

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



**MONITORING OF
POPULATION LIFE QUALITY
INDICATORS
IN THE COUNTRIES
OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF INDEPENDENT STATES
2018-2021**

**MOSCOW
2022**



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Monitoring of population life quality indicators in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States 2018-2021.

Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States. – M., 2022. – 101p.

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.

The data for Moldova are given taking into account 2014 population census results.

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 2021 for some indicators are preliminary and can be revised later.

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

UNITS, ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

ha	hectare
-	nil value, not applicable
...	data are missing (not presented)
%	percent
p.p.	percentage point
m ²	square meters
kg	kilogram
●	compliance with the criteria of life quality standards
●	non-compliance with the criteria of life quality standards
●	data not available or not comparable to the previous year
	positive assessment of changes
	negative assessment of changes

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LIFE QUALITY STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

As of the beginning of 2022 the population of the CIS countries was estimated to be **287 million people**.

A **life expectancy** has steadily increased over the past 20 years. In the past two years the life expectancy in most Commonwealth countries decreased due to the mortality increase during the pandemic. There is still a very significant difference in life expectancy between men and women: the value of this indicator for men is 4-10 years lower than for women in the Commonwealth countries.

In the past two years the COVID-19 pandemic had a great impact on the increase of both **mortality** rates and natural decline in the population, especially in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan and Russia, where mortality has increased by 31-37% compared to 2019.

Despite a significant reduction in **infant mortality** (the number of deaths under one year of age per 1000 live births) in all CIS countries, its level is still high in some countries (8.4 in Kazakhstan, 8.5 in Moldova, 9.2 - in Uzbekistan, 15.2 - in Kyrgyzstan).

Birth rates differ strikingly in the countries of the CIS region. The simple reproduction of the population, which requires at least 2.1 births per woman (this figure varies from 1.2 in Ukraine to 3.3 in Kazakhstan) is not provided in most CIS countries. At the same time, in recent years a total number of live births decreased due to changes in the age structure of the population.

The **natural population growth** slowed down in 2020 and 2021 even in the countries where the number of births exceeds the number of deaths (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan). Only in Uzbekistan the natural population growth in 2021 was higher than in previous years. In a COVID-19 pandemic the natural population decline accelerated in the countries with a sustained natural population decline (Moldova, Russia and Ukraine).

Changes in the size and structure of CIS population are largely determined by **migration processes**, as in many regions of the world. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected all long-term and short-term movements of people, including labor migration. This situation has influenced the reduction in international movements - the total number of registered arrivals to the Commonwealth countries decreased by almost 17% in 2020 in comparison with 2019. After the gradual lifting by countries of restrictions and the opening of borders, in 2021 there was a tendency to restore of migration. The number of registered international arrivals to the CIS countries increased by 16% compared to 2020.

Diseases of the respiratory organs predominate due to the prevalence of acute infections of the upper respiratory tract and influenza in the structure of the **morbidity** of all CIS population.

In most CIS countries the circulatory system and malignant neoplasms morbidity rate is rising. At the same time the mortality rate from these diseases is stable or decreasing. This can be explained by new diagnostic methods which allow detecting the earliest forms of diseases. Active tuberculosis is steady decreasing in recent years in the CIS region. At the same time the situation with the detected new cases of HIV infection remains tense.

A distinctive feature of the Commonwealth countries is **the high educational level of the population** and the achieved gender equality in education. The literacy rate of the population is almost 100 percent. Compulsory and free of charge general secondary education in the CIS countries is guaranteed by national laws.

The pandemic has accelerated the digitalization of all aspects of life of the population, including education system. The introduction of restrictive measures has impacted on the mass introduction of e-learning and distance learning technologies into the educational process. At the same time not all educational institutions have the necessary equipment at the proper level, not all students have personal computers and stable access to the Internet. The share of Internet users reaches 85-91% only in Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia, and in most other Commonwealth countries it is much lower.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on all aspects of life. The economic recovery has been uneven, industries have resumed activities faster than the service sector, which provides jobs for the majority of the population. The service sector has been affected by the pandemic more than others.

The **employment rate** of the population in the whole CIS region was 58.9% in 2021 (in 2020 - 58.3%). Mass layoffs were prevented over these two years, as employers tried to overcome difficulties by reducing working hours and practicing out-of-office work schedules for employees.

The unemployment rate in the whole CIS region has been gradually decreasing over the past 20 years. In 2019 this indicator reached a record low of 5.8% of the workforce. In 2020 it rose to 6.8% (the number of people looking for work increased to 9.2 million people). In 2021 the unemployment rate slightly decreased to 6.2% (from 3.2% in Moldova to 15.5% in Armenia).

At the same time the impact of the pandemic has influenced strongly on the young people's position in the labor market. In Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine the unemployment rate among young people aged 15-24 was in the range of 9.2-19.1% in 2021, in Armenia – 30.5%. At the same time specific gravity of this age group in the total structure of the unemployed increased from 17% to 20% in 2021 compared to 2020. In most countries the youth unemployment rate is 2-2.5 times higher than the general employment rate. The exception is Kazakhstan, where the value of this indicator among young people is traditionally lower than the general unemployment rate.

The **registered unemployment rate** is significantly lower than the unemployment rate determined according to labor force surveys, because lots of unemployed people are looking for work on their own, without registering with employment services.

At the end of December 2021 the number of registered in the CIS public employment services unemployed citizens who applied in search of work was 1.6 million people, which is 56% less than at the end of December 2020. At the end of December 2021 the registered unemployment rate in the CIS countries

amounted to 1.2% of the labor force, which is 2 percentage points lower than at the end of December of the previous year.

In a pandemic many Commonwealth countries have taken measures to provide **social support** to the population along with measures aimed at supporting the labor market. The key categories of recipients of targeted support measures are families with children, the self-employed and the low-income population.

The following forms of social support were provided:

- direct cash payments;
- in-kind assistance (including the provision of free meals for school-age children and vulnerable categories of the population);
- deferrals and/or reduction of utility bills, tax payments, mortgage payments;
- limiting the rise in prices for certain food products;
- provision of social services, psychological support, etc.

In the Commonwealth countries, over the years, there has been a gradual decline in the share of the population with income/expenditure below officially established **national poverty lines**. However, the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a slowdown of this process, and in a number of countries, an increase in the level of poverty of the population has been observed over the past two years.

In most countries of the region, the goal of **extreme poverty eradication** is practically achieved. The World Bank Global Poverty Assessment indicator for the CIS countries has also lost its relevance, since the share of the population with incomes below the poverty line of \$1.9 per person per day in 2011 PPP does not exceed 0.1% in most CIS countries. More relevant poverty thresholds for the CIS countries are 3.2 and 5.5 US dollars.

In the Commonwealth countries, there is a significant **inequality in the distribution of income** between the less and the most affluent segments of the population. The measures of social support for the population, which were introduced in many Commonwealth states during the pandemic, in 2020 gave a certain increase in the nominal disposable income of the population and

a short-term decrease in income inequality. However, the uneven recovery in employment and income among various population groups in 2021 led to the increased inequality within countries.

The main source of monetary income of the population in all countries of the Commonwealth is the income from employment, where an important role is played by the remuneration of employees (wages). According to sample surveys of households, in 2021 its share in cash income ranged from 27% in Tajikistan to 64% in Ukraine. In 2021, in most CIS countries, **wages** increased in real terms by 5-11%, in Armenia - remained at the level of 2020, in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan - decreased by 3% and 14%, respectively.

Over the past years, in most Commonwealth countries, changes in the **structure of household consumer spending** have been observed: the share of food products expenditure is gradually decreasing, while the share of non-food products expenditure and services costs is increasing. In 2020, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions (quarantine rules and travel restrictions), spending on non-food products and services decreased significantly, which led to a substantial increase in the share of food products expenditure in the overall structure of consumer spending. In 2021, amid the easing of restrictions and the realization of deferred demand accumulated during the coronavirus restrictions, the share of food products expenditure in most Commonwealth countries began to decline again.

One of the main problems of most Commonwealth countries is the high rate of inflation. In general, in the CIS region in 2021 (December 2021 compared to December 2020), **consumer prices** increased by 9.1% (in 2020 - by 6%). In most Commonwealth countries (except Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), price growth rates were significantly higher than in 2020.

The lifting of restrictions imposed in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic has led to an increase in **the number of passenger trips**. The main volume of passenger transportation is still carried out by buses: in 2021, 8% more passengers were transported by Commonwealth bus transport compared to the previous year (in 2020, passenger traffic decreased by 25%).

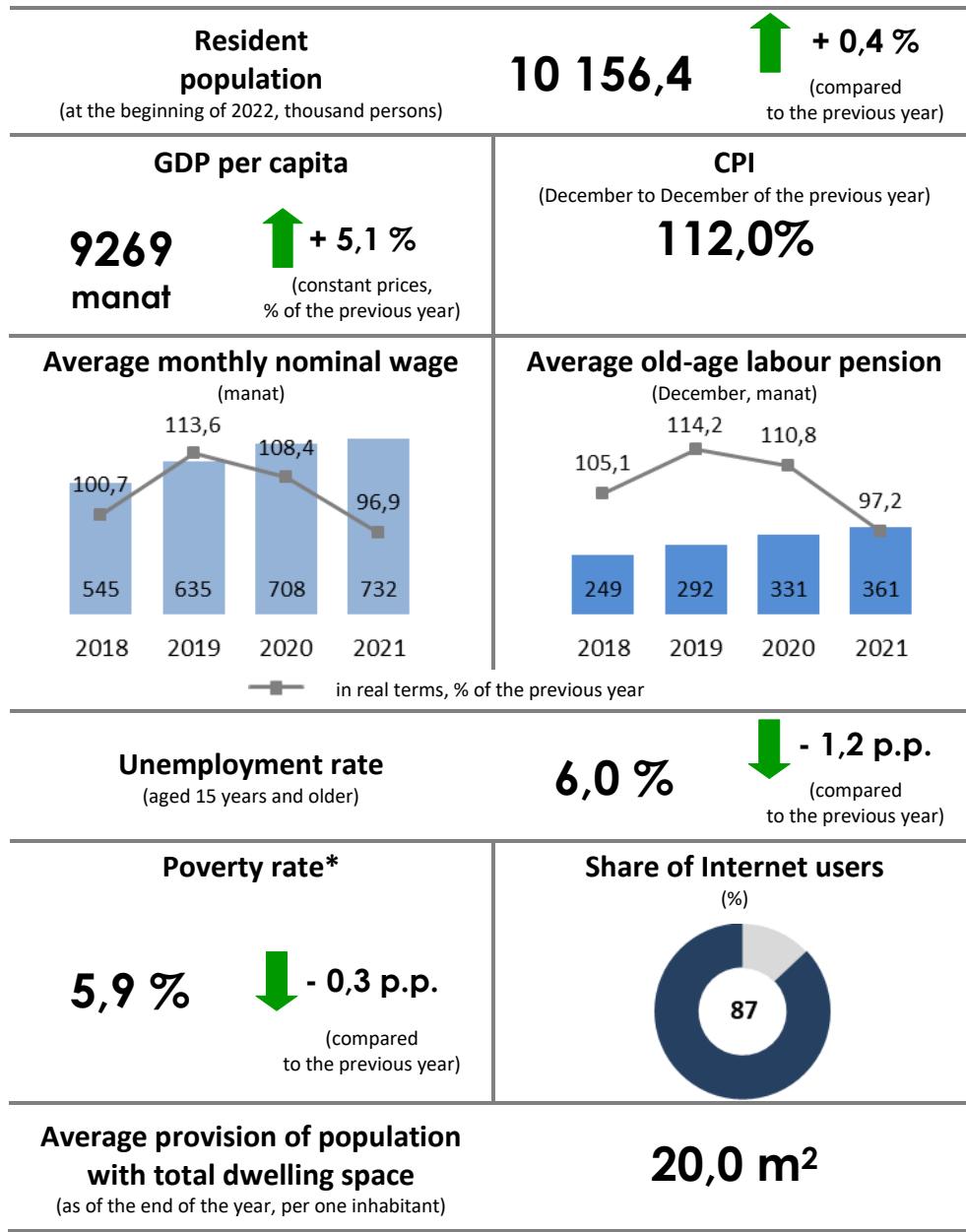
In recent years, there has been a tendency to reduce the share of users of home fixed telephones, at the same time, **the number of subscribers of cellular networks and the share of Internet users are increasing**. According to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the CIS region has the largest number of mobile cellular subscribers, while Europe leads in the number of subscribers with mobile broadband (with Internet access).

The pandemic has seriously affected **the activities of cultural institutions**. A large number of events was canceled or rescheduled in the previous two years. Restrictive measures and new outbreaks of COVID-19 did not allow the industry to begin to recover sustainably. The pandemic accelerated the digitalization of the industry; many events began to be held online.

In recent years, most of the Commonwealth countries continue to reduce **library funds**. At the same time, the availability of library funds in most CIS countries (from 2.9 books per capita in Kyrgyzstan to 6.0 in Armenia) still remains above the UNESCO standards (1.5-2.5 books).

Azerbaijan

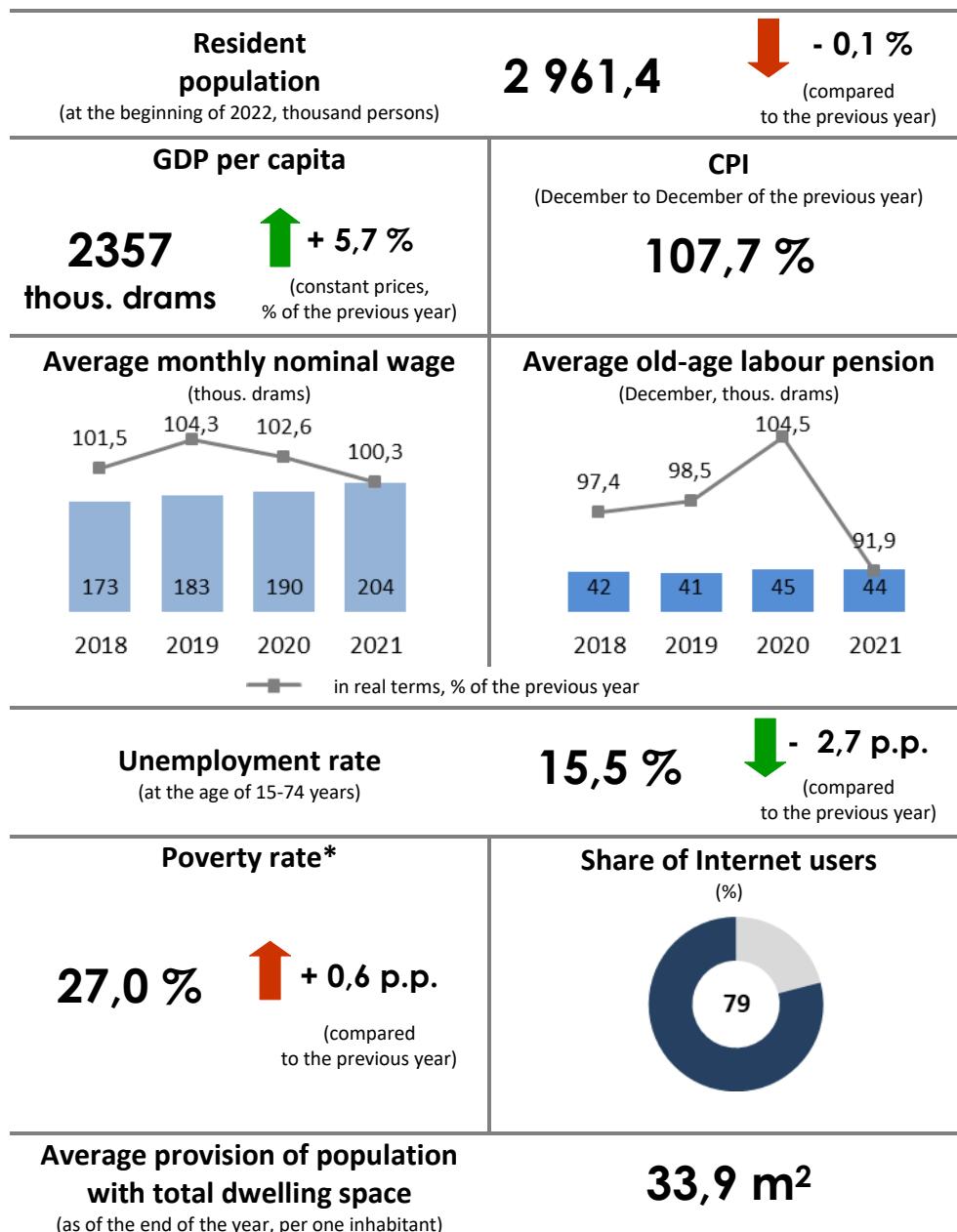
2021



* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Armenia

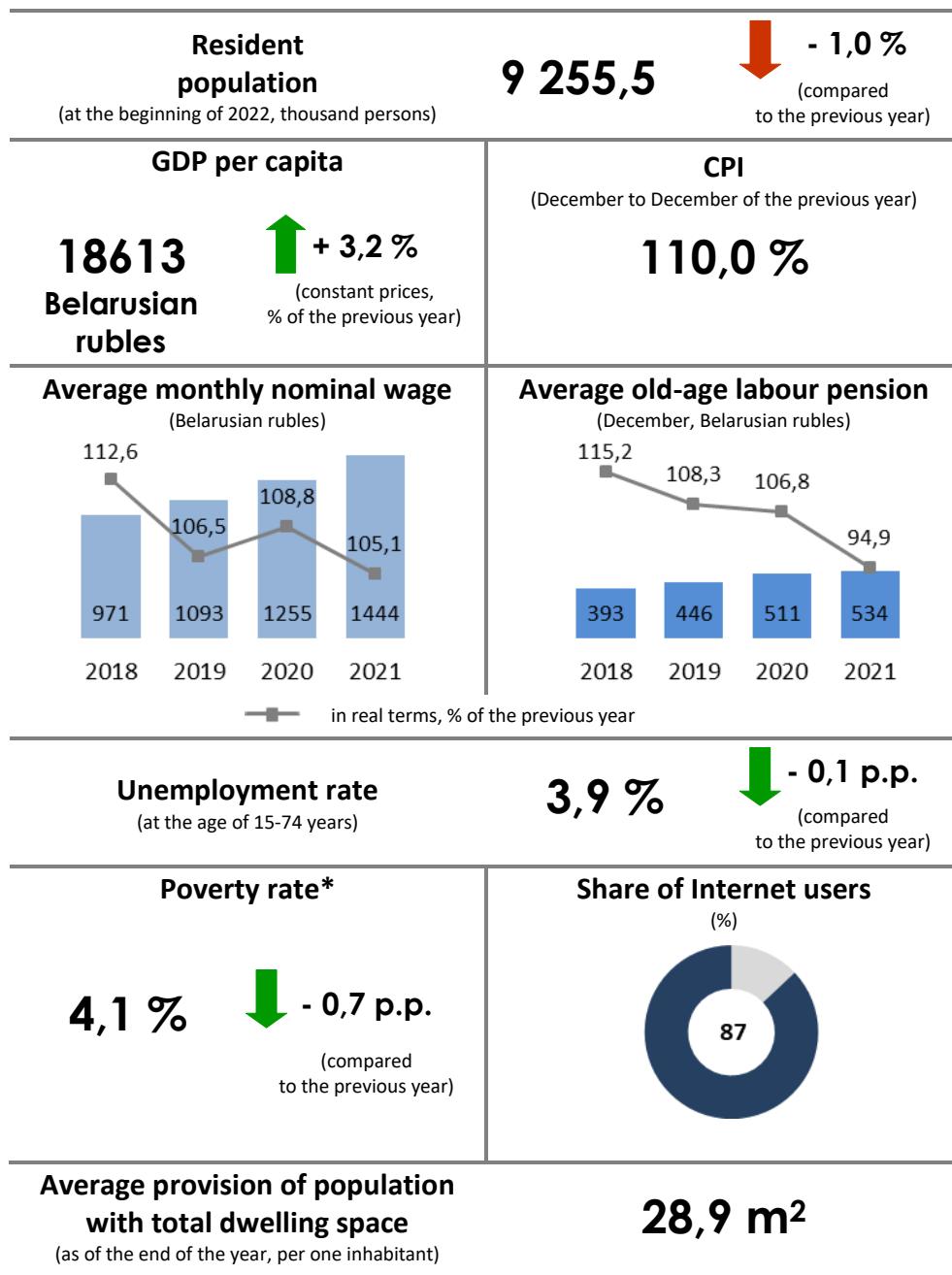
2021



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

Belarus

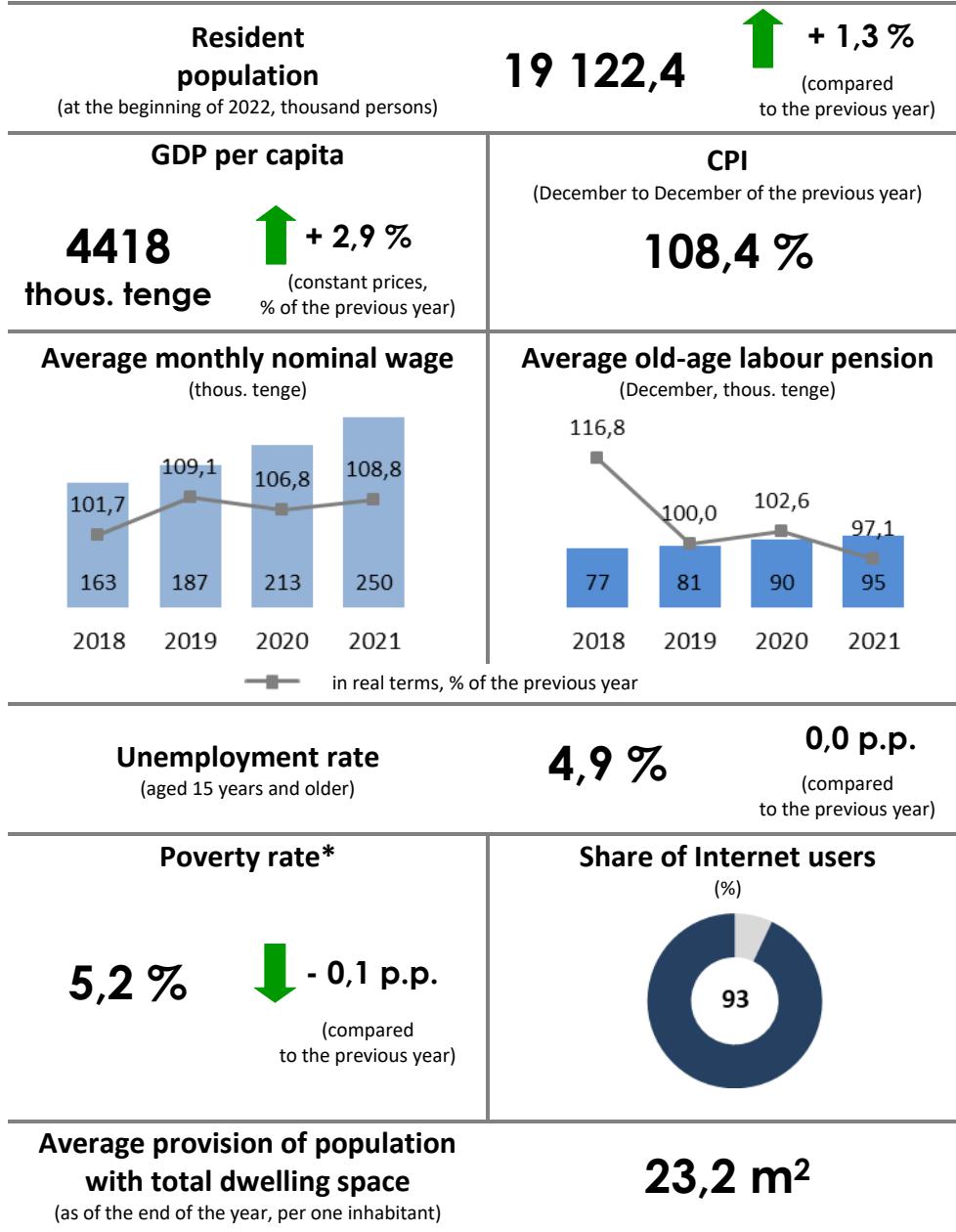
2021



* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Kazakhstan

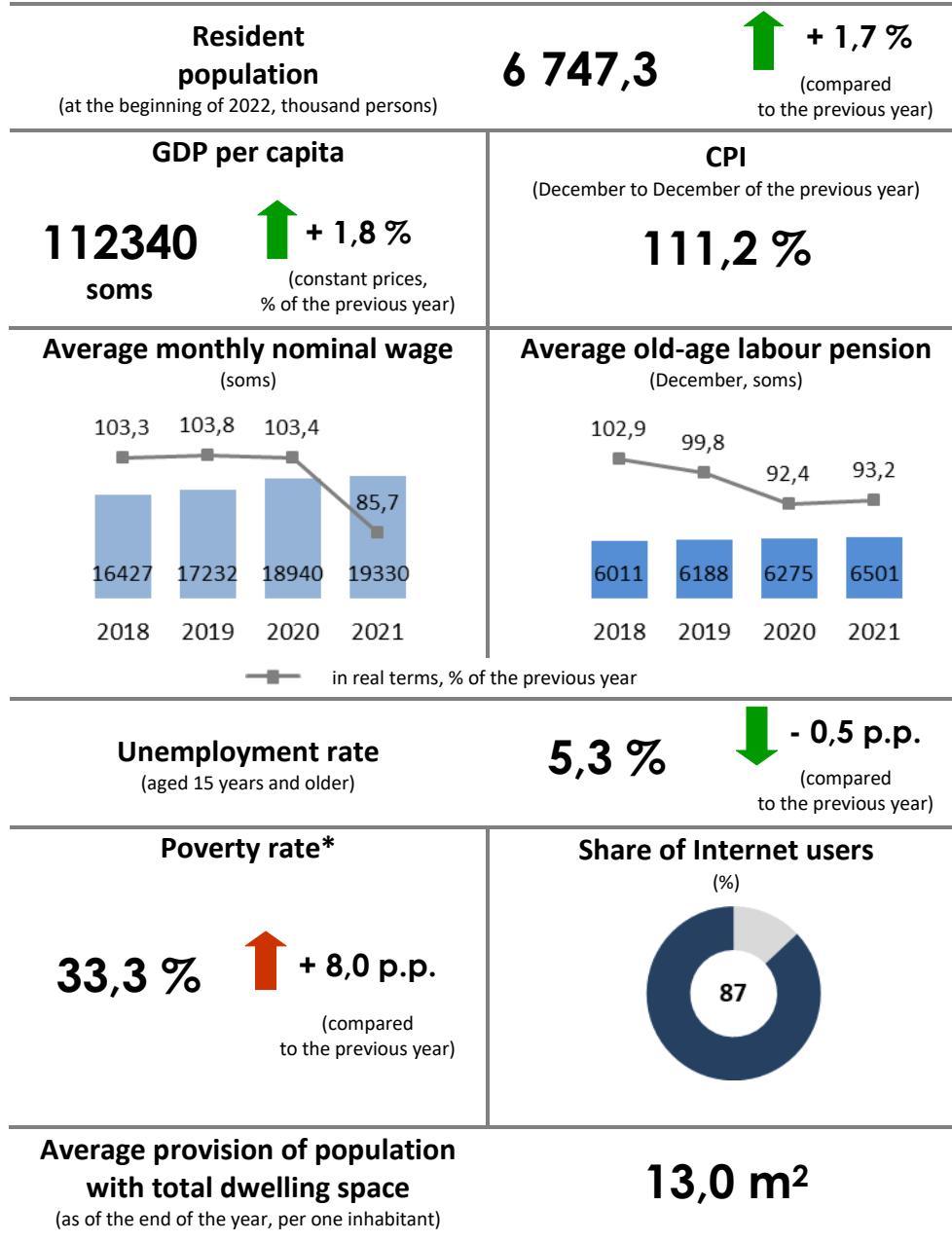
2021



* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Kyrgyzstan

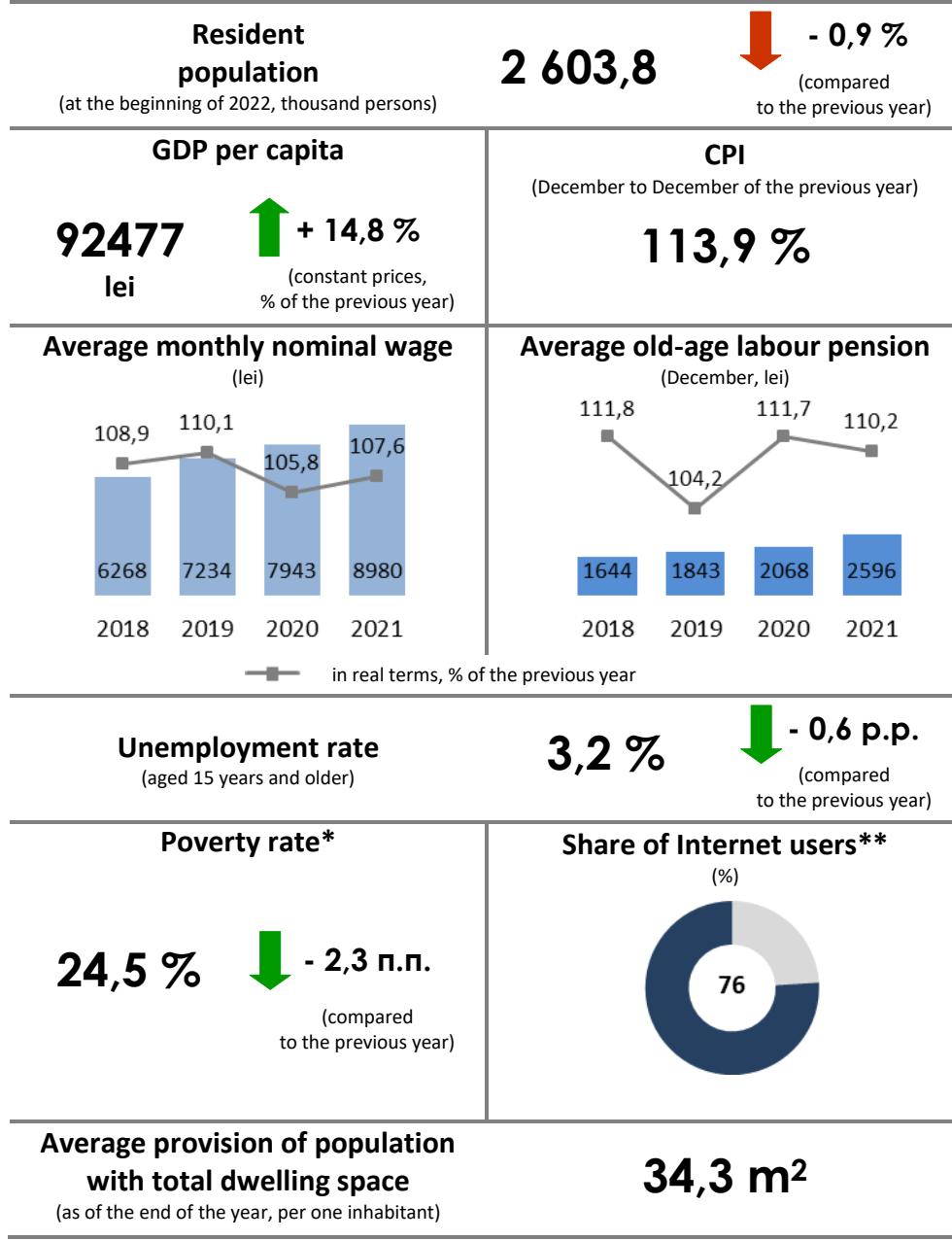
2021



* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Moldova

2021

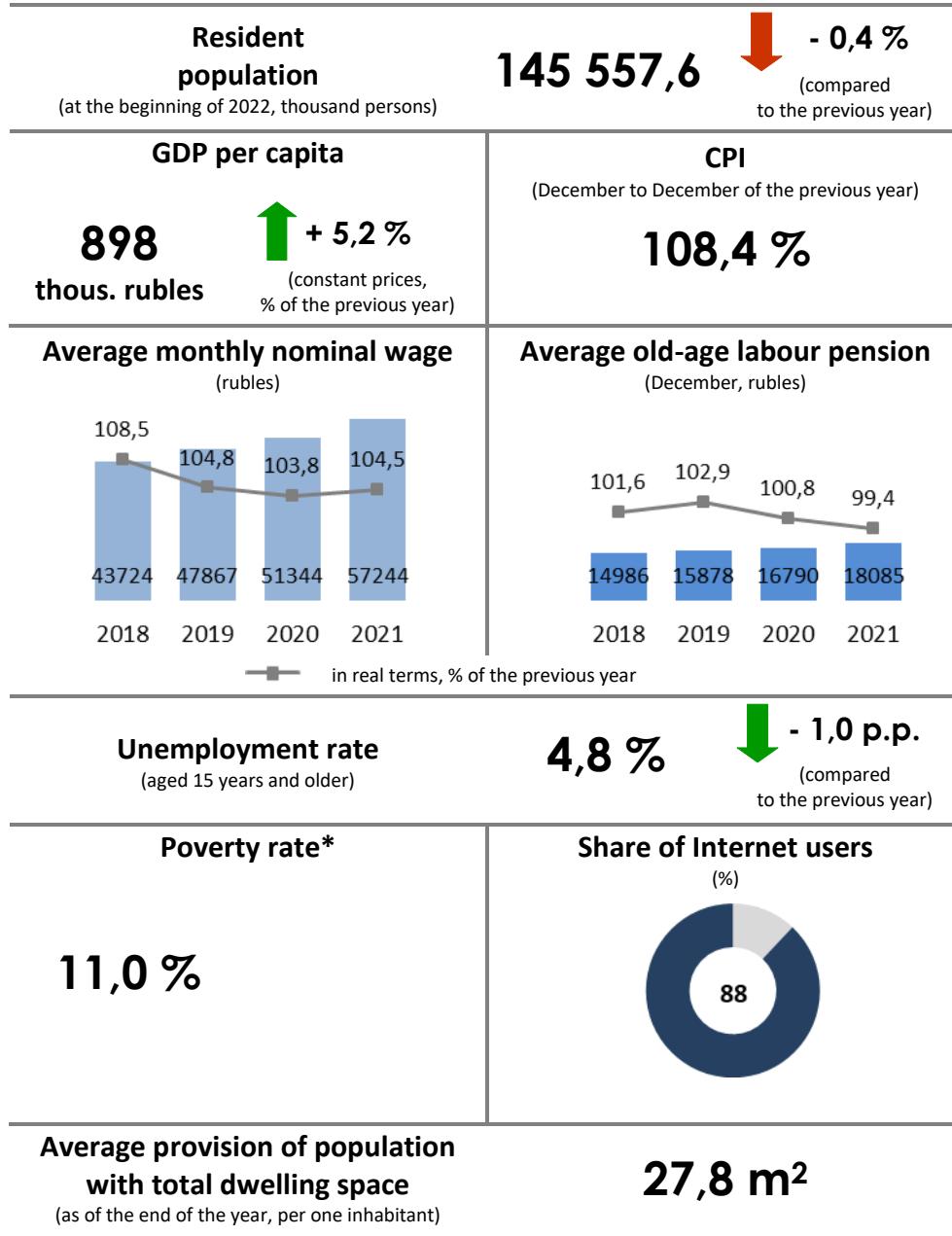


* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

** 2017.

Russia

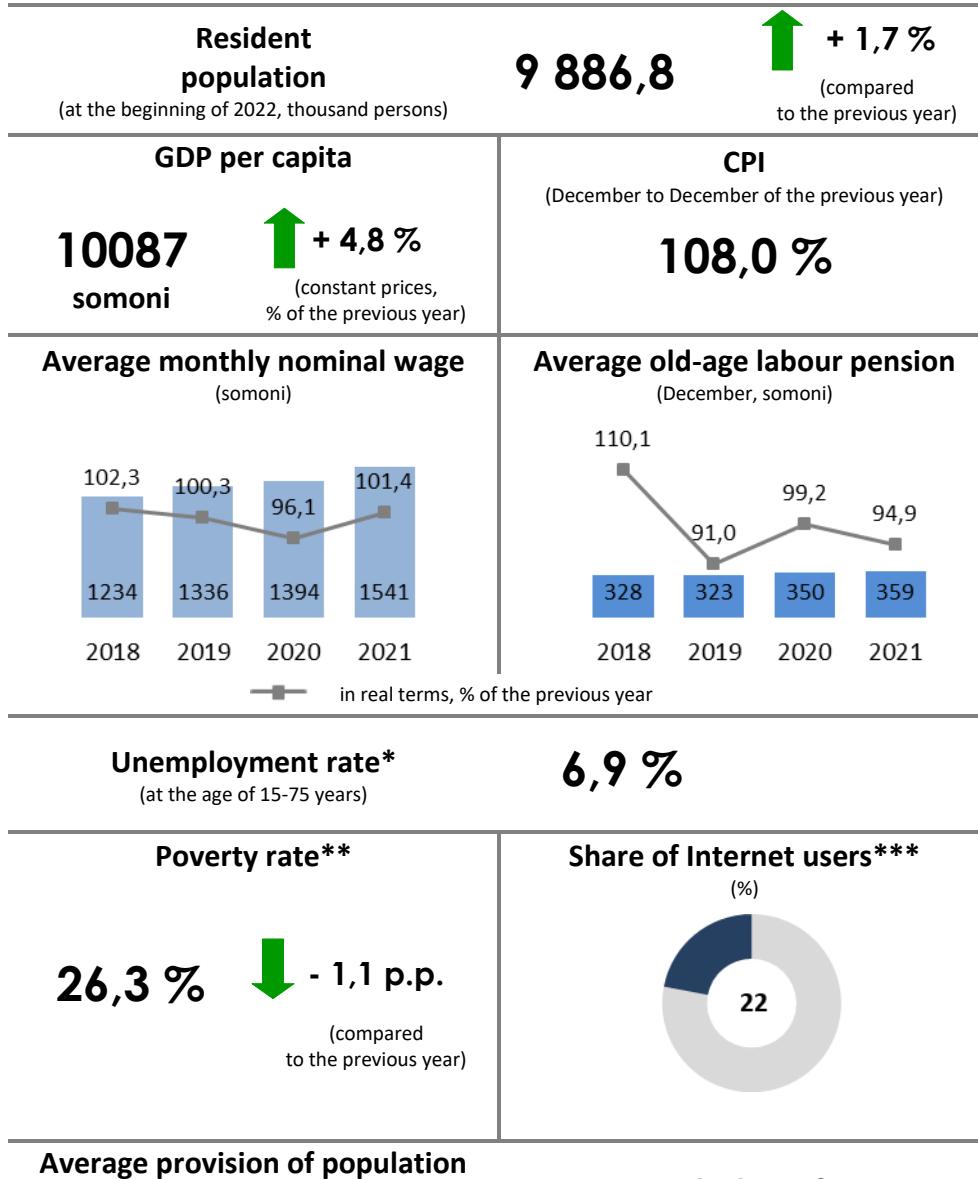
2021



* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

Tajikistan

2021



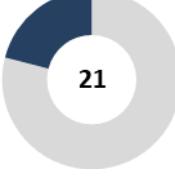
* 2016.

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

*** 2017.

Turkmenistan

2021

Resident population (at the beginning of 2022, 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) ...
 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 m²

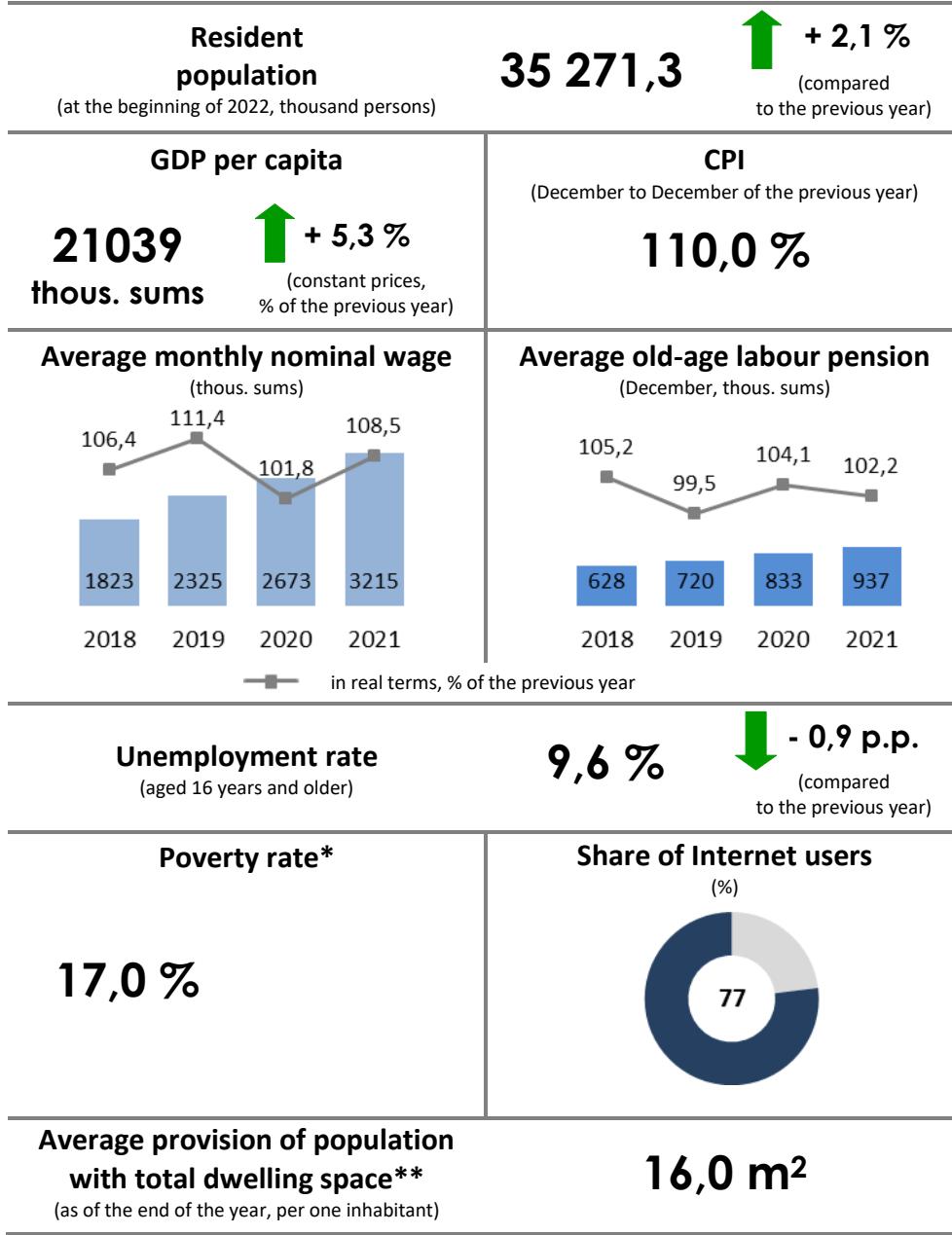
* 2018.

** 2017.

*** 2007.

Uzbekistan

2021

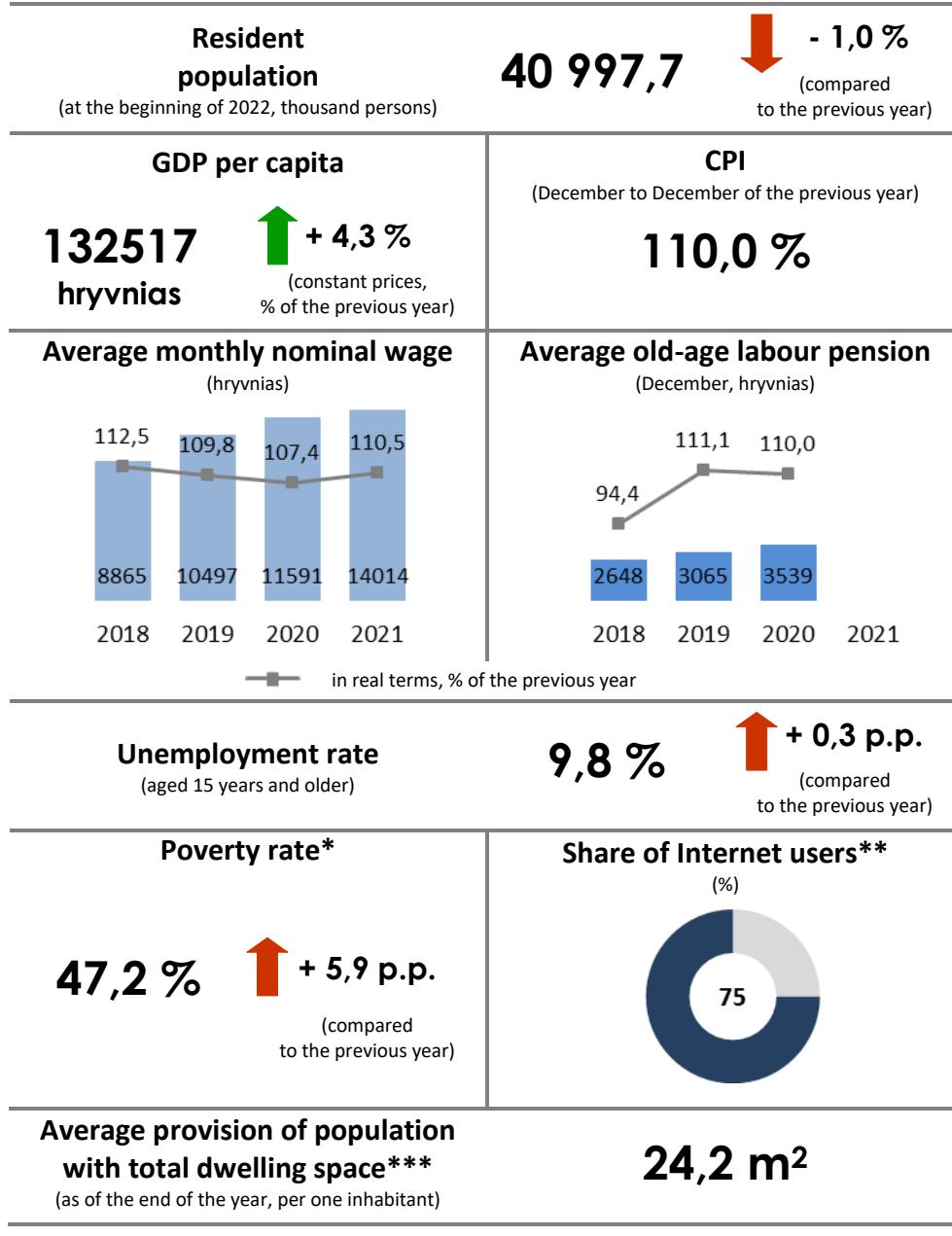


* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

** 2020.

Ukraine

2021



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

** 2020.

*** 2019.

1. WELFARE

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

Purchasing power parity (PPP) is a ratio between currencies that takes into account the price levels in respective economies; it is computed by equalizing the values of a basket of goods and services calculated in prices and currencies of economies being compared.

Average monthly nominal wage is calculated by dividing the accrued wage fund by the period average number of payroll employees; received figure is divided by the number of months in the period. The data on gross remuneration are given including arrears, taxes and other deductions according to national legislation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gross domestic product per capita

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Units of national currency				
Azerbaijan , manat	8156	8269	7263	9269
Armenia , thous. drams	2027	2209	2087	2357
Belarus , Belarusian rubles	12959	14303	15962	18613
Kazakhstan , thous. tenge	3382	3756	3767	4418
Kyrgyzstan , soms	93836	99834	95149	112340
Moldova , lei	69811	77395	75788	92477
Russia , thous. rubles	707	747	733	898
Tajikistan , somoni	7870	8580	8922	10087
Turkmenistan , manat	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan , thous. sums	12888	15765	17591	21039
Ukraine , hryvnias	84567	95016	101550	132517
US dollars¹				
Azerbaijan	4798	4864	4281	5453
Armenia	4196	4597	4269	4679
Belarus	6352	6848	6487	7332
Kazakhstan	9813	9813	9122	10370
Kyrgyzstan	1332	1431	1230	1327
Moldova	4155	4404	4376	5230
Russia	11310	11538	10192	12196
Tajikistan	860	900	864	892
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1597	1784	1749	1983
Ukraine	3132	3705	3786	4857
CIS	7749	7988	7222	8595

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

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

(US dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
CIS				
Azerbaijan	14610	15113	14528	15900
Armenia	12946	14213	13323	14661
Belarus	19407	20080	20226	21690
Kazakhstan	25985	27290	26551	28414
Kyrgyzstan	5296	5522	5007	5298
Moldova	12330	13238	12509	15114
Russia	27386	28495	28181	30876
Tajikistan	3494	3744	3879	4329
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	12725	13447	13203	14326
EU-27				
Austria	56637	58680	55125	59759
Belgium	52678	54481	51703	57055
Bulgaria	22890	24409	23739	26051
Hungary	32254	34344	33218	37201
Germany	55021	56468	54993	58757
Greece	29761	30888	28457	32230
Denmark	57812	59469	58816	64046
Ireland	85607	90697	96619	113268
Spain	41328	42600	38244	41838
Italy	43610	44703	41279	46165
Cyprus	41227	43593	41348	45065
Latvia	30669	32233	31594	34644
Lithuania	36363	38809	39214	42765
Luxembourg	119507	123206	120086	131874
Malta	47211	49058	43658	50005
Netherlands	57840	59675	57612	62685
Poland	32532	34689	34348	37997
Portugal	34898	36466	33754	36892
Romania	29282	31226	30571	33936
Slovakia	32793	34203	33061	35463
Slovenia	39211	41011	39428	44162
Finland	49227	50677	50079	53654
France	48190	49782	46267	51322
Croatia	28842	30552	28534	32879
Czechia	41129	42972	40927	44951
Sweden	54124	55656	54830	59587
Estonia	35901	37770	37939	42637

Continued

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Other countries				
Brazil	15089	15424	14890	16161
India	6670	6972	6525	7316
Canada	50532	51653	48947	52973
China	15410	16564	17115	19260
United Kingdom	48164	49576	45329	50523
USA	62770	65052	63078	69227
South Africa	14176	14268	13332	14442
Japan	42755	43459	42075	44671

¹ IMF data.

1.1. Incomes

Average monthly nominal wage

(per employee)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Units of the national currency				
Azerbaijan , manat	545	635	708	732
Armenia , thous. drams	173	183	190	204
Belarus , Belarusian rubles	971	1093	1255	1444
Kazakhstan , thous. tenge	163	187	213	250
Kyrgyzstan , soms	16427	17232	18940	19330
Moldova , lei	6268	7234	7943	8980
Russia , rubles	43724	47867	51344	57244
Tajikistan , somoni	1234	1336	1394	1541
Turkmenistan , manat	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan , thous.sums	1823	2325	2673	3215
Ukraine , hryvnias	8865	10497	11591	14014
US dollars				
Azerbaijan	320	374	416	431
Armenia	356	380	388	405
Belarus	476	523	510	569
Kazakhstan	472	488	498	588
Kyrgyzstan	239	247	245	228
Moldova	373	412	459	508
Russia	699	740	712	777
Tajikistan	135	140	135	136
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	226	263	266	303
Ukraine	328	409	432	514

Real wage index

(% of the previous year)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	100,7	113,6	108,4	96,9
Armenia	101,5	104,3	102,6	100,3
Belarus	112,6	106,5	108,8	105,1
Kazakhstan	101,7	109,1	106,8	108,8
Kyrgyzstan	103,3	103,8	103,4	85,7
Moldova	108,9	110,1	105,8	107,6
Russia	108,5	104,8	103,8	104,5
Tajikistan	102,3	100,3	96,1	101,4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	106,4	111,4	101,8	108,5
Ukraine	112,5	109,8	107,4	110,5

1.2. Distribution of income

Indicators of differentiation of population by level of income

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Coefficient of funds ¹ , times				
Azerbaijan	3,3	3,4	3,4	3,4
Armenia	15,4	17,4	14,7	...
Belarus	6,0	6,0	5,7	6,2
Kazakhstan	6,0	6,0	5,9	6,0
Kyrgyzstan	11,7	10,6	9,2	11,3
Moldova	10,4	10,4	11,2	12,2
Russia	15,8	15,6	14,9	15,1
Tajikistan	9,6	9,2	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	6,1	6,0	6,9	6,8
Ukraine	5,4	5,5	5,3	5,3

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Income ratio between 20% groups of population with the highest and the lowest income, times				
Azerbaijan	2,6	2,6	2,6	2,6
Armenia	8,3	8,2	7,7	...
Belarus	4,0	4,0	3,8	4,1
Kazakhstan	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,2
Kyrgyzstan	7,1	6,6	5,9	6,9
Moldova	5,8	6,2	6,4	6,6
Russia	8,9	8,9	8,6	8,6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	4,1	4,1	4,5	4,5
Ukraine	3,8	3,9	3,7	3,7
Gini coefficient²				
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0,360	0,381	0,363	...
Belarus	0,275	0,272	0,266	0,276
Kazakhstan	0,289	0,290	0,291	0,294
Kyrgyzstan	0,378	0,364	0,344	0,372
Moldova	0,334	0,340	0,346	0,359
Russia	0,414	0,412	0,406	0,408
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0,262	0,262	0,276	0,273
Ukraine	0,261	0,265	0,260	0,257

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

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

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

	Year	Income ratio between 20% groups of popula- tion with the highest and the lowest income, times	Gini coefficient
EU-27			
Austria	2021	4,1	0,267
Belgium	2021	3,4	0,241
Bulgaria	2021	7,5	0,397
Hungary	2021	4,2	0,277
Germany	2021	4,9	0,309
Greece	2021	5,8	0,324
Denmark	2021	3,9	0,270
Ireland	2021	3,8	0,269
Spain	2021	6,2	0,330
Italy	2021	5,9	0,329
Cyprus	2021	4,2	0,294
Latvia	2021	6,6	0,357
Lithuania	2021	6,1	0,354
Luxembourg	2021	4,6	0,296
Malta	2021	5,0	0,312
Netherlands	2021	3,9	0,264
Poland	2021	4,0	0,268
Portugal	2021	5,7	0,330
Romania	2021	7,1	0,343
Slovakia	2020	3,0	0,209
Slovenia	2021	3,2	0,230
Finland	2021	3,6	0,257
France	2021	4,4	0,293
Croatia	2021	4,8	0,292
Czechia	2021	3,4	0,248
Sweden	2021	4,0	0,268
Estonia	2021	5,0	0,306
Other countries			
Brazil	2020	12,2	0,489
India	2019	5,5	0,357
Canada	2017	5,7	0,333
China	2019	6,8	0,382
United Kingdom	2018	5,6	0,335
USA	2019	9,2	0,415
South Africa	2014	28,4	0,630
Japan	2013	5,3	0,329

1.3. Socio-economic indicators of poverty

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line¹

	(% of total population)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	5,1	4,8	6,2	5,9
Armenia ²	23,5	26,4 ³	27,0	...
Belarus	5,6	5,0	4,8	4,1
Kazakhstan ²	4,3 ³	4,3	5,3	5,2
Kyrgyzstan ²	22,4	20,1	25,3	33,3
Moldova ²	23,0	25,2 ³	26,8	24,5
Russia	12,6	12,3	12,1	11,0 ³
Tajikistan	27,4	26,3	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	11,4	11,0	11,5	17,0 ³
Ukraine ^{2,4}	43,2	41,3	47,2	...

¹ Calculated on basis of the current distribution of population by the value of per capita money income (Russia), available resources, including the cost of natural income (Belarus), expenditures used for consumption (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), total expenditure (Ukraine). The use of different methodological approaches to calculation of poverty level indicator makes it impossible to make comparisons between countries.

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

³ Here and further: in Armenia (2019), Moldova (2019), Russia (2021) and Uzbekistan (2021) the methodology for calculating the poverty level has been changed.

⁴ Proportion of population with per capita equivalent total expenditures below the actual subsistence minimum
http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/menu/st_rozv/publ/SDGs13.01.2020_eng.pdf

Proportion of population living below the national extreme¹ poverty line

	(% of total population)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1,0	1,4	0,7	...
Belarus	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Kyrgyzstan	0,6	0,5	0,9	6,0
Moldova	8,7	10,7	10,8	9,5
Russia	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	11,8	10,7	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1,0	1,0	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

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

Proportion of population living below the international poverty line¹

(% of total population)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP)				
Azerbaijan	0,0	0,0	0,0	...
Armenia	1,4	1,1	0,4	...
Belarus	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	0,3	0,0	0,0	...
Moldova ²	0,0	0,0	...	...
Russia	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Tajikistan	3,0	2,6	2,6	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine ²	0,0	0,0	0,0	...
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20 a day (2011 PPP)				
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	9,4	9,8	6,9	...
Belarus	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Kazakhstan	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Kyrgyzstan ²	13,2	11,7	18,7	...
Moldova ²	0,6	0,4	...	...
Russia	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine ²	0,5	0,3	0,2	...
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50 a day (2011 PPP)				
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	42,5	43,9	44,7	...
Belarus	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0
Kazakhstan	1,6	1,3	0,9	0,4
Kyrgyzstan ²	66,1	63,7	67,6	...
Moldova ²	14,6	14,7	...	...
Russia	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine ²	9,4	7,1	7,1	...

¹ In US dollars, in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), in international prices 2011, estimates of national statistical services based on the methodology of the World Bank.

² Estimates of World Bank experts (<http://www.worldbank.org>). The World Bank updated the global poverty lines in 2022. The new poverty lines are \$2.15, \$3.65 and \$6.85 per person per day on 2017 PPPs.

Ratio of minimum wage to subsistence minimum

for population of working-age

(December, %)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	71,0	130,9	124,4	120,8
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	126,7	124,1	133,6	126,9
Kazakhstan ¹	88,2 / 111,1	122,2 / 153,9	108,7 / 137,0	96,2 / 121,2
Kyrgyzstan	31,0	32,6	30,9	26,3
Moldova	49,6	45,6	44,5	43,3
Russia	100,3	95,5	99,1	100,7
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	205,9	211,6	231,9	278,6

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

Ratio of minimum old-age pension to subsistence minimum

for pensioner

(December, %)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	76,4	134,2	127,4	123,5
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	167,9	169,8	175,7	168,7
Kazakhstan	197,8	187,0	187,1	175,5
Kyrgyzstan ¹	42,1	40,1	35,9	30,6
Moldova	65,7	63,9	65,2	109,5
Russia ¹	58,9	60,7	60,8	60,3
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

¹ Amount of basic pension.

1.4. Employment and unemployment

Employment rate¹

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021
CIS	60,5	59,5	58,3	58,9
Azerbaijan	63,0	67,3	62,1	63,1
Armenia	47,7 ³	48,9	47,8	48,9
Belarus	67,5	67,7	67,5	67,3
Kazakhstan	66,6	66,7	65,9	66,0
Kyrgyzstan	56,2	57,0	56,6	57,1
Moldova	44,5	40,1 ³	38,8	39,8
Russia	59,8	59,4	58,4	59,4
Tajikistan ⁴	44,7	44,6	44,6	
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ⁴	67,4	68,1	66,0	67,0
Ukraine	57,1 ⁵	51,7 ³	49,9	49,3
EU-27	53,1	53,6	52,6	53,1
Austria	58,4	58,6	57,5	57,4
Belgium	51,0	51,5	50,8	51,1
Bulgaria	52,4	54,2	52,7	52,3
Hungary	54,6	55,1	54,5	57,1
Germany	59,2	60,0	58,3	58,4
Greece	41,9	43,0	42,7	43,3
Denmark	58,6	59,2	58,5	59,4
Ireland	58,6	59,3	57,7	59,4
Spain	49,1	49,7	47,9	49,2
Italy	44,6	44,9	44,1	44,0
Cyprus	57,2	58,5	57,9	59,0
Latvia	56,9	57,4	56,7	55,7
Lithuania	57,8	58,2	57,3	57,9
Luxembourg	56,5	57,3	56,7	58,7
Malta	57,9	59,3	59,6	60,6
Netherlands	61,8	62,6	62,1	64,2
Poland	54,2	54,4	54,3	55,3
Portugal	55,0	55,4	54,1	54,0
Romania	52,7	53,0	52,3	48,2
Slovakia	55,9	56,3	55,1	56,5
Slovenia	55,8	55,5	54,9	55,7
Finland	55,1	55,4	54,5	55,8

Continued

	2018	2019	2020	2021
France	50,6	50,6	50,2	51,5
Croatia	46,9	47,7	47,2	47,8
Czechia	59,2	59,2	58,3	58,1
Sweden	61,7	61,7	60,7	60,9
Estonia	60,4	60,7	59,1	59,8
Other countries				
Brazil	54,6	56,6	51,3	53,7
India	45,4	45,6	48,7	...
Canada	61,4	61,9	58,0	60,2
China	67,7	67,4	...	...
United Kingdom	60,6	61,1	60,5	59,9
USA	60,4	60,8	56,8	58,4
South Africa	40,3	39,5	35,8	...
Japan	60,0	60,6	60,3	60,4

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

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

³ Change of calculation methodology.

⁴ According to the balance of labour resources.

⁵ 15-70 years old.

Unemployment rate

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021
CIS	6,0	5,8	6,8	6,2
Azerbaijan	4,9	4,8	7,2	6,0
Armenia	19,0 ²	18,3	18,2	15,5
Belarus	4,8	4,2	4,0	3,9
Kazakhstan	4,9	4,8	4,9	4,9
Kyrgyzstan	6,2	5,5	5,8	5,3
Moldova	2,9	5,1 ²	3,8	3,2
Russia	4,8	4,6	5,8	4,8
Tajikistan	6,9 ³	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	9,3 ²	9,0	10,5	9,6
Ukraine	8,8	8,2 ²	9,5	9,8

Continued

	2018	2019	2020	2021
EU-27	7,3	6,7	7,1	7,0
Austria	4,9	4,5	5,4	6,2
Belgium	6,0	5,4	5,6	6,3
Bulgaria	5,2	4,2	5,1	5,3
Hungary	3,7	3,4	4,3	4,1
Germany	3,4	3,1	3,9	3,6
Greece	19,3	17,3	16,3	14,7
Denmark	5,1	5,0	5,6	5,1
Ireland	5,8	5,0	5,7	6,2
Spain	15,3	14,1	15,5	14,8
Italy	10,6	10,0	9,2	9,5
Cyprus	8,4	7,1	7,6	7,5
Latvia	7,4	6,3	8,1	7,6
Lithuania	6,2	6,3	8,5	7,1
Luxembourg	5,6	5,6	6,8	5,3
Malta	3,7	3,6	4,4	3,5
Netherlands	3,8	3,4	3,8	4,2
Poland	3,9	3,3	3,2	3,4
Portugal	7,1	6,5	6,9	6,6
Romania	4,2	3,9	5,0	5,6
Slovakia	6,5	5,8	6,7	6,8
Slovenia	5,1	4,5	5,0	4,8
Finland	7,4	6,7	7,8	7,7
France	9,0	8,4	8,0	7,9
Croatia	8,5	6,6	7,5	7,6
Czechia	2,2	2,0	2,6	2,8
Sweden	6,4	6,8	8,3	8,8
Estonia	5,4	4,5	7,0	6,2
Other countries				
Brazil	12,3	12,1	13,9	13,3
India	5,3	5,3	4,7	...
Canada	5,9	5,7	9,5	7,4
China	3,8 ⁴	5,2	5,2	...
United Kingdom	4,0	3,9	4,6	4,4
USA	3,9	3,7	8,1	5,3
South Africa	26,9	28,5	29,2	...
Japan	2,4	2,4	2,8	2,8

¹ In Armenia and Tajikistan – aged 15–75 years, in Belarus - 15–74 years, in Uzbekistan - 16 years and older.² Change of calculation methodology.³ 2016.⁴ Registered unemployment rate.

Registered unemployment rate

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	0,4	1,6	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1
Kazakhstan	1,0	1,1	1,5	1,1
Kyrgyzstan	2,8	3,0	3,0	2,9
Moldova	1,6	1,8	2,9	2,2
Russia	0,9	0,9	3,7	1,0
Tajikistan	2,2	2,0	2,0	2,2
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,7
Ukraine ¹	1,9	...	...	...

¹ 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)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
CIS	14,6	13,5	15,2	14,7
Azerbaijan	12,8	12,4	15,1	14,2
Armenia	37,2 ¹	32,6	32,3	30,5
Belarus	10,7	10,2	12,0	10,5
Kazakhstan	3,7	3,6	3,8	3,8
Kyrgyzstan	12,4	12,8	11,4	11,7
Moldova	7,4	10,4 ¹	10,9	9,2
Russia	16,6	15,5	17,3	16,5
Tajikistan	11,5 ²	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ³	15,1	15,0	16,4	15,1
Ukraine	17,9	15,4 ¹	19,3	19,1
EU-27	16,1	15,1	16,8	16,6
Austria	9,4	8,5	10,5	11,0
Belgium	15,8	14,2	15,3	18,2

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bulgaria	12,7	8,9	14,2	15,8
Hungary	10,2	11,4	12,8	13,5
Germany	6,2	5,8	7,1	6,9
Greece	39,9	35,2	35,0	35,5
Denmark	10,5	10,1	11,6	10,8
Ireland	13,8	12,5	15,3	14,5
Spain	34,3	32,5	38,3	34,8
Italy	32,2	29,2	29,4	29,7
Cyprus	20,2	16,6	18,2	17,1
Latvia	12,2	12,4	14,9	14,8
Lithuania	11,1	11,9	19,6	14,3
Luxembourg	14,2	17,0	23,2	16,9
Malta	9,1	9,3	10,9	9,6
Netherlands	7,2	6,7	9,1	9,3
Poland	11,7	9,9	10,8	11,9
Portugal	20,3	18,3	22,6	23,4
Romania	16,2	16,8	17,3	21,0
Slovakia	14,9	16,1	19,3	20,6
Slovenia	8,8	8,1	14,2	12,8
Finland	17,0	17,2	21,4	17,1
France	20,8	19,5	20,2	18,9
Croatia	23,7	16,6	21,1	21,9
Czechia	6,7	5,6	8,0	8,2
Sweden	17,4	20,1	23,9	24,7
Estonia	12,1	11,7	18,5	16,7
Other countries				
Brazil	28,0	27,2	30,5	28,5
India	22,5	22,3	19,8	...
Canada	10,9	11,0	20,1	13,5
United Kingdom	11,3	11,2	13,7	12,3
USA	8,6	8,4	15,1	9,7
South Africa	43,5	47,0	43,2	49,6
Japan	3,8	3,7	4,6	4,6

¹ Change of calculation methodology.² 2016.³ At the age of 16-30 years.

Long-term unemployment¹

(according to the ILO methodology; %)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
CIS	27,8	22,9	21,3	24,8
Azerbaijan	61,2	61,0	45,5	51,8
Armenia	54,0	49,6	49,3	54,1
Belarus	24,7	21,0	21,8	21,9
Kazakhstan	10,2	10,6	10,4	13,9
Kyrgyzstan	34,0	34,6	18,6	17,9
Moldova	25,8	17,6	19,1	25,7
Russia	28,6	23,8	18,8	22,5
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	21,6	13,1	21,2	25,1
EU-27	45,1	42,1	35,9	39,5
Austria	28,9	25,1	24,5	31,5
Belgium	48,7	43,5	41,6	42,3
Bulgaria	58,8	57,1	45,4	49,4
Hungary	38,5	31,9	26,2	31,2
Germany	41,4	38,2	29,3	32,6
Greece	70,5	70,2	66,6	62,9
Denmark	19,6	16,9	16,9	20,1
Ireland	37,3	33,3	24,0	29,9
Spain	41,7	37,8	32,1	41,7
Italy	59,6	57,5	53,1	58,0
Cyprus	31,7	29,2	28,2	34,2
Latvia	41,7	38,2	27,3	30,3
Lithuania	32,2	30,6	29,0	36,7
Luxembourg	25,5	24,5	26,9	34,0
Malta	48,1	25,1	25,4	23,3
Netherlands	38,0	31,4	24,0	20,3
Poland	26,9	21,6	20,0	26,6
Portugal	43,7	42,6	33,3	43,3
Romania	44,3	42,5	29,9	36,6
Slovakia	61,8	58,2	47,8	56,6
Slovenia	42,9	43,0	38,8	39,1
Finland	22,6	18,2	15,8	24,4

Continued

	2018	2019	2020	2021
France	42,0	40,4	37,0	29,6
Croatia	41,6	37,2	28,9	37,0
Czechia	30,5	30,0	22,1	27,5
Sweden	18,2	14,3	14,4	24,3
Estonia	24,9	20,8	17,8	25,3
Other countries				
Canada	10,1	8,5	5,1	16,3
United Kingdom	26,2	25,0	20,1	28,4
USA	13,3	12,7	5,6	23,1
South Africa	62,1	64,8	61,3	71,5
Japan	32,0	32,3	28,0	35,8

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

2. SOCIAL PROTECTION OF POPULATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Minimum wage			
	(as of the end of the year)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Units of the national currency				
Azerbaijan, manat	130	250	250	250
Armenia, drams	55000	55000	68000	68000
Belarus, Belarusian rubles	305	330	388	418
Kazakhstan, tenge	28284	42500	42500	42500
Kyrgyzstan, soms	1662	1750	1854	1854
Moldova, lei	1000	1000	1000	1000
Russia, rubles	11163	11280	12130	12792
Tajikistan, somoni	400	400	400	400
Turkmenistan, manat	715	790	870	957
Uzbekistan, thous. sums	203	223 ¹	223 ¹	270 ¹
Ukraine, hryvnias	3723	4173	5000	6500
US dollars				
Azerbaijan	77	147	147	130
Armenia	114	115	131	124
Belarus	143	157	152	146
Kazakhstan	76	111	101	87
Kyrgyzstan	24	25	22	19
Moldova	58	58	58	50
Russia	166	179	163	154
Tajikistan	42	41	35	31
Turkmenistan	204	226	249	242
Uzbekistan	25	24	21	22
Ukraine	134	177	176	195

¹ Basic calculated value.

Ratio of minimum wage¹ to average monthly nominal wage

	(%)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	23,9	39,4	35,3	34,1
Armenia	31,8	30,1	35,8	33,3
Belarus	31,4	30,2	31,0	29,0
Kazakhstan	17,4	22,7	20,0	17,0
Kyrgyzstan	10,1	10,2	9,8	9,6
Moldova	16,0	13,8	12,6	11,1
Russia	25,5	23,6	23,6	22,3
Tajikistan	32,4	30,0	28,7	26,0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	11,1	9,6	8,3	8,4
Ukraine	42,0	39,8	43,1	46,4

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

Labour old-age pension

(December)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Units of the national currency				
Azerbaijan, manat	249	292	331	361
Armenia, drams	41790	41437	44922	44475
Belarus, Belarusian rubles	393	446	511	534
Kazakhstan, tenge	77323	81463	89836	94639
Kyrgyzstan, soms	6011	6188	6275	6501
Moldova, lei	1644	1843	2068	2596
Russia, rubles	14986	15878	16790	18085
Tajikistan, somoni	328	323	350	359
Turkmenistan, manat	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan, thous.sums	628	720	833	937
Ukraine, hryvnias	2648	3065	3539	...
US dollars				
Azerbaijan	147	172	195	212
Armenia	86	86	86	93
Belarus	182	212	198	210
Kazakhstan	201	214	214	219
Kyrgyzstan	86	89	76	77
Moldova	96	107	120	146
Russia	216	257	227	243
Tajikistan	35	33	31	32
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	77	76	80	86
Ukraine	96	129	125	...

Real labour old-age pension index

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	105,1	114,2	110,8	97,2
Armenia	97,4	98,5	104,5	91,9
Belarus	115,2	108,3	106,8	94,9
Kazakhstan	116,8	100,0	102,6	97,1
Kyrgyzstan	102,9	99,8	92,4	93,2
Moldova	111,8	104,2	111,7	110,2
Russia	101,6	102,9	100,8	99,4
Tajikistan	110,1	91,0	99,2	94,9
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	105,2	99,5	104,1	102,2
Ukraine	94,4	111,1	110,0	...

	Social pension			
	(December)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Units of the national currency			
Azerbaijan , manat	...	...	...	...
Armenia , drams	...	...	...	...
Belarus , Belarusian rubles	199	215	238	265
Kazakhstan , tenge	40990	43023	47373	49709
Kyrgyzstan , soms	2899	2913	3140	3500
Moldova , lei	...	...	...	...
Russia , rubles	9094	9298	9848	10195
Tajikistan , somoni	168	168	196	212
Turkmenistan , manat	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan , thous.sums	356	398	460	577
Ukraine , hryvnias	1500	1644	1786	...
	US dollars			
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	92	102	92	104
Kazakhstan	107	113	113	115
Kyrgyzstan	42	42	38	41
Moldova	...	...	...	...
Russia	131	150	133	137
Tajikistan	18	17	17	19
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	44	42	44	53
Ukraine	54	69	63	...

Minimum old-age pension

(December)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Units of the national currency				
Azerbaijan, manat	110	200	200	200
Armenia ¹ , thous.drams	16	16	16	16
Belarus, Belarusian rubles	279	313	350	378
Kazakhstan, tengе	49019	52145	58082	61796
Kyrgyzstan ¹ , soms	1780	1780	1780	1780
Moldova, lei	1025	1079	1144	2000
Russia ¹ , rubles	4983	5334	5686	6044
Tajikistan, somoni	180	180	207	207
Turkmenistan, manat	279	307	338	372
Uzbekistan, thous.sums	397	436	513	565
Ukraine, hryvnias	1497	1638	1769	1934
US dollars				
Azerbaijan	65	118	118	118
Armenia ¹	33	33	31	33
Belarus	129	149	136	148
Kazakhstan	128	137	138	143
Kyrgyzstan ¹	26	26	22	21
Moldova	60	63	66	113
Russia ¹	72	86	77	81
Tajikistan	19	19	18	18
Turkmenistan	80	88	97	106
Uzbekistan	48	46	49	52
Ukraine	54	69	63	71

¹ Amount of basic pension.

Share of consolidated budget expenditures on social protection

(in % of GDP)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan ¹	3,7	4,1	4,3	3,4
Armenia ¹	6,9	6,9	8,8	8,9
Belarus	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,0
Kazakhstan	4,5	5,0	5,3	4,9
Kyrgyzstan	5,3	5,5	5,7	5,1
Moldova	10,9	11,1	13,0	12,2
Russia	11,5	11,8	14,1	12,2
Tajikistan	...	...	...	4,2
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ¹	0,9	1,2	1,4	1,5
Ukraine	8,7	8,1	8,2	...

¹ State budget.

3. POPULATION AND HEALTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resident population

(at the beginning of the year; thousand persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Azerbaijan	9981,5	10067,1	10119,1	10156,4
Armenia	2965,3	2959,7	2963,2	2961,4
Belarus	9429,3	9410,3	9349,6	9255,5
Kazakhstan	18395,7	18631,8	18879,6	19122,4
Kyrgyzstan	6389,4	6523,5	6636,8	6747,3
Moldova ¹	2684,8	2643,7	2626,6	2603,8
Russia	146780,7	146748,6	146171,0	145557,6
Tajikistan	9126,6	9313,8	9716,8	9886,8
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	33255,6	33905,8	34558,9	35271,3
Ukraine	41983,6	41732,8	41418,7	40997,7
CIS, mln persons	286	286	287	287

¹ Usual resident population.

Males and females

(at the beginning of 2022)

	Thousand persons		Number of females per 1 000 males
	males	females	
Azerbaijan	5074,5	5081,9	1001
Armenia	1397,2	1564,2	1120
Belarus	4278,5	4977,0	1163
Kazakhstan	9286,8	9835,6	1059
Kyrgyzstan	3348,7	3398,6	1015
Moldova	1241,4	1362,4	1097
Russia, mln persons	67654,3	77903,3	1151
Tajikistan	5016,8	4870,0	971
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	17744,2	17527,1	988
Ukraine	19007,0	21990,7	1157
CIS, mln persons	135²	152²	1126

Life expectancy at birth

(years)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Total population			
Azerbaijan	75,8	76,4	73,2	73,6
Armenia	75,9	76,5	73,5	72,4
Belarus	74,5	74,5	...	...
Kazakhstan	73,2	73,2	71,4	70,2
Kyrgyzstan	71,3	71,7	71,7	71,8
Moldova	70,6	70,9	69,8	69,0
Russia	72,9	73,3	71,5	70,1
Tajikistan	75,0	75,1	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	74,6	75,1	73,4	73,8
Ukraine	71,8	72,0	71,4	69,8
CIS	73	74	72	71
	Males			
Azerbaijan	73,4	74,0	70,1	71,3
Armenia	72,4	73,1	68,4	67,4
Belarus	69,2	69,3	...	...
Kazakhstan	68,8	68,8	67,1	66,3
Kyrgyzstan	67,5	67,6	67,8	67,9
Moldova	66,3	66,8	65,9	65,2
Russia	67,8	68,2	66,5	65,5
Tajikistan	73,3	73,5	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	72,3	72,8	71,2	71,7
Ukraine	66,7	66,9	66,4	65,2
CIS	70	70	68	67
	Females			
Azerbaijan	78,2	78,7	76,5	75,9
Armenia	79,0	79,5	78,6	77,4
Belarus	79,4	79,4	...	...
Kazakhstan	77,2	77,3	75,5	74,0
Kyrgyzstan	75,7	75,8	76,0	76,1
Moldova	75,0	75,1	73,9	73,0
Russia	77,8	78,2	76,4	74,5
Tajikistan	76,9	76,9	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	77,0	77,4	75,5	75,8
Ukraine	76,7	77,0	76,2	74,4
CIS	77	78	76	75

**Life expectancy at birth
in the countries of the world in 2021**

(years)

	Total population	Males	Females
EU-27	80,4	77,5	83,2
Austria	81,3	78,9	83,6
Belgium	80,8	78,6	83,0
Bulgaria	73,6	70,0	77,5
Hungary	75,7	72,3	79,0
Germany	81,1	78,7	83,5
Greece	81,4	78,8	83,9
Denmark	81,6	79,7	83,6
Ireland ¹	82,6	80,8	84,4
Spain	82,4	79,6	85,2
Italy	82,3	80,0	84,5
Cyprus	82,4	80,4	84,4
Latvia	75,5	70,6	80,0
Lithuania	75,1	70,1	80,1
Luxembourg	82,2	79,9	84,5
Malta	82,3	80,3	84,5
Netherlands	81,4	79,7	83,1
Poland	76,5	72,5	80,7
Portugal	81,1	78,0	84,1
Romania	74,2	70,4	78,3
Slovakia	77,0	73,5	80,4
Slovenia	80,6	77,8	83,4
Finland	82,0	79,2	84,8
France	82,3	79,2	85,3
Croatia	77,8	74,7	80,9
Czechia	78,3	75,3	81,3
Sweden	82,4	80,6	84,2
Estonia	78,9	74,4	83,0
Other countries¹			
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

¹ 2019.

Total fertility rate

(number of children per woman aged 15-49)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,5
Armenia	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,7
Belarus	1,4	1,4	...	...
Kazakhstan	2,8	2,9	3,1	3,3
Kyrgyzstan	3,3	3,3	3,0	2,9
Moldova	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7
Russia	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,5
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	2,6	2,8	2,9	3,2
Ukraine	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2

Total fertility rate in the countries of the world

(number of children per woman aged 15-49)

	2018	2019	2020
EU-27			
Austria	1,5	1,5	1,4
Belgium	1,6	1,6	1,6
Bulgaria	1,6	1,6	1,6
Hungary	1,6	1,6	1,6
Germany	1,6	1,5	1,5
Greece	1,4	1,3	1,4
Denmark	1,7	1,7	1,7
Ireland	1,8	1,7	1,6
Spain	1,3	1,2	1,2
Italy	1,3	1,3	1,2
Cyprus	1,3	1,3	1,4
Latvia	1,6	1,6	1,6
Lithuania	1,6	1,6	1,5
Luxembourg	1,4	1,3	1,4
Malta	1,2	1,1	1,1
Netherlands	1,6	1,6	1,5
Poland	1,5	1,4	1,4
Portugal	1,4	1,4	1,4
Romania	1,8	1,8	1,8

	2018	2019	2020
Slovakia	1,5	1,6	1,6
Slovenia	1,6	1,6	1,6
Finland	1,4	1,4	1,4
France	1,9	1,9	1,8
Croatia	1,5	1,5	1,5
Czechia	1,7	1,7	1,7
Sweden	1,8	1,7	1,7
Estonia	1,7	1,7	1,6
Other countries			
Brazil	1,7	1,7	...
India	2,4	2,3	...
Canada	1,6	1,6	...
China	1,6	1,6	...
United Kingdom	1,7	1,8	...
USA	1,8	1,8	...
South Africa	2,2	2,2	...
Japan	1,4	1,4	...

Age dependency ratio

(at the beginning of 2022)

	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	27	23	50
Russia	26	23	49
Tajikistan	60	6	66
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	44	7	51
Ukraine	23	25	48

	Marriage rate			
	(per 1000 population)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	6,4	6,4	3,5	5,6
Armenia	5,0	5,3	4,1	5,8
Belarus	6,4	6,7	5,4	6,4
Kazakhstan	7,5	7,5	6,8	7,4
Kyrgyzstan	7,5	7,7	6,0	7,6
Moldova	7,5	7,6	5,9	8,6
Russia	6,1	6,5	5,3	6,3
Tajikistan	9,1	8,6	7,1	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	9,4	9,3	8,7	8,7
Ukraine	6,0	6,3	4,5	5,8

	Divorce rate			
	(per 1000 population)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,7
Armenia	1,3	1,3	1,1	1,5
Belarus	3,5	3,7	3,7	3,7
Kazakhstan	3,0	3,2	1,2	2,5
Kyrgyzstan	1,7	1,7	1,4	1,8
Moldova	4,0	4,0	3,3	3,8
Russia	4,0	4,2	3,9	4,4
Tajikistan	1,1	1,3	1,1	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1,0	0,9	0,8	1,1
Ukraine	3,9	3,6	3,1	0,9

	Infant mortality rate			
	(infant death under 1 year of age, per 1000 live births)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	11,1	11,0	9,8	7,5
Armenia	7,1	6,1	7,4	6,9
Belarus	2,5	2,4	...	...
Kazakhstan	8,0	8,4	7,8	8,4
Kyrgyzstan	14,8	15,1	14,4	15,2
Moldova	9,1	8,7	6,9	8,5
Russia	5,1	4,9	4,5	4,6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	9,9	9,3	9,4	9,2
Ukraine	7,0	7,0	6,8	7,2

Mortality rate of children under the age of 5 years

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	13,1	13,0	11,6	10,0
Armenia	8,7	7,5	8,2	8,1
Belarus	3,4	3,0	...	...
Kazakhstan	10,1	10,7	9,4	10,0
Kyrgyzstan	17,6	17,5	16,7	17,5
Moldova	10,8	9,9	10,4	9,5
Russia	6,3	6,0	5,5	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	13,1	12,4	12,0	12,3
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

Maternal mortality rate

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	12	15	16	18
Armenia	22	33	22	44
Belarus	3	1	...	...
Kazakhstan	14	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	29	25	39	...
Moldova	14	15	16	...
Russia	9	9	11	34
Tajikistan	24	24	27	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ¹	20	20	19	14
Ukraine	17	15	...	...

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

Morbidity of population by main groups of diseases

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

	Infectious and parasitic diseases	Malignant neoplasms	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Injuries and poisoning
Azerbaijan						
2019	1212	122	7790	1508	1709	1235
2020	1689	116	6792	1489	1518	1118
2021	2077	136	8909	1669	1740	1089
Armenia						
2019	2509	267	11776	1857	1762	2096
2020	7099	234	11987	1545	1644	1728
2021	8772	258	13230	1699	1560	1591
Belarus						
2019	3262	573	42453	3414	2588	7380
2020	6689	463	50160	3154	2333	6799
2021	9524	502	59708	3226	2416	6916
Kazakhstan						
2019	1301	277	23244	2812	4218	2920
2020	1574	171	23103	3024	4165	2775
2021	1317	237	22082	2734	3738	2685
Kyrgyzstan						
2019	1149	87	8239	879	2916	1353
2020	1279	82	6177	...	1922	899
2021	1604	86	8913	...	2605	1003
Moldova						
2019	2405	394	19974	2051	1914	2915
2020	1583	326	6760	1466	1216	1633
2021	972	336	15305	1669	1542	2505
Russia						
2019	2659	436	35620	3499	3198	9042
2020	2048	380	37057	2938	2632	8131
2021	2135	398	40710	3055	2688	8358
Tajikistan						
2019	1200	40	4574	813	2725	625
2020	1657	32	4621	637	2314	528
2021	900	33	3774	555	2088	424
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan						
2019	1565	...	15013	3639	12766	3233
2020	2026	76	13266	2823	10158	2825
2021	2077	249	13169	3385	10714	3263
Ukraine						
2019	...	324	...	...	...	...
2020	...	261	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Diseases of the endocrine system, eating disorders, metabolic disorders and immunity		Mental and behavioral disorders, total	of these:	
	Total	of these diabetes mellitus		alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis	drug and substance abuse
Azerbaijan					
2019	496	274	118	5	29
2020	452	255	124	3	29
2021	517	302	144	4	60
Armenia					
2019	683	341	279	11	16
2020	646	343	227	8	13
2021	645	366	231	11	13
Belarus					
2019	1112	349	759	173	5
2020	959	298	689	139	5
2021	1027	329	752	137	5
Kazakhstan					
2019	970	237	...	70	17
2020	1000	210	45	62	13
2021	1183	278	52	58	...
Kyrgyzstan					
2019	370	114	156	18	2
2020	288	110	...	15	2
2021	270	108	...	17	2
Moldova					
2019	1223	410	211	122	164
2020	888	282	259	91	20
2021	1214	402	329	99	26
Russia					
2019	1442	280	312	52	10
2020	1104	220	263	40	9
2021	1145	237	295	46	10
Tajikistan					
2019	646	51	8	6	2
2020	491	63	7	6	2
2021	472	84	20	6	4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan					
2019	...	...	...	...	...
2020	2129	264	133	19	35
2021	2615	128	135	22	-
Ukraine					
2019	...	...	...	...	...
2020	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...

Morbidity by tuberculosis

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	38	37	26	25
Armenia	21	18	13	12
Belarus	20	19	13	13
Kazakhstan	48	46	36	36
Kyrgyzstan	83	79	54	58
Moldova	76	71	43	52
Russia	44	41	32	31
Tajikistan	57	56	40	40
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	43	43	32	35
Ukraine	51	60	34	...

Number of HIV infected

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	6	7	6	7
Armenia	14	15	13	14
Belarus	25	23	15	16
Kazakhstan	17	19	18	...
Kyrgyzstan	11	12	10	13
Moldova	19 ¹	27	20	24
Russia	59	55	38	40
Tajikistan	16	14	15	10
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	13	...	8	9
Ukraine	42	...	...	...

¹ Excluding the results of population census 2014.

Occupational injuries

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	1	2	2	2
Armenia	6	4	3	3
Belarus	5	5	5	5
Kazakhstan	4	4	4	...
Kyrgyzstan	3	3	3	4
Moldova	9	8	7	9
Russia	12	12	10	11
Tajikistan	2	2	1	1
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	4	5	3	3
Ukraine	5	6	9	17

Newly registered adult persons with disability

(per 10 000 population; 18 years and older)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	25	28	13	19
Armenia	39	57	47	63
Belarus	72	72	62	61
Kazakhstan	34	35	28	30
Kyrgyzstan	27	27	21	26
Moldova	29 ¹	52	35	38
Russia	55	55	48	46
Tajikistan	9	8	14	16
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	25	27	22	28
Ukraine	39	39	34	35

¹ 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 neo-plasms	Diseases of the circulatory system: of these:		
				Total	coronary heart disease	cerebro-vascular diseases
Azerbaijan						
2019	565	7	89	328	148	83
2020	758	59	98	413	202	109
2021	767	67	84	416	109	88
Armenia						
2019	884	6	183	475	215	68
2020	1221	5	181	578	293	75
2021	1161	5	178	560	272	83
Belarus						
2019	1279	7	202	754	552	140
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan						
2019	719	7	79	163	...	...
2020	860	15	79	194	...	...
2021	961	7	76	227	...	...
Kyrgyzstan						
2019	516	10	63	266	...	...
2020	607	9	62	318	...	...
2021	580	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova						
2019	1368	14	230	807	...	...
2020	1550	11	227	873	...	...
2021	1737	14	220	923	496	225
Russia						
2019	1225	22	201	573	301	178
2020	1460	21	199	641	347	190
2021	1674	19	191	640	348	191
Tajikistan						
2019	364	4	34	171	52	0,0
2020	450	...	34	206	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan						
2019	461	6	46	278	115	...
2020	513	22	41	308	...	...
2021	510	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine						
2019	1470	21	200	989	693	179
2020	1590	18	199	1052	734	201
2021	1726	...	180	1038	...	...

Continued

	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genitourinary system	Diabetes mellitus	External causes ¹
Azerbaijan					
2019	19	27	13	14	28
2020	32	25	13	20	61
2021	41	26	12	17	30
Armenia					
2019	73	42	10	18	36
2020	102	46	9	16	129
2021	98	42	8	13	37
Belarus					
2019	25	44	8	3	84
2020	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan					
2019	88	64	...	26	65
2020	123	68	...	...	58
2021	109	67	...	...	60
Kyrgyzstan					
2019	29	32	5	7	39
2020	41	31	6	10	34
2021	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova					
2019	60	123	10	...	82
2020	63	119	11	18	75
2021	76	110	11	19	74
Russia					
2019	40	67	15	28	94
2020	66	73	16	35	95
2021	79	74	15	30	95
Tajikistan					
2019	21	15	7	20	16
2020	45	...	...	30	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan					
Uzbekistan					
2019	19	25	...	17	...
2020	37	23	7	23	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine					
2019	32	61	...	...	78
2020	42	62	7	5	74
2021	64	60	...	...	70

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

Mortality due to tuberculosis of respiratory system

(per 100 000 population)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	4,4	4,3	4,1	1,0
Armenia	0,8	0,8	1,2	0,4
Belarus	2,0	1,7	...	...
Kazakhstan	2,5	2,3	2,0	...
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	6,4	6,2	4,6	4,6
Russia	5,9	5,9	4,7	4,3
Tajikistan	...	2,4	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	3,2	2,8	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	7,0	...

Share of consolidated budget expenditures on health

(in % of GDP)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan ¹	0,9	1,1	2,3	1,5
Armenia ¹	1,3	1,5	2,4	2,3
Belarus	4,0	4,2	4,6	5,1
Kazakhstan	1,9	1,9	2,8	2,7
Kyrgyzstan	2,4	2,4	2,9	2,9
Moldova	4,1	4,1	5,0	5,6
Russia	3,2	3,4	4,6	3,9
Tajikistan	2,2	2,3	2,6	2,9
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ¹	2,4	2,9	3,2	3,2
Ukraine	3,3	3,2	4,2	...

¹ State budget.

4. EDUCATION

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

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

Level of education of population (according to the data of population censuses, total population aged 15 and over)							
	Per 1000 people of the corresponding age have education:						
	higher	incomplete higher	secondary professional	primary professional ¹	general secondary	main general	general primary
Azerbaijan							
1999	106	8	126	35	519	151	32
2009	122	16	85	39	569	133	24
Armenia							
2001	170	22	176	38	382	133	62
2011	220	...	171	32	447	94	26
Belarus²							
1999	140	-	223	92	262	135	137
2009	189	-	270	111	236	97	61
2019	266	-	306	125	226	56	16
Kazakhstan							
1999	126	17	224	...	366	180	74
2009	198	31	250	26	309	133	49
Kyrgyzstan							
1999	105	15	108	...	500	183	63
2009	124	36	71	53	527	119	54
Moldova							
2004	111 ³	105 ⁴		...	333	317	101
Russia⁵							
2002	162	31	275	128	177	139	78
2010	234	46	312	56	182	110	54
Tajikistan							
2000	76	13	66	...	575	192	59
2010	77	21	73	...	528	211	72
Turkmenistan							
1995	92	9	166	...	478	183	48
Uzbekistan							
1989	92	19	150	...	408	198	
Ukraine							
2001	140 ⁶	8 ⁷	191 ⁸	...	378	171	77

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

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

³ University-level education.

⁴ Secondary professional education/short course of higher education.

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

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

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

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

Provision of children with pre-school institutions¹

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan ²	28,5	31,3	32,0	35,1
Armenia	32,6	34,7	24,3	32,3
Belarus	80,3	84,5	86,1	88,3
Kazakhstan	38,1 ³	38,2 ³	32,4 ³	28,7
Kyrgyzstan	24,6	25,4	22,0	23,9
Moldova	87,7	93,9	90,3	92,0
Russia	67,2 ³	69,4 ³	70,7 ³	73,2 ³
Tajikistan	7,3	7,7	7,2	7,4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	32,0	40,0	42,3	46,0
Ukraine	61	63	63	60

¹ In Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus - coverage of children aged 1-5 years; in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine - 1-6 years; Moldova and Uzbekistan - 3-6 years.

² Taking into account students in preparatory classes of general education institutions.

³ Gross coverage ratio.

Share of consolidated budget expenditures on education

(in % of GDP)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan ¹	2,5	2,7	3,8	3,3
Armenia ¹	2,0	2,0	2,3	2,1
Belarus	4,6	4,8	4,6	4,4
Kazakhstan	3,2	3,4	4,4	4,5
Kyrgyzstan	5,9	6,1	6,6	6,1
Moldova	5,4	5,8	6,3	5,5
Russia	3,5	3,7	4,0	3,6
Tajikistan	5,4	5,7	5,3	5,4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ¹	5,1	6,6	5,0	5,4
Ukraine	5,9	6,0	6,0	...

¹ State budget.

5. HOUSING CONDITIONS

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

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

Provision of population with dwelling space

(as of the end of the year)

	Total dwelling space per inhabitant; square meters			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	18,1	19,4	19,8	20,0
Armenia	31,6	31,7	33,3	33,9
Belarus	27,3	27,8	28,3	28,9
Kazakhstan	21,9	22,2	22,6	...
Kyrgyzstan	13,1	13,0	13,0	13,0
Moldova	24,8 ¹	33,5	33,8	34,3
Russia ²	25,8	26,3	26,9	27,8
Tajikistan	...	...	11,1	10,9
Turkmenistan	19,9 ³	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	15,8	16,0	16,0	...
Ukraine	23,7	24,2	...	...

¹ Excluding the results of population census 2014.

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

³ 2007.

Distribution of housing stock by number of rooms and average apartment size in 2021

	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	10,6	33,3	56,1	40,1	70,0	111,5
Armenia	20,5	33,7	45,8	39,0	57,6	82,0
Belarus	19,3	37,4	43,3	38,3	50,5	77,1
Kazakhstan ¹	16,4	29,7	53,9	37,2	50,7	89,3
Kyrgyzstan	10,3	23,9	65,8	...	...	...
Moldova	10,5	32,3	57,2	35,9	52,3	81,2
Russia	25,6	38,1	36,3	36,7	50,0	78,0
Tajikistan	10,7	22,0	67,3	36,0	49,0	62,4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ¹	8,1	22,0	71,9	33,2	54,5	98,2
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ 2020.

Facilities of dwelling stock¹

(as of the end of the year, %)

	Share of total space of dwelling houses equipped with						
	water supply	sewage	central heating system	hot water supply	bath or shower	gas	electric stove
2018							
Азербайджан ²	90,1	86,9	38,1	4,0	88,5	97,7	-
Армения	99,7	97,7	0,2	86,4	96,2	88,8	26,0
Беларусь ²	89,6	89,1	90,8	84,4	84,9	82,6	15,5
Казахстан	99,7	86,8	62,4	55,9	62,7	82,1	16,1
Кыргызстан ³	72,4	59,9	33,4	...	36,8	44,9	...
Молдова ³	89,4	85,0	83,5	62,2	59,2	93,0	1,0
Россия ⁴	91,1	88,8	92,5	82,0	82,2	63,7	29,1
Таджикистан	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Туркменистан	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Узбекистан	75,7	35,7	44,0	31,5	...	50,0	...
Украина ⁵	61,8	59,8	69,1	47,5	...	83,1	...
2020							
Азербайджан	95,2	93,8	38,6	4,0	91,7	98,2	...
Армения ⁶	99,5	97,3	0,1	93,9	97,2	92,7	50,7
Беларусь	90,2	89,7	91,3	85,2	85,7	83,0	15,3
Казахстан	99,7	88,4	63,6	56,2	62,6	81,3	17,3
Кыргызстан ³	69,6	59,9	34,2	16,4	34,9	43,3	7,4
Молдова ³	89,9	85,7	84,0	62,0	60,3	93,6	0,9
Россия ⁴	91,8	89,4	93,0	83,8	83,0	63,5	31,4
Таджикистан	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Туркменистан	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Узбекистан	84,8	57,7	63,9	51,6	...	83,6	...
Украина	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Urban countryside.

² 2017.

³ Living floor space.

⁴ According to the data of local self-government bodies; not for the full range of owners of dwelling stock.

⁵ Total dwelling stock.

⁶ 2019.

6. QUALITY OF GOODS AND SERVICES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.1. Consumer goods and services

Structure of household expenditure by main groups of consumption expenditures

(according to the data of household surveys)

	As percentage of consumer expenditure			
	expenditure on purchase of			payment of services
	foodstuffs	non-food goods	alcoholic beverages	
Azerbaijan				
2019	41,5	16,2	0,5	41,8
2020	43,4	16,3	0,6	39,7
2021	43,6	15,3	0,6	40,5
Armenia				
2019	40,6	27,3	0,3	31,8
2020	41,2	26,0	0,3	32,5
2021	...	...	...	...
Belarus				
2019	38,6	33,9	1,8	25,7
2020	39,1	34,9	1,7	24,3
2021	40,2	34,4	1,7	23,7
Kazakhstan				
2019	51,4	26,3	0,8	21,5
2020	55,5	26,7	0,9	16,9
2021	54,4	27,1	0,8	17,7
Kyrgyzstan				
2019	48,3	30,2	0,1	21,4
2020	51,2	27,6	0,1	21,1
2021	48,9	29,4	0,6	21,1
Moldova				
2019	35,7	...	0,5	...
2020	38,9	...	0,7	...
2021	37,6	...	0,7	...
Russia				
2019	32,9	36,8	1,6	28,7
2020	35,3	37,1	1,8	25,8
2021	34,6	36,1	1,5	27,7
Tajikistan				
2019	53,8	29,0	0,1	17,1
2020	62,0	27,0	0,2	10,8
2021	49,7	27,7	0,1	22,5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan				
2019	45,5	33,1	0,4	21,0
2020	45,9	33,3	0,4	20,4
2021	57,2	26,1	0,4	16,3
Ukraine				
2019	50,1	21,8	1,3	26,8
2020	50,4	21,8	1,4	26,4
2021	48,2	21,8	1,2	28,8

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

(according to the data of household surveys, %)

	Household expenditure on					
	food and non-alcoholic beverages	alcoholic beverages and tobacco	clothing and footwear	housing, fuels	furnishings, household appliances and home maintenance	health
Azerbaijan						
2019	41,5	1,9	6,2	7,6	8,6	4,8
2020	43,4	2,0	6,4	7,9	8,4	5,0
2021	43,6	2,0	6,0	8,2	7,9	5,3
Armenia						
2019	38,5	3,7	3,7	19,5	4,0	11,7
2020	38,8	3,8	2,1	20,5	4,9	8,7
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus						
2019	35,7	2,8	7,5	9,8	6,4	4,5
2020	36,7	2,7	6,5	10,5	6,7	5,7
2021	37,6	2,5	6,5	10,2	5,9	6,2
Kazakhstan						
2019	49,4	2,4	10,3	8,1	4,5	3,1
2020	54,2	2,5	7,7	7,9	5,4	3,5
2021	53,0	2,3	8,4	7,6	5,3	3,3
Kyrgyzstan						
2019	48,2	0,7	12,4	11,0	7,2	0,9
2020	51,2	0,7	10,2	12,8	6,8	3,2
2021	45,4	0,6	11,3	12,2	7,3	2,6
Moldova						
2019	35,7	1,7	10,5	17,6	5,5	5,7
2020	38,9	2,0	9,6	17,5	6,1	5,0
2021	37,6	2,0	9,8	16,3	6,2	6,2
Russia						
2019	29,7	3,0	8,2	10,8	5,3	3,8
2020	33,2	3,3	6,9	11,9	6,3	4,0
2021	32,2	3,0	7,8	11,4	5,5	4,2
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan						
2021	55,6	0,7	6,9	7,1	9,5	8,7
Ukraine						
2019	47,9	3,7	6,5	16,5	2,2	4,8
2020	49,2	4,1	5,8	16,9	2,6	5,0
2021	46,8	3,6	5,7	17,8	2,6	5,4

	Household expenditure on					
	transport	communi- cations	leisure and cul- ture	education	hotels, restau- rants, cafes	other goods and ser- vices
Azerbaijan						
2019	6,4	3,2	4,3	1,8	9,0	4,7
2020	6,6	3,3	3,5	1,6	7,2	4,7
2021	6,5	3,3	3,7	1,6	6,8	5,1
Armenia						
2019	4,9	4,1	0,5	2,4	2,0	5,0
2020	4,4	4,3	1,3	4,2	1,0	6,0
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus						
2019	10,4	6,3	5,9	1,7	3,2	5,8
2020	10,3	6,6	4,8	1,6	2,4	5,5
2021	10,2	7,4	3,6	1,5	2,8	5,6
Kazakhstan						
2019	7,0	3,9	1,8	1,7	2,9	4,9
2020	6,0	4,2	1,5	0,9	1,6	4,6
2021	6,4	4,2	1,7	1,1	1,9	4,8
Kyrgyzstan						
2019	4,6	4,3	0,7	2,4	0,8	6,8
2020	3,7	4,3	0,0	1,3	0,6	5,2
2021	4,1	4,0	0,0	1,8	4,4	6,3
Moldova						
2019	6,6	4,9	3,1	1,2	2,8	4,7
2020	6,0	5,1	2,5	0,8	2,1	4,4
2021	7,0	4,8	2,3	1,0	2,3	4,5
Russia						
2019	16,2	3,1	8,4	0,9	3,5	7,1
2020	14,9	3,4	5,8	0,8	2,4	7,1
2021	14,1	4,6	5,6	1,5	2,9	7,2
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan						
2021	4,5	1,7	0,3	2,0	1,6	1,4
Ukraine						
2019	5,5	3,4	2,0	1,3	3,1	3,1
2020	4,5	4,1	1,8	1,0	1,8	3,2
2021	5,2	4,0	1,9	1,2	2,1	3,7

Provision of population with consumer durables

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

	Refrigera-tors, freezers	Vacuum cleaners	Washing machines	TV sets ¹	Personal computers
Azerbaijan					
2019	102	93	81	111	116
2020	102	94	82	111	131
2021	102	94	83	111	153
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus					
2019	144	91	99	163	103
2020	148	92	99	164	100
2021	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan					
2019	124	93	97	117	63
2020	128	94	97	116	82
2021	132	95	97	115	76
Kyrgyzstan					
2019	92	39	79	111	13
2020	94	39	82	111	13
2021	98	42	86	110	15
Moldova					
2019	101	74	92	112	66
2020	104	78	95	111	68
2021	105	78	94	112	68
Russia					
2019	136	96	101	188	125
2020	140	97	102	191	129
2021	142	99	103	175	126
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan					
2019	106	58	89	160	55
2020	107	60	90	162	60
2021	114	64	94	170	63
Ukraine					
2016	119	77	88	115	80
2018	124	81	91	116	91
2020	133	83	93	118	97

¹ Azerbaijan и Ukraine - color TV sets.

Consumer Price Index

(December to December of the previous year, %)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
CIS	106,2	105,0	106,0	109,1
Azerbaijan	101,5	102,4	102,6	112,0
Armenia	101,8	100,7	103,7	107,7
Belarus	105,6	104,7	107,4	110,0
Kazakhstan	105,3	105,4	107,5	108,4
Kyrgyzstan	100,5	103,1	109,7	111,2
Moldova	100,9	107,5	100,4	113,9
Russia	104,3	103,0	104,9	108,4
Tajikistan	105,4	108,0	109,4	108,0
Turkmenistan	107,2	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	114,3	115,2	111,1	110,0
Ukraine	109,8	104,1	105,0	110,0
EU-27	101,6	101,6	100,2	105,3
Austria	101,9	101,7	101,1	104,3
Belgium	102,3	100,8	100,4	105,7
Bulgaria	102,7	103,8	100,2	107,8
Hungary	102,7	104,0	102,7	107,4
Germany	101,6	101,5	99,7	105,3
Greece	100,6	100,8	97,7	105,1
Denmark	100,8	100,8	100,5	103,1
Ireland	100,7	101,3	99,0	105,5
Spain	101,2	100,8	99,5	106,5
Italy	101,1	100,5	99,8	103,9
Cyprus	101,7	100,7	98,9	104,8
Latvia	102,6	102,3	99,5	107,9
Lithuania	101,9	102,7	100,2	110,6
Luxembourg	101,9	101,7	100,6	104,1
Malta	101,5	101,2	100,2	102,6
Netherlands	102,0	102,7	101,0	105,7
Poland	101,1	103,4	102,4	108,6
Portugal	100,7	100,4	99,8	102,7
Romania	103,3	104,0	102,1	108,2
Slovakia	102,0	103,0	101,5	105,8
Slovenia	101,4	101,8	98,9	104,9
Finland	101,2	100,9	100,2	103,5
France	101,6	101,5	100,0	102,8
Croatia	100,9	101,4	99,3	105,5
Czechia	102,0	103,2	102,3	106,6
Sweden	102,0	101,8	100,5	103,9
Estonia	103,4	101,8	99,2	112,1

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Other countries				
Brazil	103,7	104,3	104,5	110,1
India	105,2	109,6	103,7	105,6
Canada	102,0	102,2	100,7	104,8
China	101,9	104,5	100,2	101,5
United Kingdom	102,0	101,4	100,8	104,8
USA	101,9	102,3	101,4	107,0
South Africa	104,5	104,0	103,1	105,9
Japan	100,3	100,8	98,8	100,8

6.2. Means of message, communication

Length of public roads

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total, thous. km				
Azerbaijan	19,2	19,2	28,6 ¹	28,7 ¹
Armenia	7,6	7,6	7,5	7,5
Belarus ²	102,5	102,8	103,0	103,4
Kazakhstan	96,2	95,6	95,8	95,4
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	9,4	9,4	9,5	9,5
Russia ²	1531,5	1542,2	1553,7	1566,1
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	42,7	42,7	42,9	42,9
Ukraine	161,9	161,9	162,2	...
including paved roads, thous. km				
Azerbaijan	19,1	19,1	27,2 ¹	27,4 ¹
Armenia	6,0	5,9	5,9	5,9
Belarus ²	88,9	89,1	89,8	90,0
Kazakhstan	83,2	84,8	83,4	84,8
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	9,1	9,1	9,1	9,2
Russia ²	1077,3	1089,3	1096,7	1107,3
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	42,1	42,1	42,3	42,3
Ukraine	158,5	158,5	158,7	...

Continued

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Share of paved roads in the total length of public roads, %				
Azerbaijan	99,4	99,4	94,9 ¹	95,3 ¹
Armenia	79,1	77,6	78,3	78,3
Belarus ²	86,8	86,8	86,8	86,8
Kazakhstan	86,5	88,7	87,1	88,9
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	96,1	97,0	96,1	96,8
Russia ²	70,3	70,6	70,6	70,7
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	98,5	98,5	98,7	98,7
Ukraine	97,9	97,9	97,8	...

¹ Including city highway.

² Including length of streets.

Density of paved public roads

(km per 1 000 sq. km of territory)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	220	220	314 ¹	316 ¹
Armenia	201	199	197	198
Belarus ²	428	429	433	433
Kazakhstan	31	31	31	31
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	307	309	307	310
Russia ²	63	64	64	65
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	94	94	94	94
Ukraine	275	275	275	...

¹ Including city highway.

² Including length of streets.

Provision of population by public transport

	Number of passenger trips per 1 person by transport mode			
	railway	bus ¹	taxis passenger	trolleybus
Azerbaijan				
2019	0,4	175,8	7,3	—
2020	0,2	105,8	4,5	—
2021	0,3	103,1	8,7	—
Armenia				
2019	0,1	54,1	1,6	1,8
2020	0,1	17,8	0,7	1,0
2021	0,1	27,0	0,7	1,3
Belarus				
2019	8,5	126,0 ²	2,7	36,9
2020	6,4	105,8 ²	3,8	30,3
2021	6,6	101,1 ²	4,8	29,4
Kazakhstan				
2019	1,2	69,0 ³	0,1 ³	2,0
2020	0,7	42,7 ³	0,1 ³	1,1
2021	0,8	53,9 ³	0,1 ³	1,5
Kyrgyzstan				
2019	0,06	105,7	5,6	5,6
2020	0,01	56,0	4,7	3,3
2021	0,04	65,8	4,8	4,6
Moldova				
2019	0,4	37,6	3,5	61,6
2020	0,3	20,6	2,5	44,1
2021	0,2	22,7	3,8	52,0
Russia				
2019	8,2	72,5 ²	...	7,8
2020	6,0	52,5 ²	...	5,2
2021	7,3	55,2 ²	...	5,5
Tajikistan				
2019	0,1	65,9	1,8	2,3
2020	0,05	63,9	2,0	2,0
2021	0,05	69,5	2,4	2,0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan				
2019	0,7	176,2 ⁴	...	0,02
2020	0,2	153,3 ⁴	...	0,01
2021	0,2	169,4 ⁴	...	0,02
Ukraine				
2019	3,7	43,1	...	22,6
2020	1,6	26,1	...	13,9
2021	2,0	26,4	...	14,4

	Number of passenger trips per 1 person by transport mode		
	tram	metro	air
Azerbaijan			
2019	—	23,9	0,3
2020	—	7,5	0,1
2021	—	9,0	0,1
Armenia			
2019	—	6,7	0,06
2020	—	3,6	0,03
2021	—	6,2	0,1
Belarus			
2019	6,2	31,2	0,4
2020	4,8	23,4	0,2
2021	4,6	24,3	0,2
Kazakhstan			
2019	1,7	0,9	0,5
2020	1,3	0,4	0,3
2021	1,5	0,5	0,5
Kyrgyzstan			
2019	—	—	0,2
2020	—	—	0,1
2021	—	—	0,1
Moldova			
2019	—	—	0,6
2020	—	—	0,1
2021	—	—	0,3
Russia			
2019	8,5	23,5	0,9
2020	6,1	14,9	0,5
2021	6,8	18,4	0,8
Tajikistan			
2019	—	—	0,1
2020	—	—	0,03
2021	—	—	0,04
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan			
2019	0,1	2,4	0,1
2020	0,04	1,1	0,03
2021	0,06	2,9	0,1
Ukraine			
2019	15,0	17,1	0,3
2020	10,2	9,9	0,1
2021	9,7	11,7	0,2

¹ Taking into account the volume of work performed by private firms and commercial automobile enterprises (except Kazakhstan).

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

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

⁴ Automobile transport.

Provision of population by cars¹

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	114	117	121	128
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	321	329	335	324
Kazakhstan	199	192	195	189
Kyrgyzstan	155	158	160	161
Moldova	...	...	...	...
Russia	309	315	321	328
Tajikistan	43	46	46	46
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	70	72	81	87
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

¹ Passenger cars owned by citizens.

Provision of population by home fixed telephone

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	13,3	13,7	13,7	13,7
Armenia	14,1	13,1	12,0	12,2
Belarus	39,1	38,9	38,7	38,4
Kazakhstan	14,2	13,3	12,9	12,3
Kyrgyzstan	3,7	3,2	2,7	2,3
Moldova	...	...	...	...
Russia	13,3	11,9	10,9	9,7
Tajikistan	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,3
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	3,7	3,6	3,6	3,7
Ukraine	10,5	...	...	...

	Share of Internet users			
	(%)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
CIS				
Azerbaijan	80	81	85	87
Armenia	76	67	77	79
Belarus	79	83	85	87
Kazakhstan	81	84	88	93
Kyrgyzstan	79	88	82	87
Moldova ¹	76 ²	...	...	...
Russia	81	83	85	88
Tajikistan ¹	22 ²	...	...	...
Turkmenistan ¹	21 ²	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	55	70	71	71
Ukraine ¹	63	70	75	...
EU-27¹				
Austria	87	88	88	93
Belgium	89	90	92	93
Bulgaria	65	68	70	75
Hungary	76	80	85	89
Germany	87	88	90	91
Greece	72	76	78	78
Denmark	97	98	97	99
Ireland	87	87	92	...
Spain	86	91	93	94
Italy	74	68	70	75
Cyprus	84	86	91	91
Latvia	84	86	89	91
Lithuania	80	82	83	87
Luxembourg	97	97	99	99
Malta	82	86	87	87
Netherlands	92	93	91	92
Poland	78	80	83	85
Portugal	75	75	78	82
Romania	71	74	78	84
Slovakia	80	83	90	89
Slovenia	80	83	87	89
Finland	89	90	92	93
France	82	83	85	86
Croatia	75	79	78	81
Czechia	81	81	81	83
Sweden	89	94	95	88
Estonia	89	90	89	91
Other countries¹				
Brazil	70	74	81	...
India	20	29	43	...
Canada	95	97	92	...
China	59	64	70	73
United Kingdom	91	93	95	...
USA	88	89	91	...
South Africa	62	68	70	...
Japan	89	93	90	...

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

² 2017.

	Number of subscribers to mobile network (per 100 population)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
CIS				
Azerbaijan	105	109	104	108
Armenia	121	122	118	122
Belarus	123	124	125	127
Kazakhstan	143	139	130	129
Kyrgyzstan	121	118	110	108
Moldova	166	168	156	181
Russia	197	211	208	221
Tajikistan ¹	75	66	64	65
Turkmenistan ¹	155	152	150	...
Uzbekistan	67	71	76	83
Ukraine	128	131 ¹	129 ¹	135 ¹
EU-27¹				
Austria	124	121	120	122
Belgium	100	100	100	101
Bulgaria	118	115	114	115
Hungary	103	105	106	106
Germany	130	129	129	128
Greece	114	112	109	110
Denmark	125	125	124	124
Ireland	103	105	106	108
Spain	116	117	117	120
Italy	139	133	130	132
Cyprus	137	140	140	149
Latvia	107	108	108	115
Lithuania	131	130	130	134
Luxembourg	131	135	141	...
Malta	125	126	123	122
Netherlands	122	125	123	125
Poland	125	126	128	132
Portugal	115	116	115	121
Romania	115	116	116	119
Slovakia	133	136	134	135
Slovenia	117	119	120	123
Finland	130	129	129	129
France	110	112	113	...
Croatia	105	107	107	108
Czechia	121	124	123	125
Sweden	124	126	123	123
Estonia	146	147	145	149
Other countries¹				
Brazil	100	95	97	102
India	86	83	83	82
Canada	90	92	85	86
China	116	123	121	122
United Kingdom	119	121	118	119
USA	105	106	105	107
South Africa	161	167	163	169
Japan	142	148	156	161

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

7. ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

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

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

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

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

Emissions of pollutants into atmospheric air

(per capita, kg)

	Total	Emissions of pollutants into atmospheric air from stationary sources				
		including:				
		solid	liquid and gaseous	of these:		
				sulfur dioxide	nitrogen oxides	carbon monoxide
Azerbaijan						
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
2021	15,5	0,5	15,0	0,2	2,0	2,0
Armenia						
2019	30,3	2,0	28,3	0,3	0,6	1,0
2020	29,1	...	...	0,3	0,7	1,2
2021	31,7	2,7	29,0	0,3	...	...
Belarus						
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
2021	50,0	2,8	47,2	4,8	5,1	8,7
Kazakhstan						
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
2021	126,7	25,9	100,8	44,0	16,9	24,9
Kyrgyzstan						
2019	8,1	2,5	5,6	2,4	0,8	1,6
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	8,5	3,1	5,4	2,3	0,7	9,1
Moldova						
2019	5,3	0,7	4,6	0,2	0,5	1,5
2020	6,7	0,8	5,9	0,2	0,5	1,5
2021	6,9	0,8	6,1	0,4	0,8	1,9
Russia						
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
2021	118,0	11,3	106,7	22,1	13,4	36,3
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan						
2018	26,8	4,6	22,3	8,8	0,5	2,6
2019	...	...	...	...	...	...
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine						
2019	58,5	...	...	...	...	...
2020	53,9	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Year	Specially protected areas ¹	
		thous. ha	in % of total area of the country
Azerbaijan ²	2018	893	10,3
	2021	893	10,3
Armenia ³	2018	383	12,9
	2021	383	12,9
Belarus ⁴	2018	692	3,4
	2021	693	3,4
Kazakhstan ⁴	2018	6442	2,4
	2020	6719	2,5
Kyrgyzstan	2018	968	4,8
	2021	1305	6,5
Moldova ⁵	2018	19	4,8
	2021	19	4,8
Russia	2018	55,2 ⁶	3,2
	2020	61,4 ⁶	3,6
Tajikistan ⁷	2018	3100	20,7
	2020	3100	20,7
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	2018	...	...
	2020	1546	3,4
Ukraine	2018	1565	2,6
	2021	...	...

¹ Specially protected areas include natural national parks, nature reserves, game reserves, and other nature protection objects.

² Includes state nature reserves, national parks and state nature reserves.

³ Including wildlife preserves and other specially protected areas according to new legislation.

⁴ Without taking into account other nature protection objects and natural monuments.

⁵ Only scientific reserves, without taking into account other nature protection objects and natural monuments.

⁶ Million ha.

⁷ About 90% of the area of specially protected areas is the national Park "Pamir Mountains".

Wooded area

(at the beginning of the year)

	Year	Wooded area	
		thous. ha	in % of total area of the country
Azerbaijan	2018	1040	12,0
	2021	1041	12,0
Armenia	2018 ¹	289	9,7
	2020	308 ²	10,4
Belarus	2018	8280	39,9
	2021	8333	40,1
Kazakhstan	2018	12,7 ³	4,6
	2021	13,6 ³	5,0
Kyrgyzstan	2018	1117	5,6
	2021	1117	5,6
Moldova	2018	378	11,3
	2021	383	11,6
Russia	2018	795 ³	46,4
	2021	795 ³	46,4
Tajikistan	2018	422	3,0
	2021	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	2018	...	7,7 ⁴
	2021	...	7,7 ⁴
Ukraine ⁵	2018	10633	17,6
	2021	...	...

¹ On July 1.

² Area of the forest fund covered with forest and shrubs.

³ Mln ha.

⁴ Forest area in % of the total area of country.

⁵ Forest and wooded area.

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

¹ According to FAO data for the last available year.

Household water use

(per capita, cubic meters)

	Water use for household and drinking purposes			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	31	31	32	31
Armenia	62	43	56	41
Belarus	52	56	51	56
Kazakhstan	41	43	43	46
Kyrgyzstan	26	29	29	30
Moldova	20	19	20	20
Russia	52	51	52	51
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

Population using improved drinking-water sources¹

(in % of total population)

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

¹ According to WHO data for the last available year.

8. LEGAL PROTECTION

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

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

	Crime rate			
	(number of registered crimes per 100 000 population)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	265	266	258	307
Armenia	831	906	894	1021
Belarus	888	938	1018	943
Kazakhstan	1599	1315	870	831
Kyrgyzstan	470	645	474	565
Moldova	1183	1188	1000	1038
Russia	1356	1379	1396	1374
Tajikistan	243	239	249	246 ¹
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	149	137	181	318
Ukraine	1157	1061	867	780

¹ Taking into account 2020 population census.

Crimes against females and juveniles

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Share of woman victims in the total number of victims, in %				
Azerbaijan	28	31	29	27
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	43	45	50	48
Kazakhstan	49	49	49	50
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	42	42	40	44
Russia	46	47	...	...
Tajikistan	29	29	27	28
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	34	34	32	...
Share of juveniles victims in the total number of victims, in %				
Azerbaijan	3	3	3	2
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	4	4	2	3
Kazakhstan	1	1	1	2
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Moldova	8	7	7	7
Russia	8	8	...	...
Tajikistan	10	12	14	19
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2	2	2	...

9. CULTURE

Share of consolidated budget expenditures on recreation, culture and religion

(in % of GDP)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan ^{1, 2}	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,4
Armenia ¹	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4
Belarus	0,9	1,0	0,8	0,8
Kazakhstan	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6
Kyrgyzstan	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6
Moldova	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,8
Russia ³	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,0
Tajikistan	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^{1, 2}	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,5
Ukraine ⁴	0,8	0,8	0,8	...

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

Provision of population with stocks of public libraries

	Number of copies per 1000 population			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Azerbaijan	3229	3174	3160	3131
Armenia	6043	6042	5997	5987
Belarus	5757	5663	5571	5519
Kazakhstan	6155	6055	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	3109	3000	2931	2970
Moldova	4520 ¹	5999	5999	5905
Russia	5519	5462	5747	5686
Tajikistan	1290	1261	1237	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1450	...	1736	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...

¹ Excluding the results of population census 2014.

Attendance of museums, theaters, cinemas

(per 1000 population)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Museum attendances				
Azerbaijan	323	337	71	150
Armenia	984	984	238	811
Belarus	734	752	345	522
Kazakhstan	368	369	125	267
Kyrgyzstan	134	126	24	...
Moldova	283	301	116	208
Russia	775	877	404	655
Tajikistan	60	61	44	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	245	...	44	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
Theatre attendances				
Azerbaijan	69	65	14	14
Armenia	190	235	66	168
Belarus	188	186	74	91
Kazakhstan	155	159	47	61
Kyrgyzstan	29	25	6	...
Moldova	137	131	44	56
Russia	278	279	98	175
Tajikistan	47	47	20	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	72	...	32	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
Cinema attendances				
Azerbaijan	151	166	34	43
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Belarus	1118	1128	367	467
Kazakhstan	976	1074	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	311	356	108	306
Moldova	181	260	46	101
Russia
Tajikistan	3	2	0,7	...
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan	81	...	5	...
Ukraine

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in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States
2018-2021**

Sources of data:

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

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