

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

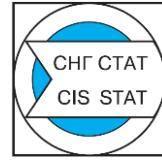


**MONITORING OF  
POPULATION LIFE QUALITY  
INDICATORS  
IN THE COUNTRIES  
OF THE COMMONWEALTH  
OF INDEPENDENT STATES  
2017-2020**

**MOSCOW  
2022**



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**Monitoring of population life quality indicators in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States 2017-2020.**

Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States. – M., 2022. – 86p.

*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.

Source of data on Turkmenistan and Ukraine – official web-sites of national statistical services of these countries.

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

Data for 2020 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
EU-27	European Union
ILO	International Labour Organization
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 <sup>2</sup>	square meters
	positive assessment of changes
	negative assessment of changes

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## **BRIEF ANALYTICAL REVIEW AND MAIN INDICATORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES**

On 1 January 2021, there were **287 million people** living in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): 134 million men and 153 million women in the CIS. This corresponds to a ratio of 1142 women per 1000 men.

In 2020, in the CIS countries, as in other regions of the world, the pandemic of the new coronavirus infection (COVID - 19) and the lockdown measures had a significant impact on every aspect of life.

In previous years there was a stable trend towards to increase of **life expectancy at birth**. However, following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, data for 2020 shows that life expectancy has gone down in most CIS countries.

The countries of the CIS region differ significantly on the **level of fertility**. In most of them, even simple reproduction of the population is not provided, which requires at least 2.1 births per woman. At the same time, in recent years in many countries of the Commonwealth there has been a decrease in the absolute number of births, this is primarily due to a change in the age structure of the population.

In previous years, the overall **mortality rate** on average in the CIS gradually decreased, but in 2020, the number of deaths increased in all member states, reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite a significant decrease on **infant mortality** in all countries of the Commonwealth, in some countries its level is still high.

In countries with **natural population growth**, where the number of births exceeds number of deaths (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), this increase slowed down in 2020, and in those countries where **natural population decline** was observed in previous years (Belarus, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine), it also increased in the context of COVID-19 pandemic.

Respiratory diseases prevail in the structure of morbidity of population in all countries of the Commonwealth, which is largely due to the prevalence of acute upper respiratory tract infections and influenza.

In most CIS countries, there is an increase of **diseases** of the circulatory system and malignant neoplasms. At the same time, there is steady decline in the incidence of active tuberculosis in the region in recent years. The situation with incidence of HIV infections remains complicated in the CIS region.

In general, population of the CIS countries is characterized by a **high level of education**. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020 turned out to be difficult for this area as well.

The COVID-19 pandemic affected the work of all educational institutions in the Commonwealth countries, which led to mass closing of kindergartens, schools and universities, and transition to online education.

The health crisis had a significant impact on the economic life and labour market. The CIS **employment rate** (for people aged 15 years and older) went down from 59.5 % in 2019 to 58.3 % in 2020.

Lockdowns and other health-related measures have led to a slowdown in business activity. The **unemployment rate** (in accordance with ILO recommendation) in the Commonwealth as a whole in 2020 reached its maximum values over the past 10 years: the number of people looking for work increased to 9.2 million people, which was 6.8% of the labour force.

The labour market situation of young people was particularly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. At the CIS level, from 2019 to 2020, the **youth unemployment rate** increased from 13.5 % to 15.2 %.

Available data show strong fluctuations in the labour market in the second quarter of 2020, when **number of unemployed**, determined in accordance with the ILO recommendation, increased by 27% in the second quarter of 2020 in the CIS countries compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Unemployment rate for this quarter increased by 1.4 p.p. compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 7.3%.

**Registered unemployment rate** is significantly lower than unemployment rate determined according to labour force surveys, since a significant part of the unemployed are looking for work independently, without registering in the state employment services of population.

At the end of December 2020, 3.7 million unemployed citizens who applied for work were registered in the state employment services of the CIS countries, which is 2.5 times more than at the end of December 2019. 3.2 million of them received the status of unemployed (2.3 times more than in 2019).

Registered unemployment rate at the end of December 2020 in the CIS countries was 2.8%, which is 1.8 percentage points higher than at the end of December 2019.

In the CIS countries, proportion of population with incomes/expenditures below the **national poverty line** has decreased in recent years. At the same time, in some countries about one third of the population is still living below the absolute poverty line.

In most countries of the region, the task of putting an end to the **extreme poverty** has been almost completed. The World Bank's global poverty assessment indicator for the CIS countries has also lost its relevance, since proportion of population living below the international poverty line in most CIS countries does not exceed 0.1%. More relevant poverty level for CIS countries are 3.2 and 5.5 US dollars.

In the CIS countries, there is a significant **inequality** in the distribution between income of population with the lowest and highest income. In 2020, this inequality has slightly decreased in some countries, thanks to measures of social support for the poorest part of the population.

The main source of population income in all countries of the Commonwealth is income from employment, in the total volume of which an important role is played by the remuneration of employees (wages). In 2020, compared to 2019, **wages** in most CIS countries increased in real terms by 2-9%.

Prolonged lockdowns in the most CIS countries has made changes in the **structure of household consumer expenditure**: share of expenditure on foodstuffs purchases has increased, while on the other hand share of expenditure on purchase of non-food goods and payment of services has decreased. The demand for a number of goods, such as clothing and shoes, fell; at the same time, the demand for household items and home office goods increased, as a significant part of the workers were transferred to remote work.

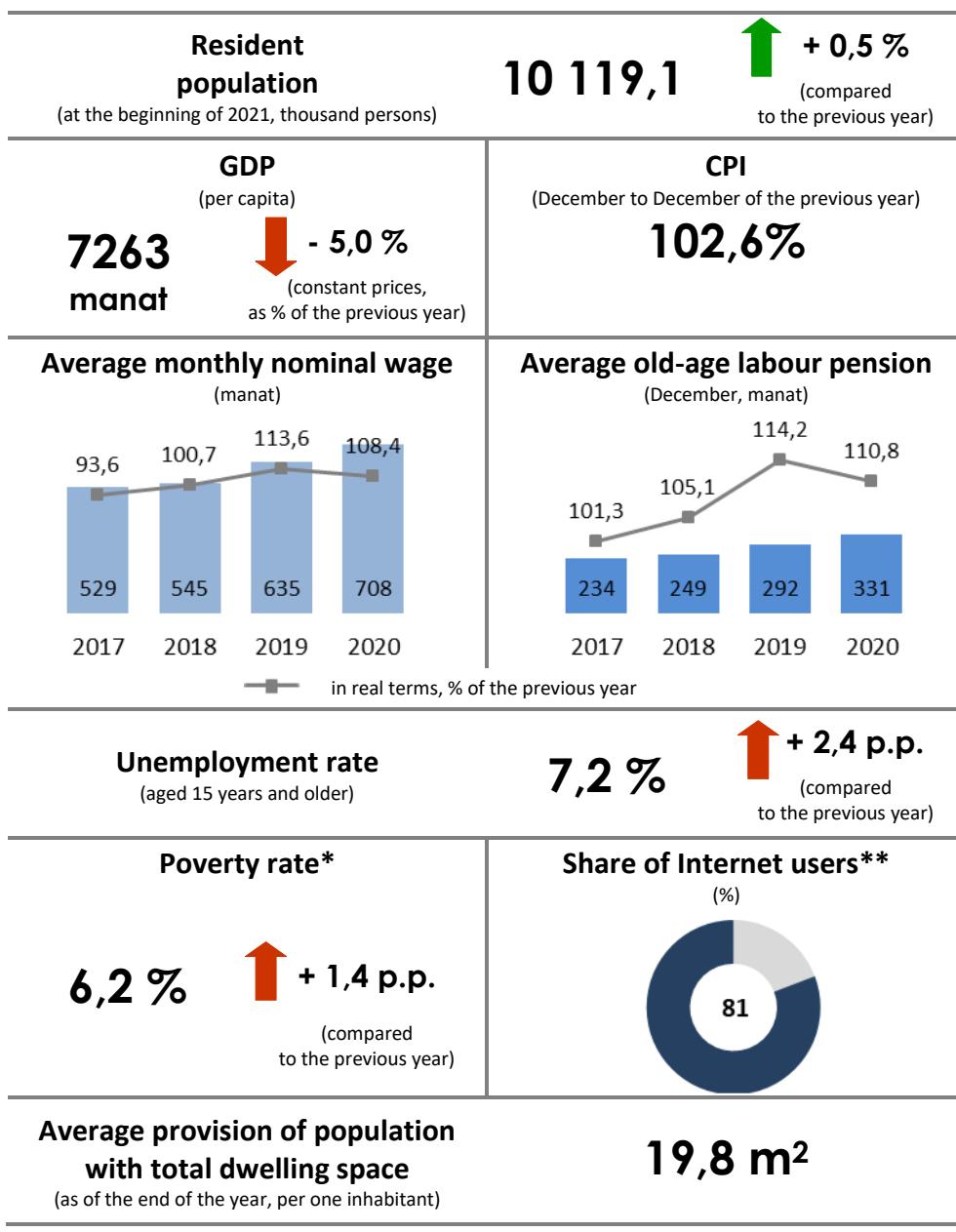
The growth rate of **consumer prices** in the CIS in 2020 (December to December of the previous year) was 6%, which is one percentage point higher than in the previous year. The rate of price growth increased in most of the Commonwealth countries (except Moldova and Uzbekistan).

COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions (lockdowns and travel restrictions) have led to the reduction in the number of **passenger trips**. At the same time, the bus is the dominant mode of transport in the CIS, despite the fact that in 2020, the bus transport of the Commonwealth countries transported passengers by 25% less than in the previous year.

In recent years, there has been a tendency to decrease share of users of fixed line phones, at the same time, number of **subscribers to mobile network** and share of **Internet users** is increasing.

## Azerbaijan

**2020**

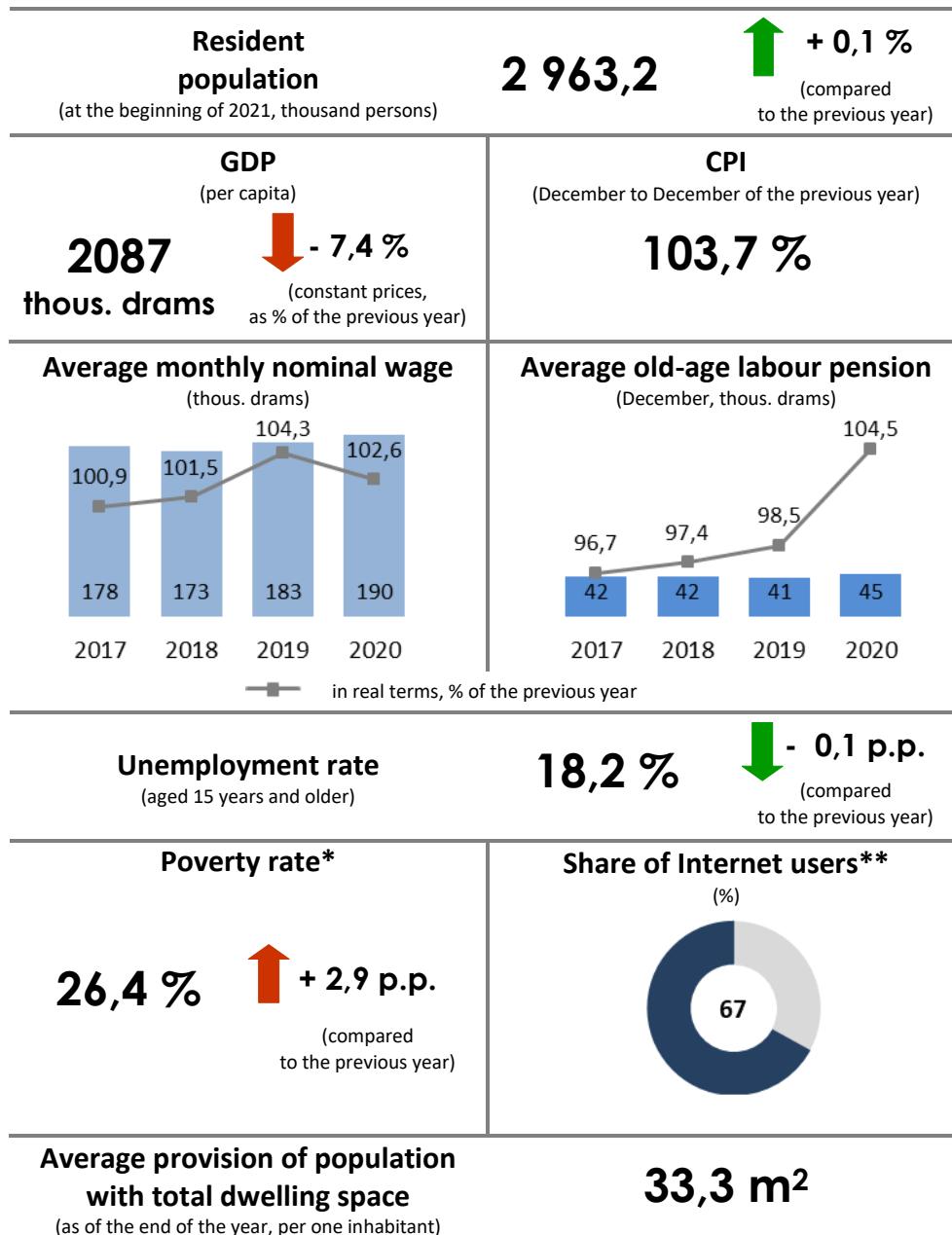


\* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

\*\* 2019.

## Armenia

2020

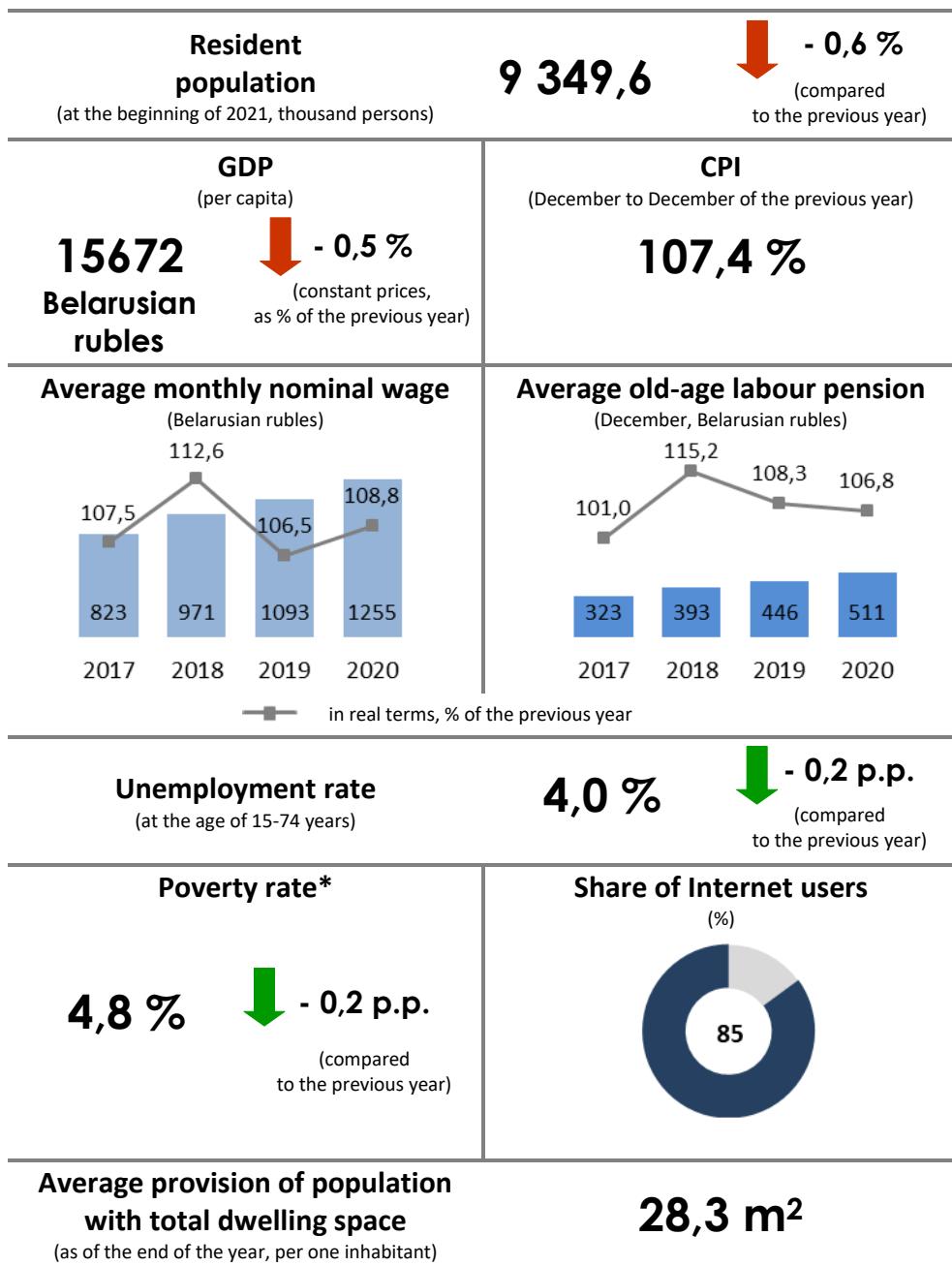


\* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line; 2019.

\*\* 2019.

## Belarus

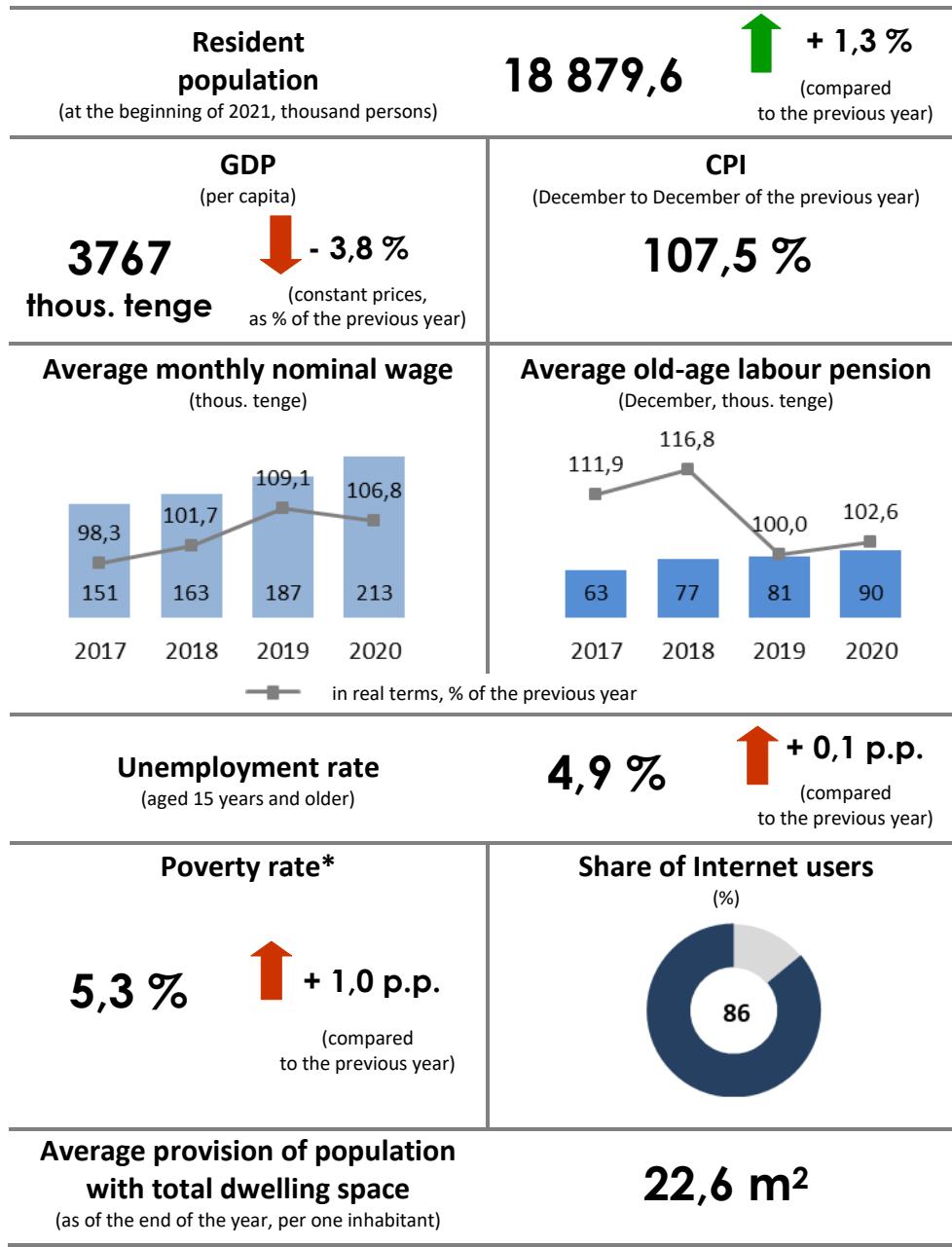
**2020**



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

## Kazakhstan

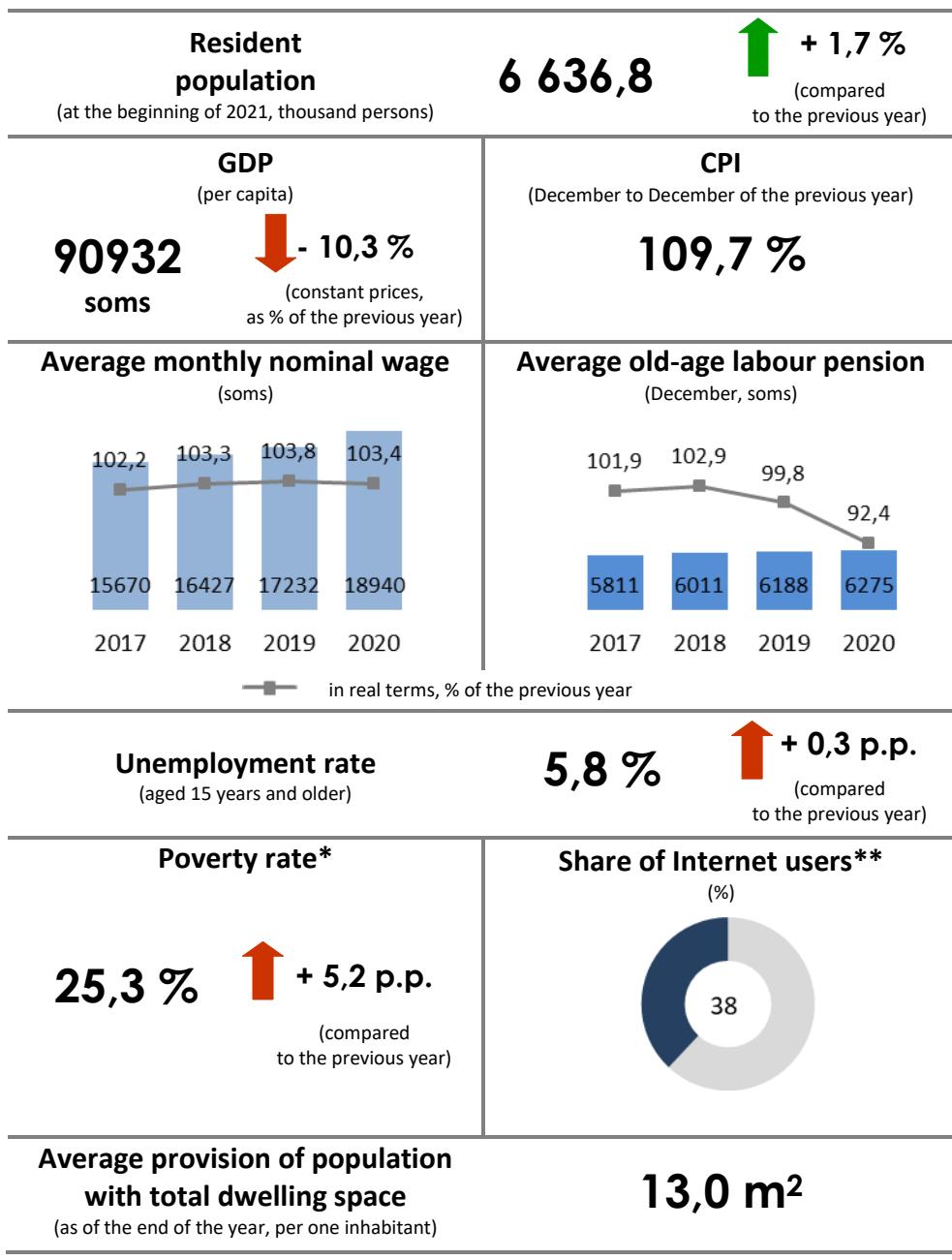
**2020**



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

## Kyrgyzstan

2020

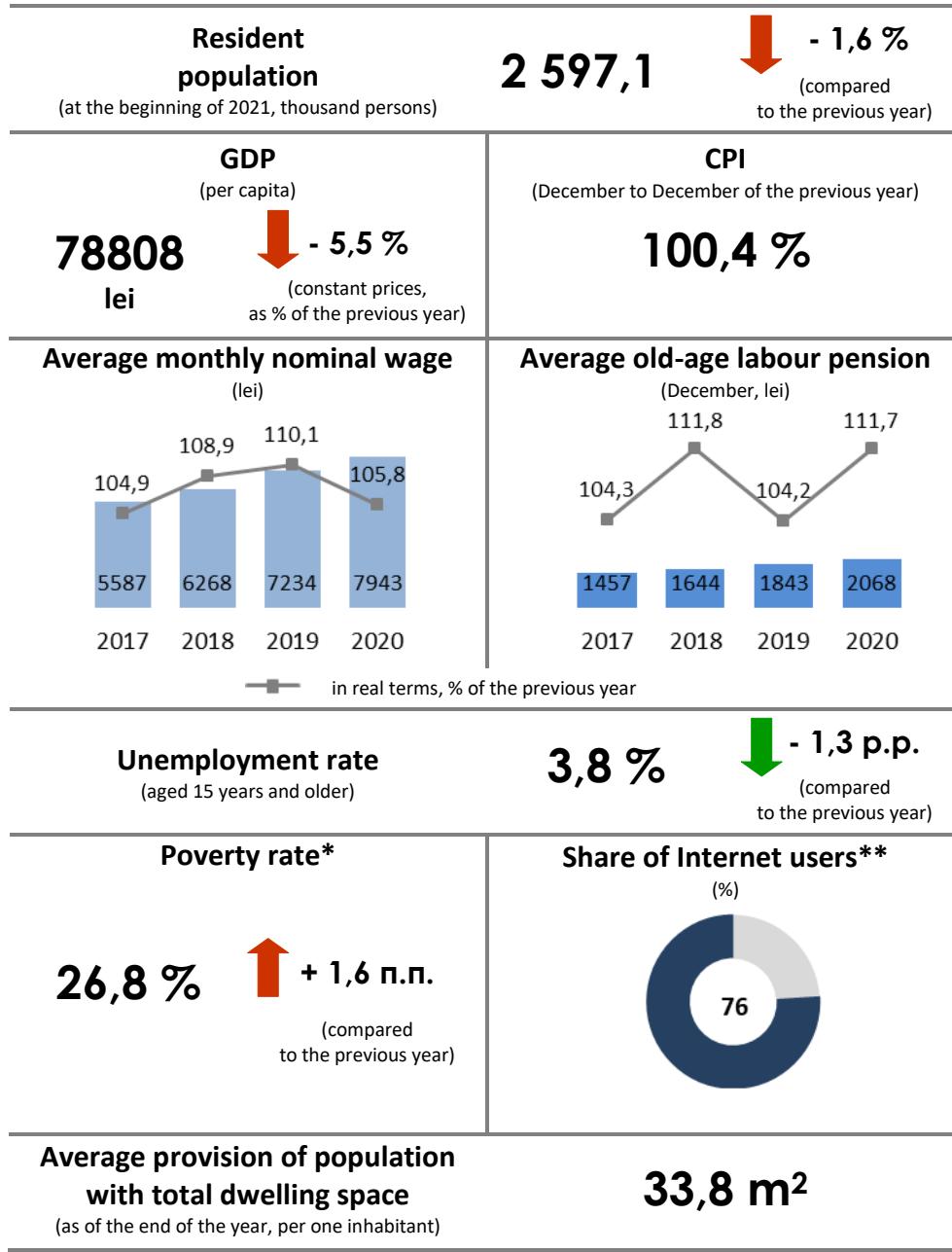


\* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

\*\* 2017.

## Moldova

2020

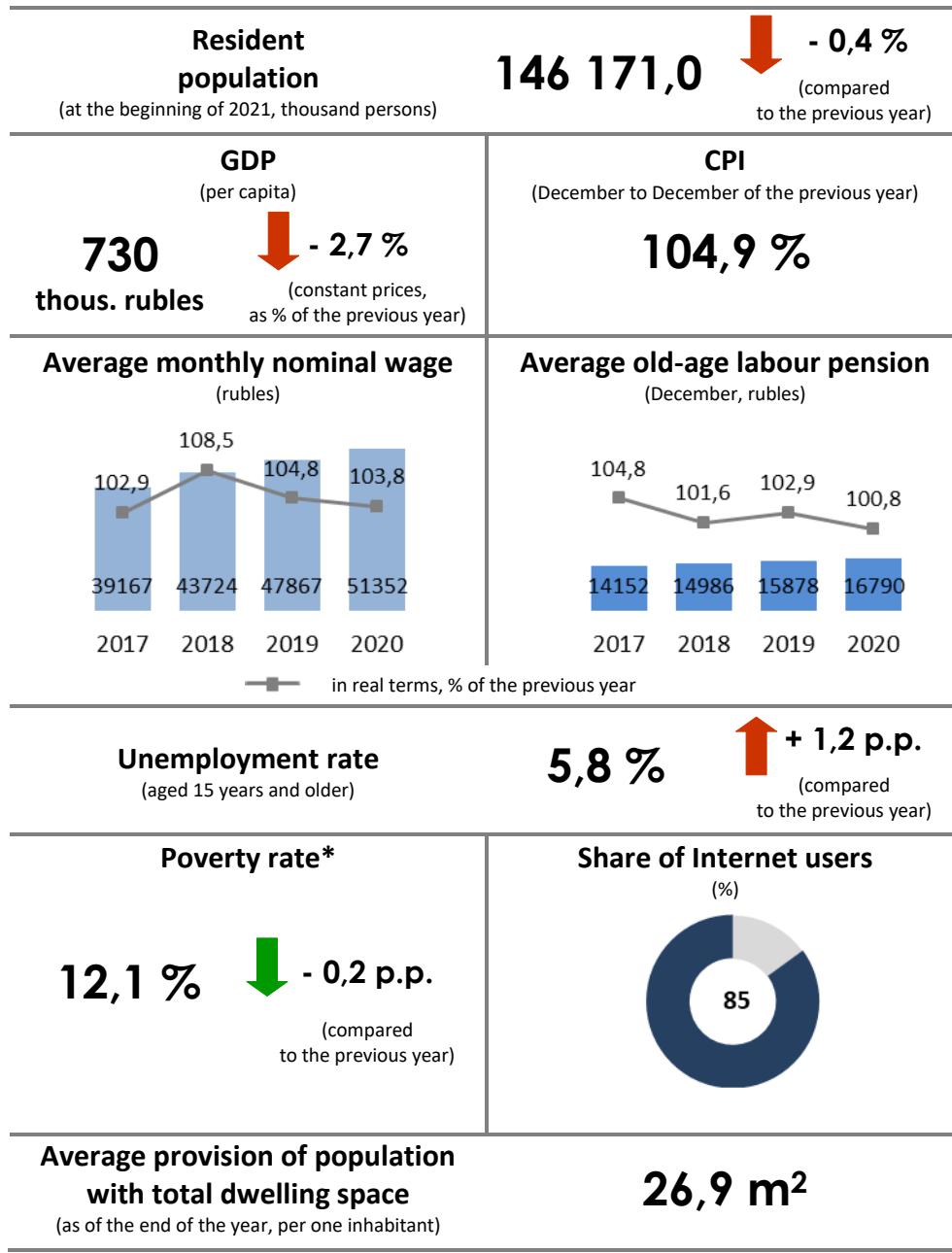


\* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

\*\* 2017.

## Russia

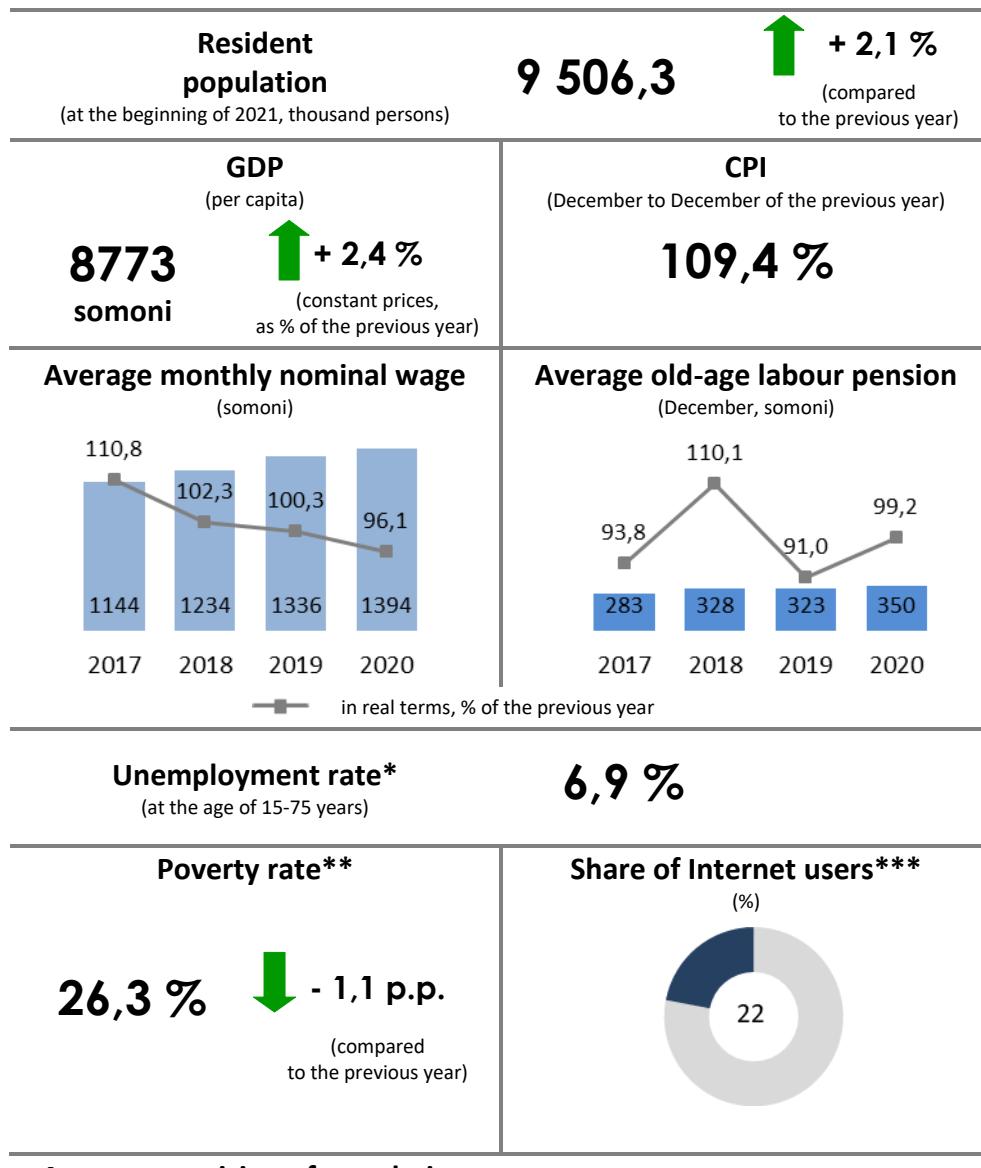
**2020**



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

## Tajikistan

2020



\* 2016.

\*\* 2017.

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

# Turkmenistan

**2020**

## Resident population

(at the beginning of 2021, thousand persons)

GDP  
(per capita)

...

CPI\*

(December to December of the previous year)

**107,2 %**

## Average monthly nominal wage

(manat)



## Average old-age labour pension

(December, manat)

...

2017 2018 2019 2020

— in real terms, % of the previous year

## Unemployment rate

(aged 15 years and older)

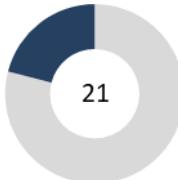
...

## Poverty rate

...

## Share of Internet users\*\*

(%)



## Average provision of population with total dwelling space\*\*\*

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

**19,9 m<sup>2</sup>**

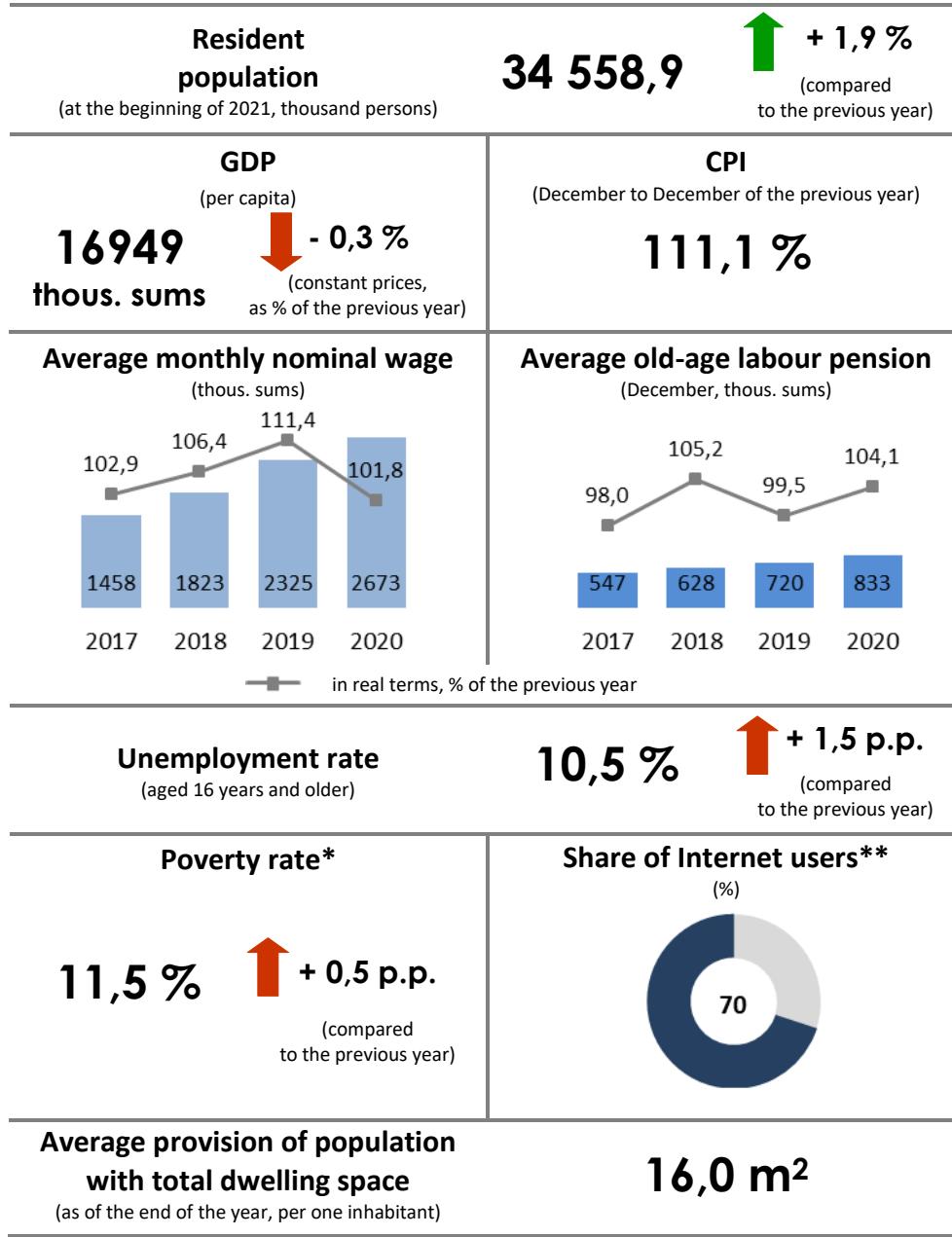
\* 2018.

\*\* 2017.

\*\*\* 2007.

## Uzbekistan

2020

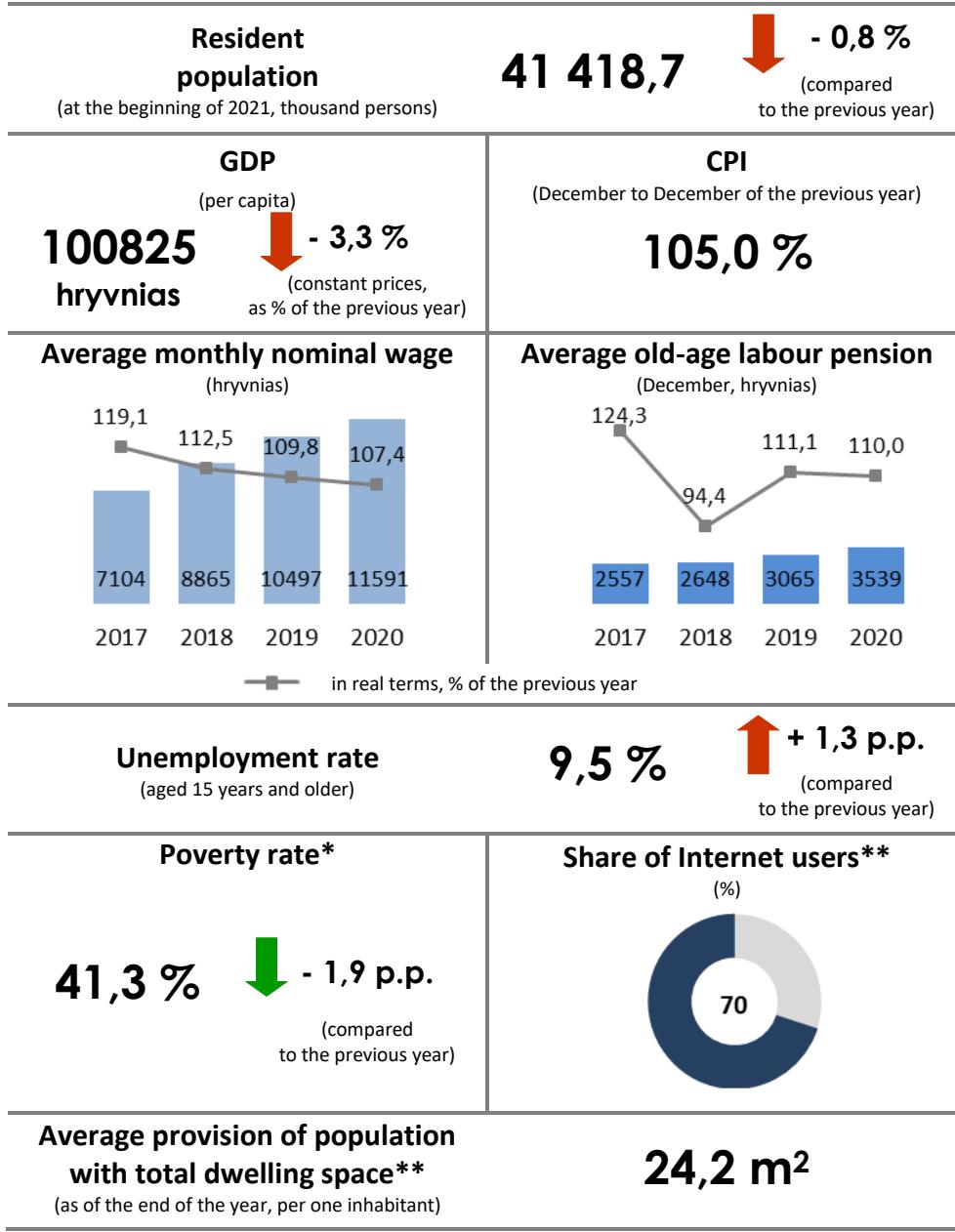


\* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

\*\* 2019.

## Ukraine

**2020**



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

\*\* 2019.

## 1. WELFARE

### Gross domestic product (per capita)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Units of national currency<sup>1</sup></b>				
Azerbaijan, manat	7226	8156	8269	7263
Armenia, thous. drams	1868	2027	2209	2087
Belarus, Belarusian rubles	11180	12959	14303	15672
Kazakhstan, thous. tenge	3015	3382	3756	3767
Kyrgyzstan, soms	85582	90048	95888	90932
Moldova, lei	64926	71140	79058	78808
Russia, thous. rubles	625	707	744	730
Tajikistan, somoni	7291	7870	8580	8773
Turkmenistan, manat	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan, thous. sums	9802	12888	15765	16949
Ukraine, hryvnias	70452	84567	95016	100825
<b>US dollars<sup>1, 2</sup></b>				
Azerbaijan	4199	4798	4864	4272
Armenia	3869	4196	4597	4269
Belarus	5783	6352	6848	6369
Kazakhstan	9248	9813	9813	9122
Kyrgyzstan	1242	1278	1374	1177
Moldova	3511	4234	4498	4550
Russia	10722	11310	11499	10152
Tajikistan	853	860	900	850
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1914	1597	1784	1750
Ukraine	2706	3132	3705	3759
<b>CIS</b>	<b>7330</b>	<b>7739</b>	<b>7957</b>	<b>7149</b>

<sup>1</sup> Calculated per resident mid-year population.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

	<b>Gross domestic product per capita based on purchasing power parities</b> (US dollars)	<b>2011</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>CIS</b>				
Azerbaijan	15001	17666	14279	
Armenia	7624	9699	11952	
Belarus	16543	18956	18360	
Kazakhstan	20779	24725	24836	
Kyrgyzstan	3457	4477	5257	
Moldova	5554	7091	11596	
Russia	22863	25771	25926	
Tajikistan	2491	3347	3103	
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	
Ukraine	9247	10744	11871	
<b>EU-27</b>				
Austria	44469	48814	54185	
Belgium	40942	44930	50436	
Bulgaria	15661	17556	21387	
Hungary	22894	25605	29465	
Germany	42542	47011	52953	
Greece	26141	26839	28645	
Denmark	44408	47905	55356	
Ireland	44870	51126	78739	
Spain	31803	33489	39580	
Italy	36183	36195	41581	
Cyprus	33314	30043	38051	
Latvia	19700	23839	28666	
Lithuania	22824	28156	33762	
Luxembourg	91813	100932	112187	
Malta	28586	33366	42494	
Netherlands	46599	49233	55090	
Poland	22576	25298	29715	
Portugal	26769	28742	33045	
Romania	17908	20616	27136	
Slovakia	26051	28992	30098	
Slovenia	28931	30873	36516	
Finland	40917	41750	47493	
France	37448	40144	44481	
Croatia	20732	22074	26766	
Czechia	28796	32265	38843	
Sweden	44504	47046	51948	
Estonia	24739	29108	33902	

	2011	2014	2017
<b>Other countries</b>			
Brazil	15040	15719	14520
India	4508	5256	6149
Canada	41663	45628	48328
China	10329	12558	14150
United Kingdom	37146	41269	45758
USA	49811	54993	60092
South Africa	12291	12644	12870
Japan	35775	39183	40992

## 1.1. Incomes

### Average monthly nominal wage

(per employee)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Units of the national currency</b>				
<b>Azerbaijan, manat</b>	529	545	635	708
<b>Armenia, thous. drams</b>	178	173	183	190
<b>Belarus, Belarusian rubles</b>	823	971	1093	1255
<b>Kazakhstan, thous. tenge</b>	151	163	187	213
<b>Kyrgyzstan, soms</b>	15670	16427	17232	18940
<b>Moldova, lei</b>	5587	6268	7234	7943
<b>Russia, rubles</b>	39167	43724	47867	51352
<b>Tajikistan, somoni</b>	1144	1234	1336	1394
<b>Turkmenistan, manat</b>	1403	...	...	...
<b>Uzbekistan, thous.sums</b>	1458	1823	2325	2673
<b>Ukraine, hryvnias</b>	7104	8865	10497	11591
<b>US dollars</b>				
Azerbaijan	307	320	374	416
Armenia	368	356	380	388
Belarus	426	476	523	510
Kazakhstan	463	472	488	498
Kyrgyzstan	228	239	247	245
Moldova	302	373	412	459
Russia	672	699	740	712
Tajikistan	134	135	140	135
Turkmenistan	401	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	285	226	263	266
Ukraine	273	328	409	432

**Real wage index**

(% of the previous year)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	93,6	100,7	113,6	108,4
Armenia	100,9	101,5	104,3	102,6
Belarus	107,5	112,6	106,5	108,8
Kazakhstan	98,3	101,7	109,1	106,8
Kyrgyzstan	102,2	103,3	103,8	103,4
Moldova	104,9	108,9	110,1	105,8
Russia	102,9	108,5	104,8	103,8
Tajikistan	110,8	102,3	100,3	96,1
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	102,9	106,4	111,4	101,8
Ukraine	119,1	112,5	109,8	107,4

## 1.2. Distribution of income

### Indicators of differentiation of population by level of income

	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Coefficient of funds <sup>1</sup> , times			
Azerbaijan	2,2	3,3	3,4	3,4
Armenia	16,7	15,4	17,4	...
Belarus	5,9	6,0	6,0	5,7
Kazakhstan	5,9	6,0	6,0	5,9
Kyrgyzstan	12,9	11,7	10,6	9,2
Moldova	11,1	10,4	10,4	11,2
Russia	15,4	15,7	15,5	14,5
Tajikistan	10,8	9,6	9,2	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	6,2	6,1	6,0	6,9
Ukraine	5,2	5,4	5,5	5,3

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Income ratio between 20% groups of population with the highest and the lowest income, times</b>				
Azerbaijan	1,9	2,6	2,6	2,6
Armenia	8,3	8,3	8,2	...
Belarus	3,9	4,0	4,0	3,8
Kazakhstan	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,2
Kyrgyzstan	7,7	7,1	6,6	5,9
Moldova	6,4	5,8	6,2	6,4
Russia	8,8	8,9	8,9	8,4
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,5
Ukraine	3,6	3,8	3,9	3,7
<b>Gini coefficient<sup>2</sup></b>				
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0,359	0,360	0,381	...
Belarus	0,269	0,275	0,272	0,266
Kazakhstan	0,287	0,289	0,290	0,291
Kyrgyzstan	0,392	0,378	0,364	0,344
Moldova	0,354	0,334	0,340	0,346
Russia	0,411	0,413	0,412	0,403
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0,262	0,262	0,262	0,276
Ukraine	0,256	0,261	0,265	0,260

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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
<b>EU-27</b>			
Austria	2020	4,1	0,270
Belgium	2020	3,7	0,254
Bulgaria	2020	8,0	0,400
Hungary	2020	4,3	0,283
Germany	2019	4,9	0,297
Greece	2020	5,2	0,311
Denmark	2020	4,0	0,273
Ireland	2019	4,0	0,283
Spain	2020	5,8	0,321
Italy	2019	6,0	0,328
Cyprus	2020	4,3	0,293
Latvia	2019	6,5	0,352
Lithuania	2020	6,1	0,351
Luxembourg	2019	5,3	0,323
Malta	2019	4,2	0,280
Netherlands	2020	4,0	0,275
Poland	2019	4,4	0,285
Portugal	2020	5,0	0,312
Romania	2020	6,6	0,338
Slovakia	2019	3,3	0,228
Slovenia	2020	3,3	0,235
Finland	2020	3,7	0,265
France	2019	4,3	0,292
Croatia	2020	4,6	0,283
Czechia	2019	3,3	0,240
Sweden	2020	4,1	0,269
Estonia	2020	5,0	0,305
<b>Other countries</b>			
Brazil	2019	18,6	0,534
India	2011	5,5	0,357
Canada	2017	5,7	0,333
China	2016	7,0	0,385
United Kingdom	2018	5,6	0,335
USA	2018	9,0	0,414
South Africa	2014	28,4	0,630
Japan	2013	5,3	0,329

### 1.3. Socio-economic indicators of poverty

#### Proportion of population living below the national poverty line<sup>1</sup>

(% of total population)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	5,4	5,1	4,8	6,2
Armenia <sup>2</sup>	25,7	23,5	26,4 <sup>3</sup>	...
Belarus	5,9	5,6	5,0	4,8
Kazakhstan <sup>2</sup>	2,7	4,3 <sup>3</sup>	4,3	5,3
Kyrgyzstan <sup>2</sup>	25,6	22,4	20,1	25,3
Moldova <sup>2</sup>	27,7	23,0	25,2 <sup>3</sup>	26,8
Russia	12,9	12,6	12,3	12,1
Tajikistan	29,5	27,4	26,3	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	11,9	11,4	11,0	11,5
Ukraine <sup>2,4</sup>	47,3	43,2	41,3	...

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The indicators are calculated using national equivalence scales to assess the effect of cohabitation in a household.

<sup>3</sup> Here and further: in Armenia, since 2019, the methodology for calculating the poverty line has been revised; in Kazakhstan, since January 1, 2018, the composition of the subsistence minimum has been changed; in Moldova, in 2019, the methodology for calculating the poverty level has been changed.

<sup>4</sup> 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\\_eng.pdf](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/menu/st_rozv/publ/SDGs13.01.2020_eng.pdf)

#### Proportion of population living below the national extreme<sup>1</sup> poverty line

(% of total population)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1,4	1,0	1,4	...
Belarus	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
Kyrgyzstan	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,9
Moldova	11,0	8,7	10,7	10,8
Russia	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	14,0	11,8	10,7	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1,0	1,0	1,0	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Armenia – extreme poverty rate, Kazakhstan - minimum subsistence basket, Kyrgyzstan - extreme poverty line, Moldova - extreme poverty line, Tajikistan - extreme (food) poverty line, Uzbekistan - food poverty line.

**Proportion of population living below the international poverty line<sup>1</sup>**

(% of total population)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	0,0	0,0	0,0	...
Armenia	0,9	1,4	1,1	...
Belarus	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kazakhstan	0,0	0,0	0,0	...
Kyrgyzstan	0,3	0,3	0,0	...
Moldova	0,1	0,0	...	...
Russia	0,0	0,0	0,0	...
Tajikistan	3,6	3,0	2,6	2,6
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0,0	0,0	0,0	...

<sup>1</sup> 1.9 US dollars, in terms of purchasing power parity (2011 PPP). For Moldova and Ukraine - estimates of World Bank (<http://www.worldbank.org>), for other countries - estimates of national statistical services based on the World Bank methodology.

**Ratio of minimum wage to subsistence minimum**

**for population of working-age**

(December, %)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	70,5	71,0	130,9	124,4
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	120,8	126,7	124,1	133,6
Kazakhstan <sup>1</sup>	87,7 / 110,4	88,2 / 111,1	122,2 / 153,9	108,7 / 137,0
Kyrgyzstan	22,1	31,0	32,6	30,9
Moldova	50,3	49,6	45,6	44,5
Russia	73,8	100,3	95,5	99,1
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	181,6	205,9	211,6	231,9

<sup>1</sup> To the subsistence minimum for a man / woman of working age.

**Ratio of minimum old-age pension to subsistence minimum  
for pensioner**  
(December, %)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	84,5	76,4	134,2	127,4
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	154,5	167,9	169,8	175,9
Kazakhstan	208,0	197,8	187,0	187,1
Kyrgyzstan <sup>1</sup>	40,9	42,1	40,1	35,9
Moldova	62,9	65,7	63,9	65,2
Russia <sup>1</sup>	59,7	58,9	60,7	60,8
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

<sup>1</sup> Amount of basic pension.

#### **1.4. Employment and unemployment**

##### **Employment rate<sup>1</sup>**

(employed population aged 15 and older<sup>2</sup>, in % to the total number of population  
at corresponding age)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>CIS</b>	62,8	60,5	59,5	58,3
Azerbaijan	66,8	63,0	67,3	62,1
Armenia	50,1	47,7 <sup>3</sup>	48,9	47,8
Belarus	67,2	67,5	67,7	67,5
Kazakhstan	66,3	66,6	66,7	65,9
Kyrgyzstan	55,9	56,2	57,0	56,6
Moldova	42,4	44,5	40,1 <sup>3</sup>	38,8
Russia	59,5	59,8	59,4	58,4
Tajikistan <sup>4</sup>	45,2	44,7	44,6	44,6
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan <sup>4</sup>	69,2	67,4	68,3	66,0
Ukraine	56,1 <sup>5</sup>	57,1 <sup>5</sup>	51,7 <sup>3</sup>	49,9
<b>EU-27</b>	52,5	53,1	53,6	52,8
Austria	57,9	58,4	58,6	57,5
Belgium	50,0	51,0	51,5	50,8
Bulgaria	51,9	52,4	54,2	52,7
Hungary	53,9	54,6	55,1	54,5

Continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Germany	58,9	59,2	60,0	59,3
Greece	40,9	41,9	43,0	42,7
Denmark	58,1	58,6	59,2	58,5
Ireland	57,8	58,6	59,3	57,7
Spain	48,1	49,1	49,7	47,9
Italy	44,2	44,6	44,9	44,1
Cyprus	54,8	57,2	58,5	57,9
Latvia	55,5	56,9	57,4	56,7
Lithuania	56,3	57,8	58,2	57,3
Luxembourg	56,0	56,5	57,3	56,7
Malta	55,6	57,9	59,3	59,6
Netherlands	60,9	61,8	62,6	62,1
Poland	53,7	54,2	54,4	54,3
Portugal	53,7	55,0	55,4	54,1
Romania	52,2	52,7	53,0	52,3
Slovakia	55,1	55,9	56,3	55,1
Slovenia	54,6	55,8	55,5	54,9
Finland	53,8	55,1	55,4	54,5
France	50,4	50,6	50,6	50,2
Croatia	45,8	46,9	47,7	47,2
Czechia	58,5	59,2	59,2	58,3
Sweden	61,2	61,7	61,7	60,7
Estonia	60,0	60,4	60,8	59,3
<b>Other countries</b>				
Brazil	54,4	54,6	55,1	49,4
India	...	45,4	45,6	48,7
Canada	61,4	61,4	61,9	58,0
China	67,9	67,7	67,4	...
United Kingdom	60,2	60,6	60,9	60,6
USA	60,1	60,4	60,8	56,8
South Africa	40,4	40,3	39,5	35,8
Japan	58,8	60,0	60,6	60,3

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

<sup>2</sup> In Armenia and Tajikistan – aged 15-75 years, in Belarus - 15-74 years, in Uzbekistan - 16 years and older.

<sup>3</sup> Change of calculation methodology.

<sup>4</sup> According to the balance of labour resources.

<sup>5</sup> 15-70 years old.

**Unemployment rate**

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>CIS</b>	6,1	6,0	5,8	6,8
Azerbaijan	5,0	4,9	4,8	7,2
Armenia	17,8	19,0 <sup>2</sup>	18,3	18,2
Belarus	5,6	4,8	4,2	4,0
Kazakhstan	4,9	4,9	4,8	4,9
Kyrgyzstan	6,9	6,2	5,5	5,8
Moldova	3,9	2,9	5,1 <sup>2</sup>	3,8
Russia	5,2	4,8	4,6	5,8
Tajikistan	6,9 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	5,8	9,3 <sup>2</sup>	9,0	10,5
Ukraine	9,5	8,8	8,2 <sup>2</sup>	9,5
<b>EU-27</b>	8,2	7,3	6,7	7,1
Austria	5,5	4,9	4,5	5,4
Belgium	7,1	6,0	5,4	5,6
Bulgaria	6,2	5,2	4,2	5,1
Hungary	4,2	3,7	3,4	4,3
Germany	3,8	3,4	3,1	3,8
Greece	21,5	19,3	17,3	16,3
Denmark	5,8	5,1	5,0	5,6
Ireland	6,7	5,8	5,0	5,7
Spain	17,2	15,3	14,1	15,5
Italy	11,2	10,6	10,0	9,2
Cyprus	11,1	8,4	7,1	7,6
Latvia	8,7	7,4	6,3	8,1
Lithuania	7,1	6,2	6,3	8,5
Luxembourg	5,5	5,6	5,6	6,8
Malta	4,0	3,7	3,6	4,4
Netherlands	4,9	3,8	3,4	3,8
Poland	4,9	3,9	3,3	3,2
Portugal	9,0	7,1	6,5	6,9
Romania	4,9	4,2	3,9	5,0
Slovakia	8,1	6,5	5,8	6,7
Slovenia	6,6	5,1	4,5	5,0
Finland	8,6	7,4	6,7	7,8
France	9,4	9,0	8,4	8,0

Continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Croatia	11,2	8,5	6,6	7,5
Czechia	2,9	2,2	2,0	2,6
Sweden	6,7	6,4	6,8	8,3
Estonia	5,8	5,4	4,4	6,8
<b>Other countries</b>				
Brazil	12,8	12,3	11,9	13,7
India	...	5,3	5,3	4,7
Canada	6,4	5,9	5,7	9,5
China	3,9 <sup>4</sup>	3,8 <sup>4</sup>	5,2	...
United Kingdom	4,3	4,0	3,8	4,5
USA	4,4	3,9	3,7	8,1
South Africa	27,0	26,9	28,5	29,2
Japan	2,8	2,4	2,4	2,8

<sup>1</sup> In Armenia and Tajikistan – aged 15-75 years, in Belarus - 15-74 years, in Uzbekistan - 16 years and older.

<sup>2</sup> Change of calculation methodology.

<sup>3</sup> 2016.

<sup>4</sup> Registered unemployment rate.

### Registered unemployment rate

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	0,8	0,4	1,6	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,2
Kazakhstan	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,5
Kyrgyzstan	2,3	2,8	3,0	3,0
Moldova	1,8	1,6	1,8	2,9
Russia	1,0	0,9	0,9	3,7
Tajikistan	2,1	2,2	2,0	2,0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,3
Ukraine <sup>1</sup>	2,1	1,9	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Average per year.

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

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>CIS</b>	14,7	14,6	13,5	15,2
Azerbaijan	12,9	12,8	12,4	15,1
Armenia	38,4	37,2 <sup>1</sup>	32,6	32,3
Belarus	9,3	10,7	10,2	12,0
Kazakhstan	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,8
Kyrgyzstan	14,8	12,4	12,8	11,4
Moldova	11,8	7,4	10,4 <sup>1</sup>	10,9
Russia	16,1	16,6	15,5	17,3
Tajikistan	11,5 <sup>2</sup>	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	15,0 <sup>3</sup>	...
Ukraine	18,9	17,9	15,4 <sup>1</sup>	19,3
<b>EU-27</b>	18,0	16,1	15,1	16,8
Austria	9,8	9,4	8,5	10,5
Belgium	19,3	15,8	14,2	15,3
Bulgaria	12,9	12,7	8,9	14,2
Hungary	10,7	10,2	11,4	12,8
Germany	6,8	6,2	5,8	7,0
Greece	43,6	39,9	35,2	35,0
Denmark	12,4	10,5	10,1	11,6
Ireland	14,4	13,8	12,5	15,3
Spain	38,6	34,3	32,5	38,3
Italy	34,7	32,2	29,2	29,4
Cyprus	24,7	20,2	16,6	18,2
Latvia	17,0	12,2	12,4	14,9
Lithuania	13,3	11,1	11,9	19,6
Luxembourg	15,4	14,2	17,0	23,2
Malta	10,6	9,1	9,3	10,9
Netherlands	8,9	7,2	6,7	9,1
Poland	14,8	11,7	9,9	10,8
Portugal	23,9	20,3	18,3	22,6
Romania	18,3	16,2	16,8	17,3
Slovakia	18,9	14,9	16,1	19,3
Slovenia	11,2	8,8	8,1	14,2

Continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Finland	20,1	17,0	17,2	21,4
France	22,1	20,8	19,5	20,2
Croatia	27,4	23,7	16,6	21,1
Czechia	7,9	6,7	5,6	8,0
Sweden	17,9	17,4	20,1	23,9
Estonia	12,1	11,8	11,1	17,9
<b>Other countries</b>				
Brazil	29,2	28,5	27,8	31,3
India	...	22,5	22,3	19,8
Canada	11,4	10,9	11,0	20,1
United Kingdom	12,1	11,3	11,2	13,3
USA	9,2	8,6	8,4	14,9
South Africa	53,2	53,4	57,1	59,4
Japan	4,6	3,8	3,7	4,6

<sup>1</sup> Change of calculation methodology.

<sup>2</sup> 2016.

<sup>3</sup> At the age of 16-30 years.

**Long-term unemployment<sup>1</sup>**  
(according to the ILO methodology; %)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>CIS</b>	30,1	27,8	22,9	21,3
Azerbaijan	61,6	61,2	61,0	45,5
Armenia	55,9	54,0	49,6	...
Belarus	25,5	24,7	21,0	21,8
Kazakhstan	10,8	10,2	10,6	10,4
Kyrgyzstan	35,7	34,0	34,6	18,6
Moldova	23,5	25,8	17,6	19,1
Russia	30,4	28,6	23,8	18,8
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	26,7	21,6	13,1	21,2

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>EU-27</b>	46,5	44,6	41,7	35,6
Austria	33,4	28,9	25,2	24,5
Belgium	48,6	48,7	43,5	41,7
Bulgaria	55,0	58,4	56,6	45,0
Hungary	40,4	38,6	31,9	26,2
Germany	41,7	40,9	37,8	29,5
Greece	72,8	70,3	70,1	66,5
Denmark	20,6	19,1	16,5	16,5
Ireland	44,9	36,3	32,1	23,6
Spain	44,5	41,7	37,8	32,1
Italy	57,8	58,1	56,0	51,5
Cyprus	40,7	32,0	29,3	28,0
Latvia	37,6	41,6	38,2	27,3
Lithuania	37,5	32,3	30,7	29,0
Luxembourg	37,7	24,7	22,8	25,5
Malta	51,1	47,3	19,8	22,7
Netherlands	39,5	36,6	30,3	23,2
Poland	31,0	26,9	21,6	18,2
Portugal	49,9	43,7	42,6	33,3
Romania	41,4	44,1	42,4	29,9
Slovakia	62,4	61,8	58,2	47,8
Slovenia	47,3	43,0	42,9	38,7
Finland	24,2	21,8	17,6	15,4
France	45,1	41,6	40,0	36,5
Croatia	41,0	40,2	35,9	28,1
Czechia	34,9	30,5	30,0	22,0
Sweden	18,5	17,2	13,7	13,8
Estonia	33,5	24,7	16,9	17,1
<b>Other countries</b>				
Canada	12,1	10,1	8,5	5,1
USA	25,9	26,2	25,0	20,1
United Kingdom	15,1	13,3	12,7	5,6
South Africa	66,9	68,9	70,7	69,7
Japan	36,7	32,0	32,3	28,0

<sup>1</sup> Ratio of the number of unemployed persons who have been looking for a job for 12 months or more to the total number of unemployed persons.

## 2. SOCIAL PROTECTION OF POPULATION

### Minimum wage (as of the end of the year)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Units of the national currency</b>				
Azerbaijan, manat	116	130	250	250
Armenia, drams	55000	55000	55000	68000
Belarus, Belarusian rubles	265	305	330	388
Kazakhstan, tenge	24459	28284	42500	42500
Kyrgyzstan, soms	1200	1662	1750	1854
Moldova, lei	1000	1000	1000	1000
Russia, rubles	7800	11163	11280	12130
Tajikistan, somoni	400	400	400	400
Turkmenistan, manat	650	715	790	870
Uzbekistan, thous. sums	172	203	223 <sup>1</sup>	223 <sup>1</sup>
Ukraine, hryvnias	3200	3723	4173	5000
<b>US dollars</b>				
Azerbaijan	68	77	147	147
Armenia	114	114	115	131
Belarus	132	143	157	152
Kazakhstan	73	76	111	101
Kyrgyzstan	17	24	25	22
Moldova	58	58	58	58
Russia	133	166	179	163
Tajikistan	45	42	41	35
Turkmenistan	186	204	226	249
Uzbekistan	21	25	24	21
Ukraine	116	134	177	176

<sup>1</sup> Basic calculated value.

### Ratio of minimum wage<sup>1</sup> to average monthly nominal wage (%)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	21,9	23,9	39,4	35,3
Armenia	30,9	31,8	30,1	35,8
Belarus	32,2	31,4	30,2	31,0
Kazakhstan	16,2	17,4	22,7	20,0
Kyrgyzstan	7,7	10,1	10,2	9,8
Moldova	17,9	16,0	13,8	12,6
Russia	19,9	25,5	23,6	23,6
Tajikistan	35,0	32,4	30,0	28,7
Turkmenistan	46,3	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	11,8	11,1	9,6	8,3
Ukraine	45,0	42,0	39,8	43,1

<sup>1</sup> Minimum wage - as of the end of the year.

	<b>Labour old-age pension</b> (December)			
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Units of the national currency</b>				
<b>Azerbaijan</b> , manats	234	249	292	331
<b>Armenia</b> , drams	42152	41790	41437	44922
<b>Belarus</b> , Belarusian rubles	323	393	446	511
<b>Kazakhstan</b> , tenge	62851	77323	81463	89836
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b> , soms	5811	6011	6188	6275
<b>Moldova</b> , lei	1457	1644	1843	2068
<b>Russia</b> , rubles	14152	14986	15878	16790
<b>Tajikistan</b> , somoni	283	328	323	350
<b>Turkmenistan</b> , manat	...	...	...	...
<b>Uzbekistan</b> , thous.sums	547	628	720	833
<b>Ukraine</b> , hryvnias	2557	2648	3065	3539
<b>US dollars</b>				
Azerbaijan	137	147	172	195
Armenia	87	86	86	86
Belarus	164	182	212	198
Kazakhstan	189	201	214	214
Kyrgyzstan	84	86	89	76
Moldova	85	96	107	120
Russia	246	216	257	227
Tajikistan	32	35	33	31
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	67	77	76	80
Ukraine	91	96	129	125

### Real labour old-age pension index

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

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Azerbaijan	101,3	105,1	114,2	110,8
Armenia	96,7	97,4	98,5	104,5
Belarus	101,0	115,2	108,3	106,8
Kazakhstan	111,9	116,8	100,0	102,6
Kyrgyzstan	101,9	102,9	99,8	92,4
Moldova	104,3	111,8	104,2	111,7
Russia	104,8	101,6	102,9	100,8
Tajikistan	93,8	110,1	91,0	99,2
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	98,0	105,2	99,5	104,1
Ukraine	124,3	94,4	111,1	110,0

**Social pension**

(December)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Units of the national currency</b>				
<b>Azerbaijan</b> , manat	...	...	...	...
<b>Armenia</b> , drams	...	...	...	...
<b>Belarus</b> , Belarusian rubles	184	199	215	238
<b>Kazakhstan</b> , tenge	32858	40990	43023	47373
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b> , soms	2276	2899	2913	3140
<b>Moldova</b> , lei	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia</b> , rubles	8807	9094	9298	9848
<b>Tajikistan</b> , somoni	146	168	168	196
<b>Turkmenistan</b> , manat	...	...	...	...
<b>Uzbekistan</b> , thous.sums	306	356	398	460
<b>Ukraine</b> , hryvnias	1451	1500	1644	1786
<b>US dollars</b>				
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	93	92	102	92
Kazakhstan	99	107	113	113
Kyrgyzstan	33	42	42	38
Moldova	...	...	...	...
Russia	153	131	150	133
Tajikistan	17	18	17	17
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	38	44	42	44
Ukraine	52	54	69	63

	Minimum old-age pension (December)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Units of the national currency</b>				
Azerbaijan, manat	110	110	200	200
Armenia <sup>1</sup> , thous.drams	16	16	16	16
Belarus, Belarusian rubles	237	279	313	350
Kazakhstan, tenge	45711	49019	52145	58082
Kyrgyzstan <sup>1</sup> , soms	1780	1780	1780	1780
Moldova, lei	961	1025	1079	1144
Russia <sup>1</sup> , rubles	4823	4983	5334	5686
Tajikistan, somoni	156	180	180	207
Turkmenistan, manat	254	279	307	338
Uzbekistan, thous.sums	337	397	436	513
Ukraine, hryvnias	1373	1497	1638	1769
<b>US dollars</b>				
Azerbaijan	65	65	118	118
Armenia <sup>1</sup>	33	33	33	31
Belarus	120	129	149	136
Kazakhstan	138	128	137	138
Kyrgyzstan <sup>1</sup>	26	26	26	22
Moldova	56	60	63	66
Russia <sup>1</sup>	84	72	86	77
Tajikistan	18	19	19	18
Turkmenistan	73	80	88	97
Uzbekistan	42	48	46	49
Ukraine	49	54	69	63

<sup>1</sup>Amount of basic pension.

**Share of consolidated budget expenditures on social policy**  
(in % of GDP)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup>	3,8	3,7	4,1	4,3
Armenia <sup>1</sup>	7,3	6,9	6,9	8,8
Belarus	2,3	2,1	2,2	2,1
Kazakhstan	4,2	4,5	5,0	5,4
Kyrgyzstan	5,1	5,3	5,5	5,7
Moldova	10,7	10,9	11,1	12,6
Russia	13,1	11,5	11,8	14,1
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan <sup>1</sup>	0,9	0,9	1,2	...
Ukraine	9,6	8,7	8,1	8,3

<sup>1</sup>State budget.

### 3. POPULATION AND HEALTH

#### Resident population

(at the beginning of the year; thousand persons)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	9898,1	9981,5	10067,1	10119,1
Armenia	2972,7	2965,3	2959,7	2963,2
Belarus	9448,3	9429,3	9410,3	9349,6
Kazakhstan	18157,3	18395,7	18631,8	18879,6
Kyrgyzstan	6256,7	6389,4	6523,5	6636,8
Moldova	2730,4	2681,7	2640,4	2597,1
Russia	146880,4	146780,7	146748,6	146171,0
Tajikistan	8931,2	9127,0	9313,8	9506,3
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	32653,9	33255,6	33905,8	34558,9
Ukraine	42216,8	41983,6	41732,8	41418,7
<b>CIS, mln persons</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>287</b>

#### Males and females

(at the beginning of 2021)

	Thousand persons		Number of females per 1 000 males
	males	females	
Azerbaijan	5053,8	5065,3	1002
Armenia	1398,1	1565,1	1119
Belarus	4321,1	5028,5	1164
Kazakhstan	9160,4	9719,2	1061
Kyrgyzstan	3294,1	3342,7	1015
Moldova	1239,9	1357,2	1095
Russia, mln persons	67847,8	78323,2	1154
Tajikistan	4822,6	4683,7	971
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	17378,4	17180,5	989
Ukraine	19195,4	22223,3	1158
<b>CIS, mln persons</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1142</b>

	Life expectancy at birth (years)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
	<b>Total population</b>			
Azerbaijan	75,4	75,8	76,4	73,2
Armenia	75,4	75,9	76,5	73,5
Belarus	74,4	74,5	74,5	...
Kazakhstan	72,9	73,2	73,2	71,4
Kyrgyzstan	71,1	71,3	71,7	71,9
Moldova	73,2	73,2	70,9	69,8
Russia	72,7	72,9	73,3	71,5
Tajikistan	74,9	75,0	75,1	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	73,7	74,6	75,1	73,4
Ukraine	72,0	71,8	72,0	71,4
<b>CIS</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>72</b>
	<b>Males</b>			
Azerbaijan	73,1	73,4	74,0	70,1
Armenia	71,9	72,4	73,1	68,4
Belarus	69,3	69,2	69,3	...
Kazakhstan	68,7	68,8	68,8	67,1
Kyrgyzstan	67,2	67,5	67,6	67,8
Moldova	69,4	69,1	66,8	65,9
Russia	67,5	67,8	68,2	66,5
Tajikistan	73,0	73,3	73,5	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	71,3	72,3	72,8	71,2
Ukraine	67,0	66,7	66,9	66,4
<b>CIS</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>68</b>
	<b>Females</b>			
Azerbaijan	77,8	78,2	78,7	76,5
Armenia	78,7	79,0	79,5	78,6
Belarus	79,2	79,4	79,4	...
Kazakhstan	76,9	77,2	77,3	75,5
Kyrgyzstan	75,4	75,7	75,8	76,0
Moldova	77,0	77,1	75,1	73,9
Russia	77,6	77,8	78,2	76,4
Tajikistan	76,9	76,9	76,8	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	76,1	77,0	77,4	75,5
Ukraine	76,8	76,7	77,0	76,2
<b>CIS</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>76</b>

**Life expectancy at birth  
in the countries of the world in 2020**

(years)

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

<sup>1</sup> 2019.

**Total fertility rate**

(number of children per woman aged 15-49)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7
Armenia	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,7
Belarus	1,5	1,4	1,4	...
Kazakhstan	2,7	2,8	2,9	...
Kyrgyzstan	3,0	3,3	3,3	3,0
Moldova	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8
Russia	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5
Tajikistan	2,8	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	2,4	2,6	2,8	...
Ukraine	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,2

**Total fertility rate in the countries of the world**

(number of children per woman aged 15-49)

	2017	2018	2019
<b>EU-27</b>			
Austria	1,5	1,5	1,5
Belgium	1,7	1,6	1,6
Bulgaria	1,6	1,6	1,6
Hungary	1,5	1,6	1,6
Germany	1,6	1,6	1,5
Greece	1,4	1,4	1,3
Denmark	1,8	1,7	1,7
Ireland	1,8	1,8	1,7
Spain	1,3	1,3	1,2
Italy	1,3	1,3	1,3
Cyprus	1,3	1,3	1,3
Latvia	1,7	1,6	1,6
Lithuania	1,6	1,6	1,6
Luxembourg	1,4	1,4	1,3
Malta	1,3	1,2	1,1
Netherlands	1,6	1,6	1,6
Poland	1,5	1,5	1,4
Portugal	1,4	1,4	1,4
Romania	1,7	1,8	1,8
Slovakia	1,5	1,5	1,6

Continued

	2017	2018	2019
Slovenia	1,6	1,6	1,6
Finland	1,5	1,4	1,4
France	1,9	1,9	1,9
Croatia	1,4	1,5	1,5
Czechia	1,7	1,7	1,7
Sweden	1,8	1,8	1,7
Estonia	1,6	1,7	1,7
<b>Other countries</b>			
Brazil	...	1,7	1,7
India	...	2,4	2,3
Canada	...	1,6	1,6
China	...	1,6	1,6
United Kingdom	1,7	1,7	1,8
USA	...	1,8	1,8
South Africa	...	2,2	2,2
Japan	...	1,4	1,4

### Age dependency ratio

(at the beginning of 2021)

	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	32	10	42
Armenia	30	20	50
Belarus	25	23	48
Kazakhstan	46	12	58
Kyrgyzstan	51	7	58
Moldova	28	17	45
Russia	26	23	49
Tajikistan <sup>1</sup>	55	5	60
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	44	7	51
Ukraine	23	25	48

<sup>1</sup> At the beginning of 2020.

	<b>Marriage rate<sup>1</sup></b> (per 1000 population)			
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Azerbaijan	6,5	6,4	6,4	3,5
Armenia	5,1	5,0	5,3	4,1
Belarus	7,4	6,4	6,7	...
Kazakhstan	7,9	7,5	7,5	6,8
Kyrgyzstan	7,0	7,5	7,7	6,0
Moldova	7,6	7,5	7,6	5,9
Russia	7,1	6,1	6,5	5,3
Tajikistan	8,9	9,1	8,6	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	9,4	9,4	9,3	8,7
Ukraine	6,5	6,0	6,3	4,5

<sup>1</sup> Marriage rate – the ratio of the number of marriages concluded during the calendar year to the average annual population.

	<b>Divorce rate<sup>1</sup></b> (per 1000 population)			
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Azerbaijan	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,5
Armenia	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,1
Belarus	3,4	3,5	3,7	...
Kazakhstan	3,0	3,0	3,2	1,2
Kyrgyzstan	1,5	1,7	1,7	1,4
Moldova	3,4	4,0	4,0	3,3
Russia	4,2	4,0	4,2	3,9
Tajikistan	1,1	1,1	1,3	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,8
Ukraine	3,3	3,9	3,6	3,1

<sup>1</sup> Divorce rate – the ratio of the number of dissolved marriages during the calendar year to the average annual population.

**Marriages and divorces in the countries of the world**

(per 1000 population)

	Marriage rate		Divorce rate	
	Year	Total	Year	Total
<b>EU-27</b>				
Austria	2019	5,2	2019	1,8
Belgium	2019	3,9	2019	2,0
Bulgaria	2019	4,2	2019	1,6
Hungary	2019	6,7	2019	1,8
Germany	2019	5,0	2019	1,8
Greece	2019	4,4	2017	1,8
Denmark	2019	5,3	2019	1,8
Ireland	2019	4,1	2017	0,7
Spain	2019	3,5	2019	1,9
Italy	2019	3,1	2019	1,4
Cyprus	2019	8,9	2019	2,6
Latvia	2019	6,7	2019	3,1
Lithuania	2019	7,0	2019	3,1
Luxembourg	2019	3,5	2019	3,1
Malta	2019	5,3	2019	0,7
Netherlands	2019	3,7	2019	1,7
Poland	2019	4,8	2019	1,7
Portugal	2019	3,2	2019	2,0
Romania	2019	6,6	2019	1,6
Slovakia	2019	5,4	2019	1,7
Slovenia	2019	3,2	2019	1,2
Finland	2019	4,0	2019	2,4
France	2018	3,5	2016	1,9
Croatia	2019	4,9	2019	1,5
Czechia	2019	5,1	2019	2,3
Sweden	2019	4,7	2019	2,5
Estonia	2019	5,0	2019	2,1

	<b>Infant mortality rate</b>			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	11,1	11,1	11,0	9,8
Armenia	8,2	7,1	6,1	7,4
Belarus	3,2	2,5	2,4	...
Kazakhstan	7,9	8,0	8,4	7,8
Kyrgyzstan	15,6	14,8	15,1	14,4
Moldova	9,2	9,1	8,7	6,9
Russia	5,6	5,1	4,9	4,5
Tajikistan	27	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	11,5	9,9	9,3	9,4
Ukraine	7,6	7,0	7,0	6,8

### **Mortality rate of children under the age of 5 years**

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	13,7	13,1	13,0	11,6
Armenia	9,6	8,7	7,5	8,2
Belarus	3,9	3,4	3,0	...
Kazakhstan	10,2	10,1	10,7	9,4
Kyrgyzstan	18,5	17,6	17,5	16,7
Moldova	10,7	10,8	9,9	10,4
Russia	6,9	6,3	6,0	5,5
Tajikistan	33	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	15,4	13,1	12,4	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

### **Maternal mortality rate**

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	15	12	15	16
Armenia	8	22	33	22
Belarus	2	3	1	...
Kazakhstan	15	14	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	32	29	25	39
Moldova	17	14	15	16
Russia	9	9	9	11
Tajikistan	24	24	24	27
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan <sup>1</sup>	21	20	20	19
Ukraine	...	17	15	...

<sup>1</sup> According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Morbidity of population by main groups of diseases**

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

	Infectious and parasitic diseases	Malignant neoplasms	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Injuries and poisoning
<b>Azerbaijan</b>						
2018	1222	113	7768	1474	1676	1176
2019	1212	122	7790	1508	1709	1235
2020	1689	116	6792	1489	1518	1118
<b>Armenia</b>						
2018	2374	231	11634	1791	1793	2015
2019	2509	267	11776	1857	1762	2096
2020	7099	234	11987	1545	1644	1728
<b>Belarus</b>						
2018	3288	555	43859	3304	2402	7418
2019	3262	573	42453	3414	2588	7380
2020	6689	463	50160	3154	2333	6799
<b>Kazakhstan</b>						
2018	1326	194	24163	2738	4291	2212
2019	1301	277	23244	2812	4218	2920
2020	1574	171	23103	3024	4165	2775
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>						
2018	1417	90	9391	847	2022	1453
2019	1149	87	8239	879	2916	1353
2020	1279	82	6177	...	1922	899
<b>Moldova</b>						
2018 <sup>1</sup>	1844	289	14788	1653	1398	2285
2019	2405	394	19974	2051	1914	2915
2020	1583	326	6760	1466	1216	1633
<b>Russia</b>						
2018	2704	426	35982	3258	3308	8903
2019	2659	436	35620	3499	3198	9042
2020	2048	380	37057	2938	2632	8131
<b>Tajikistan</b>						
2018	1337	35	4657	807	2937	567
2019	1200	40	4574	813	2725	625
2020	1657	32	4621	637	2314	528
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Uzbekistan</b>						
2018	1274	64	14284	2063	6667	3253
2019	1565	...	15013	3639	12766	3233
2020	2026	76	13266	2823	10158	2825
<b>Ukraine</b>						
2018	...	323	...	...	...	...
2019	...	324	...	...	...	...
2020	...	261	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the results of population census 2014.

	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
<b>Azerbaijan</b>					
2018	505	252	100	5	21
2019	496	274	118	5	29
2020	452	255	124	3	29
<b>Armenia</b>					
2018	615	326	257	11	19
2019	683	341	279	11	16
2020	646	343	227	8	13
<b>Belarus</b>					
2018	1102	327	734	186	6
2019	1112	349	759	173	5
2020	959	298	689	139	5
<b>Kazakhstan</b>					
2018	950	209	...	84	21
2019	970	237	...	70	17
2020	1000	210	45	62	13
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>					
2018	411	106	172	19	5
2019	370	114	156	18	2
2020	288	110	...	15	2
<b>Moldova</b>					
2018 <sup>1</sup>	869	277	255	86	24
2019	1223	410	211	122	164
2020	888	282	259	91	20
<b>Russia</b>					
2018	1312	252	299	53	10
2019	1442	280	312	52	10
2020	1104	220	263	40	9
<b>Tajikistan</b>					
2018	672	64	10	6	4
2019	646	51	8	6	2
2020	491	63	7	6	2
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Uzbekistan</b>					
2018	1924	115	103	25	17
2019	...	...	...	...	...
2020	2129	264	133	19	35
<b>Ukraine</b>					
2018	...	...	...	...	...
2019	...	...	...	...	...
2020	...	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the results of population census 2014.

*Monitoring of population life quality indicators in CIS countries*

**Morbidity by tuberculosis**

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	40	38	37	26
Armenia	23	21	18	13
Belarus	24	20	19	13
Kazakhstan	52	48	46	36
Kyrgyzstan	91	83	79	54
Moldova	79	76	71	43
Russia	48	44	41	32
Tajikistan	59	57	56	40
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	45	43	43	32
Ukraine	52	51	60	34

**Number of HIV infected**

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	6	6	7	6
Armenia	12	14	15	13
Belarus	26	25	23	15
Kazakhstan	16	17	19	18
Kyrgyzstan	12	11	12	10
Moldova	17 <sup>1</sup>	19 <sup>1</sup>	27	20
Russia	61	59	55	38
Tajikistan	14	16	14	15
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	13	13	...	8
Ukraine	43	42	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the results of population census 2014.

*Monitoring of population life quality indicators in CIS countries*

**Occupational injuries**

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	1	1	2	2
Armenia	6	6	4	3
Belarus	4	5	5	5
Kazakhstan	4	4	4	4
Kyrgyzstan	2	3	3	3
Moldova	8	9	8	7
Russia	13	12	12	10
Tajikistan	3	2	2	1
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	4	4	5	3
Ukraine	6	5	6	9

**Newly registered adult persons with disability**

(per 10 000 population; 18 years and older)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	32	25	28	13
Armenia	39	39	57	47
Belarus	73	72	72	62
Kazakhstan	33	34	35	28
Kyrgyzstan	28	27	27	21
Moldova	35 <sup>1</sup>	29 <sup>1</sup>	52	35
Russia	56	55	55	48
Tajikistan	8	9	8	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	21	25	27	22
Ukraine	39	39	39	34

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the results of population census 2014.

**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
<b>Azerbaijan</b>						
2018	583	8	88	345	151	89
2019	565	7	89	328	148	83
2020	758	59	98	413	202	109
<b>Armenia</b>						
2018	867	5	175	479	213	62
2019	884	6	183	475	215	68
2020	1221	5	181	578	293	75
<b>Belarus</b>						
2018	1266	7	197	721	524	140
2019	1279	7	202	754	552	140
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Kazakhstan</b>						
2018	714	7	81	167	...	...
2019	719	7	79	163	...	...
2020	860	15	79	194	...	...
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>						
2018	522	12	65	266	...	...
2019	516	10	63	266	...	...
2020	607	9	62	318	...	...
<b>Moldova</b>						
2018	1377	14	226	798	...	...
2019	1368	14	230	807	...	...
2020	1550	11	227	873	...	...
<b>Russia</b>						
2018	1246	24	200	583	309	179
2019	1225	22	201	573	301	178
2020	1460	21	199	641	347	190
<b>Tajikistan</b>						
2018	362	6	29	182	78	1,2
2019	364	4	34	171	52	0,0
2020	...	...	34	206	...	...
<b>Turkmenistan</b>						
<b>Uzbekistan</b>						
2018	470	7	45	284	121	40
2019	461	6	46	278	115	...
2020	513	22	41	308	...	...
<b>Ukraine</b>						
2018	1396	21	164	931	641	183
2019	1470	21	200	989	693	179
2020	1590	18	199	1052	734	201

	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	Diabetes mellitus	External causes <sup>1</sup>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>					
2018	19	27	13	14	28
2019	19	27	13	14	28
2020	32	25	13	20	61
<b>Armenia</b>					
2018	67	41	12	19	36
2019	73	42	10	18	36
2020	102	46	9	16	129
<b>Belarus</b>					
2018	24	39	8	3	84
2019	25	44	8	3	84
2020	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Kazakhstan</b>					
2018	87	63	...	25	67
2019	88	64	...	26	65
2020	123	68	...	...	58
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>					
2018	28	33	6	7	41
2019	29	32	5	7	39
2020	41	31	6	10	34
<b>Moldova</b>					
2018	58	125	11	...	84
2019	60	123	10	...	82
2020	63	119	11	18	75
<b>Russia</b>					
2018	42	65	14	27	98
2019	40	67	15	28	94
2020	66	73	16	35	95
<b>Tajikistan</b>					
2018	12	16	7	19	12
2019	21	15	7	20	16
2020	45	...	...	30	...
<b>Turkmenistan</b>					
<b>Uzbekistan</b>					
2018	19	26	7	17	31
2019	19	25	...	17	...
2020	37	23	7	23	...
<b>Ukraine</b>					
2018	31	58	6	5	73
2019	32	61	...	...	78
2020	42	62	7	5	74

<sup>1</sup> Accidents, homicides, suicides, and other consequences of exposure to external causes.

**Mortality due to tuberculosis of respiratory system**

(per 100 000 population)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,1
Armenia	1,1	0,8	0,8	1,2
Belarus	3,0	2,0	1,7	...
Kazakhstan	3,0	2,5	2,3	2,0
Kyrgyzstan	6,1	...	...	...
Moldova	6,5	6,4	6,2	4,6
Russia	6,5	5,9	5,9	4,7
Tajikistan	2,6	...	2,4	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	3,2	2,8	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	7,0

**Share of consolidated budget expenditures on health**

(in % of GDP)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup>	1,0	0,9	1,1	2,3
Armenia <sup>1</sup>	1,5	1,3	1,5	2,4
Belarus	4,1	4,0	4,2	4,7
Kazakhstan	2,1	1,9	1,9	2,8
Kyrgyzstan	3,0	2,4	2,4	2,8
Moldova	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,8
Russia	3,1	3,2	3,4	4,6
Tajikistan	2,3	2,2	2,3	2,6
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan <sup>1</sup>	2,3	2,4	2,9	...
Ukraine	3,4	3,3	3,2	4,2

<sup>1</sup> State budget.

## 4. EDUCATION

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	general secondary	main general	general primary
<b>Azerbaijan</b>							
1999	106	8	126	35	519	151	32
2009	122	16	85	39	569	133	24
<b>Armenia</b>							
2001	170	22	176	38	382	133	62
2011	220	...	171	32	447	94	26
<b>Belarus<sup>2</sup></b>							
1999	140	-	223	92	262	135	137
2009	189	-	270	111	236	97	61
2019	266	-	306	125	226	56	16
<b>Kazakhstan</b>							
1999	126	17	224	...	366	180	74
2009	198	31	250	26	309	133	49
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>							
1999	105	15	108	...	500	183	63
2009	124	36	71	53	527	119	54
<b>Moldova</b>							
2004	111 <sup>3</sup>	105 <sup>4</sup>		...	333	317	101
<b>Russia<sup>5</sup></b>							
2002	162	31	275	128	177	139	78
2010	234	46	312	56	182	110	54
<b>Tajikistan</b>							
2000	76	13	66	...	575	192	59
2010	77	21	73	...	528	211	72
<b>Turkmenistan</b>							
1995	92	9	166	...	478	183	48
<b>Uzbekistan</b>							
1989	92	19	150	...	408	198	
<b>Ukraine</b>							
2001	140 <sup>6</sup>	8 <sup>7</sup>	191 <sup>8</sup>	...	378	171	77

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> For persons who have not graduated from higher educational institution was mentioned education level at the time of entering to the institution.

<sup>3</sup> University-level education.

<sup>4</sup> Secondary professional education/short course of higher education.

<sup>5</sup> Per 1000 persons aged 15 and higher, who indicated their lever of education.

<sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>7</sup> Basic higher education (receive those who graduated from colleges and other similar education establishments or continue to study at higher education establishment).

<sup>8</sup> Incomplete higher education includes primary higher (those who completed technical school or other similar education establishments) and incomplete higher education.

**Provision of children with pre-school institutions<sup>1</sup>**

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan <sup>2</sup>	26,7	28,5	31,3	32,0
Armenia	30,9	32,6	34,7	24,3
Belarus	76,7	80,3	84,5	86,1
Kazakhstan	37,5	38,1 <sup>3</sup>	38,2 <sup>3</sup>	32,4 <sup>3</sup>
Kyrgyzstan	23,5	24,6	25,4	22,0
Moldova	86,7	87,7	93,9	90,3
Russia	66,5	67,2 <sup>3</sup>	69,4 <sup>3</sup>	70,7 <sup>3</sup>
Tajikistan	7,0	7,3	7,7	7,2
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	25,4	32,0	40,0	42,3
Ukraine	59	61	63	58

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Taking into account students in preparatory classes of general education institutions.

<sup>3</sup> Gross coverage ratio.

**Share of consolidated budget expenditures on education**

(in % of GDP)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup>	2,5	2,5	2,7	3,8
Armenia <sup>1</sup>	2,2	2,0	2,0	2,3
Belarus	4,6	4,6	4,8	4,7
Kazakhstan	3,4	3,2	3,4	4,5
Kyrgyzstan	6,1	5,9	6,1	6,7
Moldova	5,4	5,4	5,8	6,1
Russia	3,6	3,5	3,7	4,0
Tajikistan	5,9	5,4	5,7	5,4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan <sup>1</sup>	5,3	5,1	6,6	...
Ukraine	6,0	5,9	6,0	6,0

<sup>1</sup> State budget.

**5. HOUSING CONDITIONS**  
**Provision of population with dwelling space**  
(as of the end of the year)

	Total dwelling space per inhabitant; square meters			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	18,0	18,1	19,4	19,8
Armenia	31,9	31,6	31,7	33,3
Belarus	27,0	27,3	27,8	28,3
Kazakhstan	21,6	21,9	22,2	22,6
Kyrgyzstan	13,2	13,1	13,0	13,0
Moldova	24,6 <sup>1</sup>	24,8 <sup>1</sup>	33,5	33,8
Russia <sup>2</sup>	25,2	25,8	26,3	26,9
Tajikistan	10,9	...	...	11,1
Turkmenistan	19,9 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	15,7	15,8	16,0	16,0
Ukraine	23,3	23,7	24,2	...

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the results of population census 2014.

<sup>2</sup> According to the data of local governments; not on the full range of housing stock owners.

<sup>3</sup> 2007.

**Distribution of housing stock by number of rooms and average apartment size in 2020**

	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	10,7	33,4	55,9	40,0	69,8	111,3
Armenia	20,4	33,8	45,8	38,5	57,2	81,4
Belarus	19,2	37,5	43,3	38,1	50,4	76,7
Kazakhstan	16,4	29,7	53,9	37,2	50,7	89,3
Kyrgyzstan	10,2	24,1	65,7	...	...	...
Moldova	10,3	32,3	57,3	35,6	52,1	81,0
Russia	25,3	38,1	36,6	36,4	49,3	76,8
Tajikistan	11,0	21,8	67,2	35,4	48,0	70,3
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	8,1	22,0	71,9	33,2	54,5	98,2
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Facilities of dwelling stock<sup>1</sup>**

(as of the end of the year, %)

	Share of total space of dwelling houses equipped with						
	water supply	sewe-rage	central heating system	hot water supply	bath or shower	gas	elect-ric stove
<b>2017</b>							
Azerbaijan	90,1	86,9	38,1	4,0	88,5	97,7	...
Armenia	99,7	97,7	0,2	86,4	96,2	88,8	26,0
Belarus	89,6	89,1	90,8	84,4	84,9	82,6	15,5
Kazakhstan	99,7	86,8	62,4	55,9	62,7	82,1	16,1
Kyrgyzstan <sup>2</sup>	72,4	60,0	33,4	9,0	36,9	45,0	4,6
Moldova <sup>2</sup>	89,3	84,2	83,6	62,2	59,2	93,0	0,9
Russia <sup>3</sup>	91,0	88,8	92,5	81,9	82,4	64,0	28,6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan <sup>4</sup>	75,7	35,7	44,0	31,5	...	50,0	...
Ukraine <sup>5</sup>	61,8	59,8	69,1	47,5	...	83,1	...
<b>2020</b>							
Azerbaijan	95,2	93,8	38,6	4,0	91,7	98,2	...
Armenia <sup>6</sup>	99,5	97,3	0,1	93,9	97,2	92,7	50,7
Belarus	90,2	89,7	91,3	85,2	85,7	83,0	15,3
Kazakhstan	99,7	88,4	63,6	56,2	62,6	81,3	17,3
Kyrgyzstan <sup>2</sup>	69,6	59,9	34,2	16,4	34,9	43,3	7,4
Moldova <sup>2</sup>	89,9	85,7	84,0	62,0	60,3	93,6	0,9
Russia <sup>3</sup>	91,8	89,4	93,0	83,8	83,0	63,5	31,4
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	84,8	57,7	63,9	51,6	...	83,6	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Urban countryside.

<sup>2</sup> Living floor space.

<sup>3</sup> According to the data of local self-government bodies; not for the full range of owners of dwelling stock.

<sup>4</sup> 2018.

<sup>5</sup> Total dwelling stock.

<sup>6</sup> 2019.

## 6. GOODS AND SERVICES

### 6.1. Consumer goods and services

#### Structure of consumer expenditure of households

(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	
<b>Azerbaijan</b>				
2018	41,8	16,6	0,6	41,0
2019	41,5	16,2	0,5	41,8
2020	43,4	...	0,6	...
<b>Armenia</b>				
2018	40,4	22,5	0,7	36,4
2019	40,6	27,3	0,3	31,8
2020	...	...	...	...
<b>Belarus</b>				
2018	38,9	34,0	1,9	25,2
2019	38,6	33,9	1,8	25,7
2020	39,1	34,9	1,7	24,3
<b>Kazakhstan</b>				
2018	49,9	26,8	0,8	22,5
2019	51,4	26,3	0,8	21,5
2020	54,9	27,1	0,9	17,1
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>				
2018	48,8	30,7	0,1	20,4
2019	48,3	30,2	0,1	21,4
2020	51,2	27,6	0,1	21,1
<b>Moldova</b>				
2018	38,8	...	0,5	...
2019 <sup>1</sup>	35,7	...	0,5	...
2020	38,9	...	0,7	...
<b>Russia</b>				
2018	33,5	37,0	1,6	27,9
2019	32,9	36,8	1,6	28,7
2020	35,3	37,1	1,8	25,8
<b>Tajikistan</b>				
2018	52,4	31,5	0,1	16,0
2019	53,8	29,0	0,1	17,1
2020	61,8	27,1	0,2	10,9
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	...	...	...	...
<b>Uzbekistan</b>				
2018	47,6	31,9	0,4	20,1
2019	45,5	33,1	0,4	21,0
2020	45,9	33,3	0,4	20,4

	As percentage of consumer expenditure			
	expenditure on purchase of			payment of services
	foodstuffs	non-food goods	alcoholic beverages	
<b>Ukraine</b>				
2018	52,1	22,1	1,5	24,3
2019	50,1	21,8	1,3	26,8
2020	50,4	21,8	1,4	26,4

<sup>1</sup> Since 2019 the methodology of household budget survey has been changed.

### Provision of population with consumer durables

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

	Refrigera-tors, freezers	Vacuum cleaners	Washing machines	TV sets <sup>1</sup>	Personal computers
<b>Azerbaijan</b>					
2018	102	93	80	111	104
2019	102	93	81	111	116
2020	102	94	82	111	131
<b>Armenia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Belarus</b>					
2018	143	89	98	160	99
2019	144	91	99	163	103
2020	148	92	99	164	100
<b>Kazakhstan</b>					
2018	122	91	96	118	67
2019	124	93	97	117	63
2020	128	94	97	116	82
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>					
2018	88	38	77	110	13
2019	92	39	79	111	13
2020	94	39	82	111	13
<b>Moldova</b>					
2018	99	57	83	109	55
2019 <sup>2</sup>	101	74	92	112	66
2020	104	78	95	111	68
<b>Russia</b>					
2018	134	96	101	187	125
2019	136	96	101	188	125
2020	140	97	102	191	129
<b>Tajikistan</b>	...	...	...	...	...

Continued

	Refrigerators, freezers	Vacuum cleaners	Washing machines	TV sets <sup>1</sup>	Personal computers
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Uzbekistan</b>					
2018	103	55	81	155	52
2019	106	58	89	160	55
2020	107	60	90	162	60
<b>Ukraine</b>					
2016	119	77	88	115	80
2018	124	81	91	116	91
2020	133	83	93	118	97

<sup>1</sup> Azerbaijan и Ukraine - color TV sets.

<sup>2</sup> Since 2019 the methodology of household budget survey has been changed.

### Consumer Price Index

(December to December of the previous year, %)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>CIS</b>	106,3	106,2	105,0	106,0
Azerbaijan	107,9	101,5	102,4	102,6
Armenia	102,6	101,8	100,7	103,7
Belarus	104,6	105,6	104,7	107,4
Kazakhstan	107,1	105,3	105,4	107,5
Kyrgyzstan	103,7	100,5	103,1	109,7
Moldova	107,3	100,9	107,5	100,4
Russia	102,5	104,3	103,0	104,9
Tajikistan	106,7	105,4	108,0	109,4
Turkmenistan	110,4	107,2	...	...
Uzbekistan	114,4	114,3	115,2	111,1
Ukraine	113,7	109,8	104,1	105,0
<b>EU-27</b>	101,4	101,6	101,6	100,2
Austria	102,2	101,9	101,7	101,1
Belgium	102,1	102,3	100,8	100,4
Bulgaria	102,8	102,7	103,8	100,2
Hungary	102,1	102,7	104,0	102,7
Germany	101,4	101,6	101,5	99,7
Greece	100,7	100,6	100,8	97,7
Denmark	101,0	100,8	100,8	100,5
Ireland	100,4	100,7	101,3	99,0
Spain	101,1	101,2	100,8	99,5
Italy	100,9	101,1	100,5	99,8
Cyprus	99,4	101,7	100,7	98,9
Latvia	102,2	102,6	102,3	99,5

Continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Lithuania	103,9	101,9	102,7	100,2
Luxembourg	101,4	101,9	101,7	100,6
Malta	101,2	101,5	101,2	100,2
Netherlands	101,3	102,0	102,7	101,0
Poland	102,1	101,1	103,4	102,4
Portugal	101,5	100,7	100,4	99,8
Romania	103,3	103,3	104,0	102,1
Slovakia	101,8	102,0	103,0	101,5
Slovenia	101,7	101,4	101,8	98,9
Finland	100,5	101,2	100,9	100,2
France	101,2	101,6	101,5	100,0
Croatia	101,2	100,9	101,4	99,3
Czechia	102,4	102,0	103,2	102,3
Sweden	101,7	102,0	101,8	100,5
Estonia	103,4	103,4	101,8	99,2
<b>Other countries</b>				
Brazil	102,9	103,7	104,3	104,5
India	104,0	105,2	109,6	103,7
Canada	101,9	102,0	102,2	100,7
China	101,8	101,9	104,5	100,2
United Kingdom	102,7	102,0	101,4	100,8
USA	102,1	101,9	102,3	101,4
South Africa	104,5	104,4	104,0	103,1
Japan	101,0	100,3	100,8	98,8

## 6.2. Means of message, communication

### Length of public roads

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total, thous. km				
Azerbaijan	19,0	19,2	19,2	19,2
Armenia	7,6	7,6	7,6	7,5
Belarus <sup>1</sup>	102,4	102,5	102,8	103,0
Kazakhstan	95,4	96,2	95,6	95,8
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	9,4	9,4	9,4	9,5
Russia <sup>1</sup>	1507,8	1531,5	1542,2	1553,7
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	42,7	42,7	42,7	42,9
Ukraine	163,1	161,9	161,9	...

Continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020
including paved roads, thous. km				
Azerbaijan	18,9	19,1	19,1	19,1
Armenia	6,0	6,0	5,9	5,9
Belarus <sup>1</sup>	88,6	88,9	89,1	89,8
Kazakhstan	81,8	83,2	84,8	83,4
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	9,0	9,1	9,1	9,1
Russia <sup>1</sup>	1064,0	1077,3	1089,3	1096,4
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	42,0	42,1	42,1	42,3
Ukraine	159,6	158,5	158,5	...
Share of paved roads in the total length of public roads, %				
Azerbaijan	99,4	99,4	99,4	99,5
Armenia	78,6	79,1	77,6	78,3
Belarus <sup>1</sup>	86,8	86,8	86,8	86,8
Kazakhstan	85,8	86,5	86,5	86,5
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	96,4	96,1	97,0	96,1
Russia <sup>1</sup>	70,6	70,3	70,6	70,6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	98,5	98,5	98,5	98,7
Ukraine	97,8	97,9	97,9	...

<sup>1</sup> Including length of streets.**Density of paved public roads**

(km per 1 000 sq. km of territory)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	218	220	220	221
Armenia	200	201	199	197
Belarus <sup>1</sup>	427	428	429	433
Kazakhstan	30	31	31	31
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	305	307	309	307
Russia <sup>1</sup>	62	63	64	64
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	94	94	94	94
Ukraine	277	275	275	...

<sup>1</sup> Including length of streets.

		Provision of population by public transport			
		Number of passenger trips per 1 person by transport mode			
		railway	bus <sup>1</sup>	taxi passenger	trolleybus
<b>Azerbaijan</b>					
2018	0,3	172,8	7,1	—	
2019	0,4	175,8	7,3	—	
2020	0,2	105,8	4,5	—	
<b>Armenia</b>					
2018	0,1	51,3	2,3	1,8	
2019	0,1	54,1	1,6	1,8	
2020	0,1	17,8	0,7	0,9	
<b>Belarus</b>					
2018	8,5	125,6 <sup>2</sup>	2,0	37,0	
2019	8,5	126,0 <sup>2</sup>	2,7	36,9	
2020	6,4	105,8 <sup>2</sup>	3,8	30,3	
<b>Kazakhstan</b>					
2018	1,3	72,3 <sup>3</sup>	0,2 <sup>3</sup>	1,5	
2019	1,2	69,0 <sup>3</sup>	0,1 <sup>3</sup>	2,0	
2020	0,7	42,7 <sup>3</sup>	0,1 <sup>3</sup>	1,1	
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>					
2018	0,05	105,1	5,1	5,2	
2019	0,06	105,7	5,6	5,6	
2020	0,01	58,0	4,7	3,3	
<b>Moldova</b>					
2018	0,6	36,5	3,5	55,2	
2019	0,4	37,6	3,5	61,7	
2020	0,3	20,7	2,5	44,4	
<b>Russia</b>					
2018	7,9	74,3 <sup>2</sup>	...	8,6	
2019	8,2	72,5 <sup>2</sup>	...	7,8	
2020	6,0	52,5 <sup>2</sup>	...	5,2	
<b>Tajikistan</b>					
2018	0,1	62,8	1,6	1,2	
2019	0,1	65,9	1,8	2,3	
2020	0,05	63,9	2,0	2,0	
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	...	...	...	...	
<b>Uzbekistan</b>					
2018	0,7	177,6 <sup>4</sup>	...	0,02	
2019	0,7	176,2 <sup>4</sup>	...	0,02	
2020	0,2	153,1 <sup>4</sup>	...	0,01	
<b>Ukraine</b>					
2018	3,8	45,3	...	24,1	
2019	3,7	43,1	...	22,6	
2020	1,6	26,1	...	13,9	

	Number of passenger trips per 1 person by transport mode		
	tram	metro	air
<b>Azerbaijan</b>			
2018	—	23,5	0,2
2019	—	23,9	0,3
2020	—	7,5	0,1
<b>Armenia</b>			
2018	—	6,2	0,03
2019	—	6,7	0,06
2020	—	3,6	0,03
<b>Belarus</b>			
2018	6,4	30,0	0,4
2019	6,2	31,2	0,4
2020	4,8	23,4	0,2
<b>Kazakhstan</b>			
2018	1,5	0,8	0,4
2019	1,7	0,9	0,5
2020	1,3	0,4	0,3
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>			
2018	—	—	0,2
2019	—	—	0,2
2020	—	—	0,1
<b>Moldova</b>			
2018	—	—	0,6
2019	—	—	0,6
2020	—	—	0,1
<b>Russia</b>			
2018	8,6	23,0	0,8
2019	8,5	23,5	0,9
2020	6,1	14,9	0,5
<b>Tajikistan</b>			
2018	—	—	0,1
2019	—	—	0,1
2020	—	—	0,03
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	...	...	...
<b>Uzbekistan</b>			
2018	0,1	2,1	0,1
2019	0,1	2,4	0,1
2020	0,04	1,1	0,03
<b>Ukraine</b>			
2018	15,8	17,3	0,3
2019	15,0	17,1	0,3
2020	10,2	9,9	0,1

<sup>1</sup> Taking into account the volume of work performed by private firms and commercial automobile enterprises.

<sup>2</sup> Taking into account the assessment of all commercial passenger transportation by non-transport enterprises and entrepreneurs.

<sup>3</sup> Without taking into account the assessment of the volume of work performed by individual entrepreneurs engaged in commercial transportation.

<sup>4</sup> Automobile.

**Provision of population by cars<sup>1</sup>**

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	112	114	117	121
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	315	321	329	335
Kazakhstan	202	199	192	195
Kyrgyzstan	143	155	158	160
Moldova	...	...	...	...
Russia	305	309	315	321
Tajikistan	43	43	46	46
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	66	70	71	81
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Passenger cars owned by citizens.

**Provision of population by home fixed telephone**

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	13,6	13,3	13,7	13,7
Armenia	15,2	14,1	13,1	12,0
Belarus	39,2	39,1	38,9	38,7
Kazakhstan	15,7	14,2	13,3	12,9
Kyrgyzstan	4,4	3,7	3,2	2,8
Moldova	...	...	...	...
Russia	14,6	13,3	11,9	10,9
Tajikistan	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,6
Ukraine	12,8	10,5	...	...

	Share of Internet users <sup>1</sup>				
	(%)	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>CIS</b>					
Azerbaijan	79	80	81	...	
Armenia	65	68	67	...	
Belarus	74	79	83	85	
Kazakhstan	76	79	82	86	
Kyrgyzstan	38	...	...	...	
Moldova	76	...	...	...	
Russia	76	81	83	85	
Tajikistan	22	...	...	...	
Turkmenistan	21	...	...	...	
Uzbekistan	49	55	70	...	
Ukraine	59	63	70	...	
<b>EU-27</b>					
Austria	88	87	88	88	
Belgium	88	89	90	92	
Bulgaria	63	65	68	70	
Hungary	77	76	80	85	
Germany	84	87	88	90	
Greece	70	72	76	78	
Denmark	97	97	98	97	
Ireland	84	87	87	92	
Spain	85	86	91	93	
Italy	63	74	76	...	
Cyprus	81	84	86	91	
Latvia	80	84	86	89	
Lithuania	78	80	82	83	
Luxembourg	97	97	97	99	
Malta	81	82	86	87	
Netherlands	93	92	93	91	
Poland	76	78	80	87	
Portugal	74	75	75	78	
Romania	64	71	74	78	
Slovakia	82	80	83	90	
Slovenia	79	80	83	87	
Finland	87	89	90	92	
France	81	82	83	...	
Croatia	67	75	79	78	
Czechia	79	81	81	81	
Sweden	93	89	94	95	
Estonia	88	89	90	89	
<b>Other countries</b>					
Brazil	67	70	74	...	
India	18	20	41	...	
Canada	93	95	97	...	
China	54	59	65	71	
United Kingdom	90	91	93	95	
USA	87	88	89	...	
South Africa	56	62	68	...	
Japan	92	91	93	...	

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

**Number of subscribers to mobile network**

(per 100 population)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>CIS</b>				
Azerbaijan	104	105	109	104
Armenia	117	121	122	118
Belarus	120	123	124	125
Kazakhstan	148	143	139	130
Kyrgyzstan	119	121	118	120
Moldova	163	166	168	158
Russia	200	197	211	208
Tajikistan	70	75	66	64
Turkmenistan <sup>1</sup>	163	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	70	67	71	76
Ukraine	132	128	131 <sup>1</sup>	129 <sup>1</sup>
<b>EU-27<sup>1</sup></b>				
Austria	123	124	120	119
Belgium	99	100	100	99
Bulgaria	120	119	116	114
Hungary	102	103	106	107
Germany	133	129	128	128
Greece	122	116	113	109
Denmark	125	125	125	123
Ireland	103	103	106	106
Spain	113	116	118	119
Italy	138	137	131	129
Cyprus	136	137	140	139
Latvia	126	107	109	109
Lithuania	153	164	169	174
Luxembourg	134	132	136	142
Malta	138	140	144	143
Netherlands	121	124	127	125
Poland	133	127	128	130
Portugal	114	116	116	116
Romania	114	116	117	117
Slovakia	131	133	136	134
Slovenia	118	119	121	123
Finland	130	129	129	129
France	106	108	111	111
Croatia	103	106	107	107
Czechia	119	119	123	121
Sweden	126	127	128	128
Estonia	144	145	147	142
<b>Other countries<sup>1</sup></b>				
Brazil	106	100	96	97
India	87	87	84	84
Canada	86	90	92	96
China	103	116	122	118
United Kingdom	119	117	118	116
USA	123	129	134	...
South Africa	155	160	166	162
Japan	136	141	147	152

<sup>1</sup> According to ITU <https://www.itu.int>

## 7. ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

### Emissions of pollutants into atmospheric air

(per capita, kg)

	Total	Emissions of pollutants into atmospheric air from stationary sources				
		including:			of these:	
		solid	liquid and gaseous		sulfur dioxide	nitrogen oxides
<b>Azerbaijan</b>						
2018	17,3	0,6	16,7	0,07	2,1	1,7
2019	17,7	0,7	17,0	0,07	2,2	1,6
2020	14,6	0,4	12,2	0,09	2,1	1,7
<b>Armenia</b>						
2018	...	...	...	...	...	...
2019	30,3	2,0	28,3	0,3	0,6	1,0
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Belarus</b>						
2018	47,8	2,8	45,0	5,0	4,8	8,1
2019	45,2	2,6	42,6	5,0	4,7	7,6
2020	48,1	2,6	45,5	6,0	4,8	8,8
<b>Kazakhstan</b>						
2018	133,9	27,8	106,1	45,9	14,9	26,1
2019	134,1	27,4	106,7	47,8	17,0	26,4
2020	130,1	26,6	103,5	46,2	16,6	25,9
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>						
2018	9,2	3,0	6,3	3,0	0,7	2,0
2019	8,1	2,5	5,6	2,4	0,8	1,6
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Moldova</b>						
2018	5,6	0,9	4,7	0,3	0,6	1,7
2019	5,3	0,7	4,6	0,2	0,5	1,5
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia</b>						
2018	116,3	10,3	106,0	24,6	12,1	33,2
2019	117,8	11,0	106,8	25,0	12,3	32,9
2020	115,7	10,7	105,0	24,5	12,4	32,9
<b>Tajikistan</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Uzbekistan</b>						
2018	26,8	4,6	22,3	8,8	0,5	2,6
2019	...	...	...	...	...	...
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Ukraine</b>						
2018	59,3	...	...	...	...	...
2019	58,5	...	...	...	...	...
2020	53,9	...	...	...	...	...

**Specially protected areas<sup>1</sup>**

	Year	<b>Specially protected areas</b>	
		thous. ha	in % of total area of the country
Azerbaijan <sup>2</sup>	2017	893	10,3
	2020	893	10,3
Armenia	2017	383	12,9
	2020	383	12,9
Belarus <sup>3</sup>	2017	692	3,4
	2020	693	3,4
Kazakhstan <sup>3</sup>	2017	6442	2,4
	2019	6843	2,5
Kyrgyzstan	2017	968	4,8
	2020	1305	6,5
Moldova <sup>4</sup>	2017	19	4,8
	2020	19	4,8
Russia	2017	55,2 <sup>5</sup>	3,2
	2020	61,4 <sup>5</sup>	3,6
Tajikistan <sup>6</sup>	2017	3100	20,7
	2020	3100	20,7
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	2017	...	...
	2019	1546	3,4
Ukraine	2017	1565	2,6
	2020	...	...

<sup>1</sup> *Specially protected areas* include natural national parks, nature reserves, game reserves, and other nature protection objects.

<sup>2</sup> Includes state nature reserves, national parks and state nature reserves.

<sup>3</sup> Without taking into account other nature protection objects and natural monuments.

<sup>4</sup> Only scientific reserves, without taking into account other nature protection objects and natural monuments.

<sup>5</sup> Million ha.

<sup>6</sup> About 90% of the area of specially protected areas is the national Park "Pamir Mountains".

	Year	<b>Wooded area</b>	
		thous. ha	in % of total area of the country
Azerbaijan	2017	1040	12,0
	2019	1040	12,0
Armenia	2017 <sup>1</sup>	289	9,7
	2020 <sup>1</sup>	289	9,7
Belarus	2017	8280	39,9
	2020	8280	39,9
Kazakhstan	2017	12,7 <sup>2</sup>	4,6
	2019	13,1 <sup>2</sup>	4,8
Kyrgyzstan	2017	1117	5,6
	2020	1117	5,6
Moldova	2017	378	11,3
	2020	382	11,3
Russia	2017	795 <sup>2</sup>	46,4
	2020	795 <sup>2</sup>	46,4
Tajikistan	2017	422	3,0
	2020	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	2017	...	7,7 <sup>3</sup>
	2020	...	7,7 <sup>3</sup>
Ukraine <sup>4</sup>	2017	10633	17,6
	2020	...	...

<sup>1</sup> On July 1.

<sup>2</sup> Mln ha.

<sup>3</sup> Forest area in % of the total area of country.

<sup>4</sup> Forest and wooded area.

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

<sup>1</sup> According to FAO data for the last available year.

	<b>Household water use</b> (per capita, cubic meters)			
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Azerbaijan	30	31	31	32
Armenia	47	62	43	...
Belarus	52	52	56	51
Kazakhstan	42	41	43	43
Kyrgyzstan	26	26	29	...
Moldova	19	20	19	20
Russia	53	52	51	52
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

**Population using improved drinking-water sources<sup>1</sup>**  
(in % of total population)

	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Urban population</b>	<b>Rural population</b>
Azerbaijan	96	100	91
Armenia	100	100	100
Belarus	97	96	99
Kazakhstan	95	98	92
Kyrgyzstan	92	99	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

<sup>1</sup> According to WHO data for the last available year.

## 8. LEGAL PROTECTION

### Crime rate

(number of registered crimes per 100 000 population)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	265	265	266	258
Armenia	681	831	906	894
Belarus	913	888	938	1018
Kazakhstan	1754	1599	1315	868
Kyrgyzstan	447	470	645	474
Moldova	1291	1184	1190	1006
Russia	1402	1356	1379	1395
Tajikistan	249	243	239	249
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	228	149	137	181
Ukraine	1238	1157	1061	867

### Crimes against females and juveniles

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Share of woman victims in the total number of victims, in %</b>				
Azerbaijan	28	28	31	29
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	43	43	45	50
Kazakhstan	49	49	49	49
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	40	42	42	40
Russia	46	46	47	...
Tajikistan	32	29	29	27
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	36	34	34	32
<b>Share of juveniles victims in the total number of victims, in %</b>				
Azerbaijan	3	3	3	3
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	3	4	4	2
Kazakhstan	1	1	1	1
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	8	8	7	7
Russia	7	8	8	...
Tajikistan	27	10	12	14
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2	2	2	2

**9. CULTURE**  
**Share of consolidated budget expenditures**  
**on recreation, culture and religion**  
(in % of GDP)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan <sup>1,2</sup>	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5
Armenia <sup>1</sup>	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5
Belarus	0,9	0,9	1,0	0,8
Kazakhstan	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
Kyrgyzstan	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6
Moldova	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,8
Russia <sup>3</sup>	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,1
Tajikistan	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,2
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan <sup>1,2</sup>	0,2	0,3	0,5	...
Ukraine <sup>4</sup>	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8

<sup>1</sup> State budget.<sup>2</sup> Including sports.<sup>3</sup> Including cinematography.<sup>4</sup> Spiritual and physical development.

**Provision of population with stocks of public libraries**

	Number of copies per 1000 population			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	3289	3229	3174	3160
Armenia	6190	6043	6042	5997
Belarus	5902	5757	5663	5571
Kazakhstan	6324	6155	6055	...
Kyrgyzstan	3251	3109	3000	2931
Moldova	4392 <sup>1</sup>	4520 <sup>1</sup>	5999	5999
Russia	5570	5519	5462	5747
Tajikistan	1322	1290	1261	1237
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	1450	...	1736
Ukraine	5850	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the results of population census 2014.

**Attendance of museums, theaters, cinemas**  
(per 1000 population)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Museum attendances</b>				
Azerbaijan	309	323	337	71
Armenia	926	984	984	238
Belarus	702	734	752	345
Kazakhstan	358	368	369	...
Kyrgyzstan	190	134	126	24
Moldova	278	283	301	116
Russia	799	775	877	404
Tajikistan	60	60	61	44
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	195	245	...	44
Ukraine	387	...	...	...
<b>Theatre attendances</b>				
Azerbaijan	72	69	65	14
Armenia	193	190	235	66
Belarus	175	188	186	74
Kazakhstan	154	155	159	...
Kyrgyzstan	31	29	25	6
Moldova	145	137	131	44
Russia	269	278	279	98
Tajikistan	46	47	47	20
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	76	72	...	32
Ukraine	146	...	...	...
<b>Cinema attendances</b>				
Azerbaijan	144	151	166	34
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	901	1118	1128	367
Kazakhstan	976	976	1074	...
Kyrgyzstan	268	311	356	108
Moldova	223	181	260	46
Russia	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	2	3	2	0,7
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	45	81	...	5
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

## METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

### 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 number of resident 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.

## **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.

**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.

### **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.

#### **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.

## **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.

## **6. 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.

## **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.

**Population using improved drinking-water sources** – population which use anyone of the improved water sources such as: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/ stand pipe; tube well/ borehole; protected dug well; protected spring and rainwater collection.

## **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.

**PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ABSTRACT SECTIONS**

<b>Section, subsection</b>	<b>Responsible person</b>	<b>Phone number E-mail</b>
1. Welfare	Z. Basova	(8-495) 632-92-06 basova@cisstat.org
1.1. Incomes	N. Novikova	(8-499) 755-02-16*529 novikova@cisstat.org
1.2. Distribution of income	A. Kiryanov	(8-499) 755-02-16*530 kiryanov@cisstat.org
1.3. Socio-economic indicators of poverty		
1.4. Employment and unemployment	N. Novikova	(8-499) 755-02-16*529 novikova@cisstat.org
2. Social protection of population	N. Novikova  I. Koloskova  A. Aleksashkin	(8-499) 755-02-16*529 novikova@cisstat.org  (8-499) 755-02-16*527 koloskova@cisstat.org  (8-495) 632-90-71 aleksashkin@cisstat.org
3. Population and health	I. Kuznetsov  O. Tatarinova  A. Aleksashkin	(8-499) 755-02-16*524 kuznetsov@cisstat.org  (8-499) 755-02-16*523 tatarinova@cisstat.org  (8-495) 632-90-71 aleksashkin@cisstat.org
4. Education	G. Selisheva  A. Aleksashkin	(8-495) 607-17-61 selisheva@cisstat.org  (8-495) 632-90-71 aleksashkin@cisstat.org
5. Housing conditions	E. Vosmirko	(8-499) 755-02-16*528 vosmirko@cisstat.org
6. Goods and services		
6.1. Consumer goods and services	A. Kiryanov  E. Nikitkova	(8-499) 755-02-16*530 kiryanov@cisstat.org  (8-499) 755-02-17*512 nikitkova@cisstat.org
6.2. Means of message, communication	S. Kuzovkova	(8-499) 755-02-16*533 kuzovkova@cisstat.org
7. Environmental situation	E. Vosmirko	(8-499) 755-02-16*528 vosmirko@cisstat.org
8. Legal protection	I. Koloskova	(8-499) 755-02-16*527 koloskova@cisstat.org
9. Culture	E. Vosmirko  A. Aleksashkin	(8-499) 755-02-16*528 vosmirko@cisstat.org  (8-495) 632-90-71 aleksashkin@cisstat.org

**Monitoring of population life quality indicators  
in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States  
2017-2020**

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 <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat</a>
	The World Bank <a href="http://www.worldbank.org">http://www.worldbank.org</a>
	International Labour Organization (ILO) <a href="http://www.ilo.org">http://www.ilo.org</a>
	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) <a href="http://stats.oecd.org">http://stats.oecd.org</a>
	International Health Organization (WHO) <a href="http://www.who.int">http://www.who.int</a>
	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) <a href="http://www.fao.org">http://www.fao.org</a>
	International Telecommunication Union (ITU) <a href="http://www.itu.int">http://www.itu.int</a>

Editors-in-chief: I.Zbarskaya  
V.Bryseva  
A.Kiryanov

**Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth  
of Independent States**

39, build. 1, Myasnitskaya Str.,  
107450, Moscow, Russian Federation

Tel.: 8(495) 607-44-02  
8(495) 607-42-22  
Fax: 8(495) 607-45-92

E-mail: [info@cisstat.org](mailto:info@cisstat.org)  
[cisstat@cisstat.org](mailto:cisstat@cisstat.org)  
<http://www.cisstat.org>