerbaijan	19,4	19,8	20,0	20,1
Armenia	32,6	33,3	33,9	35,5
Belarus	27,8	28,3	28,9	29,4
Kazakhstan	22,2	22,6	23,2	23,4
Kyrgyzstan	13,0	13,0	13,0	13,0
Moldova	33,5	33,8	34,3	35,3
Russia[1]	26,3	26,9	27,5	28,2
Tajikistan	…	11,1	10,9	10,9
Turkmenistan	19,9[2]	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	16,0	16,0	…	…
Ukraine	24,2	…	…	…

[1] According to the data of local governments; not on the full range of housing stock owners.
[2] 2007.

Distribution of housing stock by number of rooms and average apartment size in 2022

	Dwelling space with the number of rooms, in the dwelling stock, %			Average size of total area of apartment, square meters		
	1 room	**2 rooms**	**3 and more rooms**	**1-room apartment**	**2-room apartment**	**3 and more rooms apartment**
Azerbaijan[1]	10,6	33,3	56,1	40,1	70,0	111,5
Armenia[1]	20,3	33,6	46,1	39,0	57,7	82,8
Belarus	19,3	37,3	43,4	38,3	50,6	77,5
Kazakhstan[1]	17,3	29,6	53,1	38,5	51,5	…
Kyrgyzstan	10,3	23,9	65,8	…	…	…
Moldova	10,5	32,4	57,1	36,0	52,4	81,4
Russia	25,8	38,0	36,2	37,1	50,4	78,8
Tajikistan	10,7	22,0	67,3	36,0	49,0	62,4
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan[2]	8,1	22,0	71,9	33,2	54,5	98,2
Ukraine	…	…	…	…	…	…

[1] 2021.
[2] 2020.

Facilities of dwelling stock[1]

(as of the end of the year, %)

	Share of total space of dwelling houses equipped with						
	water supply	sewe-rage	central heating system	hot water supply	bath or shower	gas	elect-ric stove
Azerbaijan	95,0	93,4	38,4	4,0	91,5	98,1	…
Armenia	99,5	97,3	0,1	93,9	97,2	92,7	50,7
Belarus	90,1	89,5	91,2	84,3	85,4	82,1	16,1
Kazakhstan	99,7	88,0	63,2	55,9	62,7	81,5	17,1
Kyrgyzstan[2]	36,3	27,0	14,8	15,6	24,8	7,1	5,0
Moldova[2]	89,5	85,4	83,8	62,6	59,9	93,2	0,9
Russia[3]	91,8	89,3	92,9	82,9	82,7	64,1	30,4
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan[4]	75,7	35,7	44,0	31,5	…	50,0	…
Ukraine [4,5]	61,8	59,8	69,1	47,5	…	83,1	…
2022							
Azerbaijan	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Armenia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Belarus	90,6	90,1	91,6	85,7	86,2	77,4	17,8
Kazakhstan	99,7	87,8	65,1	56,7	63,2	79,5	19,4
Kyrgyzstan[2]	71,3	62,2	34,3	15,1	34,0	41,9	7,8
Moldova[2]	90,4	86,1	84,4	62,6	61,0	93,7	0,9
Russia[3]	92,7	90,3	93,6	85,3	84,4	62,5	32,2
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	84,8	57,7	63,9	51,6	…	83,6	…
Ukraine	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

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[1] In urban areas.
[2] Living area.
[3] According to the data of local self-government bodies; not for the full range of owners of dwelling stock.
[4] 2018.
[5] Total dwelling stock.

6. QUALITY OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Consumer expenditure refers to expenditure of households on purchases of foodstuffs, non-food products and alcoholic beverages as well as on consumer services

Consumer price index (CPI) characterize changes of the general price level of goods and services purchased by the population for non-productive consumption over the time period. The CPI measures the ratio of the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services at prices of the current period to its value in the prices of the previous (baseline) period, and does not account for changes in consumption patterns of the population. Calculated by the Laspeyres formula on the basis of individual indices of consumer prices and tariffs for goods and services. Source of information for the calculation of the individual indices of consumer prices is the monthly registration of prices and tariffs of commodities-representative.

The structure of actual consumer spending in base period, based on households budget surveys, is used as weight for calculation of the consumer price index.

Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) is used for calculating the consumer price index. CPI can be calculated in accordance with the groupings provided COICOP and other groups, based on the needs of users.

The share of population of the each country in the total population of the Commonwealth is used as weights for calculating of the consumer price index for CIS total.

Provision of population by public transport is characterized by the number of passenger trips per person per type of public transport (railway, bus, taxi passenger, tram, trolleybus, air, metro).

Provision of population by cars is characterized by the number of owned vehicles that are used by citizens (based on vehicle registration statistics) calculated for 1000 population.

Number of subscribers to mobile network is characterized by the number of users of cell phones who are subscribers of service of the public mobile telecommunication providing access to a public telephone network on the basis of cellular technology. Calculated per 100 population.

Provision of population by home fixed telephone is characterized by the number of main and additional telephone sets installed in apartments, in their own houses. Calculated per 100 population.

6.1. Consumer goods and services

Structure of household expenditure
by main groups of consumption expenditures

(according to the data of household surveys)

	As percentage of consumer expenditure			
	expenditure on purchase of			payment of services
	foodstuffs	non-food goods	alcoholic beverages	
Azerbaijan				
2020	43,4	16,3	0,6	39,7
2021	43,6	15,3	0,6	40,5
2022	43,5	15,2	0,6	40,7
Armenia				
2020	41,2	26,0	0,3	32,5
2021	47,1	24,2	0,8	27,9
2022	…	…	…	…
Belarus				
2020	39,1	34,9	1,7	24,3
2021	40,2	34,4	1,7	23,7
2022	39,7	34,6	1,6	24,1
Kazakhstan				
2020	55,5	26,7	0,9	16,9
2021	54,4	27,1	0,8	17,7
2022	53,1	27,8	0,7	18,4
Kyrgyzstan				
2020	51,2	27,6	0,1	21,1
2021	48,9	29,4	0,6	21,1
2022	51,5	27,2	0,1	21,2
Moldova				
2020	38,9	…	0,7	…
2021	37,6	…	0,7	…
2022	36,5	…	0,6	…
Russia				
2020	35,3	37,1	1,8	25,8
2021	34,6	36,1	1,5	27,7
2022	35,7	35,5	1,6	27,2
Tajikistan				
2020	62,0	27,0	0,2	10,8
2021	49,7	27,7	0,1	22,5
2022	48,8	29,3	0,1	21,8
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan				
2020	45,9	33,3	0,4	20,4
2021	57,2	26,1	0,4	16,3
2022	56,9	27,7	0,4	15,0
Ukraine				
2020	50,4	21,8	1,4	26,4
2021	48,2	21,8	1,2	28,8
2022	…	…	…	…

Structure of consumer expenditure of household
in the groups for the purposes of consumption

(according to the data of household surveys, %)

	Household expenditure on					
	food and non-alcoholic beverages	alcoholic beverages and tobacco	clothing and footwear	housing, fuels	furnish-ings, house-hold appliances and home mainte-nance	health
Azerbaijan						
2020	43,4	2,0	6,4	7,9	8,4	5,0
2021	43,6	2,0	6,0	8,2	7,9	5,3
2022	43,5	2,3	5,8	8,1	7,7	5,2
Armenia						
2020	38,8	3,8	2,1	20,5	4,9	8,7
2021	45,3	4,7	3,2	15,0	4,3	8,5
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus						
2020	36,7	2,7	6,5	10,5	6,7	5,7
2021	37,6	2,5	6,5	10,2	5,9	6,2
2022	36,8	2,5	6,5	10,0	6,0	6,3
Kazakhstan						
2020	54,2	2,5	7,7	7,9	5,4	3,5
2021	53,0	2,3	8,4	7,6	5,3	3,3
2022	51,2	2,2	8,8	7,3	5,4	3,1
Kyrgyzstan						
2020	51,2	0,7	10,2	12,8	6,8	3,2
2021	45,4	0,6	11,3	12,2	7,3	2,6
2022	51,2	0,6	11,6	12,7	6,3	2,4
Moldova						
2020	38,9	2,0	9,6	17,5	6,1	5,0
2021	37,6	2,0	9,8	16,3	6,2	6,2
2022	36,5	1,7	9,1	17,6	6,3	5,4
Russia						
2020	33,2	3,3	6,9	11,9	6,3	4,0
2021	32,2	3,0	7,8	11,4	5,5	4,2
2022	32,9	3,1	7,5	10,9	5,3	4,0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan						
2021	55,6	0,7	6,9	7,1	9,5	8,7
2022	55,3	0,8	8,5	7,5	10,7	3,8
Ukraine						
2020	49,2	4,1	5,8	16,9	2,6	5,0
2021	46,8	3,6	5,7	17,8	2,6	5,4
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...

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	Household expenditure on					
	transport	commu-nications	leisure and cul-ture	education	hotels, restau-rants, cafes	other goods and ser-vices
Azerbaijan						
2020	6,6	3,3	3,5	1,6	7,2	4,7
2021	6,5	3,3	3,7	1,6	6,8	5,1
2022	6,6	3,4	3,9	1,6	6,8	5,1
Armenia						
2020	4,4	4,3	1,3	4,2	1,0	6,0
2021	6,9	2,9	0,5	2,0	1,8	4,9
2022	…	…	…	…	…	…
Belarus						
2020	10,3	6,6	4,8	1,6	2,4	5,5
2021	10,2	7,4	3,6	1,5	2,8	5,6
2022	10,1	7,6	3,6	1,5	3,1	6,0
Kazakhstan						
2020	6,0	4,2	1,5	0,9	1,6	4,6
2021	6,4	4,2	1,7	1,1	1,9	4,8
2022	6,6	4,2	2,2	1,4	2,5	5,1
Kyrgyzstan						
2020	3,7	4,3	0,0	1,3	0,6	5,2
2021	4,1	4,0	0,0	1,8	4,4	6,3
2022	4,0	4,2	0,0	2,0	0,6	4,4
Moldova						
2020	6,0	5,1	2,5	0,8	2,1	4,4
2021	7,0	4,8	2,3	1,0	2,3	4,5
2022	8,0	4,3	2,8	1,0	2,4	4,9
Russia						
2020	14,9	3,4	5,8	0,8	2,4	7,1
2021	14,1	4,6	5,6	1,5	2,9	7,2
2022	14,4	4,3	5,1	1,5	3,1	7,9
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan						
2021	4,5	1,7	0,3	2,0	1,6	1,4
2022	4,3	2,1	0,4	2,1	1,6	2,9
Ukraine						
2020	4,5	4,1	1,8	1,0	1,8	3,2
2021	5,2	4,0	1,9	1,2	2,1	3,7
2022	…	…	…	…	…	…

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Provision of population with consumer durables

(according to the data of household surveys,
average per 100 households, units)

	Refrigera-tors, freezers	Vacuum cleaners	Washing machines	TV sets[1]	Personal compu-ters
Azerbaijan					
2020	102	94	82	111	131
2021	102	94	83	111	153
2022	101	95	90	111	75[2]
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus					
2020	148	92	99	164	100
2021	...	...	...	...	...
2022	147	95	100	160	91
Kazakhstan					
2020	128	94	97	116	82
2021	132	95	97	115	76
2022	135	95	98	115	78
Kyrgyzstan					
2020	94	39	82	111	13
2021	98	42	86	110	15
2022	98	44	86	109	12
Moldova					
2020	104	78	95	111	68
2021	105	78	94	112	68
2022	107	77	95	113	65
Russia					
2020	140	97	102	191	129
2021	142	99	103	175	126
2022	144	102	103	184	129
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan					
2020	107	60	90	162	60
2021	114	64	94	170	63
2022	115	69	95	171	64
Ukraine					
2018	124	81	91	116	91
2020	133	83	93	118	97
2022	...	...	...	...	...

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[1] Azerbaijan и Ukraine - color TV sets.
[2] Excluding tablets.

Consumer Price Index

(December to December of the previous year, %)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
CIS[1]	105,0	106,0	109,1	112,7[2]
Azerbaijan	102,4	102,6	112,0	114,4
Armenia	100,7	103,7	107,7	108,3
Belarus	104,7	107,4	110,0	112,8
Kazakhstan	105,4	107,5	108,4	120,3
Kyrgyzstan	103,1	109,7	111,2	114,7
Moldova	107,5	100,4	113,9	130,2
Russia	103,0	104,9	108,4	111,9
Tajikistan	108,0	109,4	108,0	104,2
Turkmenistan[3]	106,3	108,9	121,1	103,0
Uzbekistan	115,2	111,1	110,0	112,3
Ukraine	104,1	105,0	110,0	...
EU-27	101,6	100,2	105,3	110,4
Austria	101,7	101,1	104,3	110,2
Belgium	100,8	100,4	105,7	110,4
Bulgaria	103,8	100,2	107,8	116,9
Hungary	104,0	102,7	107,4	124,5
Germany	101,5	99,7	105,3	108,6
Greece	100,8	97,7	105,1	107,2
Denmank	100,8	100,5	103,1	108,7
Ireland	101,3	99,0	105,5	108,2
Spain	100,8	99,5	106,5	105,7
Italy	100,5	99,8	103,9	111,6
Cyprus	100,7	98,9	104,8	107,9
Latvia	102,3	99,5	107,9	120,8
Lithuania	102,7	100,2	110,6	121,7
Luxembourg	101,7	100,6	104,1	105,4
Malta	101,2	100,2	102,6	106,7
Netherlands	102,7	101,0	105,7	109,6
Poland	103,4	102,4	108,6	116,6
Portugal	100,4	99,8	102,7	109,6
Romania	104,0	102,1	108,2	116,4
Slovakia	103,0	101,5	105,8	115,4
Slovenia	101,8	98,9	104,9	110,3
Finland	100,9	100,2	103,5	109,1
France	101,5	100,0	102,8	105,9
Croatia	101,4	99,3	105,5	113,1
Czechia	103,2	102,3	106,6	115,8
Sweden	101,8	100,5	103,9	112,3
Estonia	101,8	99,2	112,1	117,6

Continued

	2019	2020	2021	2021
Other countries				
Brazil	104,3	104,5	110,1	105,8
India	109,6	103,7	105,6	105,5
Canada	102,2	100,7	104,8	106,3
China	104,5	100,2	101,5	101,8
United Kingdom	101,4	100,8	104,8	109,2
USA	102,3	101,4	107,0	106,5
South Africa	104,0	103,1	105,9	107,5
Japan	100,8	98,8	100,8	104,0

[1] Without data for Turkmenistan.
[2] Without data for Turkmenistan and Ukraine.
[3] According to the IMF.

6.2. Means of message, communication
Length of public roads

	2019	2020	2021	2021
	Total, thous. km			
Azerbaijan	19,2	28,6[1]	28,7[1]	28,3[1]
Armenia	7,6	7,5	7,5	7,5
Belarus[2]	102,8	103,0	103,4	104,1
Kazakhstan	95,6	95,8	95,4	94,8
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	9,4	9,5	9,5	9,5
Russia[2]	1542,2	1553,7	1566,1	1575,6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	42,7	42,9	42,9	42,9
Ukraine	161,9	162,2	...	...
	including paved roads, thous. km			
Azerbaijan	19,1	27,2[1]	27,4[1]	27,1[1]
Armenia	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,9
Belarus[2]	89,1	89,8	90,0	90,3
Kazakhstan	84,8	83,4	84,8	86,3
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	9,1	9,1	9,2	9,2
Russia[2]	1089,3	1096,7	1107,5	1115,0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	42,1	42,3	42,3	42,3
Ukraine	158,5	158,7	...	...

Continued

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Share of paved roads in the total length of public roads, %			
Azerbaijan	99,4	94,9[1]	95,3[1]	95,4[1]
Armenia	77,6	78,3	78,3	78,4
Belarus[2]	86,8	86,8	86,8	86,8
Kazakhstan	88,7	87,1	88,9	91,1
Kyrgyzstan	…	…	…	…
Moldova	97,0	96,1	96,8	96,9
Russia[2]	70,6	70,6	70,7	70,8
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	98,5	98,7	98,7	98,7
Ukraine	97,9	97,8	…	…

[1] Including city highway.
[2] Including length of streets.

Density of paved public roads

(km per 1 000 sq. km of territory)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	220	314[1]	316[1]	312[1]
Armenia	199	197	198	198
Belarus[2]	429	433	433	435
Kazakhstan	31	31	31	32
Kyrgyzstan	…	…	…	…
Moldova	309	307	310	311
Russia[2]	64	64	65	65
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	94	94	94	94
Ukraine	275	275	…	…

[1] Including city highway.
[2] Including length of streets.

Provision of population by public transport

	Number of passenger trips per 1 person by transport mode			
	railway	bus[1]	taxi passenger	trolleybus
Azerbaijan				
2020	0,2	105,8	4,5	–
2021	0,3	103,1	8,7	–
2022	0,5	130,9	8,3	–
Armenia				
2020	0,1	17,8	0,7	1,0
2021	0,1	27,0	0,7	1,3
2022	0,2	42,2	0,5	1,5
Belarus				
2020	6,4	105,8[2]	3,8	30,3
2021	6,6	101,1[2]	4,8	29,4
2022	…	…	…	…
Kazakhstan				
2020	0,7	42,7[3]	0,1[3]	1,1
2021	0,8	53,9[3]	0,1[3]	1,5
2022	1,0	62,2[3]	0,2[3]	1,7
Kyrgyzstan				
2020	0,01	56,0	4,7	3,3
2021	0,04	65,8	4,8	4,6
2022	0,04	65,3	5,0	5,0
Moldova				
2020	0,3	20,6	2,5	44,1
2021	0,2	22,8	3,9	52,4
2022	0,2	31,3	4,3	65,0
Russia				
2020	6,0	52,5[2]	…	5,2
2021	7,3	55,1[2]	…	5,5
2022	7,8	57,7[2]	…	5,7
Tajikistan				
2020	0,05	63,2	2,0	2,0
2021	0,05	69,5	2,4	2,0
2022	0,05	77,2	2,6	2,1
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan				
2020	0,2	153,3[4]	…	0,01
2021	0,2	169,4[4]	…	0,02
2022	0,3	170,9[4]	…	0,02
Ukraine				
2020	1,6	26,1	…	13,9
2021	2,0	26,4	…	14,4
2022	…	…	…	…

Continued

	Number of passenger trips per 1 person by transport mode		
	tram	metro	air
Azerbaijan			
2020	–	7,5	0,1
2021	–	9,0	0,1
2022	–	20,7	0,2
Armenia			
2020	–	3,6	0,03
2021	–	6,2	0,1
2022	–	7,9	0,3
Belarus			
2020	4,8	23,4	0,2
2021	4,6	24,3	0,2
2022	…	…	…
Kazakhstan			
2020	1,3	0,4	0,3
2021	1,5	0,5	0,5
2022	1,5	0,9	0,6
Kyrgyzstan			
2020	–	–	0,1
2021	–	–	0,1
2022	–	–	0,2
Moldova			
2020	–	–	0,1
2021	–	–	0,3
2022	–	–	0,5
Russia			
2020	6,1	14,9	0,5
2021	6,8	18,4	0,8
2022	6,8	19,8	0,7
Tajikistan			
2020	–	–	0,03
2021	–	–	0,04
2022	–	–	0,05
Turkmenistan	…	…	…
Uzbekistan			
2020	0,04	1,1	0,03
2021	0,06	2,9	0,1
2022	0,08	3,8	0,1
Ukraine			
2020	10,2	9,9	0,1
2021	9,7	11,7	0,2
2022	…	…	…

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[1] Taking into account the volume of work performed by private firms and commercial automobile enterprises (except Kazakhstan).
[2] Taking into account the assessment of all commercial passenger transportation by non-transport enterprises and entrepreneurs.
[3] Without taking into account the assessment of the volume of work performed by individual entrepreneurs engaged in commercial transportation.
[4] Automobile transport.

Provision of population by cars[1]

(as of the end of the year; units per 1000 population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	117	121	128	134
Armenia	…	…	…	…
Belarus	329	335	324	323
Kazakhstan	192	195	189	188
Kyrgyzstan	158	160	161	158
Moldova	…	…	…	…
Russia	315	321	328	327
Tajikistan	46	46	46	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	72	81	87	95
Ukraine	…	…	…	…

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[1] Passenger cars owned by citizens.

Provision of population by home fixed telephone

(as of the end of the year; per 100 population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	13,7	13,7	13,7	13,3
Armenia	13,1	12,0	12,2	11,2
Belarus	38,9	38,7	38,4	37,6
Kazakhstan	13,3	12,9	12,3	11,3
Kyrgyzstan	3,2	2,7	2,3	1,9
Moldova	…	…	…	…
Russia	11,9	10,9	9,7	8,7
Tajikistan	2,6	2,5	2,3	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,6
Ukraine	…	…	…	…

Share of Internet users

(%)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
CIS				
Azerbaijan	81	85	87	88
Armenia	67	77	79	77
Belarus	83	85	87	90
Kazakhstan	84	88	93	94
Kyrgyzstan	64	72	79	82
Moldova[1]	58	59	61	...
Russia	83	85	88	90
Tajikistan[1]	22[2]	...	...	...
Turkmenistan[1]	21[2]	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	70	71	77	84
Ukraine[1]	70	75	79	...
EU-27[1]				
Austria	88	88	93	94
Belgium	90	92	93	94
Bulgaria	68	70	75	79
Hungary	80	85	89	90
Germany	88	90	91	92
Greece	76	78	78	83
Denmank	98	97	99	98
Ireland	87	92	95	...
Spain	91	93	94	94
Italy	68	70	75	85
Cyprus	86	91	91	90
Latvia	86	89	91	91
Lithuania	82	83	87	88
Luxembourg	97	98	99	98
Malta	86	87	87	92
Netherlands	93	91	92	93
Poland	80	83	85	87
Portugal	75	78	82	84
Romania	74	78	84	86
Slovakia	83	90	89	...
Slovenia	83	87	89	89
Finland	90	92	93	93
France	83	85	86	85
Croatia	79	78	81	82
Czechia	81	81	83	85
Sweden	94	95	95	95
Estonia	90	89	91	91
Other countries[1]				
Brazil	74	81	81	81
India	30	43	46	...
Canada	92	92	93	...
China	64	70	73	76
United Kingdom	93	95	97	...
USA	89	91	92	...
South Africa	70	70	72	...
Japan	93	90	83	...

[1] According to International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Data - https://www.itu.int
[2] 2017.

Number of subscribers to mobile network

(per 100 population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
CIS				
Azerbaijan	109	104	108	110
Armenia	122	118	122	127
Belarus	124	125	127	128
Kazakhstan	139	130	129	130
Kyrgyzstan	118	110	108	106
Moldova	168	156	183	204
Russia	211	208	221	215
Tajikistan[1]	66	64	65	...
Turkmenistan[1]	97	99	99	...
Uzbekistan	71	76	83	90
Ukraine	131	129	135	...
EU-27[1]				
Austria	121	120	122	123
Belgium	100	100	101	102
Bulgaria	115	114	115	117
Hungary	105	106	107	104
Germany	129	129	128	125
Greece	112	109	110	109
Denmank	125	124	126	127
Ireland	105	106	108	113
Spain	117	117	120	124
Italy	133	130	132	133
Cyprus	140	140	149	...
Latvia	108	108	115	117
Lithuania	130	130	134	139
Luxembourg	132	133	137	...
Malta	126	123	123	132
Netherlands	125	123	125	118
Poland	126	128	132	132
Portugal	116	115	121	125
Romania	116	116	119	118
Slovakia	136	134	135	132
Slovenia	119	120	123	126
Finland	129	129	129	129
France	112	113	117	119
Croatia	107	107	108	111
Czechia	124	123	126	128
Sweden	126	123	124	125
Estonia	147	145	149	155
Other countries[1]				
Brazil	95	97	102	99
India	83	83	82	81
Canada	92	85	88	91
China	123	121	122	125
United Kingdom	121	118	119	121
USA	106	105	107	110
South Africa	167	163	169	167
Japan	148	156	161	168

[1] According to ITU. Data - https://www.itu.int

7. ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

Emissions of pollutants into the atmospheric air from stationary sources is the total quantity of all pol-lutants emitted into the air by sources of pollution after the process of neutralization with the help of gas cleaning installations that did not result in complete neutralization and cleaning as well as without neutralization.

Forest – land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds. It does not unclude land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use (FAO).

Forest area is given as a percentage of the total area of the country (SDG indicator).

Household water use – amount of water used to realization the household and drinking needs of population.

Emissions of pollutants into atmospheric air

(per capita, kg)

	Total	Emissions of pollutants into atmospheric air from stationary sources				
		including:		of these:		
		solid	liquid and gaseous	sulfur dioxide	nitrogen oxides	carbon monoxide
Azerbaijan						
2020	14,6	0,4	12,2	0,1	2,1	1,7
2021	15,5	0,5	15,0	0,2	2,0	2,0
2022	16,0	0,4	15,2	0,1	2,2	2,6
Armenia						
2020	29,1	…	…	0,3	0,7	1,2
2021	31,7	2,7	29,0	0,3	…	…
2022	35,6	3,0	32,6	0,3	0,7	1,2
Belarus						
2020	48,1	2,6	45,5	6,0	4,8	8,8
2021	50,0	2,8	47,2	4,8	5,1	8,7
2022	49,0	3,2	46,3	4,6	4,7	1,9
Kazakhstan						
2020	130,1	26,6	103,5	46,2	16,6	25,9
2021	126,7	25,9	100,8	44,0	16,9	24,9
2022	119,1	22,9	96,2	42,3	16,0	23,0
Kyrgyzstan						
2020	…	…	…	…	…	…
2021	8,5	3,1	5,4	2,3	0,7	9,1
2022	9,3	3,2	6,1	2,8	0,8	1,8
Moldova						
2020	6,7	0,8	5,9	0,2	0,5	1,5
2021	6,9	0,8	6,1	0,4	0,8	1,9
2022	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia						
2020	115,7	10,7	105,0	24,5	12,4	32,9
2021	118,0	11,3	106,7	22,1	13,4	36,3
2022	117,0	11,4	105,6	23,4	13,4	35,2
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan						
2020	…	…	…	…	…	…
2021	…	…	…	…	…	…
2022	24,6	4,7	19,9	…	0,4	2,0
Ukraine						
2020	53,9	…	…	…	…	…
2021	…	…	…	…	…	…
2022	…	…	…	…	…	…

Specially protected areas[1]

	Year	Specially protected areas	
		thous. ha	in % of total area of the country
Azerbaijan[2]	2019	893	10,3
	2022	893	10,3
Armenia[3]	2019	383	12,9
	2022	383	12,9
Belarus[4]	2019	476	2,3
	2022	476	2,3
Kazakhstan[4]	2018	6843	2,5
	2021	6719	2,5
Kyrgyzstan[4]	2019	1305	6,5
	2022	1305	6,5
Moldova[5]	2019	19	4,8
	2022	19	4,8
Russia	2019	60,0[6]	3,5
	2022	62,3[6]	3,6
Tajikistan[7]	2019	3100	20,7
	2022	3100	20,7
Turkmenistan	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	2019	…	…
	2021	1546	3,4
Ukraine	2019	1565	2,6
	2022	…	…

[1] *Specially protected areas* include natural national parks, nature reserves, game reserves, and other nature protection objects.
[2] Includes state nature reserves, national parks and state nature reserves.
[3] Including wildlife preserves and other specially protected areas according to new legislation.
[4] Without taking into account other nature protection objects and natural monuments.
[5] Only scientific reserves, without taking into account other nature protection objects and natural monuments.
[6] Million ha.
[7] About 90% of the area of specially protected areas is the national Park "Pamir Mountains".

Wooded area

(at the beginning of the year)

	Year	Wooded area	
		thous. ha	in % of total area of the country
Azerbaijan	2019	1040	12,0
	2022	1041	12,0
Armenia	2019[1]	289	9,7
	2022	289	9,7
Belarus	2019	8280	39,9
	2022	8333	40,1
Kazakhstan	2019	12,7[2]	4,6
	2022	13,6[2]	5,0
Kyrgyzstan	2019	1117	5,6
	2022	1254	6,3
Moldova	2019	378	11,3
	2022	383	11,6
Russia	2019	795[2]	46,4
	2022	795[2]	46,4
Tajikistan	2019	422	3,0
	2022	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	2019	…	7,7[3]
	2022	…	7,7[3]
Ukraine[4]	2019	10633	17,6
	2022	…	…

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[1] On July 1.

[2] Mln ha.

[3] Forest area in % of the total area of country.

[4] Forest and wooded area.

Forest area[1]

	Total, thous. ha	In % of total land area
EU-27		
Austria	3399	47
Belgium	689	23
Bulgaria	3893	36
Hungary	2053	23
Germany	11419	33
Greece	3902	31
Denmank	628	15
Ireland	782	12
Spain	18572	37
Italy	9566	33
Cyprus	173	19
Latvia	3411	55
Lithuania	2201	35
Luxembourg	89	37
Malta	0,46	1,4
Netherlands	370	11
Poland	9483	31
Portugal	3312	36
Romania	6929	30
Slovakia	1026	40
Slovenia	1238	61
Finland	22409	74
France	17253	32
Croatia	1939	35
Czechia	2677	35
Sweden	27980	69
Estonia	2438	56
Other countries		
Brazil	496620	59
India	72160	25
Canada	346928	38
China	219978	23
United Kingdom	3190	13
USA	309795	34
Japan	24935	68

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[1] According to FAO data for the last available year.

Household water use

(per capita, cubic meters)

	Water use for household and drinking purposes			
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Azerbaijan	31	32	31	33
Armenia	43	56	41	45
Belarus	56	51	56	54
Kazakhstan	43	43	46	…
Kyrgyzstan	29	29	30	31
Moldova	19	20	20	21
Russia	51	52	51	50
Tajikistan	…	…	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	…	…	…	…
Ukraine	…	…	…	…

Population using improved drinking-water sources[1]

(in % of total population)

	Total population	Urban population	Rural population
Azerbaijan	96	100	91
Armenia	100	100	100
Belarus	97	96	99
Kazakhstan	95	98	92
Kyrgyzstan	92	100	87
Moldova	91	97	85
Russia	97	99	92
Tajikistan	82	96	77
Turkmenistan	100	100	100
Uzbekistan	98	100	96
Ukraine	94	91	100

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[1] According to WHO data for the last available year.

8. LEGAL PROTECTION

Crime rate is defined as the total number of crimes committed over a given period per 100,000 population.

Victims – persons recognized as victims based on the materials of criminal case.

Crime rate

(number of registered crimes per 100 000 population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	269	260	310	361
Armenia	906	894	1021	1267
Belarus	938	1018	943	960
Kazakhstan	1315	870	831	810
Kyrgyzstan	645	474	565	647
Moldova	1188	1000	1046	1057
Russia	1379	1396	1374	1341
Tajikistan	239	249	246	225
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	137	181	318	295
Ukraine	1061	867	780	…

Crimes against females and juveniles

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Share of woman victims in the total number of victims, in %			
Azerbaijan	31	29	27	29
Armenia	…	…	…	…
Belarus	45	50	48	47
Kazakhstan	49	49	50	50
Kyrgyzstan	…	…	…	…
Moldova	42	40	44	43
Russia	47	…	…	48
Tajikistan	29	27	28	31
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	…	…	…	…
Ukraine	34	32	…	…
	Share of juveniles victims in the total number of victims, in %			
Azerbaijan	3	3	2	3
Armenia	…	…	…	…
Belarus	4	2	3	3
Kazakhstan	1	1	2	2
Kyrgyzstan	…	…	…	…
Moldova	7	7	7	7
Russia	8	6	7	9
Tajikistan	12	14	19	36
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	…	…	…	…
Ukraine	2	2	…	…

9. CULTURE

Share of consolidated budget expenditures
on recreation, culture and religion

(in % of GDP)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan[1, 2]	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,3
Armenia[1]	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5
Belarus	1,0	0,8	0,8	…
Kazakhstan	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,7
Kyrgyzstan	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,7
Moldova	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8
Russia[3]	1,0	1,1	1,0	…
Tajikistan	1,2	1,2	1,2	0,9
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan[1, 2]	0,5	0,4	0,5	…
Ukraine[4]	0,8	0,8	…	…

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[1] State budget.
[2] Including sports.
[3] Including cinematography.
[4] Spiritual and physical development.

Provision of population with stocks of public libraries

	Number of copies per 1000 population			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	3174	3160	3131	3066
Armenia	6042	5997	5987	5962
Belarus	5663	5571	5519	5358
Kazakhstan	6055	5935	5845	5684
Kyrgyzstan	3000	2931	2970	2743
Moldova	5999	5999	5905	6030
Russia	5462	5747	5686	…
Tajikistan	1261	1237	…	…
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	…	1736	…	…
Ukraine	…	…	…	…

Attendance of museums, theaters, cinemas

(per 1000 population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Museum attendances				
Azerbaijan	337	71	150	239
Armenia	984	238	811	661
Belarus	752	345	522	726
Kazakhstan	369	125	267	308
Kyrgyzstan	126	24	104	115
Moldova	301	116	192	282
Russia	877	404	655	...
Tajikistan	61	44	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	44	145	157
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
Theatre attendances				
Azerbaijan	65	14	14	42
Armenia	235	66	168	193
Belarus	186	74	91	149
Kazakhstan	159	47	61	136
Kyrgyzstan	25	6	19	37
Moldova	131	44	56	117
Russia	279	98	175	...
Tajikistan	47	20	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	32	55	57
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
Cinema attendances				
Azerbaijan	166	34	43	158
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	1128	367	467	406
Kazakhstan	1074	260	442	868
Kyrgyzstan	356	108	306	343
Moldova	260	46	101	210
Russia	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	2	0,7	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	5	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ABSTRACT SECTIONS

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1.2. Distribution of income	A. Kiryanov	(8-499) 755-02-16*530 kiryanov@cisstat.org
1.3. Socio-economic indicators of poverty		
1.4. Employment and unemployment	N. Novikova	(8-499) 755-02-16*529 novikova@cisstat.org
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Monitoring of population life quality indicators
in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States
2019-2022

Sources of data:

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