

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

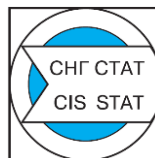


**MONITORING OF
LIFE QUALITY INDICATORS
IN THE COUNTRIES
OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF INDEPENDENT STATES
2021-2024**

**MOSCOW
2025**



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2025

Monitoring of population life quality indicators in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States 2021-2024.

Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States /
– M. 2025. – 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 2024 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 STANDARDS ¹

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

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>).

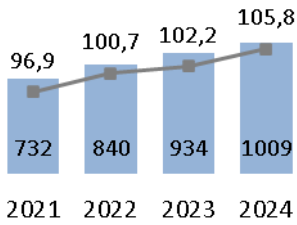
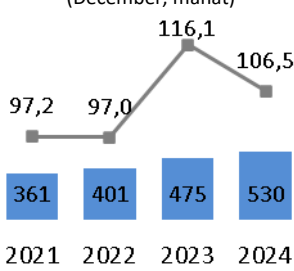
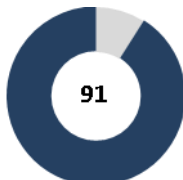
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Name of standard	Reference point / target value	AZ	AM	BY	KZ	KG	MD	RU	TJ	TM	UZ	UA
mental and behavioral disorders, total												
of these:												
alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis												
drug and substance abuse												
Morbidity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

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

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

2024

Resident population (at the beginning of 2025, thousand persons)		10 224,9	 + 0,4 % (compared to the previous year)
GDP per capita 12 383 manat  + 3,6 % (constant prices, % of the previous year)		CPI (December to December of the previous year) 104,9 %	
Average monthly nominal wage (manat)		Average old-age labour pension (December, manat)	
			
		in real terms, % of the previous year	
Unemployment rate (aged 15 years and older)		5,3 %	 - 0,2 p.p. (compared to the previous year)
Poverty rate* 5,3 %  + 0,1 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)		23,0 m²	

* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Armenia

2024

Resident population

(at the beginning of 2025, thousand persons)

3 076,2

↑ + 2,8 %
(compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita

3 360
thous. drams

↑ + 3,5 %
(constant prices,
% of the previous year)

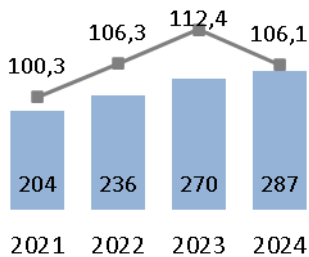
CPI

(December to December of the previous year)

101,5 %

Average monthly nominal wage

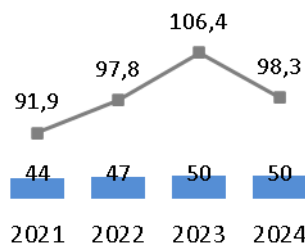
(thous. drams)



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

Average old-age labour pension

(December, thous. drams)



Unemployment rate

(aged 15 years and older)

13,9 %

↓ - 1,3 p.p.
(compared to the previous year)

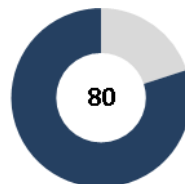
Poverty rate*

23,7 %

↓ - 1,1 p.p.
(compared to the previous year)

Share of Internet users*

(%)



Average provision of population with total dwelling space

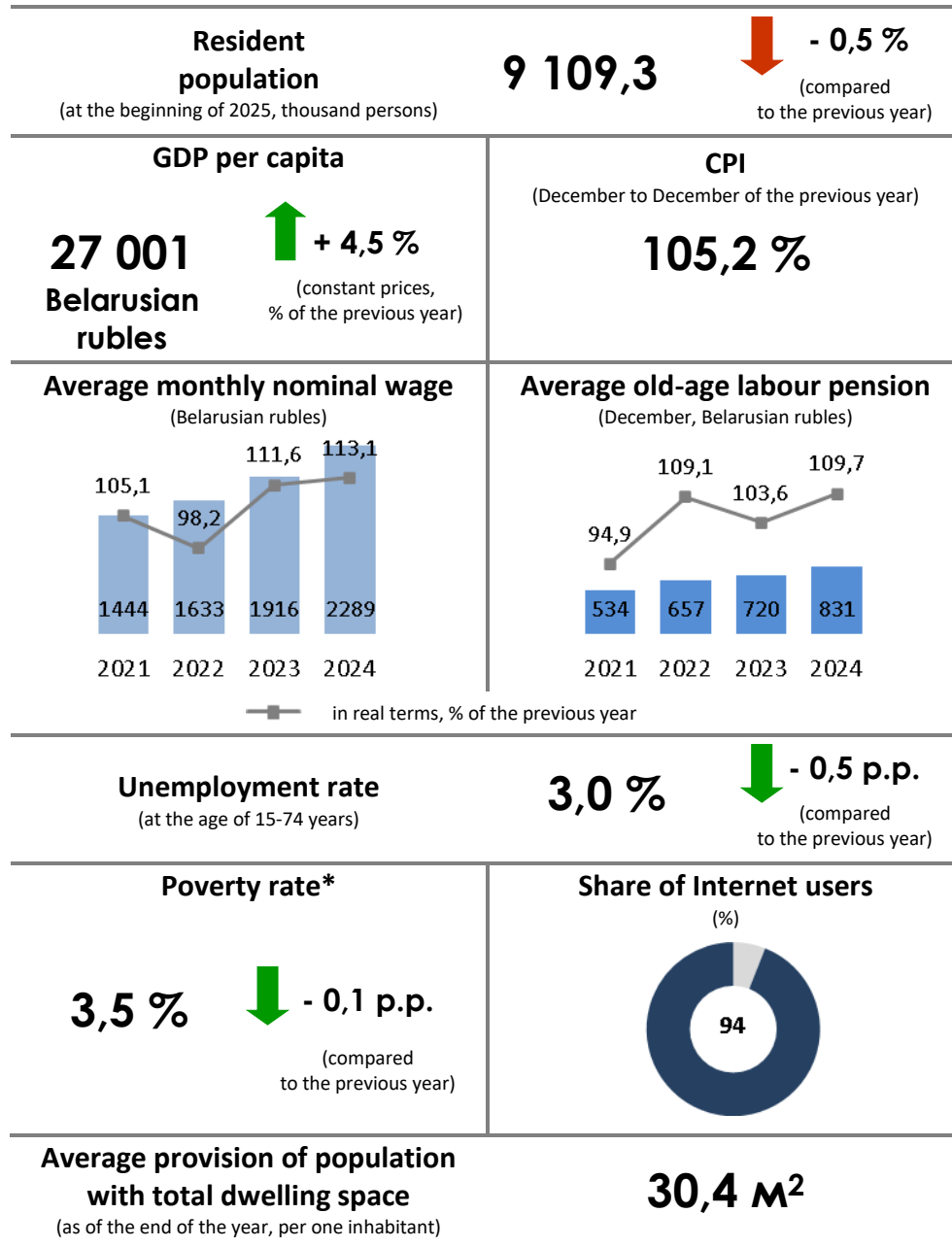
(as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)

36,4 m²

* 2023

Belarus

2024



* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Kazakhstan

2024

Resident population

(at the beginning of 2025, thousand persons)

20 283,4



+ 1,2 %

(compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita

6 781
thous. tenge

+ 3,5 %

(constant prices,
% of the previous year)

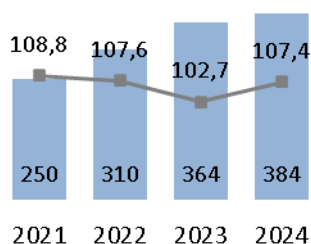
CPI

(December to December of the previous year)

108,6 %

Average monthly nominal wage

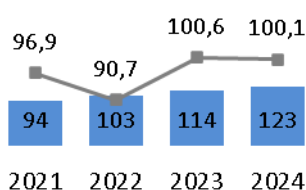
(thous. tenge)



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

Average old-age labour pension

(December, thous. tenge)



Unemployment rate

(aged 15 years and older)

4,7 %

0,0 p.p.

(compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*

5,0 %

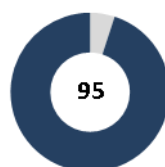


- 0,2 p.p.

(compared to the previous year)

Share of Internet users

(%)



Average provision of population with total dwelling space

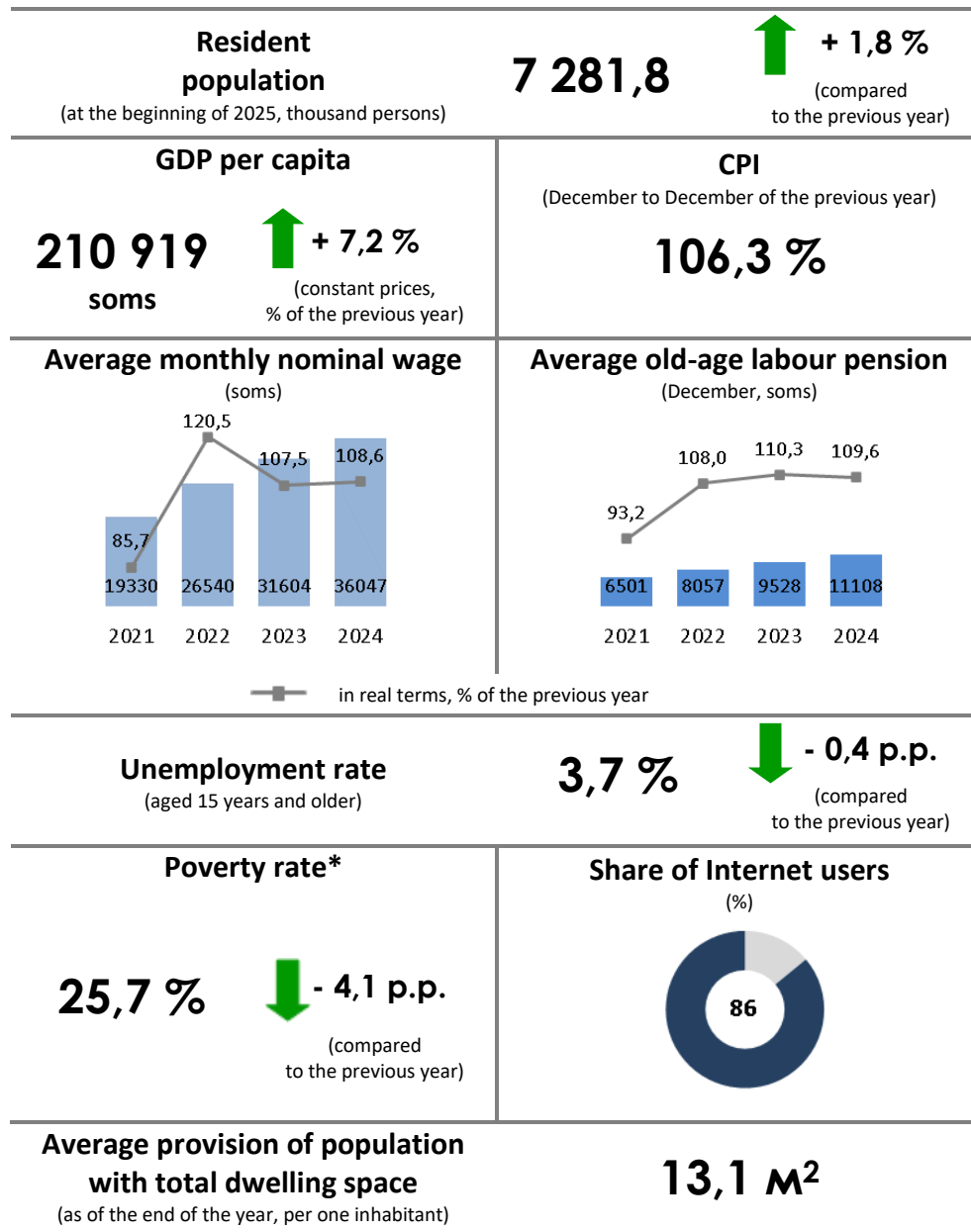
(as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)

29,4 m²

* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Kyrgyzstan

2024



* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Moldova

2024

Resident population

(at the beginning of 2025, thousand persons)

2 381,3



- 1,7 %

(compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita

134 795

lei



+ 2,4 %

(constant prices, % of the previous year)

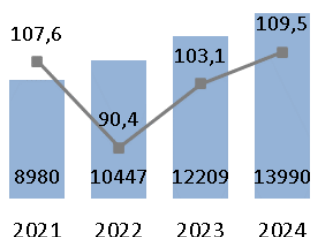
CPI

(December to December of the previous year)

107,0 %

Average monthly nominal wage

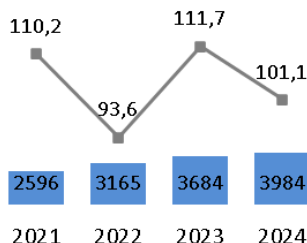
(lei)



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

Average old-age labour pension

(December, lei)



Unemployment rate

(aged 15 years and older)

4,0 %



- 0,6 п.п.

(compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*

33,6 %

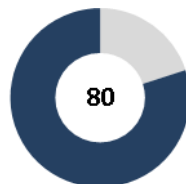


+ 2,0 p.p.

(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)

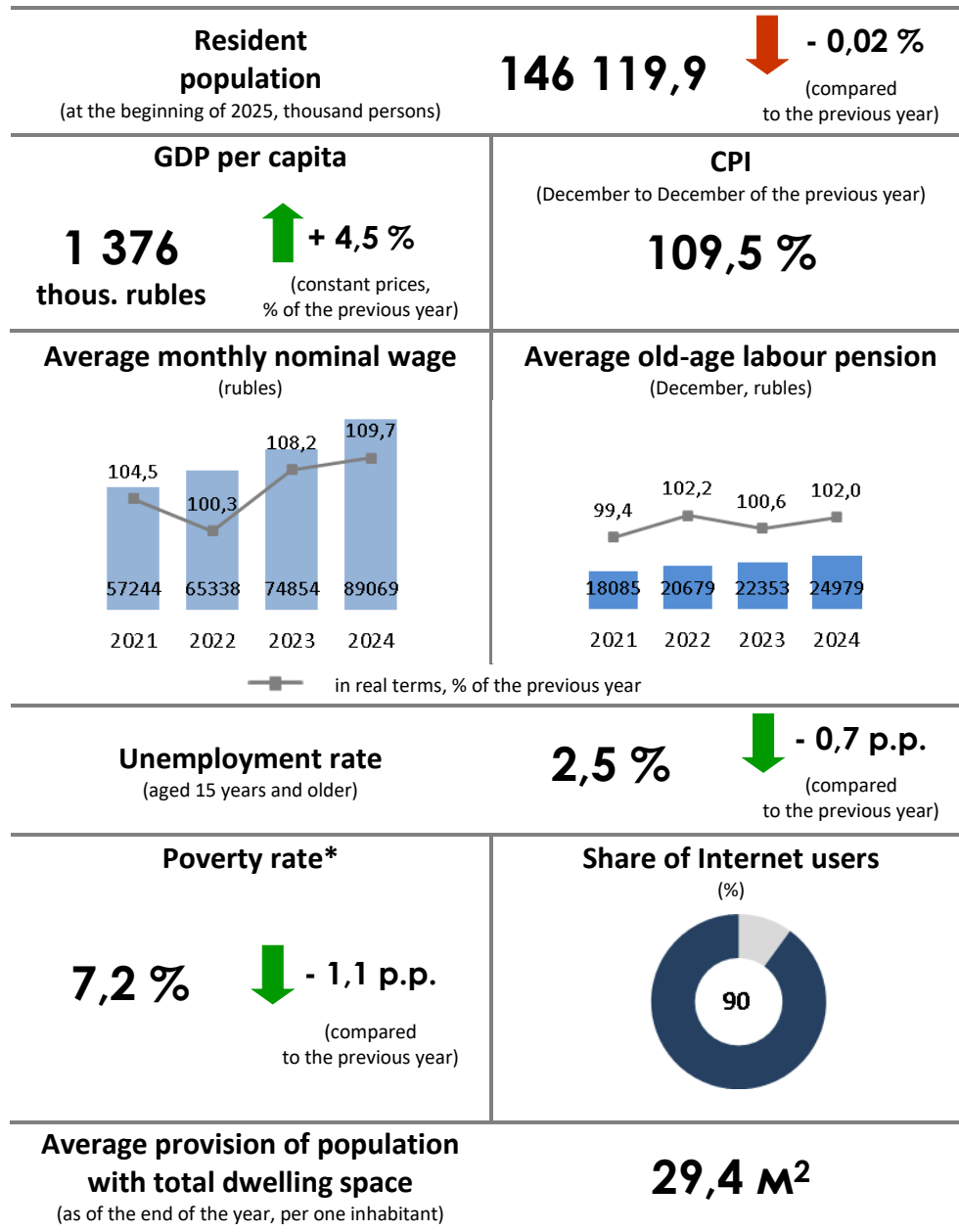
37,9 m²

* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

** 2023 г.

Russia

2024



* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Tajikistan

2024

Resident population

(at the beginning of 2025, thousand persons)

10 508,5



+ 2,1 %

(compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita

14 759
somon

+ 6,2 %

(constant prices,
% of the previous year)

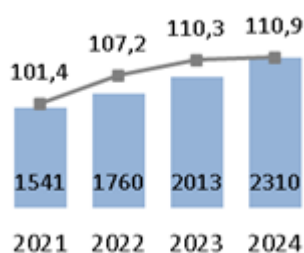
CPI

(December to December of the previous year)

103,6 %

Average monthly nominal wage

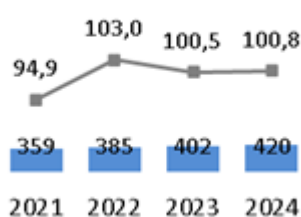
(somon)



—■— 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 %

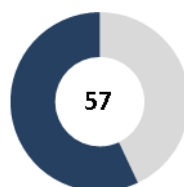


- 1,1 p.p.

(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.

*** 2023.

Turkmenistan

2024

Resident population

(according to the census data as of December 17, 2022, thousand persons)

7 057,8

GDP per capita

...

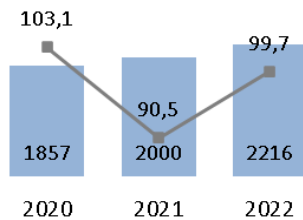
CPI*

(December to December of the previous year)

106,1 %

Average monthly nominal wage

(manat)



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

Average old-age labour pension

(December, manat)

...

Unemployment rate

(aged 15 years and older)

4,7 %

0,0 п.п.

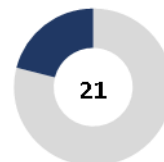
(compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate

...

Share of Internet users**

(%)



Average provision of population

with total dwelling space****

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

23,2 m²

* According to the IMF. ** 2017.

*** 2021.

Uzbekistan

2024

Resident population

(at the beginning of 2025, thousand persons)

37 543,2



+ 2,0 %

(compared to the previous year)

GDP per capita

39 131
thous. sums

+ 4,4 %

(constant prices,
% of the previous year)

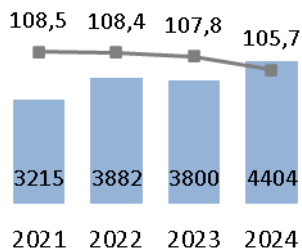
CPI

(December to December of the previous year)

109,8 %

Average monthly nominal wage

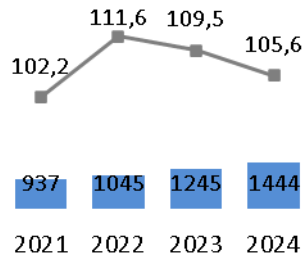
(thous. sums)



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

Average old-age labour pension

(December, thous. sums)



Unemployment rate

(aged 16 years and older)

5,5 %



- 2,1 p.p.

(compared to the previous year)

Poverty rate*

8,9 %

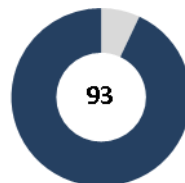


- 2,1 p.p.

(compared to the previous year)

Share of Internet users

(%)



Average provision of population with total dwelling space

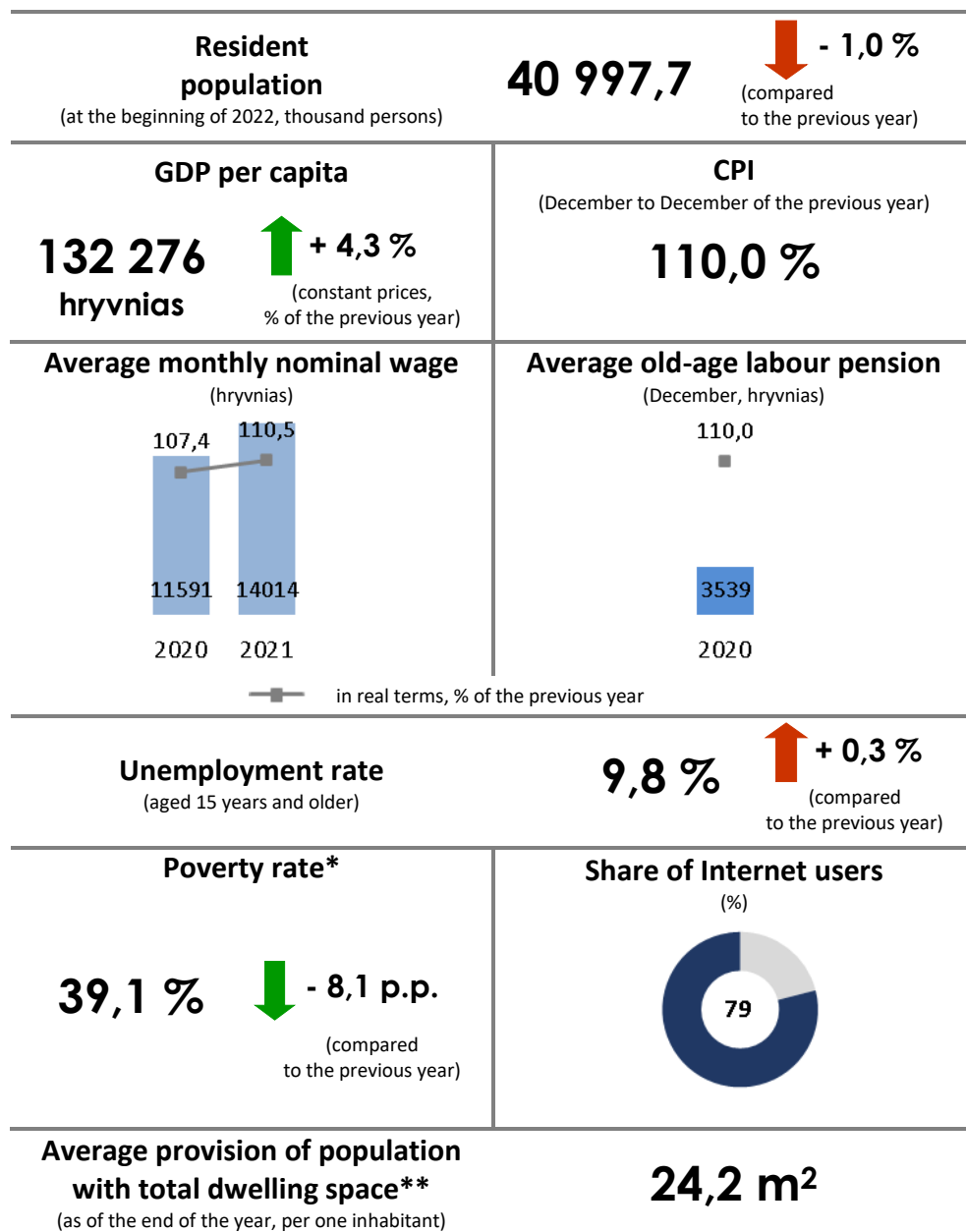
(as of the end of the year, per one inhabitant)

18,9 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				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Units of national currency			
Azerbaijan , manat	9279	13271	12126	12383
Armenia , thous. drams	2360	2902	3202	3360
Belarus , Belarusian rubles	19014	20995	23748	27001
Kazakhstan , thous. tenge	4418	5285	6002	6781
Kyrgyzstan , soms	114265	146339	187856	210919
Moldova , lei	93257	108551	123507	134795
Russia , thous. rubles	915	1070	1206	1376
Tajikistan , somoni	10312	11839	13039	14759
Turkmenistan , manat	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan , thous. sums	23501	27928	33079	39131
Ukraine , hryvnias	132276	...	...	...
	US dollars¹			
Azerbaijan	5458	7806	7133	7284
Armenia	4685	6661	8159	8556
Belarus	7490	7946	7916	8308
Kazakhstan	10370	11477	13153	14445
Kyrgyzstan	1350	1740	2137	2419
Moldova	5274	5742	6801	7576
Russia	12426	15858	14244	14890
Tajikistan	912	1074	1202	1367
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	2215	2527	2819	3093
Ukraine	4848	...	...	...
CIS²	8713	11697	10879	11422

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)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
CIS				
Azerbaijan	20298	22649 ²	23668 ²	25141 ²
Armenia	15922	19417 ²	21552 ²	22855 ²
Belarus	27611	28428 ²	30832 ²	32996 ²
Kazakhstan	34231	36641 ²	38808 ²	41240 ²
Kyrgyzstan	5736	6574 ²	7299 ²	8022 ²
Moldova	15682	16453	17747	18717
Russia	38938	40939 ²	44268 ²	47362 ²
Tajikistan	4053	4606 ²	5073 ²	5439 ²
Turkmenistan	16434	18340	19829	20408
Uzbekistan	8162	10086 ²	10886 ²	11648 ²
Ukraine	17846	14770	17665	18550
EU-27				
Austria	62969	70735	70479	71618
Belgium	60669	68158	69059	72126
Bulgaria	30972	35814	37502	41086
Hungary	38887	44012	45368	47636
Germany	62531	67590	68693	72300
Greece	33531	38969	41182	44074
Denmark	69715	77400	73737	79514
Ireland	116904	136104	124901	131175
Spain	44252	50468	53230	56926
Italy	49825	56247	57893	60847
Cyprus	48781	55942	57205	61240
Latvia	36912	39961	41810	43867
Lithuania	45874	50498	50915	54414
Luxembourg	136772	143382	142425	150772
Malta	56802	60485	63075	67364
Netherlands	68574	77152	78305	84218
Poland	41060	46077	46758	50378
Portugal	38658	44557	47426	50617
Romania	37730	42215	45770	48712
Slovakia	38346	41096	43950	47181
Slovenia	45914	51079	53952	56531
Finland	56790	61347	61613	64091
France	52517	56181	58318	61322
Croatia	36930	41956	45596	48575
Czechia	47796	51710	53217	56806
Sweden	62732	66376	67259	71030
Estonia	44252	47802	46790	49334

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Other countries				
Brazil	18076	19877	21176	22333
India	8050	9207	10323	11159
Canada	56995	63578	64463	65463
China	20843	23032	25179	27105
United Kingdom	51004	58544	57915	60620
USA	71307	77861	82305	85810
South Africa	13711	14759	15194	15457
Japan	44355	47396	49897	51685

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)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Units of the national currency			
Azerbaijan , manat	732	840	934	1009
Armenia , thous. drams	204	236	270	287
Belarus , Belarusian rubles	1444	1633	1916	2289
Kazakhstan , thous. tenge	250	310	364	405
Kyrgyzstan , soms	19330	26540	31604	36047
Moldova , lei	8980	10447	12209	14097
Russia , rubles	57244	65338	74854	89069
Tajikistan , somoni	1541	1760	2013	2310
Turkmenistan , manat	2000	2216	...	...
Uzbekistan , thous.sums	2662	3204	3799	4404
Ukraine , hryvnias	14014	...	...	...
	US dollars			
Azerbaijan	431	494	549	594
Armenia	405	541	688	731
Belarus	569	623	638	705
Kazakhstan	588	673	798	864
Kyrgyzstan	228	316	360	414
Moldova	508	553	672	792
Russia	777	969	884	963
Tajikistan	136	157	186	214
Turkmenistan	571	633	...	...
Uzbekistan	303	351	324	348
Ukraine	514	...	...	...

Real wage index

(% of the previous year)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	96,9	100,7	102,2	105,8
Armenia	100,3	106,3	112,4	106,1
Belarus	105,1	98,2	111,6	113,1
Kazakhstan	108,8	107,6	102,7	107,4
Kyrgyzstan	85,7	120,5	107,5	108,6
Moldova	107,6	90,4	103,1	109,5
Russia	104,5	100,3	108,2	109,7
Tajikistan	101,4	107,2	110,3	110,9
Turkmenistan	90,5	99,7	...	...
Uzbekistan	108,5	108,4	107,8	105,7
Ukraine	110,5	...	...	...

1.2. Distribution of income**Indicators of differentiation of population by level of income**

	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Coefficient of funds¹, times			
Azerbaijan	3,4	3,7	3,5	3,8
Armenia	14,3	13,2	12,4	...
Belarus	6,2	5,9	6,1	6,0
Kazakhstan	6,0	5,7	6,0	6,2
Kyrgyzstan	11,3	13,6	18,3	15,5
Moldova	12,2	10,8	10,9	11,0
Russia	15,2	14,0	14,8	15,1
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	6,8	7,0	7,1	7,1
Ukraine	5,3	...	...	...

	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Income ratio between 20% groups of population with the highest and the lowest income, times			
Azerbaijan	2,6	2,9	2,8	2,9
Armenia	7,8	7,1	7,0	...
Belarus	4,1	4,0	4,0	4,0
Kazakhstan	4,2	4,0	4,2	4,3
Kyrgyzstan	6,9	8,5	10,5	9,1
Moldova	6,6	6,2	6,3	6,4
Russia	8,7	8,0	8,5	8,6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	4,5	4,6	4,7	4,7
Ukraine	3,7	...	...	...
	Gini coefficient²			
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0,364	0,352	0,348	...
Belarus	0,276	0,268	0,279	0,279
Kazakhstan	0,294	0,285	0,290	0,296
Kyrgyzstan	0,372	0,422	0,434	0,412
Moldova	0,359	0,347	0,359	0,358
Russia	0,409	0,396	0,405	0,408
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0,273	0,283	0,288	0,286
Ukraine	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	2024	4,2	0,284
Belgium	2024	3,5	0,246
Bulgaria	2024	7,0	0,384
Hungary	2024	4,3	0,276
Germany	2024	4,5	0,295
Greece	2024	5,3	0,318
Denmark	2024	4,2	0,286
Ireland	2024	3,7	0,264
Spain	2024	5,4	0,312
Italy	2024	5,5	0,322
Cyprus	2024	4,4	0,301
Latvia	2024	6,3	0,342
Lithuania	2024	6,5	0,353
Luxembourg	2024	4,7	0,301
Malta	2024	4,9	0,308
Netherlands	2024	3,7	0,259
Poland	2024	3,9	0,260
Portugal	2024	5,2	0,319
Romania	2024	4,6	0,280
Slovakia	2024	3,3	0,217
Slovenia	2024	3,4	0,238
Finland	2024	3,7	0,261
France	2024	4,7	0,300
Croatia	2024	5,0	0,298
Czechia	2024	3,3	0,237
Sweden	2024	4,3	0,276
Estonia	2024	5,0	0,308
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)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	5,9	5,5	5,2	5,3
Armenia ²	26,5	24,8	23,7	...
Belarus	4,1	3,9	3,6	3,5
Kazakhstan ²	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,0
Kyrgyzstan ²	33,3	33,2	29,8	25,7
Moldova ²	24,5	31,1	31,6	33,6
Russia	11,1 ³	9,0	8,3	7,2
Tajikistan	23,4	22,5	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	17,0 ³	14,1	11,0	8,9
Ukraine ^{2, 4}	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_rozv/publ/SDGs13.01.2020_engl.pdf

Proportion of population living below the national extreme¹ poverty line

(% of total population)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1,5	1,2	1,1	...
Belarus	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	0,1	0,1	0,2	...
Kyrgyzstan	6,0	6,0	5,0	2,7
Moldova	9,5	13,5	13,8	15,4
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)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP)				
Azerbaijan	0,0	0,0	0,0	...
Armenia	0,5	0,8	0,6	...
Belarus	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kazakhstan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kyrgyzstan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Moldova ²	1,0	1,3	1,0	1,2
Russia	0,0	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine ²	...	...	...	...
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20 a day (2011 PPP)				
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	8,7	...	...	...
Belarus	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kazakhstan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kyrgyzstan ²	...	...	...	...
Moldova ²	0,0	...	...	...
Russia	0,1	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine ²	...	...	...	...
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50 a day (2011 PPP)				
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	51,7	...	...	...
Belarus	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
Kazakhstan	2,7	2,4	2,0	1,4
Kyrgyzstan ²	...	...	...	...
Moldova ²	14,0	...	...	...
Russia	0,6	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine ²	...	...	...	...

¹ In US dollars, in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, in 2011 international prices, estimates of national statistical offices based on the World Bank methodology. In 2022 global poverty rates have been revised to \$2.15, \$3.65 and \$6.85 at 2017 PPP.

² Estimates of World Bank experts (<http://www.worldbank.org>).

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

(December, %)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	120,8	136,4	132,2	120,2
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	126,9	128,1	127,5	131,2
Kazakhstan ¹	96,2 / 121,2	116,0 / 146,1	121,2 / 152,7	140,6 / 177,1
Kyrgyzstan	26,3	27,4	27,2	28,5
Moldova	43,3	124,2	129,0	155,0
Russia	100,7	110,8	103,7	114,2
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	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, %)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	123,5	136,4	140,8	126,1
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	168,7	180,1	170,6	181,9
Kazakhstan	175,5	162,9	173,5	182,9
Kyrgyzstan ¹	30,7	48,6	45,8	44,5
Moldova	109,5	99,7	109,7	111,9
Russia ¹	60,3	66,4	61,2	61,2
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	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)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
CIS³	58,7	60,8	61,6	62,0
Azerbaijan	64,1	64,2	64,2	64,2
Armenia	46,4	50,9	52,7	50,7
Belarus	67,3	67,7	67,3	67,5
Kazakhstan	66,0	65,3	65,2	65,0
Kyrgyzstan	57,1	57,1	56,3	57,1
Moldova	39,8	40,5	43,1	42,7
Russia	59,3	59,7	60,8	61,4
Tajikistan ⁴	44,5	44,2	43,1	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ⁴	67,0	67,2	67,9	68,3
Ukraine	49,3	...	...	...
EU-27	53,0	54,1	54,4	54,6
Austria	57,4	58,6	58,6	58,3
Belgium	51,1	52,0	51,9	52,0
Bulgaria	51,7	53,2	53,3	53,2
Hungary	57,3	58,3	58,7	58,8
Germany	58,4	59,3	59,6	59,6
Greece	43,3	45,8	46,4	47,4
Denmark	59,4	60,6	60,4	61,2
Ireland	59,5	62,0	62,7	63,0
Spain	49,1	50,3	51,0	51,4
Italy	44,0	45,1	46,1	46,6
Cyprus	59,3	61,1	61,7	61,9
Latvia	55,7	57,0	57,2	56,9
Lithuania	57,9	59,1	58,8	59,0
Luxembourg	58,7	58,7	59,0	58,3
Malta	60,3	62,4	63,6	65,0
Netherlands	64,2	65,5	66,1	66,2
Poland	55,7	56,3	56,5	56,3
Portugal	52,9	54,2	54,9	54,9
Romania	48,2	48,9	48,6	49,2
Slovakia	56,5	57,8	58,0	58,2
Slovenia	55,7	56,6	56,4	56,6
Finland	55,8	57,0	56,7	55,6

	2021	2022	2023	2024
France	51,5	52,1	52,2	52,4
Croatia	48,3	49,2	49,5	51,2
Czechia	58,1	58,6	58,4	59,0
Sweden	60,7	62,0	62,4	61,7
Estonia	59,8	62,0	62,2	62,0
Other countries				
Brazil	54,1	57,5	57,8	58,9
India	47,9	49,8	53,4	53,5
Canada	60,5	62,0	62,2	61,3
China	64,1	62,5	62,8	62,4
United Kingdom	60,4	60,6	60,6	60,4
USA	58,4	60,0	60,3	60,1
South Africa	37,0	38,6	40,4	40,8
Japan	60,3	60,9	61,2	61,7

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)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
CIS²	6,2	4,9	4,1	3,5
Azerbaijan	6,0	5,6	5,5	5,3
Armenia	15,4	13,5	12,6	13,9
Belarus	3,9	3,6	3,5	3,0
Kazakhstan	4,9	4,9	4,7	4,7
Kyrgyzstan	5,3	4,9	4,1	3,7
Moldova	3,2	3,1	4,6	4,0
Russia	4,8	4,0	3,2	2,5
Tajikistan	6,9 ³	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	4,8	4,7	4,7	4,7
Uzbekistan	9,6	8,9	6,8	5,5
Ukraine	9,8	...	...	...

	2021	2022	2023	2024
EU-27	7,1	6,2	6,1	5,9
Austria	6,2	4,8	5,1	5,2
Belgium	6,3	5,6	5,5	5,7
Bulgaria	5,2	4,2	4,3	4,2
Hungary	4,0	3,6	4,1	4,5
Germany	3,6	3,1	3,1	3,4
Greece	14,7	12,5	11,1	10,1
Denmark	5,1	4,5	5,1	6,2
Ireland	6,2	4,5	4,3	4,3
Spain	14,9	13,0	12,2	11,4
Italy	9,5	8,1	7,7	6,5
Cyprus	7,2	6,3	5,8	4,9
Latvia	7,6	6,9	6,5	6,9
Lithuania	7,1	6,0	6,9	7,1
Luxembourg	5,3	4,6	5,2	6,4
Malta	3,8	3,5	3,5	3,1
Netherlands	4,2	3,5	3,6	3,7
Poland	3,4	2,9	2,8	2,9
Portugal	6,7	6,2	6,5	6,5
Romania	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,4
Slovakia	6,8	6,1	5,8	5,3
Slovenia	4,8	4,0	3,7	3,7
Finland	7,7	6,8	7,2	8,4
France	7,9	7,3	7,3	7,4
Croatia	7,5	6,8	6,1	5,0
Czechia	2,8	2,2	2,6	2,6
Sweden	8,9	7,5	7,7	8,4
Estonia	6,2	5,6	6,4	7,6
Other countries				
Brazil	14,0	9,5	7,7	6,6
India	6,4	4,8	4,2	4,2
Canada	7,5	5,3	5,4	6,4
China	4,6	5,0	4,7	4,6
United Kingdom	4,5	3,8	4,0	4,3
USA	5,4	3,7	3,6	4,0
South Africa	34,0	33,3	32,1	33,2
Japan	2,8	2,6	2,6	2,5

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, %)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	...	...	4,1	4,1
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Kazakhstan	1,1	1,4	1,8	2,0
Kyrgyzstan	2,9	2,8	2,5	1,8
Moldova	2,2	2,4	0,9	0,6
Russia	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,4
Tajikistan	2,2	2,1	1,8	1,9
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0,7	0,3	0,2	0,1
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)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
CIS¹	14,5	12,6	10,7	8,7
Azerbaijan	14,6	13,6	13,1	12,8
Armenia	30,5	27,1	27,2	...
Belarus	10,5	10,3	10,6	10,1
Kazakhstan	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,7
Kyrgyzstan	11,7	10,9	9,8	8,0
Moldova	9,2	10,7	11,5	9,8
Russia	16,5	14,8	11,5	8,5
Tajikistan	11,5 ²	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ³	15,1	15,1	...	...
Ukraine	19,1	...	...	...
EU-27	16,7	14,6	14,6	14,9
Austria	11,0	9,5	10,4	10,3
Belgium	18,2	16,4	16,1	17,4

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bulgaria	15,8	10,6	12,1	12,3
Hungary	13,6	10,6	12,8	15,2
Germany	7,0	6,0	5,9	6,5
Greece	35,5	31,4	26,7	22,5
Denmark	10,8	10,6	11,5	14,6
Ireland	14,6	10,1	10,7	10,6
Spain	35,0	29,7	28,7	26,5
Italy	29,7	23,7	22,7	20,3
Cyprus	17,3	18,1	16,6	13,0
Latvia	14,8	15,3	12,3	13,6
Lithuania	14,3	11,9	13,8	16,2
Luxembourg	16,9	17,6	18,8	21,6
Malta	9,9	9,0	9,2	9,1
Netherlands	9,3	7,6	8,2	8,7
Poland	11,9	10,8	11,4	10,8
Portugal	23,4	19,2	20,5	21,6
Romania	21,0	22,8	21,8	23,9
Slovakia	20,6	19,9	19,8	19,2
Slovenia	12,8	10,1	9,9	10,9
Finland	17,1	14,2	16,2	18,8
France	18,9	17,3	17,2	18,7
Croatia	21,5	17,7	18,9	16,8
Czechia	8,2	6,8	8,3	9,1
Sweden	24,7	21,7	22,1	24,3
Estonia	16,7	18,6	17,3	19,1
Other countries				
Brazil	28,3	20,7	18,0	15,7
India	20,7	17,9	15,5	15,6
Canada	13,6	10,1	10,7	13,0
United Kingdom	14,3	...	...	...
USA	12,5	10,7	12,0	14,0
South Africa	9,7	8,1	7,9	8,9
Japan	65,2	61,5	60,1	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; %)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
CIS²	24,8	21,5	18,9	...
Azerbaijan	51,8	52,3	38,8	39,3
Armenia	54,1	49,9	52,4	...
Belarus	21,9	18,9	18,4	17,0
Kazakhstan	13,9	15,0	12,1	9,8
Kyrgyzstan	17,9	16,0	20,4	22,8
Moldova	25,7	22,8	17,4	15,4
Russia	22,5	18,0	16,4	13,9
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	25,1	...	...	...
EU-27	39,1	38,5	35,0	32,2
Austria	31,5	25,2	22,4	21,7
Belgium	41,6	41,0	39,2	35,8
Bulgaria	49,4	54,0	52,0	51,6
Hungary	31,1	34,2	34,8	34,4
Germany	32,6	33,4	31,1	27,8
Greece	62,3	61,9	56,0	53,6
Denmark	20,2	11,4	10,7	12,2
Ireland	29,4	31,7	27,3	
Spain	41,7	39,1	35,0	33,5
Italy	56,8	57,3	54,8	50,3
Cyprus	34,2	33,3	31,0	27,3
Latvia	30,2	29,0	27,6	32,0
Lithuania	36,6	39,0	33,2	32,6
Luxembourg	33,6	28,7	32,0	25,7
Malta	26,2	34,2	23,2	21,7
Netherlands	19,6	18,7	13,9	13,8
Poland	26,4	29,8	26,8	27,1
Portugal	43,5	45,1	37,7	36,9
Romania	36,6	38,5	38,5	33,4
Slovakia	56,6	66,5	65,0	64,9
Slovenia	39,1	39,1	37,7	30,6
Finland	23,5	22,8	22,5	20,8

	2021	2022	2023	2024
France	29,5	27,4	24,5	23,0
Croatia	36,2	35,1	33,8	36,2
Czechia	27,5	27,6	29,0	29,0
Sweden	20,7	25,5	21,2	20,9
Estonia	25,5	22,4	20,8	23,5
Other countries				
Canada	16,0	10,7	8,3	10,2
United Kingdom	28,5	24,4	21,5	22,4
USA	23,1	15,1	11,6	12,2
South Africa	42,0	38,5	38,7	...
Japan	35,8	35,6	33,5	30,5

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 No data is available for Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

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)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Units of the national currency				
Azerbaijan , manat	250	300	345	345
Armenia , drams	68000	68000	75000	75000
Belarus , Belarusian rubles	418	483	554	626
Kazakhstan , tenge	42500	60000	70000	85000
Kyrgyzstan , soms	1854	2200	2337	2534
Moldova , lei	1000	3500	4000	5000
Russia , rubles	12792	15279	16242	19242
Tajikistan , somoni	400	600	600	800
Turkmenistan , manat	957	1050	1160	...
Uzbekistan , thous. sums	822	920	1050	1155
Ukraine , hryvnias	6500	...	...	...
US dollars				
Azerbaijan	147	177	203	203
Armenia	140	172	191	191
Belarus	165	189	185	193
Kazakhstan	98	128	153	181
Kyrgyzstan	22	26	27	29
Moldova	56	181	220	281
Russia	174	234	192	208
Tajikistan	35	59	55	74
Turkmenistan	273	300	331	...
Uzbekistan	76	82	89	91
Ukraine	239	...	...	...

Ratio of minimum wage¹ to average monthly nominal wage

(%)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	34,1	35,7	36,9	34,2
Armenia	33,3	28,9	27,8	26,1
Belarus	29,0	29,6	28,9	27,4
Kazakhstan	17,0	19,4	19,2	21,0
Kyrgyzstan	9,6	8,3	7,4	7,0
Moldova	11,1	33,5	32,8	35,5
Russia	22,3	23,4	21,7	21,6
Tajikistan	26,0	34,7	29,8	34,6
Turkmenistan	47,9	47,4	...	...
Uzbekistan	25,6	23,7	27,6	26,2
Ukraine	46,4	...	...	...

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

Labour old-age pension

(December)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Units of the national currency				
Azerbaijan , manat	361	401	475	530
Armenia , drams	44475	47107	49799	49674
Belarus , Belarusian rubles	534	657	720	831
Kazakhstan , tenge	94296	102838	113590	123426
Kyrgyzstan , soms	6501	8057	9528	11108
Moldova , lei	2596	3165	3684	3984
Russia , rubles	18085	20679	22353	24979
Tajikistan , somoni	359	385	402	420
Turkmenistan , manat	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan , thous.sums	937	1045	1245	1444
Ukraine , hryvnias	...	...	...	...
US dollars				
Azerbaijan	212	236	279	312
Armenia	93	120	123	125
Belarus	210	240	221	239
Kazakhstan	218	222	250	236
Kyrgyzstan	77	94	107	128
Moldova	146	165	212	216
Russia	243	294	249	249
Tajikistan	32	38	37	38
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	86	93	101	112
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

Real labour old-age pension index

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

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	97,2	97,0	116,1	106,5
Armenia	91,9	97,8	106,4	98,3
Belarus	94,9	109,1	103,6	109,7
Kazakhstan	96,9	90,7	100,6	100,1
Kyrgyzstan	93,2	108,0	110,3	109,6
Moldova	110,2	93,6	111,7	101,1
Russia	99,4	102,2	100,6	102,0
Tajikistan	94,9	103,0	100,5	100,8
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	102,2	111,6	109,5	105,6
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

Social pension

(December)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Units of the national currency			
Azerbaijan , manat	...	...	...	...
Armenia , drams	...	...	...	...
Belarus , Belarusian rubles	265	311	334	395
Kazakhstan , tenge	49580	54102	71514	76522
Kyrgyzstan , soms	3500	6296	6467	6497
Moldova , lei	...	...	...	...
Russia , rubles	10195	12125	12516	13512
Tajikistan , somoni	212	213	262	335
Turkmenistan , manat	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan , thous.sums	577	654	759	834
Ukraine , hryvnias	...	...	...	...
	US dollars			
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	104	114	105	114
Kazakhstan	115	117	157	146
Kyrgyzstan	41	73	73	75
Moldova	...	...	...	...
Russia	137	172	140	134
Tajikistan	19	21	24	31
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	53	58	61	65
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

Minimum old-age pension

(December)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Units of the national currency				
Azerbaijan , manat	200	240	280	280
Armenia ¹ , thous.drams	16	21	24	24
Belarus , Belarusian rubles	378	462	509	594,26
Kazakhstan , tenge	61796	68223	77417	86068
Kyrgyzstan ¹ , soms	1780	3170	3170	3170
Moldova , lei	2000	2279	2621	2778
Russia ¹ , rubles	6044	7221	7567	8135
Tajikistan , somoni	207	207	250	325
Turkmenistan , manat	372	410	450	500
Uzbekistan , thous.sums	565	633	725	834
Ukraine , hryvnias	1934	...	...	...
US dollars				
Azerbaijan	118	141	165	165
Armenia ¹	33	53	59	61
Belarus	148	169	160	171
Kazakhstan	143	148	170	164
Kyrgyzstan ¹	21	37	36	36
Moldova	113	119	151	150
Russia ¹	81	103	84	81
Tajikistan	18	20	23	30
Turkmenistan	106	117	129	143
Uzbekistan	52	56	59	65
Ukraine	71	...	...	...

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

(in % of GDP)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan ^{1,2}	3,4	2,6	3,5	3,3
Armenia ¹	8,9	7,2	7,4	8,4
Belarus	2,0	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	4,9	4,3	4,4	4,5
Kyrgyzstan	5,1	4,7	4,4	4,1
Moldova	12,2	14,2	14,8	14,5
Russia	12,2	...	...	...
Tajikistan	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,9
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ¹	1,5	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

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)

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Azerbaijan	10063,3	10127,1	10180,8	10224,9
Armenia	2961,4	2977,1	2991,2	3076,2
Belarus	9255,5	9200,6	9156,0	9109,3
Kazakhstan	19503,2	19766,8	20033,8	20283,4
Kyrgyzstan	6912,8	7037,6	7161,9	7281,8
Moldova ¹	2565,0	2492,3	2423,3	2381,3
Russia	146980,1	146447,4	146150,8	146119,9
Tajikistan	9886,8	10078,0	10288,3	10508,5
Turkmenistan	...	7057,8 ²	...	...
Uzbekistan	35271,3	36024,9	36799,8	37543,2
Ukraine	40997,7	...	...	...

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

(at the beginning of 2025)

	Thousand persons		Number of females per 1 000 males
	males	females	
Azerbaijan	5089,4	5135,5	1068
Armenia	1454,0	1622,2	1116
Belarus	4203,0	4906,3	1167
Kazakhstan	9910,8	10372,6	1047
Kyrgyzstan	3603,1	3678,7	1021
Moldova	1105,0	1276,3	1155
Russia ¹	67917,4	78233,4	1152
Tajikistan	5328,9	5179,6	972
Turkmenistan ²	3526,4	3531,4	1001
Uzbekistan	18904,5	18638,7	986
Ukraine ³	19006,0	21990,7	1157

¹ At the beginning of 2024.² According to the census data as of December 17, 2022.³ At the beginning of 2022.

Life expectancy at birth

(years)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Total population			
Azerbaijan	73,2	76,0	76,0	76,9
Armenia	72,4	75,1	77,7	78,6
Belarus	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	70,2	74,5	75,1	75,4
Kyrgyzstan	71,8	71,9	72,0	72,1
Moldova	69,0	71,4	71,9	72,0
Russia	70,2	72,7	73,4	...
Tajikistan	73,3	76,3	76,5	76,2
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	73,8	74,3	74,7	75,1
Ukraine	69,8	...	...	...
	Males			
Azerbaijan	71,1	73,6	73,5	74,5
Armenia	67,4	71,4	74,1	75,1
Belarus	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	66,6	70,3	71,0	71,3
Kyrgyzstan	67,9	68,0	68,2	68,4
Moldova	65,1	67,1	67,5	67,6
Russia	65,7	67,6	68,0	...
Tajikistan	71,8	74,8	75,2	75,3
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	71,7	72,1	72,5	72,9
Ukraine	65,2	...	...	...
	Females			
Azerbaijan	75,4	78,4	78,4	79,2
Armenia	77,4	78,3	81,0	81,7
Belarus	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	74,1	78,4	79,1	79,4
Kyrgyzstan	76,1	76,3	76,5	76,6
Moldova	73,0	75,7	76,4	76,4
Russia	74,5	77,8	78,7	...
Tajikistan	74,9	77,9	78,2	77,1
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	75,8	76,6	76,9	77,3
Ukraine	74,4	...	...	...

**Life expectancy at birth
in the countries of the world in 2024**

(years)

	Total population	Males	Females
EU-27	81,7	79,2	84,4
Austria	82,3	80,0	84,5
Belgium	82,6	80,5	84,6
Bulgaria	75,9	72,3	79,7
Hungary	77,0	73,8	80,1
Germany	81,5	...	...
Greece	81,9	79,3	84,5
Denmark	82,3	80,4	84,2
Ireland ¹	82,9	81,1	84,6
Spain	84,0	81,3	86,6
Italy	84,1	82,0	86,0
Cyprus	83,2	81,1	85,5
Latvia	76,7	71,6	81,5
Lithuania	77,6	73,1	81,9
Luxembourg	83,5	81,2	85,9
Malta	83,3	81,6	85,1
Netherlands	82,0	80,6	83,4
Poland	78,7	75,0	82,5
Portugal	82,7	79,8	85,4
Romania	76,6	72,8	80,4
Slovakia	78,6	75,2	81,9
Slovenia	82,3	79,7	85,0
Finland	82,4	79,8	85,0
France	83,1	80,2	85,9
Croatia	79,1	76,1	82,0
Czechia	80,3	77,3	83,2
Sweden	84,1	82,6	85,6
Estonia	79,6	75,1	83,7
Other countries¹			
Brazil	75,8	72,8	79,0
India	72,0	70,5	73,6
Canada	81,6	79,5	83,9
China	78,0	75,2	80,9
United Kingdom	81,2	79,4	83,2
USA	78,4	75,8	81,1
South Africa	66,1	62,6	69,6
Japan	84,0	81,1	87,1

¹ 2023.

Total fertility rate

(number of children per woman aged 15-49)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	1,5	1,7	1,6	1,4
Armenia	1,7	1,7	1,9	1,7
Belarus	...	...	...	1,1
Kazakhstan	3,3	3,0	3,0	2,8
Kyrgyzstan	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,6
Moldova	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,7
Russia	1,5	1,4	1,4	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	3,2	3,3	3,4	3,4
Ukraine	1,2	...	...	...

Total fertility rate in the countries of the world

(number of children per woman aged 15-49)

	2021	2022	2023
EU-27			
Austria	1,5	1,4	1,3
Belgium	1,6	1,5	1,5
Bulgaria	1,6	1,7	1,8
Hungary	1,6	1,6	1,5
Germany	1,6	1,5	1,4
Greece	1,4	1,3	1,3
Denmark	1,7	1,6	1,5
Ireland	1,8	1,5	1,5
Spain	1,2	1,2	1,1
Italy	1,3	1,2	1,2
Cyprus	1,4	1,4	1,4
Latvia	1,6	1,5	1,4
Lithuania	1,4	1,3	1,2
Luxembourg	1,4	1,3	1,3
Malta	1,1	1,1	1,1
Netherlands	1,6	1,5	1,4
Poland	1,3	1,3	1,2
Portugal	1,4	1,4	1,4
Romania	1,8	1,7	1,5

	2021	2022	2023
Slovakia	1,6	1,6	1,5
Slovenia	1,6	1,5	1,5
Finland	1,5	1,3	1,3
France	1,8	1,8	1,7
Croatia	1,6	1,5	1,5
Czechia	1,8	1,6	1,5
Sweden	1,7	1,5	1,5
Estonia	1,6	1,4	1,3
Other countries¹			
Brazil	1,6	1,6	1,6
India	2,0	2,0	2,0
Canada	1,4	1,3	1,3
China	1,1	1,0	1,0
United Kingdom	1,6	1,6	1,6
USA	1,7	1,7	1,6
South Africa	2,2	2,2	2,2
Japan	1,3	1,3	1,2

¹ According to the World Bank.

Age dependency ratio

(at the beginning of 2025)

	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	29	14	43
Armenia	29	27	56
Belarus	24	27	51
Kazakhstan	47	15	62
Kyrgyzstan	51	10	61
Moldova	26	28	55
Russia ¹	26	26	52
Tajikistan	59	7	66
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	47	9	56
Ukraine	...	...	...

¹ 2024.

Marriage rate

(per 1000 population)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	5,6	6,1	5,3	4,9
Armenia	5,8	5,7	5,5	5,1
Belarus	6,4	6,3	6,1	5,1
Kazakhstan	7,4	6,5	6,1	6,1
Kyrgyzstan	7,6	7,0	6,4	6,2
Moldova	7,8	7,2	6,4	6,2
Russia	6,3	6,3	6,5	...
Tajikistan	7,6	7,1	7,5	7,5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	8,7	8,4	7,8	7,3
Ukraine	5,8	...	...	...

Divorce rate

(per 1000 population)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	1,7	1,6	2,1	2,1
Armenia	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,6
Belarus	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,8
Kazakhstan	2,5	2,3	2,0	2,0
Kyrgyzstan	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8
Moldova	3,8	3,8	3,9	4,0
Russia	4,4	4,4	4,7	...
Tajikistan	1,4	1,5	1,0	0,9
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1,1	1,4	1,4	1,2
Ukraine	0,9	...	...	...

Infant mortality rate

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

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	7,5	7,8	18,1	13,9
Armenia	6,9	6,7	6,6	6,2
Belarus	...	...	...	2,9
Kazakhstan	8,4	7,7	7,7	6,8
Kyrgyzstan	15,2	14,3	14,0	13,1
Moldova	8,5	9,0	10,0	11,8
Russia	4,6	4,4	4,2	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	9,2	8,6	8,5	9,0
Ukraine	7,2	...	...	...

Mortality rate of children under the age of 5 years

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

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	10,0	10,2	21,3	18,4
Armenia	8,1	7,5	7,8	7,4
Belarus	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	10,0	9,9	10,0	...
Kyrgyzstan	17,5	16,3	16,1	15,2
Moldova	9,8	10,3	11,1	12,8
Russia	5,9	5,6	5,3	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	12,3	11,4	12,3	12,5
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

Maternal mortality rate

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

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	18	15	29	28
Armenia	44	22	11	21
Belarus	...	...	...	3
Kazakhstan	45	17	11	10
Kyrgyzstan	33	27	23	16
Moldova	48	59	17	8
Russia	34	13	13	...
Tajikistan	29	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ¹	14	14	16	15
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 respira- tory sys- tem	Diseases of the circula- tory sys- tem	Diseases of the digestive system	Injuries and poi- soning
Azerbaijan						
2022	1694	138	8063	1719	1809	1296
2023	2027	135	9490	2090	2172	1546
2024	2212	149	10496	2285	2359	1665
Armenia						
2022	4366	274	11960	1805	1648	1787
2023	3284	281	10901	1795	1578	1699
2024	2976	336	10692	1917	1668	1151
Belarus						
2022	9625	574	52952	3534	2485	7121
2023	3758	633	49155	3731	2659	7104
2024	3438	647	48762	3815	2824	6883
Kazakhstan						
2022	1276	194	20038	2618	3888	2494
2023	1359	203	18274	2781	3932	2638
2024	1364	205	18757	2795	3930	2444
Kyrgyzstan						
2022	1362	89	9851	621	2754	1135
2023	1132	86	8834	553	2995	1170
2024	1008	92	8577	566	2516	1083
Moldova						
2022	1974	398	18376	1997	1696	2836
2023	2109	435	19180	2094	1692	2993
2024	2054	472	17594	2119	1682	3140
Russia						
2022	2266	426	42203	3359	2717	8556
2023	2347	461	40896	3552	2800	8728
2024	2455	478	40186	3868	2862	8944
Tajikistan						
2022	815	41	3632	525	2081	381
2023	708	45	3573	480	2022	382
2024	1089	50	3735	520	2074	362
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan						
2022	2100	...	13136	3380	11010	3104
2023	2336	75	12894	3751	11828	3068
2024	2364	76	11896	3707	10881	2369
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					
2022	620	252	184	7	42
2023	745	300	219	6	41
2024	811	329	238	6	59
Armenia					
2022	756	386	233	11	10
2023	763	433	262	11	8
2024	742	371	253	9	8
Belarus					
2022	1353	362	734	155	6
2023	1527	399	766	155	7
2024	1707	422	787	152	7
Kazakhstan					
2022	1198	265	59	53	12
2023	1284	310	66	56	12
2024	1312	328	66	52	12
Kyrgyzstan					
2022	297	94	155	12	2
2023	293	100	124	12	2
2024	328	103	125	12	2
Moldova					
2022	1253	410	368	108	30
2023	1370	412	421	119	47
2024	1529	416	402	123	44
Russia					
2022	1248	255	314	46	10
2023	1415	292	315	46	9
2024	1656	311	311	43	8
Tajikistan					
2022	444	75	21	8	3
2023	409	76	22	7	3
2024	546	114	...	...	..
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan					
2022	2645	137	130	19	...
2023	2728	135	143	19	...
2024	2913	146	127	17	6
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...

Morbidity by tuberculosis

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

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	25	29	28	26
Armenia	12	13	12	12
Belarus	13	15	14	11
Kazakhstan	36	36	31	33
Kyrgyzstan	58	58	54	49
Moldova	52	56	61	55
Russia	31	31	30	27
Tajikistan	40	39	40	39
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	35	35	34	33
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

Number of HIV infected

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

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	7	7	9	11
Armenia	14	18	17	18
Belarus	16	18	16	13
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	13	16	15	15
Moldova	24	30	33	31
Russia	40	38	37	33
Tajikistan	10	10	11	10
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	9	11	11	10
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

Occupational injuries

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

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	2	2	3	4
Armenia	3	3	3	3
Belarus	5	5	5	5
Kazakhstan	4	4	5	4
Kyrgyzstan	4	5	2	2
Moldova	9	8	9	9
Russia	11	10	10	10
Tajikistan	1	0,1	0,1	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	3	3	1	1
Ukraine	2	...	...	...

Newly registered adult persons with disability

(per 10 000 population; 18 years and older)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	19	21	27	25
Armenia	63	54	48	52
Belarus	61	66	71	72
Kazakhstan	20	20	21	21
Kyrgyzstan	26	28	25	22
Moldova	38	38	59	56
Russia	46	49	62	...
Tajikistan	16	...	13	13
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	28	39	37	36
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

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	cerebro-vascular diseases
Azerbaijan						
2022	602	19	82	341	79	71
2023	592	8	96	327	105	71
2024	577	5	94	326	119	71
Armenia						
2022	899	5	171	480	239	70
2023	820	5	170	437	216	66
2024	916	9	199	445	218	66
Belarus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan						
2022	680	7	71	154	52	51
2023	657	6	67	144	47	46
2024	659	6	65	147	48	46
Kyrgyzstan						
2022	450	10	55	235	...	...
2023	444	10	57	233	140	50
2024	439	7	58	230	150	50
Moldova						
2022	1737	14	220	924	...	...
2023	1372	13	242	794	321	204
2024	1395	13	243	804	406	199
Russia						
2022	1294	18	189	567	307	170
2023	1206	18	194	557	298	168
2024	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan						
2022	313	2	27	143	37	0,4
2023	318	3	29	148	26	0,8
2024	325	3	29	155	21	0,7
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan						
2022	482	...	39	301	...	...
2023	474	4	42	300	131	28
2024	469	5	42	290	127	34
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Diseases of the respir- atory sys- tem	Diseases of the diges- tive system	Diseases of the geni- tourinary system	Diabetes mellitus	External causes ¹
Azerbaijan					
2022	13	22	10	12	29
2023	13	22	11	12	31
2024	14	19	11	11	27
Armenia					
2022	80	38	7	12	42
2023	70	40	7	13	36
2024	78	44	7	12	34
Belarus	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan					
2022	67	54	22	22	57
2023	65	53	22	21	55
2024	66	55	24	22	52
Kyrgyzstan					
2022	25	24	4	...	36
2023	28	23	4	7	33
2024	27	22	4	7	29
Moldova					
2022	76	110	12	19	73
2023	63	115	13	15	67
2024	70	113	13	16	65
Russia					
2022	56	70	17	29	100
2023	53	74	18	33	107
2024	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan					
2022	18	11	6	...	12
2023	19	12	7	22	11
2024	22	12	7	22	11
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan					
2022	34	20	...	...	...
2023	23	20	6	17	26
2024	22	21	6	19	27
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...

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

Mortality due to tuberculosis of respiratory system

(per 100 000 population)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	1,0	0,7	1,8	2,0
Armenia	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4
Belarus	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	1,9	1,6	1,3	1,1
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	2,1
Moldova	4,6	5,2	5,7	5,2
Russia	4,3	3,8	3,5	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	0,3
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	1,0
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

Share of consolidated budget expenditures on health

(in % of GDP)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan ¹	1,5	1,1	1,4	1,4
Armenia ¹	2,3	1,7	1,5	1,5
Belarus	5,1	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	2,7	0,4	0,5	0,4
Kyrgyzstan	2,9	2,4	2,2	2,2
Moldova	5,6	5,0	5,3	5,6
Russia	3,9	...	...	...
Tajikistan	2,9	2,2	2,5	2,4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ¹	3,2	3,0	2,6	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

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
2024	210	-	145	221	139	247	38

	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
2022	81	2	65	40	737	45	25
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)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan ²	36,6	35,3	34,6	37,1
Armenia	32,3	34,0	36,2	39,1
Belarus	88,3	89,2	88,6	88,1
Kazakhstan	52,8	46,7	40,8	40,9
Kyrgyzstan	23,9	26,4	28,3	32,3
Moldova	92,0	88,9	88,1	87,6
Russia ³	73,3	74,0	74,9	...
Tajikistan	6,3	6,7	6,8	7,6
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	62,0	68,3	71,1	72,4
Ukraine	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)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan ¹	3,3	2,8	3,4	3,5
Armenia ¹	2,1	1,9	1,9	2,3
Belarus	4,4	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	4,5	4,4	4,9	5,0
Kyrgyzstan	6,1	6,3	5,6	4,8
Moldova	5,5	5,8	6,2	6,1
Russia	3,6	...	...	...
Tajikistan	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,7
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ¹	5,4	5,6	5,1	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

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			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	19,9	22,5	22,6	23,0
Armenia	33,9	35,5	36,4	...
Belarus	28,9	29,4	29,9	30,4
Kazakhstan	23,2	23,4	23,9	29,4
Kyrgyzstan	13,0	12,8	12,7	13,1
Moldova	34,3	35,3	...	37,9
Russia ¹	27,5	28,2	28,8	29,4
Tajikistan	10,9	10,9	10,9	...
Turkmenistan	23,2	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	18,2	18,5	19,0	18,9
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 2024**

	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	10,5	32,6	56,9	44,0	76,7	119,5
Armenia ¹	20,3	33,6	46,1	39,0	57,7	82,8
Belarus	19,5	37,2	43,3	38,4	50,8	78,1
Kazakhstan ²	17,7	29,6	47,3	39,0	51,9	92,7
Kyrgyzstan ¹	10,3	23,9	65,8	...	...	...
Moldova	10,6	32,5	56,9	36,3	52,7	81,9
Russia	26,3	37,7	36,0	37,4	50,9	79,7
Tajikistan	11,6	22,1	66,3	38	52	80
Turkmenistan ²	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	6,4	19,2	74,4	42,2	59,1	105,7
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ 2022.² 2023.

Facilities of dwelling stock¹

(as of the end of the year, %)

	Share of total space of dwelling houses equipped with						
	water supply	sewage	central heating system	hot water supply	bath or shower	gas	electric stove
	2021						
Azerbaijan	82,6	77,8	22,1	...	...	94,3	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus	80,5	79,3	79,6	73,4	74,4	84,9	13,1
Kazakhstan	89	64	81	56	62	18	...
Kyrgyzstan ²	70,0	60,6	34,5	16,4	34,0	42,7	7,6
Moldova ²	89,9	85,7	84,0	62,0	60,3	96,6	0,9
Russia ³	92,3	90,0	93,4	84,6	83,9	62,7	31,7
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ⁴	84,6	55,4	63,0	50,5	...	82,8	...
Ukraine ^{4,5}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2024						
Azerbaijan	97,7	96,9	39,3	...	...	99,3	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus	91,0	90,5	91,9	86,3	86,6	79,4	18,9
Kazakhstan	91	67	79	58	64	20	...
Kyrgyzstan ²	68,8	59,2	32,7	14,8	29,8	41,6	7,2
Moldova ^{2,6}	90,8	85,7	84,8	62,9	61,5	94,2	0,9
Russia ³	93,3	91,1	94,1	86,5	85,6	61,4	33,9
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	87,1	66,3	69:	63,5	...	82,6	...
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.⁶ 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				
2022	43,5	15,2	0,6	40,7
2023	43,9	15,3	0,5	40,3
2024	42,9	15,3	0,6	41,2
Armenia				
2022	46,5	24,1	0,6	28,8
2023	42,9	23,9	0,4	32,8
2024	...	...	...	...
Belarus				
2022	39,7	34,6	1,6	24,1
2023	38,6	35,3	1,5	24,5
2024	37,4	37,1	1,4	24,2
Kazakhstan				
2022	53,1	27,8	0,7	18,4
2023	53,5	26,7	0,7	19,1
2024	50,8	27,5	0,7	21,0
Kyrgyzstan				
2022	51,5	27,2	0,1	21,2
2023	48,3	27,7	0,5	23,4
2024	46,6	27,8	0,6	25,0
Moldova				
2022	36,5	...	0,6	...
2023	35,7	...	0,7	...
2024	36,1	...	0,7	...
Russia				
2022	35,7	35,5	1,6	27,2
2023	31,5	36,6	1,4	30,5
2024	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan				
2022	48,8	29,3	0,1	21,8
2023	47,8	38,7	0,1	13,4
2024	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan				
2022	61,2	30,9	0,3 ¹	7,6
Uzbekistan				
2022	56,9	27,7	0,4	15,0
2023	55,1	28,5	0,4	16,0
2024	57,3	26,7	0,4	15,6
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

**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 beverag- es	alcoholic beverag- es and tobacco	clothing and footwear	housing, fuels	furnish- ings, house- hold ap- pliances and home mainte- nance	health
Azerbaijan						
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
2024	42,9	2,5	5,8	7,9	7,6	5,2
Armenia						
2022	44,5	4,9	3,2	15,7	4,3	9,8
2023	40,8	4,9	2,8	15,6	4,3	10,5
2024	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus						
2022	36,8	2,5	6,5	10,0	6,0	6,3
2023	35,4	2,6	6,8	9,6	6,0	6,1
2024	34,0	2,5	6,8	9,4	6,6	6,3
Kazakhstan						
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
2024	50,6	2,3	7,8	7,4	4,8	3,0
Kyrgyzstan						
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
2024	40,3	0,6	10,9	12,4	7,6	2,6
Moldova						
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
2024	36,1	1,8	8,2	18,3	5,8	4,8
Russia						
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
2024	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan						
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
2024	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan						
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan						
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
2024	55,2	0,7	8,7	7,4	11,5	3,4
Ukraine						
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Household expenditure on					
	transport	commu- nications	leisure and cul- ture	education	hotels, restau- rants, cafes	other goods and ser- vices
Azerbaijan						
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
2024	6,7	3,4	4,0	1,7	7,0	5,2
Armenia						
2022	5,8	2,5	0,4	2,0	1,8	5,0
2023	6,7	5,5	1,8	1,1	1,3	5,0
2024	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus						
2022	10,1	7,6	3,6	1,5	3,1	6,0
2023	10,9	7,3	4,1	1,6	3,4	6,2
2024	12,1	7,1	4,2	1,4	3,6	6,0
Kazakhstan						
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
2024	7,4	4,3	2,5	1,5	3,3	5,3
Kyrgyzstan						
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
2024	4,0	4,2	1,0	2,1	6,8	7,5
Moldova						
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
2024	8,1	4,1	3,3	1,4	3,2	4,8
Russia						
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
2024	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan						
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
2024	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan						
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
2024	3,5	1,9	0,4	2,7	1,9	2,7
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...

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					
2022	101	95	90	111	75 ²
2023	102	115	114	112	56
2024	103	95	93	112	66
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus³					
2022	147	95	100	160	91
2023	...	...	...	...	...
2024	149	100	101	160	93
Kazakhstan					
2022	135	95	98	115	78
2023	135	96	99	112	80
2024	146	95	98	111	82
Kyrgyzstan					
2022	98	44	86	109	12
2023	98	44	86	109	12
2024	102	52	92	109	13
Moldova					
2022	107	77	95	113	65
2023	107	80	96	112	66
2024	108	79	96	113	62
Russia					
2022	144	102	103	184	129
2023	144	103	103	177	130
2024	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan					
2022	115	69	95	171	64
2023	118	71	96	176	66
2024	121	82	101	177	73
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, %)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
CIS¹	109,1	112,7	107,2	108,7
Azerbaijan	112,0	114,4	102,1	104,9
Armenia	107,7	108,3	99,4	101,5
Belarus	110,0	112,8	105,8	105,2
Kazakhstan	108,4	120,3	109,8	108,6
Kyrgyzstan	111,2	114,7	107,3	106,3
Moldova	113,9	130,2	104,2	107,0
Russia	108,4	111,9	107,4	109,5
Tajikistan	108,0	104,2	103,8	103,6
Turkmenistan	121,1	103,0 ²	101,5 ²	106,1 ²
Uzbekistan	110,0	112,3	108,8	109,8
Ukraine	110,0	...	...	...
EU-27	105,3	110,4	103,4	102,7
Austria	103,8	110,5	105,7	102,1
Belgium	106,6	110,2	100,5	104,4
Bulgaria	106,6	114,3	105,0	102,1
Hungary	107,4	125,0	105,5	104,8
Germany	105,7	109,6	103,8	102,8
Greece	104,4	107,6	103,7	102,9
Denmark	103,4	109,6	100,4	101,8
Ireland	105,7	108,2	103,2	101,0
Spain	106,6	105,5	103,3	102,8
Italy	104,2	112,3	100,5	101,4
Cyprus	104,8	107,6	101,9	103,1
Latvia	107,9	120,7	100,9	103,4
Lithuania	110,7	120,0	101,6	101,9
Luxembourg	105,4	106,2	103,2	101,6
Malta	102,6	107,3	103,7	101,8
Netherlands	106,4	111,0	101,0	103,9
Poland	108,0	115,3	106,2	103,9
Portugal	102,8	109,8	101,9	103,1
Romania	106,7	114,1	107,0	105,5
Slovakia	105,1	115,0	106,6	103,2
Slovenia	105,1	110,8	103,8	102,0
Finland	103,2	108,8	101,3	101,6
France	103,4	106,7	104,1	101,8
Croatia	105,2	112,7	105,4	104,5
Czechia	105,4	116,8	107,6	103,3
Sweden	104,5	110,8	101,9	101,6
Estonia	112,0	117,5	104,3	104,1

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Other countries				
Brazil	110,1	105,8	104,6	104,8
India	105,6	105,5	104,9	103,5
Canada	104,8	106,3	103,4	101,8
China	101,5	101,8	99,7	100,1
United Kingdom	104,8	109,2	104,2	103,5
USA	107,0	106,5	103,4	102,9
South Africa	105,9	107,5	105,2	102,9
Japan	100,8	104,0	102,6	103,6

¹ Without data for Turkmenistan.² According to the IMF.

6.2. Means of message, communication

Length of public roads

	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Total, thous. km			
Azerbaijan ¹	28,7	28,3	29,5	31,2
Armenia	7,5	7,5	7,4	7,5
Belarus ²	103,4	104,1	104,0	104,1
Kazakhstan	95,4	94,8	94,9	94,4
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,5
Russia ²	1566,1	1575,6	1579,9	1582,5
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	42,9	42,9	42,9	42,4
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
	including paved roads, thous. km			
Azerbaijan ¹	27,4	27,1	28,2	29,9
Armenia	5,9	5,9	6,0	5,9
Belarus ²	90,0	90,3	90,4	90,9
Kazakhstan	84,8	86,3	85,4	87,3
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	9,2	9,2	9,2	9,2
Russia ²	1107,5	1115,0	1124,5	1129,6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	42,3	42,3	42,3	41,9
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Share of paved roads in the total length of public roads, %			
Azerbaijan ¹	95,3	95,4	95,5	95,8
Armenia	78,3	78,4	80,9	79,4
Belarus ²	86,8	86,8	86,8	86,8
Kazakhstan	88,9	91,1	90,0	92,6
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	96,8	96,9	96,9	96,8
Russia ²	70,7	70,8	71,2	71,4
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	98,7	98,7	98,7	98,9
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

¹ Including city highway.² Including length of streets.**Density of paved public roads**

(km per 1 000 sq. km of territory)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan ¹	316	312	325	346
Armenia	198	198	202	199
Belarus ²	433	435	435	438
Kazakhstan	31	32	31	32
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	310	311	310	312
Russia ²	65	65	66	66
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	26	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	94	94	94	94
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

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				
2022	0,5	130,9	8,3	–
2023	0,7	157,6	9,3	–
2024	0,8	172,0	8,9	...
Armenia				
2022	0,2	42,2	0,5	1,5
2023	0,2	51,1	0,5	2,1
2024	0,2	48,6 ²	19,1 ²	2,9
Belarus				
2022	...	...	...	...
2023	...	...	...	...
2024	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan				
2022	1,0	67,5 ³	2,5	1,6
2023	1,0	72,5 ³	2,4	1,8
2024	1,0	78,6 ³	3,6	1,7
Kyrgyzstan				
2022	0,04	65,3	5,0	5,0
2023	0,03	70,7	5,5	5,0
2024	0,04	79,0	6,0	2,7
Moldova				
2022	0,2	31,4	4,4	65,3
2023	0,3	34,8	6,3	75,6
2024	0,2	43,7	8,1	83,4
Russia				
2022	7,8	57,6 ³	...	5,7
2023	8,3	61,4 ³	...	5,9
2024	8,9	62,9 ³	...	6,1
Tajikistan				
2022	0,05	77,2	2,6	2,1
2023	0,04	82,9	3,2	2,1
2024	0,04	91,1	4,7	2,2
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan				
2022	0,3	170,9 ⁴	...	0,02
2023	0,3	172,8 ⁴	...	0,02
2024	0,3	178,7 ⁴	...	0,02
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

	Number of passenger trips per 1 person by transport mode		
	tram	metro	air
Azerbaijan			
2022	—	20,7	0,2
2023	—	21,6	0,3
2024	—	22,5	0,4
Armenia			
2022	—	7,9	0,3
2023	—	8,6	0,6
2024	—	8,7	0,4
Belarus			
2022	...	...	...
2023	...	...	...
2024	...	...	...
Kazakhstan			
2022	1,5	0,9	0,6
2023	1,0	1,3	0,7
2024	0,9	1,3	0,7
Kyrgyzstan			
2022	—	—	0,2
2023	—	—	0,2
2024	—	—	0,2
Moldova			
2022	—	—	0,5
2023	—	—	0,5
2024	—	—	0,7
Russia			
2022	6,8	19,8	0,7
2023	6,8	20,7	0,7
2024	7,1	21,5	0,8
Tajikistan			
2022	—	—	0,05
2023	—	—	0,08
2024	—	—	0,1
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan			
2022	0,1	3,8	0,1
2023	0,1	4,7	0,1
2024	0,1	7,3	0,2
Ukraine	...	...	...

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)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	128	134	140	146
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	324	323	330	339
Kazakhstan	189	188	224	239
Kyrgyzstan	161	158	165	173
Moldova	...	...	...	...
Russia	328	327	332	340
Tajikistan	46	59	66	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	87	95	103	111
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

¹ Passenger cars owned by citizens.**Provision of population by home fixed telephone**

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

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	13,7	13,3	12,9	10,7
Armenia	12,2	11,2	8,9	7,8
Belarus	38,4	37,6	37,1	36,9
Kazakhstan	12,3	11,3	10,6	9,4
Kyrgyzstan	2,3	1,9	1,5	1,2
Moldova	...	...	...	...
Russia	9,7	8,6	7,8	7,0
Tajikistan	2,5	2,7	2,7	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	3,7	3,6	3,8	3,6
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

Share of Internet users

(%)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
CIS				
Azerbaijan	87	88	89	91
Armenia	79	77	...	...
Belarus	87	90	92	94
Kazakhstan	93	94	95	95
Kyrgyzstan	79	82	86	86
Moldova ¹	61	64	...	...
Russia	88	90	92	90
Tajikistan ¹	50	53	57	...
Turkmenistan ¹	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	77	84	89	...
Ukraine ¹	79	...	...	...
EU-27¹				
Austria	93	94	95	95
Belgium	93	94	95	96
Bulgaria	75	79	80	82
Hungary	89	89	91	94
Germany	91	92	92	94
Greece	78	83	85	86
Denmark	99	98	99	100
Ireland	96	97	96	...
Spain	94	94	95	96
Italy	75	85	87	89
Cyprus	91	90	91	...
Latvia	91	91	92	93
Lithuania	87	88	89	...
Luxembourg	99	98	99	99
Malta	87	92	92	...
Netherlands	92	93	97	...
Poland	85	87	86	89
Portugal	82	84	86	88
Romania	84	86	89	91
Slovakia	89	89	87	90
Slovenia	89	89	90	91
Finland	93	93	94	...
France	86	85	87	89
Croatia	81	82	83	84
Czechia	83	85	86	88
Sweden	95	95	96	96
Estonia	91	92	93	92
Other countries¹				
Brazil	81	81	84	84
India	...	56	...	...
Canada	94	94	94	...
China	73	76	91	92
United Kingdom	96	96	96	...
USA	91	92	93	...
South Africa	75	75	76	...
Japan	83	85	87	...

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

Number of subscribers to mobile network

(per 100 population)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
CIS				
Azerbaijan	108	110	108	111
Armenia	122	127	134	132
Belarus	127	128	128	130
Kazakhstan	129	128	128	131
Kyrgyzstan	106	106	107	106
Moldova	183	206	214	199
Russia	168	168	177	181
Tajikistan	65	...	...	...
Turkmenistan ¹	88	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	83	90	94	98
Ukraine	135	...	...	...
EU-27¹				
Austria	121	121	122	124
Belgium	101	102	103	104
Bulgaria	115	117	118	118
Hungary	105	106	105	105
Germany	127	124	125	129
Greece	109	109	111	114
Denmark	126	126	127	127
Ireland	107	111	111	113
Spain	119	123	128	130
Italy	131	132	132	133
Cyprus	142	147	148	156
Latvia	115	115	120	121
Lithuania	133	136	137	139
Luxembourg	137	140	144	...
Malta	124	133	141	142
Netherlands	123	116	125	129
Poland	133	137	135	138
Portugal	120	123	123	124
Romania	119	121	123	120
Slovakia	135	136	138	140
Slovenia	123	126	129	131
Finland	129	128	127	126
France	114	116	117	...
Croatia	112	115	117	122
Czechia	126	128	126	127
Sweden	125	141	140	141
Estonia	149	152	150	151
Other countries¹				
Brazil	105	101	101	102
India	82	80	81	79
Canada	87	91	94	94
China	121	124	128	132
United Kingdom	118	120	123	122
USA	106	109	112	113
South Africa	163	161	172	179
Japan	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						
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
2024	11,3	0,4	10,9	0,1	3,0	3,0
Armenia						
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
2024	29,1	2,4	26,7	0,2	0,7	1,8
Belarus						
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
2024	48,6	2,7	45,9	4,1	4,7	8,0
Kazakhstan						
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
2024	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan						
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
2024	8,9	3,2	5,7	2,4	0,9	1,8
Moldova						
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...
2023	...	...	...	...	...	...
2024	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia						
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
2024	117,0	11,7	105,3	19,8	13,7	36,2
Tajikistan						
2022	1,7	0,4	1,3	0,8	0,07	0,4
2023	...	...	...	...	...	...
2024	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan						
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...
2023	24,6	4,7	19,9	...	0,4	2,0
2024	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...

Specially protected areas¹

	Year	Specially protected areas	
		thous. ha	in % of total area of the country
Azerbaijan ²	2021	893	10,3
	2024	893	10,3
Armenia ³	2021	383	12,9
	2024	383	12,9
Belarus ⁴	2021	476	2,3
	2024	476	2,3
Kazakhstan ⁵	2021	...	...
	2024	...	...
Kyrgyzstan ⁴	2021	1305	6,5
	2024	1305	6,5
Moldova ⁶	2021	19	4,8
	2024	19	4,8
Russia	2021	1305 ⁷	6,5
	2024	1305 ⁷	6,5
Tajikistan ⁸	2021	3100	20,7
	2024	3100	20,7
Turkmenistan	2021	...	...
	2024	...	...
Uzbekistan	2021	4473	10
	2024	4473	10
Ukraine	2021	...	...
	2024	...	...

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	2021	1041	12,0
	2024	1042	12,0
Armenia	2021	308	10,4
	2024	289	6,7
Belarus	2021	8333	40,1
	2024	8376	40,3
Kazakhstan	2021	13,6 ¹	5,0
	2024	13,7 ¹	5,0
Kyrgyzstan	2021	1117	5,6
	2024	...	...
Moldova	2021	383	11,6
	2024	383	11,6
Russia	2021	794,8 ¹	46,4
	2024	...	...
Tajikistan	2021	423	3,0
	2024	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	2021	...	7,7 ²
	2024	...	7,7 ²
Ukraine	2021	...	...
	2024	...	...

¹ Mln ha.² Forest area in % of the total area of country.

Forest area¹		
	Total, thous. ha	In % of total land area
EU-27		
Austria	3899	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	1926	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			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	31	33	34	33
Armenia	41	45	53	56
Belarus	56	54	56	53
Kazakhstan	46	57	46	...
Kyrgyzstan	30	31	32	34
Moldova	20	21	22	
Russia	51	50	52	37
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)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	310	361	363	327
Armenia	1021	1267	1363	1326
Belarus	943	960	930	802
Kazakhstan	823	802	705	659
Kyrgyzstan	565	647	591	503
Moldova	1046	1061	977	1024
Russia	1362	1341	1331	1308
Tajikistan	246	225	209	215
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	318	295	286	356
Ukraine	780	...	...	...

Crimes against females and juveniles

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Share of woman victims in the total number of victims, in %				
Azerbaijan	27	29	29	32
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	48	47	49	49
Kazakhstan	50	50	52	55
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	44	43	46	45
Russia	...	48	...	...
Tajikistan	28	31	29	31
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
Share of juveniles victims in the total number of victims, in %				
Azerbaijan	2	3	3	3
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	3	3	4	4
Kazakhstan	2	2	2	4
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	7	7	8	10
Russia	7	9	...	...
Tajikistan	19	36	37	40
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

9. CULTURE

Share of consolidated budget expenditures on recreation, culture and religion

(in % of GDP)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan ^{1, 2}	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4
Armenia ¹	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4
Belarus	0,8	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7
Kyrgyzstan	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6
Moldova	0,8	0,8	1,0	1,0
Russia ³	1,0	...	...	...
Tajikistan	1,2	0,9	1,1	1,6
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^{1, 2}	0,5	0,5	0,4	...
Ukraine ⁴	...	...	...	...

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			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Azerbaijan	3131	3066	2718	2710
Armenia	5987	5962	5832	5580
Belarus	5519	5358	5303	5310
Kazakhstan	5845	5684	5568	5475
Kyrgyzstan	2970	3030	2960	2940
Moldova	5905	6030	6212	...
Russia	5686	5592	6054	...
Tajikistan	1192	1171	1159	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1260	2491	1983	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

Attendance of museums, theaters, cinemas

(per 1000 population)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Museum attendances				
Azerbaijan	150	239	249	263
Armenia	811	661	1149	1055
Belarus	522	726	829	955
Kazakhstan	267	308	314	331
Kyrgyzstan	108	129	146	146
Moldova	192	282	289	...
Russia	655	827	904	...
Tajikistan	59	60	56	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	145	157	157	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
Theatre attendances				
Azerbaijan	14	42	42	41
Armenia	168	193	208	246
Belarus	91	149	187	202
Kazakhstan	61	136	149	153
Kyrgyzstan	20	42	45	43
Moldova	56	117	143	...
Russia	175	245	284	...
Tajikistan	65	30	44	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	55	57	87	98
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
Cinema attendances				
Azerbaijan	43	158	186	191
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	467	406	...	598
Kazakhstan	442	868	1055	1155
Kyrgyzstan	306	343	545	510
Moldova	101	210	297	...
Russia	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	5	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	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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