

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



**MONITORING OF
LIFE QUALITY INDICATORS
IN THE COUNTRIES
OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF INDEPENDENT STATES
2020-2023**

**MOSCOW
2024**



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Monitoring of population life quality indicators in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States 2020-2023.

Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States / – M. 2024. – 97p.

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.

* * *

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 and publications 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 2023 for some indicators are preliminary and can be revised later.

PREFACE

CIS-Stat represents statistical information on population 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 structural 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 level of 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 of 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 directed 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: social, economic and environmental, contains 17 goals and 169 targets.

The UN Statistical Commission agreed the list of sustainable development indicators at its 47th session in March 2016. This list was proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group 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 |

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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 accordance 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.



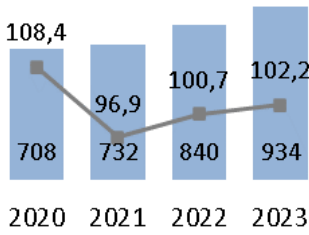
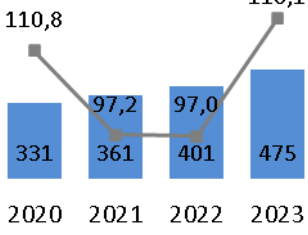


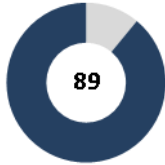
LIFE QUALITY STANDARDS¹

| 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 | Increase in relation to the previous year or not lower than the previous year | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| total population | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| males | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |

¹ In accordance with the principle of the Economic Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States of December 2, 2021 on Quality of Life Standards (<https://cis.minsk.by/reestr2/doc/6492#text>).

MAIN INDICATORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES Azerbaijan

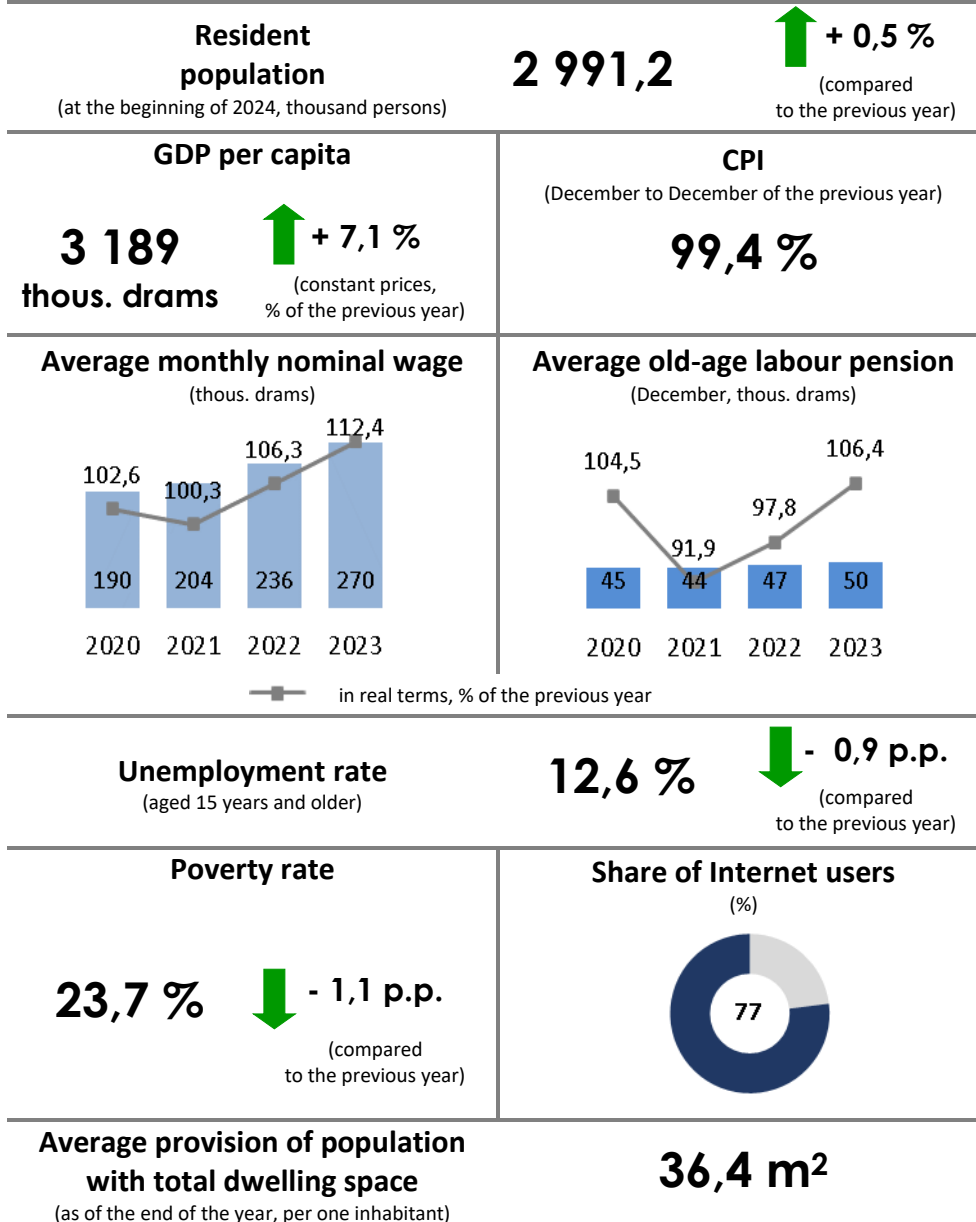
2023

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Resident population (at the beginning of 2024, thousand persons)</p> <p>10 180,8  + 0,5 % (compared to the previous year)</p> | |
| <p>GDP per capita 12 115 manat  + 0,5 % (constant prices, % of the previous year)</p> | <p>CPI (December to December of the previous year) 102,1 %</p> |
| <p>Average monthly nominal wage (manat)</p>  <p>2020 2021 2022 2023</p> <p>—■— in real terms, % of the previous year</p> | <p>Average old-age labour pension (December, manat)</p>  <p>2020 2021 2022 2023</p> |
| <p>Unemployment rate (aged 15 years and older)</p> <p>5,5 %  - 0,1 p.p. (compared to the previous year)</p> | |
| <p>Poverty rate*</p> <p>5,2 %  - 0,7 p.p. (compared to the previous year)</p> | <p>Share of Internet users (%)</p>  <p>89</p> |
| <p>Average provision of population with total dwelling space (as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)</p> <p>22,6 m²</p> | |

* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Armenia

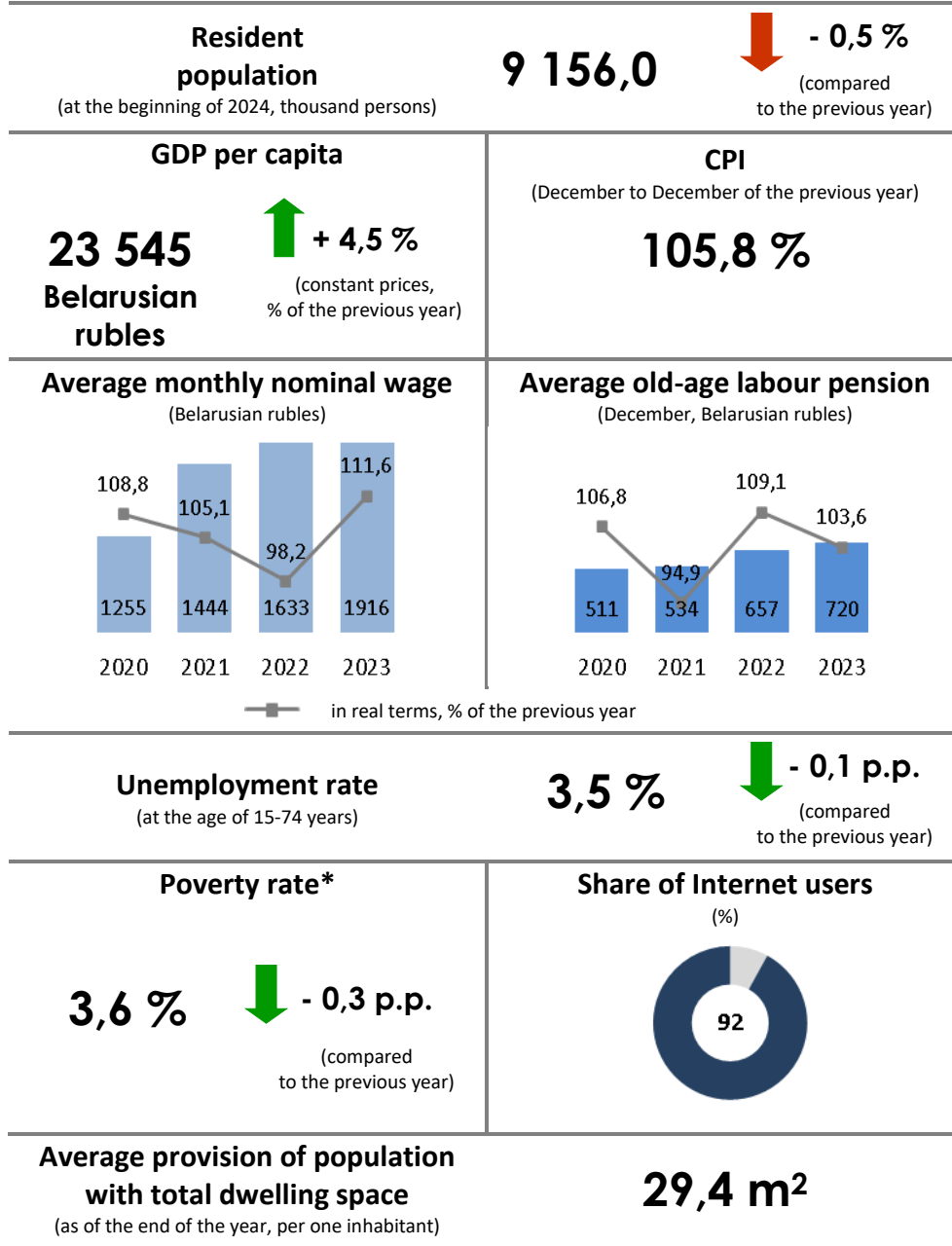
2023



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

Belarus

2023



* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Kazakhstan

2023

Resident population

(at the beginning of 2024, thousand persons)

20 033,8



+ 1,4 %

(compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita

6 020
thous. tenge

+ 3,7 %

(constant prices,
% of the previous year)

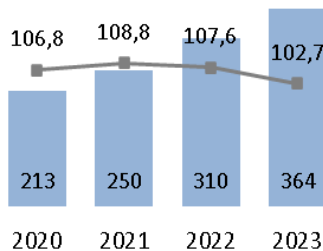
CPI

(December to December of the previous year)

109,8 %

Average monthly nominal wage

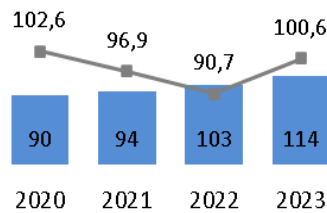
(thous. tenge)



—■ in real terms, % of the previous year

Average old-age labour pension

(December, thous. tenge)



Unemployment rate

(aged 15 years and older)

4,7 %



- 0,2 p.p.

(compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*

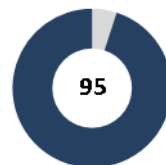
5,2 %

0,0 p.p.

(compared to the previous year)

Share of Internet users

(%)



Average provision of population with total dwelling space

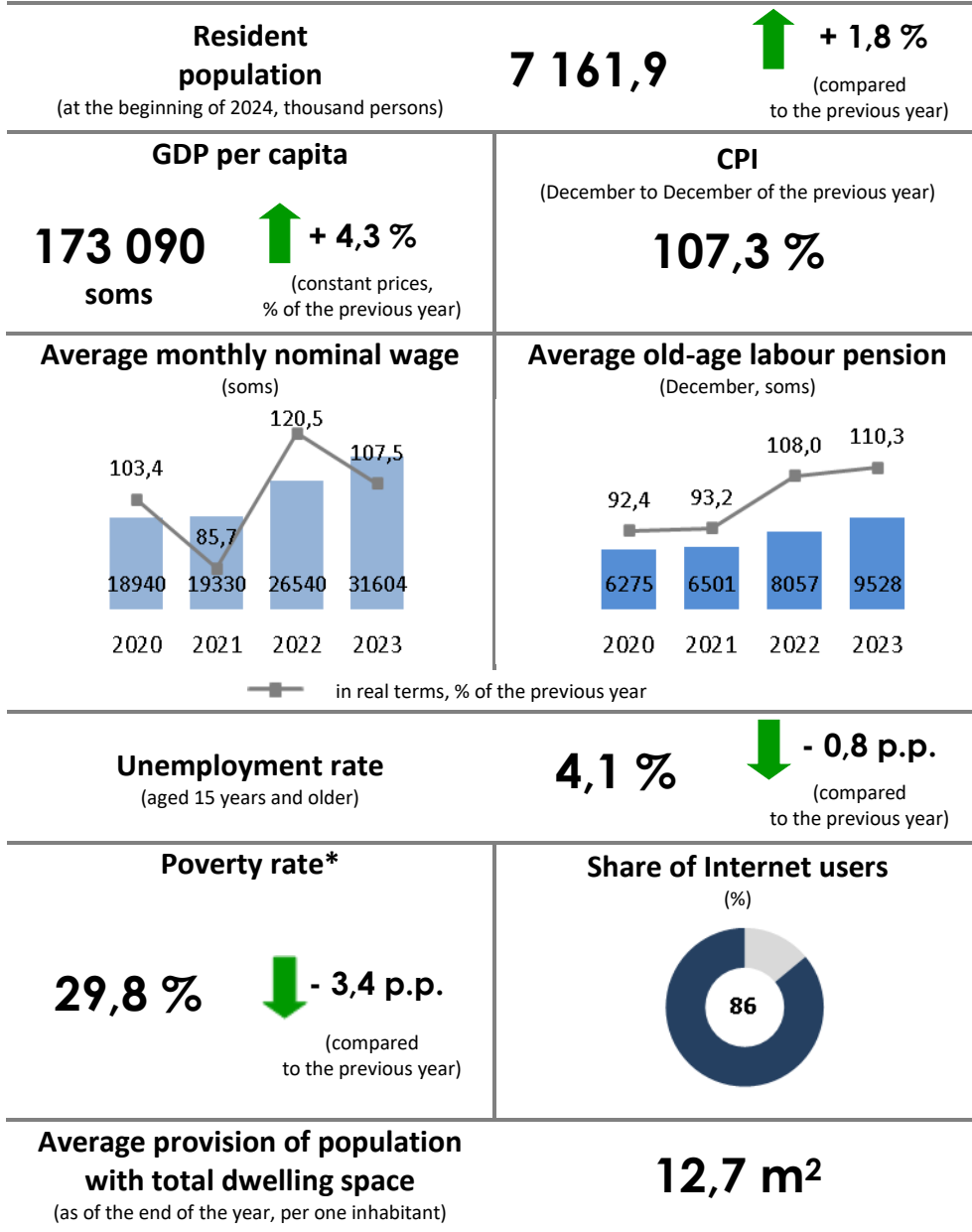
(as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)

23,9 m²

* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Kyrgyzstan

2023



* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Moldova

2023

Resident population

(at the beginning of 2024, thousand persons)

2 423,3



- 2,8 %

(compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita

122 250

lei



+ 3,6 %

(constant prices, % of the previous year)

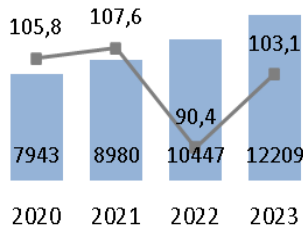
CPI

(December to December of the previous year)

104,2 %

Average monthly nominal wage

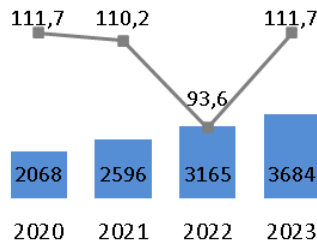
(lei)



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

Average old-age labour pension

(December, lei)



Unemployment rate

(aged 15 years and older)

4,6 %



+ 1,5 п.п.

(compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*

31,6 %

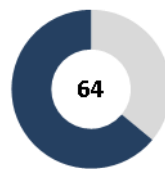


+ 0,5 п.п.

(compared to the previous year)

Share of Internet users**

(%)



Average provision of population with total dwelling space

(as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)

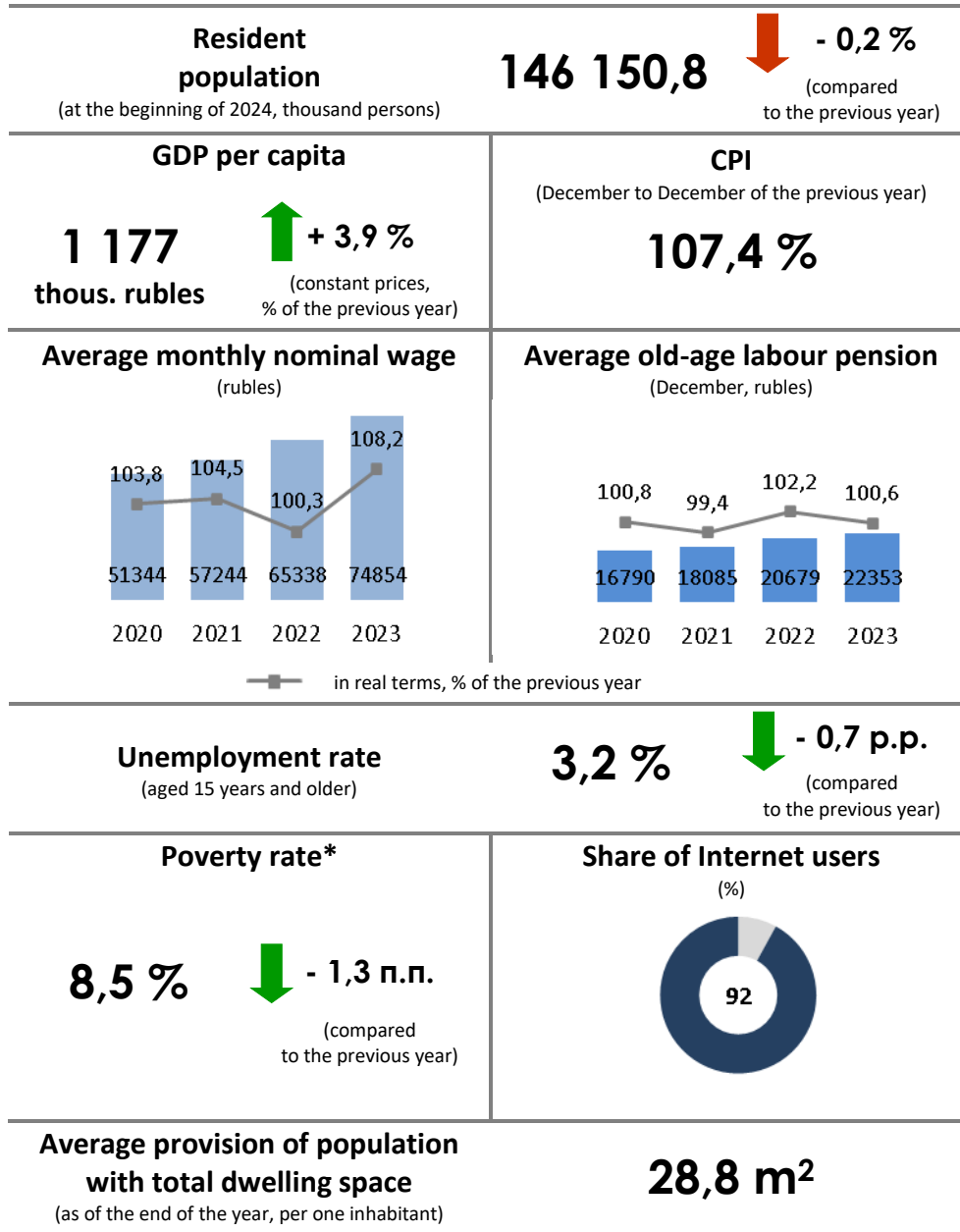
35,3 m²

* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

** 2022 г.

Russia

2022



* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Tajikistan

2023

Resident population

(at the beginning of 2024, thousand persons)

10 288,3



+ 2,1 %

(compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita

12 844
somon

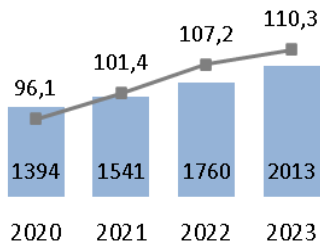
+ 6,2 %

(constant prices,
% of the previous year)

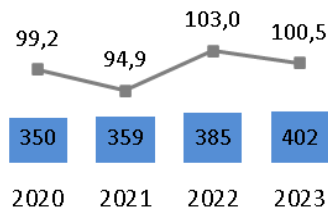
CPI

(December to December of the previous year)

103,8 %

Average monthly nominal wage
(somon)

—■ in real terms, % of the previous year

Average old-age labour pension
(December, somoni)Unemployment rate*
(at the age of 15-75 years)

6,9 %

Poverty rate**

22,5 %

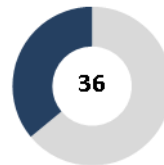


- 1,1 p.p.

(compared to the previous year)

Share of Internet users***

(%)

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; 2022.

*** 2022.

Turkmenistan

2023

| <p>Resident population (according to the census data as of December 17, 2022, thousand persons)</p> <p>7 057,8</p> | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| <p>GDP per capita ...</p> | <p>CPI* (December to December of the previous year)</p> <p>101,5 %</p> | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Average monthly nominal wage (manat)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value (manat)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>1857</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>90,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>2216</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>in real terms, % of the previous year</p> | Year | Value (manat) | 2020 | 1857 | 2021 | 90,5 | 2022 | 2216 | <p>Average old-age labour pension (December, manat)</p> <p>...</p> |
| Year | Value (manat) | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 | 1857 | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 90,5 | | | | | | | | |
| 2022 | 2216 | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Unemployment rate** (aged 15 years and older)</p> <p>4,7 %</p> <p>↓ - 0,1 п.п. (compared to the previous year)</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Poverty rate ...</p> | <p>Share of Internet users*** (%)</p> <p>21</p> | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Average provision of population with total dwelling space**** (as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)</p> <p>23,2 m²</p> | | | | | | | | | |

* According to the IMF. ** 2022.

*** 2017.

**** 2021.

Uzbekistan

2023

Resident population

(at the beginning of 2024, thousand persons)

36 799,8



+ 2,1 %

(compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita

32 741
thous. sums

+ 4,1 %

(constant prices,
% of the previous year)

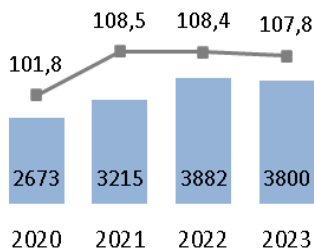
CPI

(December to December of the previous year)

108,8 %

Average monthly nominal wage

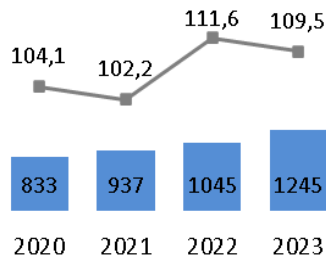
(thous. sums)



—■ in real terms, % of the previous year

Average old-age labour pension

(December, thous. sums)



Unemployment rate

(aged 16 years and older)

6,8 %



- 2,1 p.p.

(compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*

11,0 %

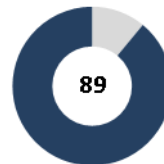


- 3,1 p.p.

(compared to the previous year)

Share of Internet users

(%)



Average provision of population with total dwelling space

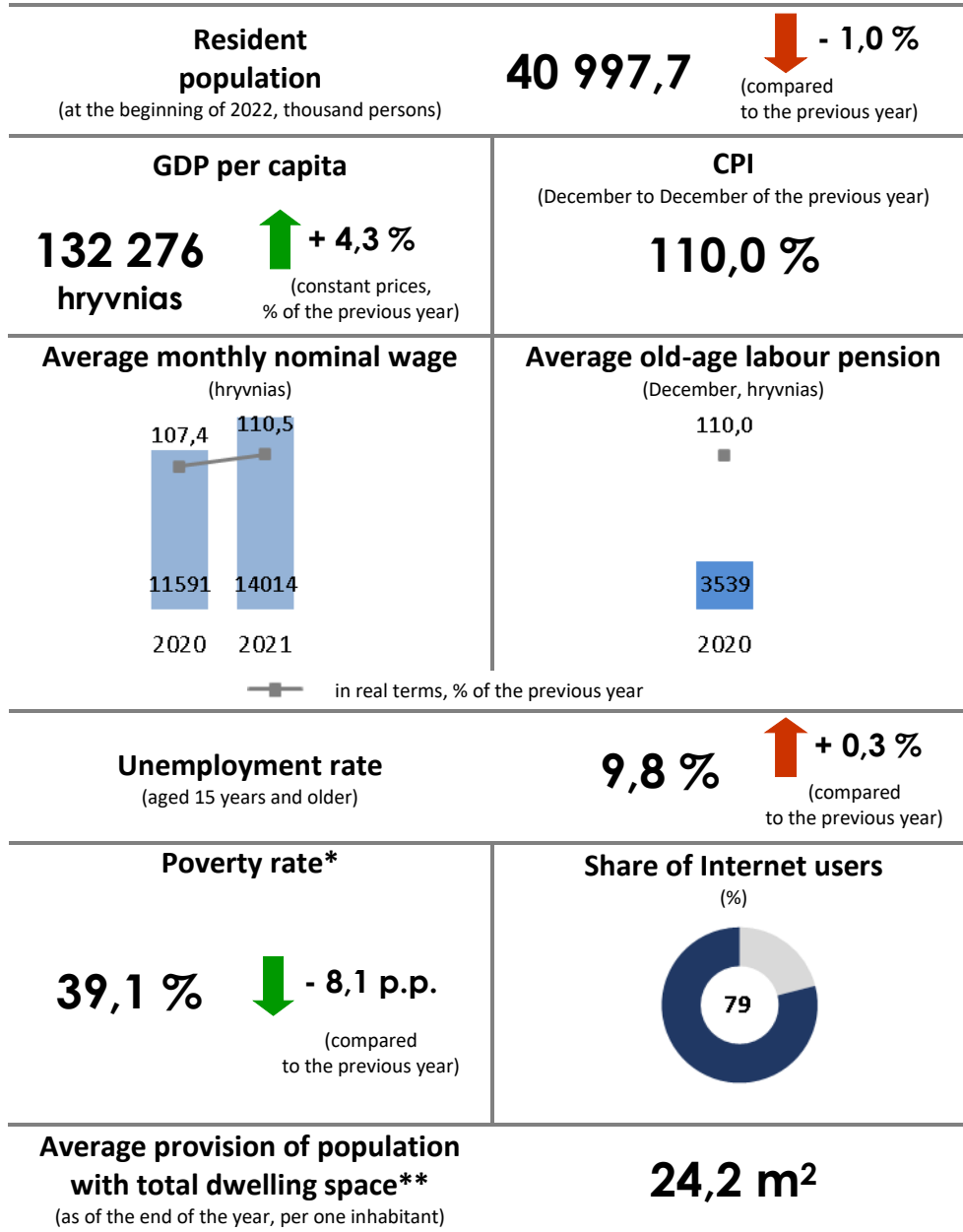
(as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)

19,0 m²

* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Ukraine

2021



* 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 reference 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

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Units of national currency | | | |
| Azerbaijan , manat | 7258 | 9279 | 13271 | 12115 |
| Armenia , thous. drams | 2087 | 2360 | 2902 | 3189 |
| Belarus , Belarusian rubles | 15962 | 19014 | 20995 | 23545 |
| Kazakhstan , thous. tenge | 3767 | 4418 | 5285 | 6020 |
| Kyrgyzstan , soms | 95098 | 114265 | 146339 | 173090 |
| Moldova , lei | 75788 | 92556 | 108551 | 122250 |
| Russia , thous. rubles | 729 | 922 | 1058 | 1177 |
| Tajikistan , somoni | 8922 | 10312 | 11839 | 12844 |
| Turkmenistan , manat | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan , thous. sums | 19515 | 23501 | 27928 | 32741 |
| Ukraine , hryvnias | 101550 | 132276 | ... | ... |
| | US dollars ¹ | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 4269 | 5458 | 7806 | 7126 |
| Armenia | 4269 | 4685 | 6661 | 8126 |
| Belarus | 6487 | 7490 | 7946 | 7845 |
| Kazakhstan | 9122 | 10371 | 11477 | 13194 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1230 | 1350 | 1740 | 1970 |
| Moldova | 4376 | 5235 | 5742 | 6730 |
| Russia | 10131 | 12523 | 15681 | 13900 |
| Tajikistan | 864 | 912 | 1074 | 1184 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 1941 | 2215 | 2527 | 2790 |
| Ukraine | 3786 | 4848 | ... | ... |
| CIS² | 7183 | 8763 | 11591 | 10663 |

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.

² Without data on Turkmenistan.

**Gross domestic product per capita
based on purchasing power parities¹**

(US dollars)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|
| CIS | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 15164 | 20298 | 22653 ² | 23589 ² |
| Armenia | 15523 | 15922 | 19420 ² | 21529 ² |
| Belarus | 24872 | 27611 | 28428 ² | 30779 ² |
| Kazakhstan | 30165 | 34231 | 36647 ² | 38824 ² |
| Kyrgyzstan | 5294 | 5736 | 6575 ² | 7107 ² |
| Moldova | 13527 | 15564 | 16302 | 17384 |
| Russia | 31491 | 38938 | 41336 ² | 44512 ² |
| Tajikistan | 3733 | 4053 | 4607 ² | 4965 ² |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 7516 | 8162 | 10088 ² | 10875 ² |
| Ukraine | 15717 | 17034 | 16080 | 18007 |
| EU-27 | | | | |
| Austria | 58611 | 63452 | 70976 | 73751 |
| Belgium | 55731 | 62077 | 68274 | 70456 |
| Bulgaria | 25735 | 29406 | 35464 | 38690 |
| Hungary | 35030 | 38644 | 43578 | 45942 |
| Germany | 57905 | 61940 | 66616 | 69338 |
| Greece | 29088 | 32797 | 38922 | 41187 |
| Denmark | 62529 | 69912 | 77954 | 76688 |
| Ireland | 97067 | 114451 | 133823 | 127623 |
| Spain | 38967 | 43698 | 48685 | 52779 |
| Italy | 44202 | 49913 | 55908 | 58755 |
| Cyprus | 42796 | 48469 | 53776 | 57100 |
| Latvia | 33733 | 36807 | 41107 | 42501 |
| Lithuania | 41168 | 46285 | 50997 | 51877 |
| Luxembourg | 122114 | 137948 | 146457 | 143341 |
| Malta | 46467 | 53494 | 59284 | 62446 |
| Netherlands | 61068 | 67693 | 74542 | 78215 |
| Poland | 36322 | 40023 | 46721 | 49464 |
| Portugal | 35875 | 39036 | 44484 | 48759 |
| Romania | 34293 | 37963 | 42973 | 47903 |
| Slovakia | 35002 | 37841 | 41057 | 44650 |
| Slovenia | 42041 | 46510 | 51282 | 54947 |
| Finland | 53669 | 57844 | 62599 | 65061 |
| France | 49494 | 53463 | 57594 | 61157 |
| Croatia | 30689 | 36219 | 42399 | 45910 |
| Czechia | 43923 | 47551 | 51702 | 53817 |
| Sweden | 57690 | 63375 | 68088 | 70207 |
| Estonia | 40045 | 44681 | 47942 | 48992 |

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Other countries | | | | |
| Brazil | 15759 | 17310 | 19399 | 20584 |
| India | 6997 | 8019 | 9200 | 10176 |
| Canada | 48591 | 55782 | 62042 | 61582 |
| China | 17891 | 20407 | 22499 | 24558 |
| United Kingdom | 48006 | 52842 | 56762 | 58906 |
| USA | 64317 | 70988 | 77247 | 81695 |
| South Africa | 13063 | 14223 | 15331 | 15847 |
| Japan | 42438 | 44355 | 47118 | 50207 |

¹ IMF data.

² Calculation by the CISStat Committee based on data from the CIS NSS and the World Bank.

1.1. Incomes

Average monthly nominal wage

(per employee)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Units of the national currency | | | |
| Azerbaijan , manat | 708 | 732 | 840 | 934 |
| Armenia , thous. drams | 190 | 204 | 236 | 270 |
| Belarus , Belarusian rubles | 1255 | 1444 | 1633 | 1916 |
| Kazakhstan , thous. tenge | 213 | 250 | 310 | 364 |
| Kyrgyzstan , soms | 18940 | 19330 | 26540 | 31604 |
| Moldova , lei | 7943 | 8980 | 10447 | 12209 |
| Russia , rubles | 51344 | 57244 | 65338 | 74854 |
| Tajikistan , somoni | 1394 | 1541 | 1760 | 2013 |
| Turkmenistan , manat | 1857 | 2000 | 2216 | ... |
| Uzbekistan , thous.sums | 2673 | 3215 | 3882 | 3800 |
| Ukraine , hryvnias | 11591 | 14014 | ... | ... |
| | US dollars | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 416 | 431 | 494 | 549 |
| Armenia | 388 | 405 | 541 | 688 |
| Belarus | 510 | 569 | 623 | 638 |
| Kazakhstan | 498 | 588 | 673 | 798 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 245 | 228 | 316 | 360 |
| Moldova | 459 | 508 | 553 | 672 |
| Russia | 712 | 777 | 969 | 884 |
| Tajikistan | 135 | 136 | 157 | 186 |
| Turkmenistan | 531 | 571 | 633 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 266 | 303 | 351 | 324 |
| Ukraine | 432 | 514 | ... | ... |

Real wage index

(% of the previous year)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Azerbaijan | 108,4 | 96,9 | 100,7 | 102,2 |
| Armenia | 102,6 | 100,3 | 106,3 | 112,4 |
| Belarus | 108,8 | 105,1 | 98,2 | 111,6 |
| Kazakhstan | 106,8 | 108,8 | 107,6 | 102,7 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 103,4 | 85,7 | 120,5 | 107,5 |
| Moldova | 105,8 | 107,6 | 90,4 | 103,1 |
| Russia | 103,8 | 104,5 | 100,3 | 108,2 |
| Tajikistan | 96,1 | 101,4 | 107,2 | 110,3 |
| Turkmenistan | 103,1 | 90,5 | 99,7 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 101,8 | 108,5 | 108,4 | 107,8 |
| Ukraine | 107,4 | 110,5 | ... | ... |

1.2. Distribution of income

Indicators of differentiation of population by level of income

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|--|------|------|------|
| | Coefficient of funds¹, times | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 3,4 | 3,4 | 3,7 | 3,9 |
| Armenia | 14,7 | 14,3 | 13,2 | 12,4 |
| Belarus | 5,7 | 6,2 | 5,9 | 6,1 |
| Kazakhstan | 5,9 | 6,0 | 5,7 | 6,0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 9,2 | 11,3 | 13,6 | 18,3 |
| Moldova | 11,2 | 12,2 | 10,8 | 10,9 |
| Russia | 14,9 | 15,2 | 13,8 | 14,8 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 6,9 | 6,8 | 7,0 | 7,1 |
| Ukraine | 5,3 | 5,3 | ... | ... |

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|--|-------|-------|-------|
| | Income ratio between 20% groups of population with the highest and the lowest income, times | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 2,6 | 2,6 | 2,9 | ... |
| Armenia | 7,7 | 7,8 | 7,1 | 7,0 |
| Belarus | 3,8 | 4,1 | 4,0 | 4,0 |
| Kazakhstan | 4,2 | 4,2 | 4,0 | 4,2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 5,9 | 6,9 | 8,5 | 10,5 |
| Moldova | 6,4 | 6,6 | 6,2 | 6,3 |
| Russia | 8,6 | 8,7 | 8,0 | 8,4 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 4,5 | 4,5 | 4,6 | 4,7 |
| Ukraine | 3,7 | 3,7 | ... | ... |
| | Gini coefficient² | | | |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 0,363 | 0,364 | 0,352 | 0,348 |
| Belarus | 0,266 | 0,276 | 0,268 | 0,279 |
| Kazakhstan | 0,291 | 0,294 | 0,285 | 0,290 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0,344 | 0,372 | 0,422 | 0,434 |
| Moldova | 0,346 | 0,359 | 0,347 | 0,359 |
| Russia | 0,406 | 0,409 | 0,396 | 0,405 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 0,276 | 0,273 | 0,283 | 0,288 |
| Ukraine | 0,260 | 0,257 | ... | ... |

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 popula- tion with the highest and the lowest income, times | Gini coefficient |
|------------------------|------|---|------------------|
| EU-27 | | | |
| Austria | 2023 | 4,2 | 0,281 |
| Belgium | 2023 | 3,4 | 0,242 |
| Bulgaria | 2023 | 7,5 | 0,372 |
| Hungary | 2023 | 4,7 | 0,290 |
| Germany | 2023 | 4,5 | 0,294 |
| Greece | 2023 | 5,7 | 0,318 |
| Denmark | 2023 | 4,0 | 0,282 |
| Ireland | 2023 | 3,8 | 0,274 |
| Spain | 2023 | 5,6 | 0,315 |
| Italy | 2023 | 5,3 | 0,315 |
| Cyprus | 2023 | 4,1 | 0,296 |
| Latvia | 2023 | 6,1 | 0,340 |
| Lithuania | 2023 | 6,5 | 0,357 |
| Luxembourg | 2023 | 4,8 | 0,306 |
| Malta | 2023 | 5,3 | 0,330 |
| Netherlands | 2023 | 4,1 | 0,264 |
| Poland | 2023 | 4,2 | 0,270 |
| Portugal | 2023 | 5,6 | 0,337 |
| Romania | 2023 | 6,5 | 0,310 |
| Slovakia | 2023 | 3,6 | 0,216 |
| Slovenia | 2023 | 3,3 | 0,234 |
| Finland | 2023 | 3,9 | 0,266 |
| France | 2023 | 4,9 | 0,297 |
| Croatia | 2023 | 4,6 | 0,297 |
| Czechia | 2023 | 3,5 | 0,244 |
| Sweden | 2023 | 4,8 | 0,295 |
| Estonia | 2023 | 5,3 | 0,318 |
| Other countries | | | |
| Brazil | 2021 | 17,4 | 0,529 |
| India | 2021 | 5,5 | 0,342 |
| Canada | 2019 | 5,4 | 0,317 |
| China | 2020 | 6,8 | 0,371 |
| United Kingdom | 2020 | 5,6 | 0,326 |
| USA | 2021 | 8,1 | 0,398 |
| 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 line¹

| | (% of total population) | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------|------|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Azerbaijan | 6,2 | 5,9 | 5,5 | 5,2 |
| Armenia ² | 27,0 | 26,5 | 24,8 | 23,7 |
| Belarus | 4,8 | 4,1 | 3,9 | 3,6 |
| Kazakhstan ² | 5,3 | 5,2 | 5,2 | 5,2 |
| Kyrgyzstan ² | 25,3 | 33,3 | 33,2 | 29,8 |
| Moldova ² | 26,8 | 24,5 | 31,1 | 31,6 |
| Russia | 12,1 | 11,0 ³ | 9,8 | 8,5 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 23,4 | 22,5 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 11,5 | 17,0 ³ | 14,1 | 11,0 |
| Ukraine ^{2, 4} | 47,2 | 39,1 | ... | ... |

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_rozvy/publ/SDGs13.01.2020_engl.pdf

Proportion of population living below the national extreme¹ poverty line

| | (% of total population) | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 0,7 | 1,5 | 1,2 | 1,1 |
| Belarus | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0,9 | 6,0 | 6,0 | 5,0 |
| Moldova | 10,8 | 9,5 | 13,5 | 13,8 |
| Russia | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... |

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 line¹

(% of total population)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|-------------------|------|------|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 0,0 | 0,0 | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 0,4 | 0,6 | 0,8 | ... |
| Belarus | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | ... |
| Moldova ² | 0,0 ³ | 0,0 | ... | ... |
| Russia | 0,0 | 0,0 | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | 2,6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ukraine ² | 0,0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20 a day (2011 PPP) | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 6,9 | 8,7 | ... | ... |
| Belarus | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Kazakhstan | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Kyrgyzstan ² | 18,7 | ... | ... | ... |
| Moldova ² | 0,0 ³ | 0,0 | ... | ... |
| Russia | 0,1 | 0,1 | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ukraine ² | 0,2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50 a day (2011 PPP) | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 53,5 | 51,7 | ... | ... |
| Belarus | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Kazakhstan | 2,7 | 2,2 | 1,9 | 1,1 |
| Kyrgyzstan ² | 67,6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Moldova ² | 15,0 ³ | 14,0 | ... | ... |
| Russia | 0,6 | 0,6 | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ukraine ² | 7,1 | ... | ... | ... |

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>).

³ 2019.

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

(December, %)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Azerbaijan | 124,4 | 120,8 | 136,4 | 141,3 |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus | 133,6 | 126,9 | 128,1 | 127,5 |
| Kazakhstan ¹ | 108,7 / 137,0 | 96,2 / 121,2 | 116,0 / 146,1 | 121,2 / 152,7 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 30,9 | 26,3 | 27,4 | 27,2 |
| Moldova | 44,5 | 43,3 | 124,2 | 129,9 |
| Russia | 99,1 | 100,7 | 110,8 | 103,7 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ukraine | 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, %)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Azerbaijan | 127,4 | 123,5 | 136,4 | 140,8 |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus | 175,8 | 168,7 | 180,1 | 170,6 |
| Kazakhstan | 187,1 | 175,5 | 162,9 | 173,5 |
| Kyrgyzstan ¹ | 35,9 | 30,7 | 48,6 | 45,8 |
| Moldova | 65,2 | 109,5 | 99,7 | 109,7 |
| Russia ¹ | 60,8 | 60,3 | 66,4 | 61,2 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ukraine | 100,0 | 100,0 | ... | ... |

¹ Amount of basic pension.

1.4. Employment and unemployment

Employment rate¹

(employed population aged 15 and older², in % to the total number of population at corresponding age)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| CIS³ | 58,1 | 58,7 | 60,8 | 61,6 |
| Azerbaijan | 63,3 | 64,1 | 64,2 | 64,2 |
| Armenia | 45,4 | 46,4 | 50,9 | 52,7 |
| Belarus | 67,5 | 67,3 | 67,7 | 67,3 |
| Kazakhstan | 65,9 | 66,0 | 65,3 | 65,2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 56,6 | 57,1 | 57,1 | 56,3 |
| Moldova | 38,8 | 39,8 | 40,5 | 43,1 |
| Russia | 58,3 | 59,3 | 59,7 | 60,8 |
| Tajikistan ⁴ | 44,6 | 44,5 | 44,2 | 43,1 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan ⁴ | 66,0 | 67,0 | 67,2 | 67,9 |
| Ukraine | 49,9 | 49,3 | ... | ... |
| EU-27 | 52,6 | 53,0 | 54,1 | 54,5 |
| Austria | 57,5 | 57,4 | 58,6 | 58,6 |
| Belgium | 50,8 | 51,1 | 52,0 | 51,9 |
| Bulgaria | 52,3 | 51,7 | 53,2 | 53,3 |
| Hungary | 54,5 | 57,1 | 58,2 | 58,5 |
| Germany | 58,3 | 58,3 | 59,2 | 59,6 |
| Greece | 42,7 | 43,3 | 45,8 | 46,4 |
| Denmark | 58,5 | 59,4 | 60,6 | 60,4 |
| Ireland | 57,7 | 59,5 | 62,0 | 62,7 |
| Spain | 47,9 | 49,1 | 50,3 | 51,0 |
| Italy | 43,9 | 44,0 | 45,1 | 46,1 |
| Cyprus | 57,9 | 59,0 | 60,7 | 61,7 |
| Latvia | 56,7 | 55,7 | 57,0 | 57,2 |
| Lithuania | 57,3 | 57,9 | 59,1 | 58,8 |
| Luxembourg | 56,7 | 58,7 | 58,7 | 59,0 |
| Malta | 58,9 | 60,3 | 62,4 | 63,6 |
| Netherlands | 62,1 | 64,2 | 65,5 | 66,1 |
| Poland | 54,7 | 55,7 | 56,3 | 56,5 |
| Portugal | 53,6 | 52,9 | 54,2 | 54,9 |
| Romania | 52,3 | 48,2 | 48,9 | 48,6 |
| Slovakia | 55,1 | 56,5 | 57,8 | 58,0 |
| Slovenia | 54,9 | 55,7 | 56,6 | 56,4 |
| Finland | 54,5 | 55,8 | 57,0 | 56,7 |

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| France | 50,2 | 51,5 | 52,1 | 52,2 |
| Croatia | 47,3 | 48,3 | 49,2 | 49,5 |
| Czechia | 58,3 | 58,1 | 58,6 | 58,4 |
| Sweden | 60,7 | 60,7 | 62,0 | 62,4 |
| Estonia | 59,1 | 59,8 | 62,0 | 62,2 |
| Other countries | | | | |
| Brazil | 52,0 | 54,1 | 57,5 | 57,8 |
| India | 46,5 | 47,9 | 49,8 | 53,4 |
| Canada | 58,1 | 60,5 | 62,0 | 62,1 |
| China | 62,7 | 61,1 | 63,6 | 63,1 |
| United Kingdom | 60,8 | 60,4 | 60,7 | 60,5 |
| USA | 56,8 | 58,4 | 60,0 | 60,3 |
| South Africa | 35,8 | 34,3 | 35,7 | 37,4 |
| Japan | 60,5 | 60,6 | 60,9 | 61,3 |

¹ Here and further, data on employment and unemployment are provided based on the results of labour force surveys (employment problems).

² Tajikistan - at the age of 15-75 years, in Belarus - 15-74 years, in Uzbekistan - 16 years and older.

³ Without data on Turkmenistan. Taking into account the 2016 LFS data for Tajikistan.

⁴ According to the balance of labor resources.

Unemployment rate

(unemployed population aged 15 and older¹ in % to the total number of labour force of corresponding age; according to the ILO methodology)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------|------------------|------|------|------|
| CIS² | 6,8 | 6,2 | 4,9 | 4,1 |
| Azerbaijan | 7,2 | 6,0 | 5,6 | 5,5 |
| Armenia | 18,1 | 15,4 | 13,5 | 12,6 |
| Belarus | 4,0 | 3,9 | 3,6 | 3,5 |
| Kazakhstan | 4,9 | 4,9 | 4,9 | 4,7 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 5,8 | 5,3 | 4,9 | 4,1 |
| Moldova | 3,8 | 3,2 | 3,1 | 4,6 |
| Russia | 5,8 | 4,8 | 4,0 | 3,2 |
| Tajikistan | 6,9 ³ | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 4,8 | 4,8 | 4,7 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 10,5 | 9,6 | 8,9 | 6,8 |
| Ukraine | 9,5 | 9,8 | ... | ... |

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| EU-27 | 7,1 | 7,1 | 6,2 | 6,1 |
| Austria | 5,4 | 6,2 | 4,8 | 5,1 |
| Belgium | 5,6 | 6,3 | 5,6 | 5,5 |
| Bulgaria | 5,0 | 5,2 | 4,2 | 4,3 |
| Hungary | 4,3 | 4,1 | 3,6 | 4,1 |
| Germany | 3,9 | 3,7 | 3,2 | 3,1 |
| Greece | 16,3 | 14,7 | 12,5 | 11,1 |
| Denmark | 5,6 | 5,1 | 4,5 | 5,1 |
| Ireland | 5,7 | 6,2 | 4,5 | 4,3 |
| Spain | 15,5 | 14,9 | 13,0 | 12,2 |
| Italy | 9,2 | 9,5 | 8,1 | 7,7 |
| Cyprus | 7,6 | 7,5 | 6,8 | 5,8 |
| Latvia | 8,1 | 7,6 | 6,9 | 6,5 |
| Lithuania | 8,5 | 7,1 | 6,0 | 6,9 |
| Luxembourg | 6,8 | 5,3 | 4,6 | 5,2 |
| Malta | 4,9 | 3,8 | 3,5 | 3,5 |
| Netherlands | 3,8 | 4,2 | 3,5 | 3,6 |
| Poland | 3,2 | 3,4 | 2,9 | 2,8 |
| Portugal | 6,9 | 6,7 | 6,2 | 6,5 |
| Romania | 5,0 | 5,6 | 5,6 | 5,6 |
| Slovakia | 6,7 | 6,8 | 6,1 | 5,8 |
| Slovenia | 5,0 | 4,8 | 4,0 | 3,7 |
| Finland | 7,8 | 7,7 | 6,8 | 7,2 |
| France | 8,0 | 7,9 | 7,3 | 7,3 |
| Croatia | 7,4 | 7,5 | 6,8 | 6,1 |
| Czechia | 2,6 | 2,8 | 2,2 | 2,6 |
| Sweden | 8,3 | 8,9 | 7,5 | 7,7 |
| Estonia | 7,0 | 6,2 | 5,6 | 6,4 |
| Other countries | | | | |
| Brazil | 13,7 | 13,2 | 9,2 | 7,9 |
| India | 7,9 | 6,4 | 4,8 | 4,2 |
| Canada | 9,7 | 7,5 | 5,3 | 5,4 |
| China | 5,6 | 5,1 | ... | ... |
| United Kingdom | 4,6 | 4,5 | 3,8 | 4,0 |
| USA | 8,1 | 5,4 | 3,7 | 3,6 |
| South Africa | 29,2 | 34,3 | 33,5 | 32,4 |
| Japan | 2,8 | 2,8 | 2,6 | 2,6 |

¹ Tajikistan - at the age of 15-75 years, in Belarus - 15-74 years, in Uzbekistan - 16 years and older.

² Without data on Turkmenistan. Taking into account the 2016 LFS data for Tajikistan.

³ 2016.

Registered unemployment rate

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

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | 4,1 |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Kazakhstan | 1,5 | 1,1 | 1,4 | 1,8 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 3,0 | 2,9 | 2,8 | 2,5 |
| Moldova | 2,9 | 2,2 | 2,4 | 0,9 |
| Russia | 3,7 | 1,0 | 0,8 | 0,6 |
| Tajikistan | 2,0 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 1,8 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 0,3 | 0,7 | 0,3 | 0,0 |
| 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)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| CIS¹ | 15,1 | 14,5 | 12,7 | ... |
| Azerbaijan | 15,2 | 14,6 | 13,6 | 13,1 |
| Armenia | 32,3 | 30,5 | 27,1 | ... |
| Belarus | 12,0 | 10,5 | 10,3 | 10,6 |
| Kazakhstan | 3,8 | 3,7 | 3,8 | 3,8 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 11,4 | 11,7 | 10,9 | 9,8 |
| Moldova | 10,9 | 9,2 | 10,7 | 11,5 |
| Russia | 17,3 | 16,5 | 14,8 | 11,5 |
| Tajikistan | 11,5 ² | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan ³ | 16,4 | 15,1 | 15,1 | ... |
| Ukraine | 19,3 | 19,1 | ... | ... |
| EU-27 | 16,8 | 16,7 | 14,5 | 14,5 |
| Austria | 10,5 | 11,0 | 9,5 | 10,4 |
| Belgium | 15,3 | 18,2 | 16,4 | 16,1 |

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Bulgaria | 14,2 | 15,8 | 10,6 | 12,1 |
| Hungary | 12,8 | 13,5 | 10,6 | 12,8 |
| Germany | 7,1 | 7,0 | 6,0 | 5,9 |
| Greece | 35,0 | 35,5 | 31,4 | 26,7 |
| Denmark | 11,7 | 10,8 | 10,6 | 11,5 |
| Ireland | 15,3 | 14,6 | 10,1 | 10,7 |
| Spain | 38,3 | 35,0 | 29,7 | 28,7 |
| Italy | 29,7 | 29,7 | 23,7 | 22,7 |
| Cyprus | 18,2 | 17,1 | 18,6 | 16,9 |
| Latvia | 14,9 | 14,8 | 15,3 | 12,3 |
| Lithuania | 19,6 | 14,3 | 11,9 | 13,8 |
| Luxembourg | 23,2 | 16,9 | 17,6 | 18,8 |
| Malta | 11,5 | 9,9 | 9,0 | 9,2 |
| Netherlands | 9,1 | 9,3 | 7,6 | 8,2 |
| Poland | 10,8 | 11,9 | 10,8 | 11,4 |
| Portugal | 22,5 | 23,5 | 19,2 | 20,5 |
| Romania | 17,3 | 21,0 | 22,8 | 21,8 |
| Slovakia | 19,3 | 20,6 | 19,9 | 19,8 |
| Slovenia | 14,2 | 12,8 | 10,1 | 9,9 |
| Finland | 21,4 | 17,1 | 14,2 | 16,2 |
| France | 20,2 | 18,9 | 17,3 | 17,2 |
| Croatia | 20,6 | 21,5 | 17,7 | 18,9 |
| Czechia | 8,0 | 8,2 | 6,8 | 8,3 |
| Sweden | 23,9 | 24,7 | 21,7 | 22,1 |
| Estonia | 18,5 | 16,7 | 18,6 | 17,3 |
| Other countries | | | | |
| Brazil | 30,2 | 28,3 | 20,7 | 18,0 |
| India | 24,5 | 20,7 | 17,9 | 15,5 |
| Canada | 20,1 | 13,6 | 10,1 | 10,7 |
| United Kingdom | 14,2 | 14,3 | ... | ... |
| USA | 13,7 | 12,3 | 10,6 | 11,9 |
| South Africa | 15,1 | 9,7 | 8,1 | 7,9 |
| Japan | 59,0 | 65,2 | 61,5 | 60,1 |

¹ Without data on Turkmenistan. Taking into account the 2016 LFS data for Tajikistan.

² 2016.

³ At the age of 16-30 years.

Long-term unemployment¹

(according to the ILO methodology; %)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| CIS² | 21,3 | 24,8 | 21,5 | ... |
| Azerbaijan | 45,5 | 51,8 | 52,3 | 38,8 |
| Armenia | 49,3 | 54,1 | 49,9 | ... |
| Belarus | 21,8 | 21,9 | 18,9 | 18,4 |
| Kazakhstan | 10,4 | 13,9 | 15,0 | 12,1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 18,6 | 17,9 | 16,0 | 20,4 |
| Moldova | 19,1 | 25,7 | 22,8 | 17,4 |
| Russia | 18,8 | 22,5 | 18,0 | 16,4 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ukraine | 21,2 | 25,1 | ... | ... |
| EU-27 | 35,7 | 39,1 | 38,5 | 35,0 |
| Austria | 24,5 | 31,5 | 25,2 | 22,4 |
| Belgium | 41,6 | 41,6 | 41,0 | 39,2 |
| Bulgaria | 45,4 | 49,4 | 54,0 | 52,0 |
| Hungary | 26,2 | 31,1 | 34,2 | 34,9 |
| Germany | 29,2 | 32,6 | 33,4 | 30,8 |
| Greece | 66,5 | 62,3 | 61,9 | 56,0 |
| Denmark | 16,8 | 20,2 | 11,4 | 10,7 |
| Ireland | 24,0 | 29,4 | 31,7 | 27,3 |
| Spain | 32,1 | 41,7 | 39,1 | 35,0 |
| Italy | 52,4 | 56,8 | 57,3 | 54,8 |
| Cyprus | 28,3 | 34,2 | 33,3 | 30,9 |
| Latvia | 27,3 | 30,2 | 29,0 | 27,6 |
| Lithuania | 29,0 | 36,6 | 39,0 | 33,2 |
| Luxembourg | 26,3 | 33,6 | 28,7 | 32,0 |
| Malta | 25,8 | 26,2 | 34,2 | 24,0 |
| Netherlands | 23,2 | 19,6 | 18,7 | 13,9 |
| Poland | 20,0 | 26,4 | 29,8 | 26,8 |
| Portugal | 33,3 | 43,5 | 45,1 | 37,7 |
| Romania | 29,9 | 36,6 | 38,5 | 38,5 |
| Slovakia | 47,8 | 56,6 | 66,5 | 65,0 |
| Slovenia | 38,8 | 39,1 | 39,1 | 37,6 |
| Finland | 15,7 | 23,5 | 22,8 | 22,5 |

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| France | 36,5 | 29,5 | 27,4 | 24,5 |
| Croatia | 28,8 | 36,2 | 35,1 | 33,5 |
| Czechia | 22,1 | 27,5 | 27,6 | 29,0 |
| Sweden | 13,8 | 20,7 | 25,5 | 21,2 |
| Estonia | 18,0 | 25,5 | 22,4 | 20,8 |
| Other countries | | | | |
| Canada | 5,2 | 16,0 | 10,7 | 8,3 |
| United Kingdom | 20,1 | 28,5 | 24,4 | 21,3 |
| USA | 5,6 | 23,1 | 15,1 | 11,6 |
| South Africa | 37,1 | 42,0 | 38,5 | 38,7 |
| Japan | 28,0 | 35,8 | 35,6 | 33,5 |

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 expenditures of the general government 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, education 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)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Units of the national currency | | | | |
| Azerbaijan , manat | 250 | 250 | 300 | 345 |
| Armenia , drams | 68000 | 68000 | 68000 | 75000 |
| Belarus , Belarusian rubles | 388 | 418 | 483 | 554 |
| Kazakhstan , tenge | 42500 | 42500 | 60000 | 70000 |
| Kyrgyzstan , soms | 1854 | 1854 | 2200 | 2337 |
| Moldova , lei | 1000 | 1000 | 3500 | 4000 |
| Russia , rubles | 12130 | 12792 | 15279 | 16242 |
| Tajikistan , somoni | 400 | 400 | 600 | 600 |
| Turkmenistan , manat | 870 | 957 | 1050 | 1160 |
| Uzbekistan , thous. sums | 679 | 822 | 920 | 1050 |
| Ukraine , hryvnias | 5000 | 6500 | ... | ... |
| US dollars | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 147 | 147 | 177 | 203 |
| Armenia | 131 | 140 | 172 | 185 |
| Belarus | 152 | 165 | 189 | 174 |
| Kazakhstan | 101 | 98 | 128 | 153 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 22 | 22 | 26 | 26 |
| Moldova | 58 | 56 | 181 | 226 |
| Russia | 163 | 174 | 234 | 175 |
| Tajikistan | 35 | 35 | 59 | 55 |
| Turkmenistan | 249 | 273 | 300 | 331 |
| Uzbekistan | 65 | 76 | 82 | 85 |
| Ukraine | 176 | 239 | ... | ... |

Ratio of minimum wage¹ to average monthly nominal wage

(%)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 35,3 | 34,1 | 35,7 | 36,9 |
| Armenia | 35,8 | 33,3 | 28,9 | 27,8 |
| Belarus | 31,0 | 29,0 | 29,6 | 28,9 |
| Kazakhstan | 20,0 | 17,0 | 19,4 | 19,2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 9,8 | 9,6 | 8,3 | 7,4 |
| Moldova | 12,6 | 11,1 | 33,5 | 32,8 |
| Russia | 23,6 | 22,3 | 23,4 | 21,7 |
| Tajikistan | 28,7 | 26,0 | 34,7 | 29,8 |
| Turkmenistan | 46,8 | 47,9 | 47,4 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 25,4 | 25,6 | 23,7 | 27,6 |
| Ukraine | 43,1 | 46,4 | ... | ... |

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

Labour old-age pension

(December)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Units of the national currency | | | |
| Azerbaijan , manat | 331 | 361 | 401 | 475 |
| Armenia , drams | 44922 | 44475 | 47107 | 49799 |
| Belarus , Belarusian rubles | 511 | 534 | 657 | 720 |
| Kazakhstan , tenge | 89836 | 94296 | 102838 | 113590 |
| Kyrgyzstan , soms | 6275 | 6501 | 8057 | 9528 |
| Moldova , lei | 2068 | 2596 | 3165 | 3684 |
| Russia , rubles | 16790 | 18085 | 20679 | 22353 |
| Tajikistan , somoni | 350 | 359 | 385 | 402 |
| Turkmenistan , manat | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan , thous.sums | 833 | 937 | 1045 | 1245 |
| Ukraine , hryvnias | 3539 | ... | ... | ... |
| | US dollars | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 195 | 212 | 236 | 279 |
| Armenia | 86 | 93 | 120 | 123 |
| Belarus | 198 | 210 | 240 | 221 |
| Kazakhstan | 214 | 218 | 222 | 250 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 76 | 77 | 94 | 107 |
| Moldova | 120 | 146 | 165 | 212 |
| Russia | 227 | 243 | 294 | 249 |
| Tajikistan | 31 | 32 | 38 | 37 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 80 | 86 | 93 | 101 |
| Ukraine | 125 | ... | ... | ... |

Real labour old-age pension index

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

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Azerbaijan | 110,8 | 97,2 | 97,0 | 116,1 |
| Armenia | 104,5 | 91,9 | 97,8 | 106,4 |
| Belarus | 106,8 | 94,9 | 109,1 | 103,6 |
| Kazakhstan | 102,6 | 96,9 | 90,7 | 100,6 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 92,4 | 93,2 | 108,0 | 110,3 |
| Moldova | 111,7 | 110,2 | 93,6 | 111,7 |
| Russia | 100,8 | 99,4 | 102,2 | 100,6 |
| Tajikistan | 99,2 | 94,9 | 103,0 | 100,5 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 104,1 | 102,2 | 111,6 | 109,5 |
| Ukraine | 110,0 | ... | ... | ... |

Social pension

(December)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Units of the national currency | | | |
| Azerbaijan , manat | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia , drams | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus , Belarusian rubles | 238 | 265 | 311 | 334 |
| Kazakhstan , tenge | 47373 | 49580 | 54102 | 71514 |
| Kyrgyzstan , soms | 3140 | 3500 | 6296 | 6467 |
| Moldova , lei | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Russia , rubles | 9848 | 10195 | 12125 | 12516 |
| Tajikistan , somoni | 196 | 212 | 213 | 262 |
| Turkmenistan , manat | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan , thous.sums | 460 | 577 | 654 | 759 |
| Ukraine , hryvnias | 1786 | ... | ... | ... |
| | US dollars | | | |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus | 92 | 104 | 114 | 105 |
| Kazakhstan | 113 | 115 | 117 | 157 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 38 | 41 | 73 | 73 |
| Moldova | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Russia | 133 | 137 | 172 | 140 |
| Tajikistan | 17 | 19 | 21 | 24 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 44 | 53 | 58 | 61 |
| Ukraine | 63 | ... | ... | ... |

Minimum old-age pension

(December)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Units of the national currency | | | |
| Azerbaijan , manat | 200 | 200 | 240 | 280 |
| Armenia ¹ , thous.drams | 16 | 16 | 21 | 24 |
| Belarus , Belarusian rubles | 350 | 378 | 462 | 509 |
| Kazakhstan , tenge | 58082 | 61796 | 68223 | 77417 |
| Kyrgyzstan ¹ , soms | 1780 | 1780 | 3170 | 3170 |
| Moldova , lei | 1144 | 2000 | 2279 | 2621 |
| Russia ¹ , rubles | 5686 | 6044 | 7221 | 7567 |
| Tajikistan , somoni | 207 | 207 | 207 | 250 |
| Turkmenistan , manat | 338 | 372 | 410 | 450 |
| Uzbekistan , thous.sums | 513 | 565 | 633 | 750 |
| Ukraine , hryvnias | 1769 | 1934 | ... | ... |
| | US dollars | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 118 | 118 | 141 | 165 |
| Armenia ¹ | 31 | 33 | 53 | 59 |
| Belarus | 136 | 148 | 169 | 160 |
| Kazakhstan | 138 | 143 | 148 | 170 |
| Kyrgyzstan ¹ | 22 | 21 | 37 | 36 |
| Moldova | 66 | 113 | 119 | 151 |
| Russia ¹ | 77 | 81 | 103 | 84 |
| Tajikistan | 18 | 18 | 20 | 23 |
| Turkmenistan | 97 | 106 | 117 | 129 |
| Uzbekistan | 49 | 52 | 56 | 59 |
| Ukraine | 63 | 71 | ... | ... |

¹ Amount of basic pension.**Share of consolidated budget expenditures on social protection**

(in % of GDP)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan ^{1,2} | 4,3 | 3,4 | 2,6 | 3,5 |
| Armenia ¹ | 8,8 | 8,9 | 7,2 | 7,4 |
| Belarus | 2,1 | 2,0 | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 5,3 | 4,9 | 4,3 | 4,4 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 5,7 | 5,1 | 4,7 | 4,8 |
| Moldova | 13,0 | 12,2 | 14,2 | 15,0 |
| Russia | 14,1 | 12,2 | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | ... | 4,2 | 3,7 | 3,5 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan ¹ | 1,4 | 1,5 | ... | ... |
| Ukraine | 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 organism 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)

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Azerbaijan | 10026,1 | 10063,3 | 10127,1 | 10180,8 |
| Armenia | 2963,2 | 2961,4 | 2977,1 | 2991,2 |
| Belarus | 9349,6 | 9255,5 | 9200,6 | 9156,0 |
| Kazakhstan | 18879,6 | 19503,2 | 19766,8 | 20033,8 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 6789,6 | 6912,8 | 7037,6 | 7161,9 |
| Moldova ¹ | 2626,6 | 2565,0 | 2492,3 | 2423,3 |
| Russia | 147455,7 | 146980,1 | 146447,4 | 146150,8 |
| Tajikistan | 9716,8 | 9886,8 | 10078,0 | 10288,3 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | 7057,8 ² | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 34558,9 | 35271,3 | 36024,9 | 36799,8 |
| Ukraine | 41418,7 | 40997,7 | ... | ... |

¹ Usual resident population.² According to the census data as of December 17, 2022.**Males and females**

(at the beginning of 2024)

| | Thousand persons | | Number of females per 1 000 males |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | males | females | |
| Azerbaijan | 5067,2 | 5113,6 | 1009 |
| Armenia | 1413,5 | 1577,7 | 1116 |
| Belarus | 4226,7 | 4929,3 | 1166 |
| Kazakhstan | 9783,8 | 10250,0 | 1048 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 3542,9 | 3619,0 | 1021 |
| Moldova | 1129,5 | 1293,8 | 1145 |
| Russia | 67917,4 | 78233,4 | 1152 |
| Tajikistan | 5215,4 | 5072,9 | 973 |
| Turkmenistan ¹ | 3526,4 | 3531,4 | 1001 |
| Uzbekistan | 18525,0 | 18274,8 | 986 |
| Ukraine ² | 19007,0 | 21990,7 | 1157 |

¹ According to the census data as of December 17, 2022.² At the beginning of 2022.

Life expectancy at birth

(years)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| | Total population | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 72,7 | 73,2 | 76,0 | 76,0 |
| Armenia | 73,5 | 72,4 | 75,1 | 77,7 |
| Belarus | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 71,4 | 70,2 | 74,4 | 75,1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 71,7 | 71,8 | 71,9 | 72,0 |
| Moldova | 69,9 | 69,0 | 71,4 | 71,9 |
| Russia | 71,5 | 70,1 | 72,7 | 73,4 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | 76,3 | 76,5 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 73,4 | 73,8 | 74,3 | 74,7 |
| Ukraine | 71,4 | 69,8 | ... | ... |
| | Males | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 69,5 | 71,1 | 73,6 | 73,5 |
| Armenia | 68,4 | 67,4 | 71,4 | 74,1 |
| Belarus | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 67,1 | 66,3 | 70,3 | 71,0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 67,8 | 67,9 | 68,0 | 68,2 |
| Moldova | 66,0 | 65,1 | 67,1 | 67,5 |
| Russia | 66,5 | 65,5 | 67,6 | 68,0 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | 74,7 | 75,2 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 71,2 | 71,7 | 72,1 | 72,5 |
| Ukraine | 66,4 | 65,2 | ... | ... |
| | Females | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 76,1 | 75,4 | 78,4 | 78,4 |
| Armenia | 78,6 | 77,4 | 78,3 | 81,0 |
| Belarus | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 75,5 | 74,0 | 78,4 | 79,1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 76,0 | 76,1 | 76,3 | 76,5 |
| Moldova | 73,9 | 72,9 | 75,7 | 76,4 |
| Russia | 76,4 | 74,5 | 77,8 | 78,7 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | 77,9 | 78,2 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 75,5 | 75,8 | 76,6 | 76,9 |
| Ukraine | 76,2 | 74,4 | ... | ... |

Life expectancy at birth
in the countries of the world in 2023

(years)

| | Total population | Males | Females |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------|---------|
| EU-27 | 81,5 | 78,9 | 84,2 |
| Austria | 81,6 | 79,2 | 84,0 |
| Belgium | 82,5 | 80,3 | 84,6 |
| Bulgaria | 75,8 | 72,0 | 79,6 |
| Hungary | 76,9 | 73,6 | 80,1 |
| Germany | 81,2 | ... | ... |
| Greece | 81,6 | 79,0 | 84,2 |
| Denmark | 81,9 | 80,0 | 83,8 |
| Ireland ¹ | 82,6 | 80,9 | 84,2 |
| Spain | 84,0 | 81,2 | 86,7 |
| Italy | 83,8 | 81,7 | 85,8 |
| Cyprus | 82,5 | 80,4 | 84,7 |
| Latvia | 75,9 | 70,8 | 80,8 |
| Lithuania | 77,3 | 72,5 | 81,7 |
| Luxembourg | 83,4 | 81,7 | 85,1 |
| Malta | 83,6 | 81,8 | 85,3 |
| Netherlands | 82,0 | 80,5 | 83,4 |
| Poland | 78,6 | 74,8 | 82,4 |
| Portugal | 82,4 | 79,5 | 85,2 |
| Romania | 76,6 | 72,9 | 80,5 |
| Slovakia | 78,1 | 74,7 | 81,5 |
| Slovenia | 82,0 | 79,1 | 85,0 |
| Finland | 81,7 | 79,1 | 84,4 |
| France | 83,1 | 80,1 | 85,9 |
| Croatia | 78,6 | 75,4 | 81,8 |
| Czechia | 80,0 | 77,0 | 82,9 |
| Sweden | 83,4 | 81,7 | 85,0 |
| Estonia | 78,8 | 74,1 | 83,1 |
| Other countries¹ | | | |
| Brazil | 73,4 | 70,3 | 76,6 |
| India | 67,7 | 66,3 | 69,4 |
| Canada | 81,3 | 79,1 | 83,6 |
| China | 78,6 | 76,0 | 81,3 |
| United Kingdom | 82,1 | 80,4 | 83,8 |
| USA | 77,4 | 74,8 | 80,2 |
| South Africa | 61,5 | 58,6 | 64,2 |
| Japan | 84,0 | 81,1 | 87,1 |

¹ 2022.

Total fertility rate

(number of children per woman aged 15-49)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 1,7 | 1,5 | 1,7 | 1,6 |
| Armenia | 1,7 | 1,7 | 1,7 | 1,9 |
| Belarus | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 2,9 | 3,1 | 3,3 | 3,1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 3,1 | 2,9 | 2,8 | 2,7 |
| Moldova | 1,8 | 1,8 | 1,7 | 1,6 |
| Russia | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,4 | 1,4 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 2,9 | 3,2 | 3,3 | 3,4 |
| Ukraine | 1,2 | 1,2 | ... | ... |

Total fertility rate in the countries of the world

(number of children per woman aged 15-49)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------|------|------|------|
| EU-27 | | | |
| Austria | 1,4 | 1,5 | 1,4 |
| Belgium | 1,6 | 1,6 | 1,5 |
| Bulgaria | 1,6 | 1,6 | 1,7 |
| Hungary | 1,6 | 1,6 | 1,6 |
| Germany | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,5 |
| Greece | 1,4 | 1,4 | 1,3 |
| Denmark | 1,7 | 1,7 | 1,6 |
| Ireland | 1,6 | 1,8 | 1,5 |
| Spain | 1,2 | 1,2 | 1,2 |
| Italy | 1,2 | 1,3 | 1,2 |
| Cyprus | 1,4 | 1,4 | 1,4 |
| Latvia | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,5 |
| Lithuania | 1,5 | 1,4 | 1,3 |
| Luxembourg | 1,4 | 1,4 | 1,3 |
| Malta | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 |
| Netherlands | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,5 |
| Poland | 1,4 | 1,3 | 1,3 |
| Portugal | 1,4 | 1,4 | 1,4 |
| Romania | 1,8 | 1,8 | 1,7 |

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|
| Slovakia | 1,6 | 1,6 | 1,6 |
| Slovenia | 1,6 | 1,6 | 1,5 |
| Finland | 1,4 | 1,5 | 1,3 |
| France | 1,8 | 1,8 | 1,8 |
| Croatia | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,5 |
| Czechia | 1,7 | 1,8 | 1,6 |
| Sweden | 1,7 | 1,7 | 1,5 |
| Estonia | 1,6 | 1,6 | 1,4 |
| Other countries | | | |
| Brazil | 1,6 | 1,6 | 1,6 |
| India | 2,1 | 2,0 | 2,0 |
| Canada | 1,4 | 1,4 | 1,3 |
| China | 1,3 | 1,2 | 1,2 |
| United Kingdom | 1,6 | 1,6 | 1,6 |
| USA | 1,6 | 1,7 | 1,7 |
| South Africa | 2,4 | 2,4 | 2,3 |
| Japan | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,3 |

Age dependency ratio

(at the beginning of 2024)

| | 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 | 31 | 13 | 44 |
| Armenia | 30 | 26 | 56 |
| Belarus | 24 | 26 | 50 |
| Kazakhstan | 47 | 14 | 61 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 52 | 9 | 61 |
| Moldova | 27 | 27 | 54 |
| Russia | 26 | 26 | 52 |
| Tajikistan | 60 | 6 | 66 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 47 | 9 | 56 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... |

Marriage rate

(per 1000 population)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 3,5 | 5,6 | 6,1 | 5,3 |
| Armenia | 4,1 | 5,8 | 5,7 | 5,5 |
| Belarus | 5,4 | 6,4 | 6,3 | 6,1 |
| Kazakhstan | 6,8 | 7,4 | 6,5 | 6,1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 6,0 | 7,6 | 7,0 | 6,4 |
| Moldova | 5,9 | 7,8 | 7,2 | 6,4 |
| Russia | 5,3 | 6,3 | 6,3 | 6,5 |
| Tajikistan | 7,1 | 7,6 | 7,1 | 7,5 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 8,7 | 8,7 | 8,4 | 7,8 |
| Ukraine | 4,5 | 5,8 | ... | ... |

Divorce rate

(per 1000 population)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 1,5 | 1,7 | 1,6 | 2,1 |
| Armenia | 1,1 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,5 |
| Belarus | 3,7 | 3,7 | 3,7 | 3,7 |
| Kazakhstan | 1,2 | 2,5 | 2,3 | 2,0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1,4 | 1,8 | 1,8 | 1,8 |
| Moldova | 3,3 | 3,8 | 3,8 | 3,9 |
| Russia | 3,9 | 4,4 | 4,4 | 4,7 |
| Tajikistan | 1,1 | 1,4 | 1,5 | 1,0 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 0,8 | 1,1 | 1,4 | 1,4 |
| Ukraine | 3,1 | 0,9 | ... | ... |

Infant mortality rate

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

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 9,8 | 7,5 | 7,8 | 18,1 |
| Armenia | 7,4 | 6,9 | 6,7 | 6,6 |
| Belarus | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 7,8 | 8,4 | 7,7 | 7,7 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 14,4 | 15,2 | 14,3 | 14,0 |
| Moldova | 8,7 | 8,5 | 9,0 | 10,0 |
| Russia | 4,5 | 4,6 | 4,4 | 4,2 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 9,4 | 9,2 | 8,6 | 8,5 |
| Ukraine | 6,8 | 7,2 | ... | ... |

Mortality rate of children under the age of 5 years

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

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 11,6 | 10,0 | 10,2 | 15,5 |
| Armenia | 8,2 | 8,1 | 7,5 | 7,8 |
| Belarus | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 9,4 | 10,0 | 9,9 | 10,0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 16,7 | 17,5 | 16,3 | 16,1 |
| Moldova | 10,4 | 9,8 | 10,3 | 11,1 |
| Russia | 5,6 | 5,9 | 5,6 | 5,3 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 12,0 | 12,3 | 11,4 | 12,3 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Maternal mortality rate

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

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 16 | 18 | 15 | 29 |
| Armenia | 22 | 44 | 22 | 11 |
| Belarus | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 36 | 45 | 17 | 11 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 39 | 33 | 27 | 23 |
| Moldova | 16 | 48 | 59 | 17 |
| Russia | 11 | 34 | 13 | 13 |
| Tajikistan | 27 | 29 | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan ¹ | 19 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... |

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 | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 2077 | 136 | 8909 | 1669 | 1740 | 1089 |
| 2022 | 1694 | 138 | 8063 | 1719 | 1809 | 1296 |
| 2023 | 2027 | 135 | 9490 | 2090 | 2172 | 1546 |
| Armenia | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 8772 | 258 | 13230 | 1699 | 1560 | 1591 |
| 2022 | 4366 | 274 | 11960 | 1805 | 1648 | 1787 |
| 2023 | 3284 | 281 | 10901 | 1795 | 1578 | 1699 |
| Belarus | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 9524 | 502 | 59708 | 3226 | 2416 | 6916 |
| 2022 | 9625 | 574 | 52952 | 3534 | 2485 | 7121 |
| 2023 | 3758 | 633 | 49155 | 3731 | 2659 | 7104 |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 1317 | 190 | 22082 | 2734 | 3738 | 2516 |
| 2022 | 1276 | 194 | 20038 | 2618 | 3888 | 2494 |
| 2023 | 1359 | 203 | 18396 | 2781 | 2323 | 2355 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 1604 | 86 | 8913 | 553 | 2605 | 1003 |
| 2022 | 1362 | 92 | 9851 | 621 | 2753 | 1134 |
| 2023 | 1132 | 86 | 8834 | 553 | 2994 | 1170 |
| Moldova | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 1740 | 336 | 15305 | 1669 | 1542 | 2505 |
| 2022 | 1974 | 398 | 18376 | 1997 | 1696 | 2836 |
| 2023 | 2109 | 435 | 19180 | 2094 | 1692 | 2993 |
| Russia | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 2135 | 398 | 40710 | 3055 | 2688 | 8358 |
| 2022 | 2266 | 426 | 42203 | 3359 | 2717 | 8556 |
| 2023 | 2347 | 461 | 40895 | 3552 | 2800 | 8728 |
| Tajikistan | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 900 | 33 | 3774 | 555 | 2088 | 424 |
| 2022 | 815 | 41 | 3632 | 525 | 2081 | 381 |
| 2023 | 708 | 45 | 3573 | 480 | 2022 | 382 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 2077 | 249 | 13169 | 3385 | 10714 | 3263 |
| 2022 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2023 | 2100 | 228 | 13136 | 3380 | 11010 | 3104 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| | 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 | | | | | |
| 2021 | 517 | 302 | 144 | 4 | 60 |
| 2022 | 620 | 252 | 184 | 7 | 42 |
| 2023 | 745 | 300 | 219 | 6 | 41 |
| Armenia | | | | | |
| 2021 | 645 | 366 | 231 | 11 | 13 |
| 2022 | 756 | 386 | 233 | 11 | 10 |
| 2023 | 763 | 433 | 262 | 11 | 8 |
| Belarus | | | | | |
| 2021 | 1027 | 329 | 752 | 137 | 5 |
| 2022 | 1353 | 362 | 734 | 155 | 6 |
| 2023 | 1527 | 399 | 766 | 155 | 7 |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | |
| 2021 | 1183 | 278 | 52 | 58 | ... |
| 2022 | 1198 | 269 | 59 | 53 | 12 |
| 2023 | 1284 | 295 | 66 | 56 | 12 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | |
| 2021 | 270 | 108 | 127 | 17 | 2 |
| 2022 | 297 | 94 | 61 | 12 | 2 |
| 2023 | 293 | 100 | 47 | 12 | 2 |
| Moldova | | | | | |
| 2021 | 1214 | 402 | 329 | 99 | 26 |
| 2022 | 1253 | 410 | 368 | 108 | 30 |
| 2023 | 1370 | 412 | 421 | 119 | 47 |
| Russia | | | | | |
| 2021 | 1145 | 237 | 295 | 46 | 10 |
| 2022 | 1248 | 255 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2023 | 1415 | 292 | 425 | 46 | 9 |
| Tajikistan | | | | | |
| 2021 | 472 | 84 | 20 | 6 | 4 |
| 2022 | 444 | 75 | 21 | 8 | 3 |
| 2023 | 409 | 76 | 22 | 7 | 3 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | |
| 2021 | 2615 | 128 | 135 | 22 | ... |
| 2022 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2023 | 2645 | 137 | 130 | 19 | ... |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Morbidity by tuberculosis

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

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 26 | 25 | 29 | 28 |
| Armenia | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Belarus | 13 | 13 | 15 | 14 |
| Kazakhstan | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 54 | 58 | 58 | 54 |
| Moldova | 43 | 52 | 56 | 61 |
| Russia | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 |
| Tajikistan | 40 | 39 | 39 | 40 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 32 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Ukraine | 34 | ... | ... | ... |

Number of HIV infected

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

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 6 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Armenia | 13 | 14 | 18 | 17 |
| Belarus | 15 | 16 | 18 | 16 |
| Kazakhstan | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyrgyzstan | 10 | 13 | 16 | 15 |
| Moldova | 20 | 24 | 30 | 33 |
| Russia | 38 | 40 | 38 | 38 |
| Tajikistan | 15 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 8 | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Occupational injuries

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

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Armenia | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Belarus | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Kazakhstan | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Moldova | 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Russia | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| Tajikistan | 1 | 1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Ukraine | 9 | 17 | ... | ... |

Newly registered adult persons with disability

(per 10 000 population; 18 years and older)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 13 | 19 | 21 | 27 |
| Armenia | 47 | 63 | 54 | 48 |
| Belarus | 62 | 61 | 66 | 71 |
| Kazakhstan | 28 | 30 | 20 | 21 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 21 | 26 | 17 | ... |
| Moldova | 35 | 38 | 38 | 59 |
| Russia | 48 | 46 | 49 | 62 |
| Tajikistan | 14 | 16 | ... | 20 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 22 | 28 | 39 | 37 |
| Ukraine | 34 | 35 | ... | ... |

Mortality by main groups of causes of death

(number of deaths per 100 000 population)

| | All causes | Infectious and parasitic diseases | Malignant neoplasms | Diseases of the circulatory system | | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Total | of these: | |
| | | | | | coronary heart disease | cerebrovascular diseases |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 767 | 67 | 84 | 416 | 109 | 88 |
| 2022 | 602 | 19 | 82 | 341 | 79 | 71 |
| 2023 | 592 | 8 | 96 | 327 | 105 | 71 |
| Armenia | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 1161 | 5 | 178 | 560 | 272 | 83 |
| 2022 | 899 | 5 | 171 | 480 | 239 | 70 |
| 2023 | 820 | 5 | 170 | 437 | 216 | 66 |
| Belarus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 961 | 7 | 76 | 227 | 87 | 71 |
| 2022 | 680 | 7 | 71 | 154 | 52 | 51 |
| 2023 | 657 | 6 | 67 | 144 | 47 | 46 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 580 | 8 | 60 | 297 | ... | ... |
| 2022 | 450 | 10 | 55 | 235 | ... | ... |
| 2023 | 444 | 10 | 57 | 233 | 140 | 50 |
| Moldova | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 1737 | 14 | 220 | 923 | 496 | 225 |
| 2022 | 1737 | 14 | 220 | 924 | ... | ... |
| 2023 | 1372 | 13 | 242 | 794 | 321 | 204 |
| Russia | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 1674 | 19 | 191 | 640 | 348 | 191 |
| 2022 | 1294 | 18 | 189 | 567 | 307 | 170 |
| 2023 | 1206 | 18 | 194 | 557 | 298 | 168 |
| Tajikistan | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 399 | 2 | 30 | 194 | ... | ... |
| 2022 | 313 | 2 | 27 | 143 | 37 | 0,4 |
| 2023 | 318 | 3 | 29 | 148 | 26 | 0,8 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 510 | ... | 39 | 308 | ... | ... |
| 2022 | 482 | ... | 39 | 301 | ... | ... |
| 2023 | 474 | 4 | 42 | 300 | 131 | 28 |
| Ukraine | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 1726 | ... | 180 | 1038 | ... | ... |

| | Diseases of the respiratory system | Diseases of the digestive system | Diseases of the genitourinary system | Diabetes mellitus | External causes ¹ |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Azerbaijan | | | | | |
| 2021 | 41 | 26 | 12 | 17 | 30 |
| 2022 | 13 | 22 | 10 | 12 | 29 |
| 2023 | 13 | 22 | 11 | 12 | 31 |
| Armenia | | | | | |
| 2021 | 98 | 42 | 8 | 13 | 37 |
| 2022 | 80 | 38 | 7 | 12 | 42 |
| 2023 | 70 | 40 | 7 | 13 | 36 |
| Belarus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | |
| 2021 | 109 | 67 | ... | ... | 60 |
| 2022 | 67 | 54 | 22 | 22 | 57 |
| 2023 | 65 | 53 | 22 | 21 | 55 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | |
| 2021 | 25 | 31 | 6 | ... | 42 |
| 2022 | 25 | 24 | 4 | ... | 36 |
| 2023 | 28 | 23 | 4 | 7 | 33 |
| Moldova | | | | | |
| 2021 | 76 | 110 | 11 | 19 | 74 |
| 2022 | 76 | 110 | 12 | 19 | 73 |
| 2023 | 63 | 115 | 13 | 15 | 67 |
| Russia | | | | | |
| 2021 | 79 | 74 | 15 | 30 | 95 |
| 2022 | 56 | 70 | 17 | 29 | 100 |
| 2023 | 53 | 74 | 18 | 33 | 107 |
| Tajikistan | | | | | |
| 2021 | 37 | 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2022 | 18 | 11 | 6 | ... | 12 |
| 2023 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 22 | 11 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | |
| 2021 | 34 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2022 | 34 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2023 | 23 | 20 | 6 | 17 | 26 |
| Ukraine | | | | | |
| 2021 | 64 | 60 | ... | ... | 70 |

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

Mortality due to tuberculosis of respiratory system

(per 100 000 population)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 4,1 | 1,0 | 0,7 | 1,8 |
| Armenia | 1,2 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| Belarus | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 2,0 | 1,9 | 1,6 | 1,3 |
| Kyrgyzstan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moldova | 4,6 | 4,6 | 5,2 | 5,7 |
| Russia | 4,7 | 4,3 | 3,8 | 3,5 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ukraine | 7,0 | ... | ... | ... |

Share of consolidated budget expenditures on health

(in % of GDP)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan ¹ | 2,3 | 1,5 | 1,1 | 1,4 |
| Armenia ¹ | 2,4 | 2,3 | 1,7 | 1,5 |
| Belarus | 4,6 | 5,1 | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 2,8 | 2,7 | 0,4 | 0,4 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2,9 | 2,9 | 2,4 | 2,4 |
| Moldova | 5,0 | 5,6 | 5,0 | 5,3 |
| Russia | 4,6 | 3,9 | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | 2,6 | 2,9 | 2,2 | 2,5 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan ¹ | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,0 | 2,9 |
| Ukraine | 4,2 | ... | ... | ... |

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 | incomplete higher | secondary professional | primary professional ¹ | general secondary | 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 |
| 2022 | 254 | ... | 190 | 21 | 450 | 68 | 12 |
| Belarus² | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2021 | 276 | 16 | 279 | 29 | 266 | 98 | 34 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 105 | 15 | 108 | ... | 500 | 183 | 63 |
| 2009 | 124 | 36 | 71 | 53 | 527 | 119 | 54 |
| 2022 | 245 | 48 | 176 | 40 | 346 | 95 | 39 |
| Moldova | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | 111 ³ | 105 ⁴ | | ... | 333 | 317 | 101 |

| | Per 1000 people of the corresponding age have education: | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | higher | incomplete higher | secondary professional | primary professional ¹ | general secondary | main general | general primary |
| Russia⁵ | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2020 | 72 | ... | 63 | ... | 601 | 193 | 60 |
| 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 |

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 level 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 institutions¹

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

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan ² | 34,0 | 36,6 | 35,3 | 34,6 |
| Armenia | 24,3 | 32,3 | 34,0 | 36,2 |
| Belarus | 86,1 | 88,3 | 89,2 | 88,6 |
| Kazakhstan | 32,4 ³ | 28,7 | 39,5 | 30,5 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 22,0 | 23,9 | 26,4 | 28,3 |
| Moldova | 90,3 | 92,0 | 88,9 | 88,1 |
| Russia ³ | 70,7 | 73,2 | 74,0 | 74,9 |
| Tajikistan | 6,3 | 6,3 | 6,7 | 6,8 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 50,9 | 62,0 | 68,3 | 71,1 |
| Ukraine | 63 | 60 | ... | ... |

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)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan ¹ | 3,8 | 3,3 | 2,8 | 3,4 |
| Armenia ¹ | 2,3 | 2,1 | 1,9 | 1,9 |
| Belarus | 4,6 | 4,4 | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 4,4 | 4,5 | 4,4 | 4,8 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 6,6 | 6,1 | 6,3 | 6,1 |
| Moldova | 6,3 | 5,5 | 5,8 | 6,3 |
| Russia | 4,0 | 3,6 | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | 5,3 | 5,4 | 5,4 | 5,4 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan ¹ | 5,0 | 5,4 | 5,6 | 5,7 |
| Ukraine | 6,0 | ... | ... | ... |

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 | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Azerbaijan | 19,8 | 19,9 | 22,5 | 22,6 |
| Armenia | 33,3 | 33,9 | 35,5 | 36,4 |
| Belarus | 28,3 | 28,9 | 29,4 | 29,9 |
| Kazakhstan | 22,6 | 23,2 | 23,4 | 23,9 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 13,0 | 13,0 | 12,8 | 12,7 |
| Moldova | 33,8 | 34,3 | 35,3 | ... |
| Russia ¹ | 26,7 | 27,5 | 28,2 | 28,8 |
| Tajikistan | 11,1 | 10,9 | 10,9 | 10,9 |
| Turkmenistan | 23,2 | 23,2 | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 16,0 | 18,2 | 18,5 | 19,0 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... |

¹ According to the data of local governments; not on the full range of housing stock owners.**Distribution of housing stock by number of rooms and average apartment size in 2023**

| | 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 ² | 20,3 | 33,6 | 46,1 | 39,0 | 57,7 | 82,8 |
| Belarus | 19,4 | 37,2 | 43,4 | 38,3 | 50,7 | 77,8 |
| Kazakhstan ¹ | 17,7 | 29,6 | 52,7 | 39,0 | 51,9 | 92,7 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 10,3 | 23,9 | 65,8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Moldova | 10,6 | 32,4 | 57,0 | 36,0 ² | 52,4 ² | 81,4 ² |
| Russia | 26,2 | 38,0 | 35,8 | 37,1 | 50,7 | 79,3 |
| Tajikistan | 11,6 | 22,1 | 66,3 | 38,0 | 52,0 | 80,0 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan ² | 6,3 | 19,0 | 74,7 | 42,4 | 59,0 | 105,4 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

¹ 2021.² 2020.

Facilities of dwelling stock¹

(as of the end of the year, %)

| | Share of total space of dwelling houses equipped with | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------|------------------------|
| | water supply | sew- rage | central heating system | hot water supply | bath or shower | gas | elect- ric stove |
| | 2020 | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 90,1 | 86,9 | 38,1 | 4,0 | 88,5 | 97,7 | ... |
| Armenia | 99,7 | 97,7 | 0,2 | 86,4 | 96,2 | 88,8 | 26,0 |
| Belarus | 89,6 | 89,1 | 90,8 | 84,4 | 84,9 | 82,6 | 15,5 |
| Kazakhstan | 99,7 | 86,8 | 62,4 | 55,9 | 62,7 | 82,1 | 16,1 |
| Kyrgyzstan ² | 72,4 | 60,0 | 33,4 | 9,0 | 36,9 | 45,0 | 4,6 |
| Moldova ² | 89,3 | 84,2 | 83,6 | 62,2 | 59,2 | 93,0 | 0,9 |
| Russia ³ | 91,0 | 88,8 | 92,5 | 81,9 | 82,4 | 64,0 | 28,6 |
| 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 | ... |
| | 2023 | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 91,2 | 90,2 | 23,1 | ... | ... | 96,2 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus | 90,8 | 90,3 | 91,8 | 86,0 | 86,3 | 80,0 | 18,4 |
| Kazakhstan | 99,7 | 90,5 | 66,4 | 72,0 | 64,4 | 79,0 | 20,0 |
| Kyrgyzstan ² | 73,1 | 64,1 | 34,6 | 14,9 | 34,7 | 42,1 | 7,7 |
| Moldova ^{2,6} | 90,4 | 86,1 | 84,4 | 62,6 | 61,0 | 93,7 | 0,9 |
| Russia ³ | 93,1 | 90,8 | 94,0 | 85,9 | 84,9 | 62,2 | 33,0 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 86,6 | 66,0 | 68,2 | 63,1 | ... | 82,2 | ... |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

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.⁴ 2022.

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 | | | | |
| 2021 | 43,6 | 15,3 | 0,6 | 40,5 |
| 2022 | 43,5 | 15,2 | 0,6 | 40,7 |
| 2023 | 43,9 | 15,3 | 0,5 | 40,3 |
| Armenia | | | | |
| 2021 | 47,1 | 24,2 | 0,8 | 27,9 |
| 2022 | 46,5 | 24,1 | 0,6 | 28,8 |
| 2023 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus | | | | |
| 2021 | 40,2 | 34,4 | 1,7 | 23,7 |
| 2022 | 39,7 | 34,6 | 1,6 | 24,1 |
| 2023 | 38,6 | 35,3 | 1,5 | 24,5 |
| Kazakhstan | | | | |
| 2021 | 54,4 | 27,1 | 0,8 | 17,7 |
| 2022 | 53,1 | 27,8 | 0,7 | 18,4 |
| 2023 | 53,5 | 26,7 | 0,7 | 19,1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | |
| 2021 | 48,9 | 29,4 | 0,6 | 21,1 |
| 2022 | 51,5 | 27,2 | 0,1 | 21,2 |
| 2023 | 48,3 | 27,7 | 0,5 | 23,4 |
| Moldova | | | | |
| 2021 | 37,6 | ... | 0,7 | ... |
| 2022 | 36,5 | ... | 0,6 | ... |
| 2023 | 35,7 | ... | 0,7 | ... |
| Russia | | | | |
| 2021 | 34,6 | 36,1 | 1,5 | 27,7 |
| 2022 | 35,7 | 35,5 | 1,6 | 27,2 |
| 2023 | 31,5 | 36,6 | 1,4 | 30,5 |
| Tajikistan | | | | |
| 2020 | 49,7 | 27,7 | 0,1 | 22,5 |
| 2021 | 48,8 | 29,3 | 0,1 | 21,8 |
| 2022 | 47,8 | 38,7 | 0,1 | 13,4 |
| Turkmenistan | | | | |
| 2021 | 61,2 | 30,9 | 0,3 ¹ | 7,6 |
| Uzbekistan | | | | |
| 2021 | 57,2 | 26,1 | 0,4 | 16,3 |
| 2022 | 56,9 | 27,7 | 0,4 | 15,0 |
| 2023 | 55,1 | 28,5 | 0,4 | 16,0 |
| Ukraine | | | | |
| 2021 | 48,2 | 21,8 | 1,2 | 28,8 |

**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 | furnishings, household appliances and home maintenance | health |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 43,9 | 2,3 | 5,8 | 7,9 | 7,7 | 5,1 |
| Armenia | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 45,3 | 4,7 | 3,2 | 15,0 | 4,3 | 8,5 |
| 2022 | 44,5 | 4,9 | 3,2 | 15,7 | 4,3 | 9,8 |
| 2023 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 35,4 | 2,5 | 6,8 | 9,6 | 6,0 | 6,1 |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 51,1 | 2,2 | 8,3 | 7,2 | 5,0 | 3,0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 41,7 | 0,5 | 11,3 | 12,0 | 6,9 | 2,6 |
| Moldova | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 35,7 | 1,7 | 8,3 | 18,8 | 5,7 | 4,7 |
| Russia | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 31,5 | 2,4 | 7,5 | 10,4 | 5,7 | 4,1 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2021 | 47,8 | 0,2 | 9,6 | 3,4 | 1,2 | 1,3 |
| 2022 | 57,9 | 0,3 | 10,3 | 5,5 | 2,5 | 2,8 |
| 2023 | 58,2 | 0,4 | 10,1 | 8,8 | 2,4 | 2,1 |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 53,2 | 0,4 | 8,4 | 7,4 | 12,0 | 3,8 |
| Ukraine | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 46,8 | 3,6 | 5,7 | 17,8 | 2,6 | 5,4 |

| | Household expenditure on | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | transport | commu- nications | leisure and cul- ture | education | hotels, restau- rants, cafes | other goods and ser- vices |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 6,6 | 3,3 | 3,9 | 1,6 | 6,8 | 5,0 |
| Armenia | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 6,9 | 2,9 | 0,5 | 2,0 | 1,8 | 4,9 |
| 2022 | 5,8 | 2,5 | 0,4 | 2,0 | 1,8 | 5,0 |
| 2023 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 10,9 | 7,3 | 4,1 | 1,5 | 3,4 | 5,8 |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 6,9 | 4,2 | 2,3 | 1,5 | 3,1 | 5,1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 3,8 | 4,0 | 0,9 | 2,3 | 7,1 | 6,9 |
| Moldova | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 7,4 | 4,6 | 3,2 | 1,3 | 3,4 | 5,1 |
| Russia | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 15,8 | 4,2 | 5,4 | 1,6 | 3,3 | 7,0 |
| Tajikistan | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 3,7 | 3,5 | 0,2 | 0,7 | 0,5 | 22,1 |
| 2022 | 5,4 | 4,2 | 1,2 | 3,2 | 1,3 | 21,6 |
| 2023 | 5,8 | 4,3 | 2,4 | 3,4 | 1,4 | 21,1 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 4,5 | 1,7 | 0,2 | 2,0 | 1,6 | 1,4 |
| 2022 | 4,3 | 2,1 | 0,4 | 2,1 | 1,6 | 2,9 |
| 2023 | 4,1 | 2,0 | 0,5 | 2,9 | 1,9 | 3,1 |
| Ukraine | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 5,2 | 4,0 | 1,9 | 1,2 | 2,1 | 3,7 |

Provision of population with consumer durables

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

| | Refrigerators, freezers | Vacuum cleaners | Washing machines | TV sets ¹ | Personal computers |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Azerbaijan | | | | | |
| 2021 | 102 | 94 | 83 | 111 | 153 |
| 2022 | 101 | 95 | 90 | 111 | 75 ² |
| 2023 | 124 | 115 | 114 | 124 | 112 |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus³ | | | | | |
| 2021 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2022 | 147 | 95 | 100 | 160 | 91 |
| 2023 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | |
| 2021 | 132 | 95 | 97 | 115 | 76 |
| 2022 | 135 | 95 | 98 | 115 | 78 |
| 2023 | 135 | 96 | 99 | 112 | 80 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | |
| 2021 | 98 | 42 | 86 | 110 | 15 |
| 2022 | 98 | 44 | 86 | 109 | 12 |
| 2023 | 98 | 44 | 86 | 109 | 12 |
| Moldova | | | | | |
| 2021 | 105 | 78 | 94 | 112 | 68 |
| 2022 | 107 | 77 | 95 | 113 | 65 |
| 2023 | 107 | 80 | 96 | 112 | 66 |
| Russia | | | | | |
| 2021 | 142 | 99 | 103 | 175 | 126 |
| 2022 | 144 | 102 | 103 | 184 | 129 |
| 2023 | 144 | 103 | 103 | 177 | 130 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | |
| 2021 | 114 | 64 | 94 | 170 | 63 |
| 2022 | 115 | 69 | 95 | 171 | 64 |
| 2023 | 118 | 71 | 96 | 176 | 66 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

¹ Azerbaijan и Ukraine - color TV sets.

² Excluding tablets.

³ Since 2020, data on the population's supply of durable goods has been collected once every two years.

Consumer Price Index

(December to December of the previous year, %)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| CIS¹ | 106,0 | 109,1 | 112,7 | 107,2 |
| Azerbaijan | 102,6 | 112,0 | 114,4 | 102,1 |
| Armenia | 103,7 | 107,7 | 108,3 | 99,4 |
| Belarus | 107,4 | 110,0 | 112,8 | 105,8 |
| Kazakhstan | 107,5 | 108,4 | 120,3 | 109,8 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 109,7 | 111,2 | 114,7 | 107,3 |
| Moldova | 100,4 | 113,9 | 130,2 | 104,2 |
| Russia | 104,9 | 108,4 | 111,9 | 107,4 |
| Tajikistan | 109,4 | 108,0 | 104,2 | 103,8 |
| Turkmenistan | 108,9 | 121,1 | 103,0 ² | 101,5 ² |
| Uzbekistan | 111,1 | 110,0 | 112,3 | 108,8 |
| Ukraine | 105,0 | 110,0 | ... | ... |
| EU-27 | 100,2 | 105,3 | 110,4 | 103,4 |
| Austria | 101,1 | 104,3 | 110,2 | 105,6 |
| Belgium | 100,4 | 105,7 | 110,4 | 101,4 |
| Bulgaria | 100,2 | 107,8 | 116,9 | 104,7 |
| Hungary | 102,7 | 107,4 | 124,5 | 105,5 |
| Germany | 99,4 | 104,9 | 108,1 | 103,7 |
| Greece | 97,7 | 105,1 | 107,2 | 103,5 |
| Denmark | 100,5 | 103,1 | 108,7 | 100,7 |
| Ireland | 99,0 | 105,5 | 108,2 | 104,6 |
| Spain | 99,5 | 106,5 | 105,7 | 103,1 |
| Italy | 99,8 | 103,9 | 111,6 | 100,6 |
| Cyprus | 98,9 | 104,8 | 107,9 | 101,6 |
| Latvia | 99,5 | 107,9 | 120,8 | 100,6 |
| Lithuania | 100,2 | 110,6 | 121,7 | 101,2 |
| Luxembourg | 100,6 | 104,1 | 105,4 | 103,5 |
| Malta | 100,2 | 102,6 | 107,4 | 103,6 |
| Netherlands | 101,0 | 105,7 | 109,6 | 101,2 |
| Poland | 102,4 | 108,6 | 116,6 | 106,2 |
| Portugal | 99,8 | 102,7 | 109,6 | 101,4 |
| Romania | 102,1 | 108,2 | 116,4 | 106,6 |
| Slovakia | 101,5 | 105,8 | 115,4 | 105,9 |
| Slovenia | 98,9 | 104,9 | 110,3 | 104,2 |
| Finland | 100,2 | 103,5 | 109,1 | 103,6 |
| France | 100,0 | 102,8 | 105,9 | 103,7 |
| Croatia | 99,3 | 105,5 | 113,1 | 104,5 |
| Czechia | 102,3 | 106,6 | 115,8 | 106,9 |
| Sweden | 100,5 | 103,9 | 112,3 | 104,4 |
| Estonia | 99,2 | 112,1 | 117,6 | 104,0 |

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Other countries | | | | |
| Brazil | 104,5 | 110,1 | 105,8 | 104,6 |
| India | 103,7 | 105,6 | 105,5 | 104,9 |
| Canada | 100,7 | 104,8 | 106,3 | 103,4 |
| China | 100,2 | 101,5 | 101,8 | 99,7 |
| United Kingdom | 100,8 | 104,8 | 109,2 | 104,2 |
| USA | 101,4 | 107,0 | 106,5 | 103,4 |
| South Africa | 103,1 | 105,9 | 107,5 | 105,2 |
| Japan | 98,8 | 100,8 | 104,0 | 102,6 |

¹ Without data for Turkmenistan.

² According to the IMF.

6.2. Means of message, communication

Length of public roads

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total, thous. km | | | |
| Azerbaijan ¹ | 28,6 | 28,7 | 28,3 | 29,5 |
| Armenia | 7,5 | 7,5 | 7,5 | 7,4 |
| Belarus ² | 103,0 | 103,4 | 104,1 | 104,0 |
| Kazakhstan | 95,8 | 95,4 | 94,8 | 94,9 |
| Kyrgyzstan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moldova | 9,5 | 9,5 | 9,5 | 9,5 |
| Russia ² | 1553,7 | 1566,1 | 1575,3 | 1579,9 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 42,9 | 42,9 | 42,9 | 42,9 |
| Ukraine | 162,2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | including paved roads, thous. km | | | |
| Azerbaijan ¹ | 27,2 | 27,4 | 27,1 | 28,2 |
| Armenia | 5,9 | 5,9 | 5,9 | 6,0 |
| Belarus ² | 89,8 | 90,0 | 90,3 | 90,4 |
| Kazakhstan | 83,4 | 84,8 | 86,3 | 85,4 |
| Kyrgyzstan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moldova | 9,1 | 9,2 | 9,2 | 9,2 |
| Russia ² | 1096,7 | 1107,5 | 1114,7 | 1124,5 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 42,3 | 42,3 | 42,3 | 42,3 |
| Ukraine | 158,7 | ... | ... | ... |

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------------------|--|------|------|------|
| | Share of paved roads in the total length of public roads, % | | | |
| Azerbaijan ¹ | 94,9 | 95,3 | 95,4 | 95,5 |
| Armenia | 78,3 | 78,3 | 78,4 | 80,9 |
| Belarus ² | 86,8 | 86,8 | 86,8 | 86,8 |
| Kazakhstan | 87,1 | 88,9 | 91,1 | 90,0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moldova | 96,1 | 96,8 | 96,9 | 96,9 |
| Russia ² | 70,6 | 70,7 | 70,8 | 71,2 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 98,7 | 98,7 | 98,7 | 98,7 |
| Ukraine | 97,8 | ... | ... | ... |

¹ Including city highway.

² Including length of streets.

Density of paved public roads

(km per 1 000 sq. km of territory)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan ¹ | 314 | 316 | 312 | 325 |
| Armenia | 197 | 198 | 198 | 202 |
| Belarus ² | 433 | 433 | 435 | 435 |
| Kazakhstan | 31 | 31 | 32 | 31 |
| Kyrgyzstan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moldova | 307 | 310 | 311 | 310 |
| Russia ² | 64 | 65 | 65 | 66 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 26 | 26 | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Ukraine | 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 | | | | |
| 2021 | 0,3 | 103,1 | 8,7 | – |
| 2022 | 0,5 | 130,9 | 8,3 | – |
| 2023 | 0,7 | 157,6 | 9,3 | – |
| Armenia | | | | |
| 2021 | 0,1 | 27,0 | 0,7 | 1,3 |
| 2022 | 0,2 | 42,2 | 0,5 | 1,5 |
| 2023 | 0,2 | 51,1 | 0,5 | 2,1 |
| Belarus | | | | |
| 2021 | 6,6 | 101,1 ² | 4,8 | 29,4 |
| 2022 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2023 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | | | | |
| 2021 | 0,8 | 59,9 ² | 2,6 | 1,4 |
| 2022 | 1,0 | 67,5 ² | 2,5 | 1,6 |
| 2023 | 1,0 | 72,5 ² | 2,4 | 1,8 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | |
| 2021 | 0,04 | 65,8 | 4,8 | 4,6 |
| 2022 | 0,04 | 65,3 | 5,0 | 5,0 |
| 2023 | 0,03 | 70,7 | 5,5 | 5,0 |
| Moldova | | | | |
| 2021 | 0,2 | 22,8 | 3,9 | 52,4 |
| 2022 | 0,2 | 31,4 | 4,4 | 65,3 |
| 2023 | 0,3 | 34,8 | 6,3 | 75,6 |
| Russia | | | | |
| 2021 | 7,2 | 54,6 ² | ... | 5,5 |
| 2022 | 7,8 | 57,6 ² | ... | 5,7 |
| 2023 | 8,3 | 61,4 ² | ... | 5,9 |
| Tajikistan | | | | |
| 2021 | 0,05 | 69,5 | 2,4 | 2,0 |
| 2022 | 0,05 | 77,2 | 2,6 | 2,1 |
| 2023 | 0,04 | 83,0 | 3,2 | 2,1 |
| Turkmenistan | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | | | | |
| 2021 | 0,2 | 169,4 ³ | ... | 0,02 |
| 2022 | 0,3 | 170,9 ³ | ... | 0,02 |
| 2023 | 0,3 | 172,8 ³ | ... | 0,02 |
| Ukraine | | | | |
| 2021 | 2,0 | 26,4 | ... | 14,4 |

| | Number of passenger trips per 1 person by transport mode | | |
|---------------------|--|-------|------|
| | tram | metro | air |
| Azerbaijan | | | |
| 2021 | – | 9,0 | 0,1 |
| 2022 | – | 20,7 | 0,2 |
| 2023 | – | 21,6 | 0,3 |
| Armenia | | | |
| 2021 | – | 6,2 | 0,1 |
| 2022 | – | 7,9 | 0,3 |
| 2023 | – | 8,6 | 0,6 |
| Belarus | | | |
| 2021 | 4,6 | 24,3 | 0,2 |
| 2022 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2023 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | | | |
| 2021 | 1,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| 2022 | 1,5 | 0,9 | 0,6 |
| 2023 | 1,0 | 1,3 | 0,7 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | |
| 2021 | – | – | 0,1 |
| 2022 | – | – | 0,2 |
| 2023 | – | – | 0,2 |
| Moldova | | | |
| 2021 | – | – | 0,3 |
| 2022 | – | – | 0,5 |
| 2023 | – | – | 0,5 |
| Russia | | | |
| 2021 | 6,7 | 18,2 | 0,8 |
| 2022 | 6,8 | 19,8 | 0,7 |
| 2023 | 6,8 | 20,7 | 0,7 |
| Tajikistan | | | |
| 2021 | – | – | 0,04 |
| 2022 | – | – | 0,05 |
| 2023 | – | – | 0,08 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | | | |
| 2021 | 0,06 | 2,9 | 0,1 |
| 2022 | 0,1 | 3,8 | 0,1 |
| 2023 | 0,1 | 4,7 | 0,1 |
| Ukraine | | | |
| 2021 | 9,7 | 11,7 | 0,2 |

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 Automobile transport.

Provision of population by cars¹

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

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 121 | 128 | 134 | 140 |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus | 335 | 324 | 323 | 330 |
| Kazakhstan | 195 | 189 | 188 | 224 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 160 | 161 | 158 | 165 |
| Moldova | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Russia | 321 | 328 | 327 | 332 |
| Tajikistan | 45 | 46 | 59 | 66 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 81 | 87 | 95 | 103 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... |

¹ Passenger cars owned by citizens.

Provision of population by home fixed telephone

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

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 13,7 | 13,7 | 13,3 | 12,9 |
| Armenia | 12,0 | 12,2 | 11,2 | 8,9 |
| Belarus | 38,7 | 38,4 | 37,6 | 37,1 |
| Kazakhstan | 12,9 | 12,3 | 11,3 | 10,6 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2,7 | 2,3 | 1,9 | 1,5 |
| Moldova | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Russia | 10,9 | 9,7 | 8,6 | 7,8 |
| Tajikistan | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,7 | 2,7 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 3,6 | 3,7 | 3,6 | 3,7 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Share of Internet users

(%)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| CIS | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 85 | 87 | 88 | 89 |
| Armenia | 77 | 79 | 77 | ... |
| Belarus | 85 | 87 | 90 | 92 |
| Kazakhstan | 88 | 93 | 94 | 95 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 72 | 79 | 82 | 86 |
| Moldova ¹ | 58 | 61 | 64 | ... |
| Russia | 85 | 88 | 90 | 92 |
| Tajikistan ¹ | 28 | 28 | 36 | ... |
| Turkmenistan ¹ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 71 | 77 | 84 | 89 |
| Ukraine ¹ | 75 | 79 | ... | ... |
| EU-27¹ | | | | |
| Austria | 88 | 93 | 94 | 95 |
| Belgium | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 |
| Bulgaria | 70 | 75 | 79 | 80 |
| Hungary | 85 | 89 | 89 | 91 |
| Germany | 90 | 91 | 92 | 92 |
| Greece | 78 | 78 | 83 | 85 |
| Denmark | 97 | 99 | 98 | 99 |
| Ireland | 92 | 94 | 96 | ... |
| Spain | 93 | 94 | 94 | 95 |
| Italy | 70 | 75 | 85 | 87 |
| Cyprus | 91 | 91 | 90 | 91 |
| Latvia | 89 | 91 | 91 | 92 |
| Lithuania | 83 | 87 | 88 | 89 |
| Luxembourg | 98 | 99 | 98 | 99 |
| Malta | 87 | 87 | 92 | 92 |
| Netherlands | 91 | 92 | 93 | 97 |
| Poland | 83 | 85 | 87 | 86 |
| Portugal | 78 | 82 | 84 | 86 |
| Romania | 78 | 84 | 86 | 89 |
| Slovakia | 90 | 89 | 89 | 87 |
| Slovenia | 87 | 89 | 89 | 90 |
| Finland | 92 | 93 | 93 | 94 |
| France | 85 | 86 | 85 | 87 |
| Croatia | 78 | 81 | 82 | 83 |
| Czechia | 81 | 83 | 85 | 86 |
| Sweden | 95 | 95 | 95 | 96 |
| Estonia | 89 | 91 | 92 | 93 |
| Other countries¹ | | | | |
| Brazil | 81 | 81 | 81 | 84 |
| India | 43 | ... | ... | ... |
| Canada | 92 | 93 | 94 | ... |
| China | 70 | 73 | 76 | 77 |
| United Kingdom | 95 | 95 | 95 | ... |
| USA | 97 | 97 | 97 | ... |
| South Africa | 72 | 74 | 75 | ... |
| Japan | 90 | 83 | 85 | ... |

¹ According to International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Data - <https://www.itu.int>

Number of subscribers to mobile network

(per 100 population)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| CIS | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 104 | 108 | 110 | 108 |
| Armenia | 118 | 122 | 127 | 134 |
| Belarus | 125 | 127 | 128 | 128 |
| Kazakhstan | 130 | 129 | 128 | 128 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 110 | 108 | 106 | 107 |
| Moldova | 156 | 183 | 206 | 214 |
| Russia | 208 | 221 | 215 | 219 |
| Tajikistan ¹ | 64 | 65 | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan ¹ | 99 | 99 | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 76 | 83 | 90 | 94 |
| Ukraine | 129 | 135 | ... | ... |
| EU-27¹ | | | | |
| Austria | 120 | 121 | 121 | 122 |
| Belgium | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 |
| Bulgaria | 115 | 115 | 117 | 118 |
| Hungary | 106 | 105 | 106 | 105 |
| Germany | 128 | 127 | 124 | 125 |
| Greece | 107 | 109 | 109 | 111 |
| Denmark | 124 | 126 | 127 | 126 |
| Ireland | 105 | 107 | 111 | 111 |
| Spain | 117 | 119 | 123 | 128 |
| Italy | 129 | 131 | 132 | 132 |
| Cyprus | 138 | 146 | 151 | 156 |
| Latvia | 108 | 115 | 115 | 120 |
| Lithuania | 131 | 133 | 136 | 137 |
| Luxembourg | 133 | 137 | 140 | 144 |
| Malta | 122 | 124 | 133 | 141 |
| Netherlands | 121 | 123 | 116 | 117 |
| Poland | 129 | 133 | 137 | 135 |
| Portugal | 114 | 120 | 123 | 123 |
| Romania | 116 | 119 | 121 | ... |
| Slovakia | 134 | 135 | 136 | 138 |
| Slovenia | 121 | 123 | 126 | 129 |
| Finland | 129 | 129 | 128 | 127 |
| France | 110 | 114 | 116 | 117 |
| Croatia | 111 | 112 | 115 | 117 |
| Czechia | 123 | 126 | 128 | 126 |
| Sweden | 124 | 125 | 141 | 140 |
| Estonia | 145 | 149 | 152 | 150 |
| Other countries¹ | | | | |
| Brazil | 99 | 105 | 101 | 101 |
| India | 82 | 82 | 80 | 81 |
| Canada | 85 | 87 | 91 | 93 |
| China | 120 | 121 | 124 | 127 |
| United Kingdom | 117 | 118 | 120 | 123 |
| USA | 104 | 106 | 109 | 112 |
| South Africa | 158 | 163 | 161 | 172 |
| Japan | 154 | 160 | 169 | 176 |

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 pollutants 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 include 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)

| | Emissions of pollutants into atmospheric air from stationary sources | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Total | including: | | | | |
| | | solid | liquid and gaseous | sulfur dioxide | of these: nitrogen oxides | carbon monoxide |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 15,6 | 0,4 | 15,2 | 0,2 | 2,0 | 2,0 |
| 2022 | 15,7 | 0,4 | 15,3 | 0,1 | 2,2 | 2,6 |
| 2023 | 14,3 | 0,4 | 13,9 | 0,1 | 3,0 | 4,0 |
| Armenia | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 31,7 | 2,7 | 29,0 | 0,3 | ... | ... |
| 2022 | 35,6 | 3,0 | 32,6 | 0,3 | 0,7 | 1,2 |
| 2023 | 39,4 | 2,0 | 37,4 | 0,3 | 0,7 | 1,3 |
| Belarus | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 50,0 | 2,8 | 47,2 | 4,8 | 5,1 | 8,7 |
| 2022 | 49,5 | 3,2 | 46,3 | 4,6 | 4,7 | 8,0 |
| 2023 | 53,4 | 3,1 | 50,3 | 6,2 | 4,8 | 8,3 |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 113,5 | 21,9 | 91,6 | 40,2 | 15,3 | 22,0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 9,6 | 3,7 | 5,9 | 2,4 | 0,8 | 1,9 |
| Moldova | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 6,9 | 0,8 | 6,1 | 0,4 | 0,8 | 1,9 |
| 2022 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2023 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Russia | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 115,9 | 11,7 | 104,2 | 22,3 | 13,2 | 34,6 |
| Tajikistan | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 1,8 | 0,5 | 1,3 | 0,9 | 0,05 | 0,4 |
| 2022 | 1,7 | 0,4 | 1,3 | 0,8 | 0,07 | 0,4 |
| 2023 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | | |
| 2020 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2021 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2022 | 24,6 | 4,7 | 19,9 | ... | 0,4 | 2,0 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Specially protected areas¹

| | Year | Specially protected areas | |
|-------------------------|------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | thous. ha | in % of total area of the country |
| Azerbaijan ² | 2020 | 893 | 10,3 |
| | 2023 | 893 | 10,3 |
| Armenia ³ | 2020 | 383 | 12,9 |
| | 2023 | 383 | 12,9 |
| Belarus ⁴ | 2020 | 476 | 2,3 |
| | 2023 | 476 | 2,3 |
| Kazakhstan ⁵ | 2020 | 7401 | 2,9 |
| | 2022 | 7809 | 2,9 |
| Kyrgyzstan ⁴ | 2020 | 1305 | 6,5 |
| | 2023 | 1305 | 6,5 |
| Moldova ⁶ | 2020 | 19 | 4,8 |
| | 2023 | 19 | 4,8 |
| Russia | 2020 | 61,4 ⁷ | 3,6 |
| | 2023 | 62,3 ⁷ | 3,6 |
| Tajikistan ⁸ | 2020 | 3100 | 20,7 |
| | 2023 | 3100 | 20,7 |
| Turkmenistan | 2020 | 925 | 1,9 |
| | 2021 | 925 | 1,9 |
| Uzbekistan | 2020 | 1546 | 3,4 |
| | 2022 | 4473 | 10,0 |
| Ukraine | 2020 | ... | ... |
| | 2023 | ... | ... |

¹ *Specially protected natural areas* include natural national parks, reserves, protected hunting grounds and other nature conservation sites.

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 Nature reserves and national parks.

⁵ State nature reserves, state national nature parks and state nature reserves.

⁶ Only scientific reserves, without taking into account other nature conservation sites and natural monuments.

⁷ Million ha.

⁸ 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 | 2020 | 1040 | 12,0 |
| | 2023 | 1041 | 12,0 |
| Armenia | 2020 ¹ | 289 | 9,7 |
| | 2023 ¹ | 289 | 9,7 |
| Belarus | 2020 | 8280 | 39,9 |
| | 2023 | 8352 | 40,2 |
| Kazakhstan | 2020 | 13,2 ² | 4,9 |
| | 2023 | 13,7 ² | 5,0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2020 | 1117 | 5,6 |
| | 2023 | 1254 | 6,3 |
| Moldova | 2020 | 382 | 11,3 |
| | 2023 | 304 | 9,0 |
| Russia | 2020 | 795 ² | 46,4 |
| | 2023 | 795 ² | 46,4 |
| Tajikistan | 2020 | 423 | 3,0 |
| | 2022 | 423 | 3,0 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 2020 | ... | 7,7 ³ |
| | 2022 | ... | 7,7 ³ |
| Ukraine | 2020 | ... | ... |
| | 2023 | ... | ... |

¹ On July 1.² Mln ha.³ Forest area in % of the total area of country.

Forest area¹

| | 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 |
| Denmark | 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 |

¹ According to FAO data for the last available year.

Household water use

(per capita, cubic meters)

| | Water use for household and drinking purposes | | | |
|--------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Azerbaijan | 32 | 31 | 33 | 34 |
| Armenia | 56 | 41 | 45 | 53 |
| Belarus | 51 | 56 | 54 | 56 |
| Kazakhstan | 43 | 46 | 57 | 46 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| Moldova | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Russia | 52 | 51 | 50 | 52 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Population using improved drinking-water sources¹

(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 |

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)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 260 | 310 | 361 | 363 |
| Armenia | 894 | 1021 | 1267 | 1363 |
| Belarus | 1018 | 943 | 960 | 930 |
| Kazakhstan | 870 | 823 | 802 | 705 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 474 | 565 | 647 | 591 |
| Moldova | 1000 | 1046 | 1061 | 977 |
| Russia | 1384 | 1362 | 1341 | 1331 |
| Tajikistan | 247 | 246 | 225 | 209 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 181 | 318 | 295 | 286 |
| Ukraine | 867 | 780 | ... | ... |

Crimes against females and juveniles

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|--|------|------|------|
| | Share of woman victims in the total number of victims, in % | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 29 | 27 | 29 | 29 |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus | 50 | 48 | 47 | 49 |
| Kazakhstan | 49 | 50 | 50 | 52 |
| Kyrgyzstan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moldova | 40 | 44 | 43 | 46 |
| Russia | ... | ... | 48 | ... |
| Tajikistan | 27 | 28 | 31 | 29 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ukraine | 32 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Share of juveniles victims in the total number of victims, in % | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Kazakhstan | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moldova | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Russia | 6 | 7 | 9 | ... |
| Tajikistan | 14 | 19 | 36 | 37 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ukraine | 2 | ... | ... | ... |

9. CULTURE

Share of consolidated budget expenditures on recreation, culture and religion

(in % of GDP)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Azerbaijan ^{1, 2} | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,4 |
| Armenia ¹ | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| Belarus | 0,8 | 0,8 | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 0,7 | 0,6 | 0,7 | 0,7 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,7 |
| Moldova | 0,9 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 1,0 |
| Russia ³ | 1,1 | 1,0 | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | 1,2 | 1,2 | 0,9 | 1,1 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan ^{1, 2} | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| Ukraine ⁴ | 0,8 | ... | ... | ... |

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 | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Azerbaijan | 3160 | 3131 | 3066 | 2718 |
| Armenia | 5997 | 5987 | 5962 | 5832 |
| Belarus | 5571 | 5519 | 5358 | 5303 |
| Kazakhstan | 5935 | 5845 | 5684 | 5568 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2931 | 2970 | 2743 | ... |
| Moldova | 5999 | 5905 | 6030 | 6212 |
| Russia | 5747 | 5686 | 5592 | 6054 |
| Tajikistan | 1237 | 1192 | 1171 | 1159 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 1736 | 1260 | 2491 | 1983 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | |

Attendance of museums, theaters, cinemas

(per 1000 population)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|
| | Museum attendances | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 71 | 150 | 239 | 249 |
| Armenia | 238 | 811 | 661 | 1149 |
| Belarus | 345 | 522 | 726 | 829 |
| Kazakhstan | 125 | 267 | 308 | 314 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 24 | 104 | 115 | 133 |
| Moldova | 116 | 192 | 282 | 289 |
| Russia | 404 | 655 | 827 | 904 |
| Tajikistan | 44 | 59 | 60 | 56 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 44 | 145 | 157 | 157 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Theatre attendances | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 14 | 14 | 42 | 42 |
| Armenia | 66 | 168 | 193 | 208 |
| Belarus | 74 | 91 | 149 | 187 |
| Kazakhstan | 47 | 61 | 136 | 149 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 6 | 19 | 37 | 40 |
| Moldova | 44 | 56 | 117 | 143 |
| Russia | 98 | 175 | 245 | 284 |
| Tajikistan | 20 | 65 | 30 | 44 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 32 | 55 | 57 | 87 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cinema attendances | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 34 | 43 | 158 | 186 |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belarus | 367 | 467 | 406 | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 260 | 442 | 868 | 1055 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 108 | 306 | 343 | 545 |
| Moldova | 46 | 101 | 210 | 297 |
| Russia | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | 0,7 | ... | ... | 5 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 5 | ... | ... | 23 |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... |

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**Monitoring of population life quality indicators
in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States
2020-2023**

Sources of data:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| On CIS countries: | Official data of the national statistical services of the member-states of the Commonwealth Web-sites of the national statistical services of the member-states of the Commonwealth |
| On other countries of the world: | Web-sites - Eurostat http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat The World Bank http://www.worldbank.org International Labour Organization (ILO) http://www.ilo.org Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) http://stats.oecd.org International Health Organization (WHO) http://www.who.int Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) http://www.fao.org International Telecommunication Union (ITU) http://www.itu.int |

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