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Quarterly Economic Survey of the Former Soviet Republics (U)

Third Quarter 1991

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Quarterly Economic Survey of the Former Soviet Republics (U)

Third Quarter 1991

This survey was prepared by the [redacted]
[redacted] Office of Soviet Analysis
Comments and queries are welcome and may be
directed to the Chief [redacted]

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Quarterly Economic Survey of the Former Soviet Republics (U)

Scope Note

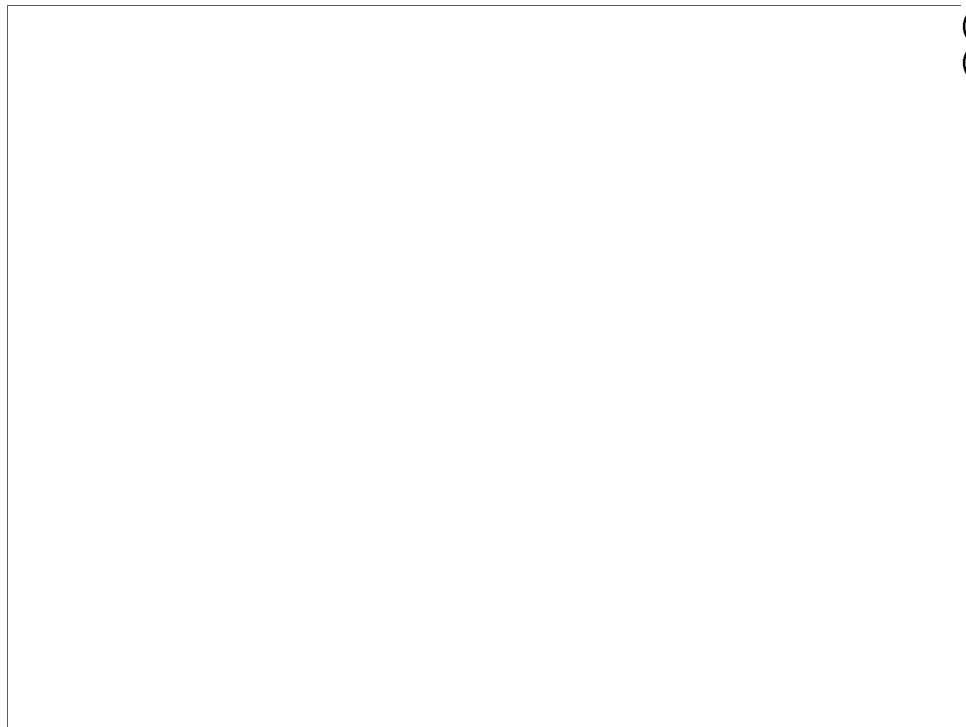
This *Quarterly Economic Survey of the Former Soviet Republics* is the first issue of a redesigned serial publication replacing the *Quarterly Bulletin on Soviet Economic Performance*, which was last published in August 1991. The combination of text and graphics familiar to readers of the *Bulletin* has a new format, and the contents highlight regional aspects of economic developments in the former Soviet Union, focusing particularly on Russia and the next largest republics. In addition, each issue of the *Survey* will include a tabular appendix of key indicators of economic change by republic. Reader reaction to these changes in presentation would be most welcome;

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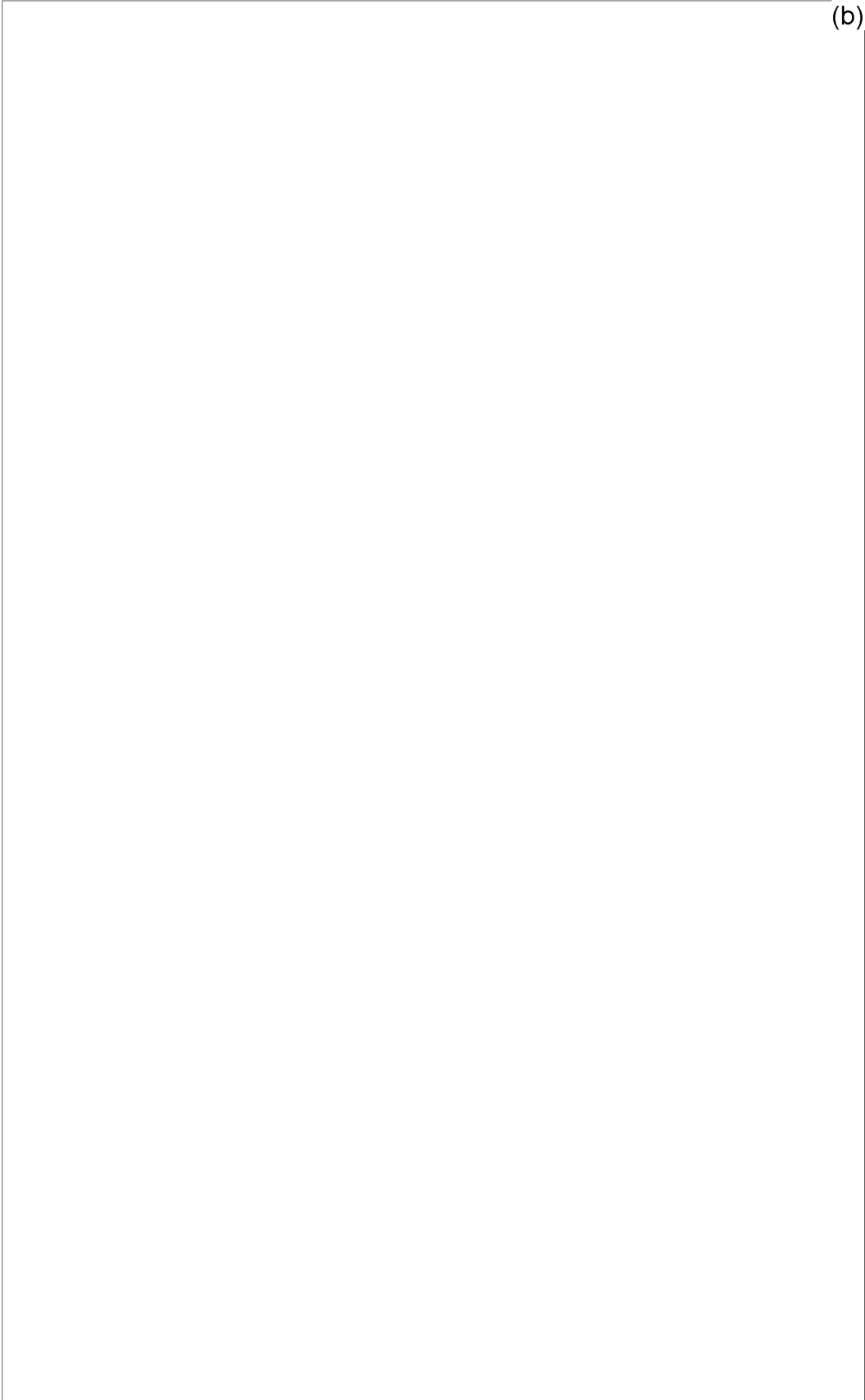


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Chief, [redacted] **SOVA**
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Current Developments

After the Coup

The disintegration of the Soviet Union in the wake of the failed August coup has been accompanied by continuing economic deterioration. Mirroring this disintegration, Soviet official statistics for January-September 1991 were reported for only 12 republics—excluding the newly independent Baltic states—rather than the former 15. These statistics reflect declining output and employment, rapidly rising prices, and a sharp drop in the volume of foreign trade. Moreover, shortages show no signs of abating, barriers to inter-republic trade remain widespread, the value of the ruble is plummeting, and several republics are contemplating separate currencies. [redacted]

Negotiations on Economic Treaty. . . . By mid-November, representatives of 10 republics had signed a treaty establishing—on paper—an economic community committed to move promptly toward markets, lower barriers to internal trade, and develop more open trade with the rest of the world. The treaty, however, was more a promise to reach agreement at some future date than a concrete agreement; it left

the resolution of a variety of critical issues, such as the voting and veto rights of individual republics, to be worked out in auxiliary agreements. [redacted]

. . . **Overtaken by Commonwealth.** Efforts to conclude those agreements have been overtaken by an accord signed by Russia, Ukraine, and Byelarus on 8 December. The three Slavic republics have declared the USSR defunct as a geopolitical reality, established a commonwealth of independent states among themselves, and invited other former Soviet republics to join. [redacted]

Meanwhile, Boris Yel'tsin has announced that Russia will step up its own move toward markets by removing price controls on all but a limited range of output, such as energy, transportation, and essential consumer goods and services; by rapidly privatizing small and medium-size enterprises; and by lowering barriers to trade with the outside world. Although some form of price controls for oil and gas will remain in place, Russia has indicated it will raise the prices of these fuels, boosting the import bills of most other republics. Ukraine, the major exporter of food, is likely to see its purchasing power in interrepublic trade decline. [redacted]

Soviet Official Indicators of Real Economic Performance

Percent change

	Fifteen Republics, 1990	Twelve Republics, January-September 1991 ^a
GNP ^b	-2 ^c	-12
Industrial output ^b	-1.2	-6
Agricultural output ^b	-2.3	-10
Retail sales	10.4	-12
State investment	-5.4	-4
Centralized	-19	-11
Decentralized	8	2
Total employment	-0.6	-2 ^d
State employment	-1.7	-3

^a As compared with January-September 1990.

^b GNP reflects final output of goods and services for uses such as consumption and investment, or, equivalently, value added by primary inputs, such as labor and capital, used in production. The indicators of industrial and agricultural output, in contrast, reflect total output including materials used in production.

^c [redacted] Soviet GNP fell by 4 to 5 percent in 1990.

^d [redacted] the unemployment rate was less than 2 percent in mid-1991. This figure, however, masks the longstanding enormous underemployment that is increasing sharply this year as GNP declines while state subsidies enable firms to avoid massive layoffs.

This table is Unclassified.

Trade and Financial Indicators

	Fifteen Republics	
	1990	1991 ^a
	<i>Billion US \$</i>	
Hard currency exports	35.6	31.0
Hard currency imports	35.2	27.1
Gross hard currency debt ^{b c}	59.4	57.7
Net hard currency debt ^{b c}	50.7	54.7
	<i>Percent</i>	
Debt service to hard currency earnings	24.6	32.1

	Billion rubles	
Budget deficit	105	300 to 350
Money stock ^{b d}	733	1,200 to 1,300

^a Projection for whole year.

^b Stocks on 1 January 1991 and 1 January 1992.

^c Excluding Soviet trade debt to Eastern Europe and the former German Democratic Republic.

^d Including cash, demand deposits, and time deposits.

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Food and Energy Shortages

Shortages of food and energy are worsening rapidly as a result of falling output, depleted stocks, the proliferation of trade barriers between republics and regions, and continuing price controls. The impact of these shortages will be uneven—and dangerous in vulnerable areas—because of regional variations in production and consumption. [redacted]

Food. The 1991 grain crop in the former Soviet Union is likely to be about 25 percent smaller than last year's near-record harvest, and we expect meat and milk output to be down 5 to 6 percent. The potato and vegetable crops probably will exceed depressed 1990 levels by about 2 percent. [redacted]

Ukraine and Kazakhstan, which usually export grain, will not have large enough grain crops this year to cover their normal internal needs for food and livestock feed. Meat output will suffer as a result in Byelarus and Moldova, which depend heavily on imports of feed, and even in Ukraine. Grain deliveries from the United States, however, will help keep meat production up in the Baltic countries. [redacted]

Food shortages are likely to be particularly severe in regions of Russia that depend almost entirely on imports—industrial centers in the Urals and Siberia, plus the far north and far east. The republics of Central Asia (excluding Kazakhstan) and the Caucasus—which import large amounts of grain, meat, and milk—will also experience serious shortages. A combination of food shortages and popular dissatisfaction with republic governments could spark protests in Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. [redacted]

Energy. Oil output fell by 10 percent during January-September 1991 as compared with the same period last year, coal output dropped by 11 percent, and gas production leveled off for the first time in four decades. The republics likely to suffer least from the resulting shortages are the major energy producers—Russia and Turkmenistan, which satisfy almost all of their own needs from internal production, and Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, which export some fuels while importing others in small amounts. The most vulnerable energy consumers, which depend on imports for more than 95 percent of their needs, are Byelarus, Moldova, Armenia, Georgia, and Latvia. [redacted]

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Surplus or Deficit of Selected Foods, by Republic ^a

	Meat	Milk ^b	Grain ^c	Potatoes ^c	Vegetables
Russia	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	+	+	-	=	+
Byelarus	+	+	-	+	+
Moldova	+	-	-	-	+
Kazakhstan	+	-	-	=	-
Kyrgyzstan	=	-	-	-	+
Tajikistan	-	-	-	=	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	+
Armenia	-	-	-	=	+
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	+
Georgia	-	-	-	-	+
Estonia	+	+	-	+	-
Latvia	+	+	-	+	-
Lithuania	+	+	-	+	=

Note: + Production greater than normal consumption.
 - Production less than normal consumption.
 = Production roughly equal to normal consumption.

^a Based on Soviet [redacted] production and consumption.

^b Including butter.

^c Excluding amount fed to livestock.

This table is Unclassified.

Oil, Gas, and Coal Balances, by Republic

	Crude Oil	Oil Products	Gas	Coal
Russia	X	X	X	O
Ukraine	O	O	O	X
Byelarus	O	X	O	O
Moldova	-	O	O	O
Kazakhstan	X	O	O	X
Kyrgyzstan	-	O	O	O
Tajikistan	-	O	O	O
Turkmenistan	X	=	X	O
Uzbekistan	O	O	X	O
Armenia	-	O	O	O
Azerbaijan	O	X	O	O
Georgia	O	O	O	=
Estonia	-	O	O	O
Latvia	-	O	O	O
Lithuania	O	X	O	O

Note: X = Net exporter.
 O = Net importer.
 = Production roughly equal to consumption.
 - No production or refining capacity.

This table is Unclassified.

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Hard Currency Crunch

The former Soviet republics face a daunting combination of problems in their economic relations with the outside world. The volume of trade has plunged, the hard currency debt has become a serious burden, and the previously reliable centralized mechanism for servicing the debt has broken down.

problem is that a growing share of trade is carried out by organizations operating on behalf of the republics, by individual enterprises, by commercial trading firms, and on a barter basis. We estimate that about one-third of oil exports, for instance, bypass central channels.

moreover, gold and hard currency reserves have been drawn down to rockbottom levels.

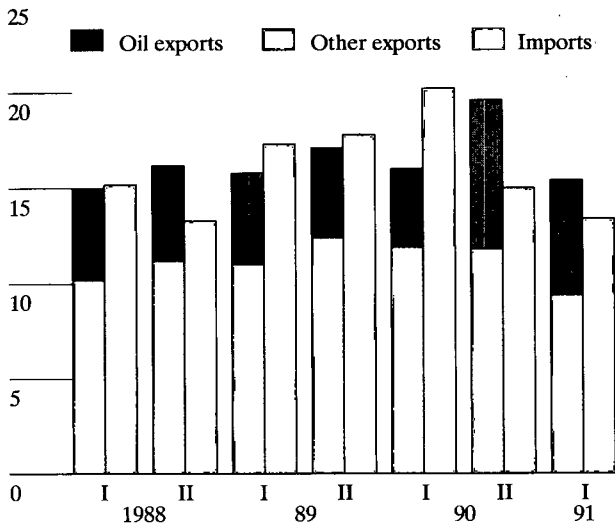
Trade. Total exports during January-September 1991 were 30 percent lower than in the same 1990 period, while total imports were down 45 percent. may exaggerate the decline because of the increased difficulty of collecting data and the proliferation of barter trade. Nonetheless, the steep drops in exports and imports reflect the collapse of trade with Eastern Europe since the transfer of such trade to world market prices in January. In addition, falling output has curtailed exports of oil, coal, timber, and ferrous metals, and a shortage of hard currency has forced painful cuts in imports of both raw materials and equipment needed for domestic production and food and clothing for the shortage-ridden consumer market.

On 21 November eight republics agreed to a tentative debt deferral program proposed by the G-7 countries. This program would defer payment of the principal on some official debt, and Western officials also promised to maintain financing for imports. The republics, in turn, agreed to bear collective responsibility for payments on the debt that was not deferred and to implement reforms under the direction of the IMF. Then on 4 December the central Foreign Economic Bank announced that it would suspend immediately payments of principal on its debt to commercial banks but continue to pay interest on schedule. Although the G-7 program called for negotiations on a deferral of these principal payments, the unilateral suspension caught some commercial banks off guard. The republics subsequently reached agreement with the commercial banks to formally defer principal payments due before 1 April. These agreements with the G-7 and the commercial banks will give the republics some breathing space to move forward on economic reforms and work out a longer term plan for servicing the USSR's debt.

Hard Currency Debt. With imports down more sharply than exports and trade with Eastern Europe shifting to a hard currency basis, the hard currency trade surplus could approach \$4 billion this year. But the centralized mechanism for making payments on the hard currency debt is in shambles. In large part, the

Hard Currency Trade by Half Year, 1988-91^a

Billion US \$

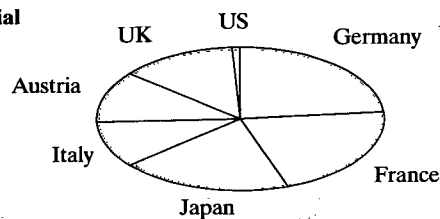


^a Trade with the USSR's traditional hard currency partners.

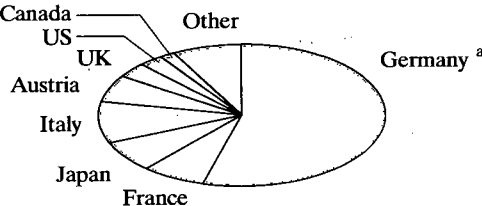
Hard Currency Debts at Midyear, 1991

Total = 63 billion US \$

Commercial
\$34 billion



Official
\$29 billion



^a Includes several billion dollars' worth of trade debts to the former East Germany, which are now owed to Germany.

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Financial Mess

With the budget deficit ballooning and the money supply growing rapidly, a combination of administered price increases and an easing of price controls has brought triple-digit inflation. [redacted]

Fiscal and Monetary Excess. In planning their 1991 budgets, union and republic officials alike paid lip-service to the need to reduce deficits. During the course of the year, however, disputes over the allocation of revenues have left the union budget strapped for funds. At the same time, increasingly generous measures to soften the blow of rising prices on the population have brought soaring expenditures in most republics. As a result, the combined 1991 deficit of union and republic budgets, plus off-budget stabilization funds, is likely to approximate 300-350 billion rubles—roughly triple the 1990 deficit, or 15 percent of 1991 GNP. This soaring budget deficit and a rapid expansion of bank lending—including credit extended by new private banks—probably will boost the money stock by 65 to 75 percent this year. [redacted]

Inflation. [redacted] wholesale and retail prices in September 1991 were

more than twice as high as in September 1990. The Pavlov government raised wholesale prices by decree on 1 January, and retail price hikes followed on 2 April. In addition, roughly half of industrial output is reportedly being sold at free wholesale prices, and half of retail sales are at prices that have been decontrolled at least partially. The wholesale prices of industrial products have continued to climb since January at rates generally ranging from 5 to 10 percent per month and by yearend will be at least triple the level of last December. Retail prices, which rose only slightly from April to September, reportedly are climbing more rapidly now as a result of upward pressure from budget deficits, wholesale prices, and rising personal money incomes. [redacted]

Inflation in both wholesale and retail prices has been slightly faster in Russia than in most of the other former Soviet republics, excluding the Baltic states. Retail prices also have risen more than average in the Caucasus—probably as a result of sharp declines in production and deliveries of goods from other republics—but less than average in Central Asia, where republic authorities have used large budget subsidies to keep the prices of basic foods low. [redacted]

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Soviet Official Indexes of Wholesale Prices

	September 1991 (percent of September 1990)
Total GNP	216 ^a
Industry	264
Construction	250
Agriculture	156
Transportation	158 ^b
Trade	195 ^c
Services	135 ^d

^a Average of indexes shown (plus rough estimate of increase in military pay), weighted by [redacted] GNP by sector.
^b Average of indexes for freight and passenger transportation.
^c Index of prices in official retail trade network, used as proxy for prices of services provided by all trade organizations.
^d Average of retail price indexes for consumer services including free services such as education and health care.

This table is Unclassified.

Soviet Official Indexes of Retail Prices ^a

	April-June 1991 (percent of April-June 1990)
Consumer goods and services	192
Consumer goods	196
Food	225
Alcohol	126
Nonfood	206
Consumer services ^b	164

^a Including state retail trade network and farmers' markets.
^b Excluding free services such as education and health care.

This table is Unclassified.

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Human Pain

Already suffering from rising prices, unrelieved shortages, and worsening poverty, the population will have to bear the additional pain of unemployment and further inflation as the transition to markets gets under way in earnest. Moreover, the further disintegration of the former Soviet Union could prompt a surge of migration that would uproot skilled workers and make housing shortages even more acute. [redacted]

Poverty. Estimates [redacted] indicate that consumer prices increased by about 135 percent on average from mid-1989 to September 1991, running ahead of personal money incomes, which rose by an average of about 100 percent. These higher prices have hit people with low incomes particularly hard, largely because sharp reductions in subsidies have resulted in steep price hikes for necessities. The poverty problem is especially serious in Central Asia (excluding Kazakhstan) and Azerbaijan, where incomes are substantially lower than in the other republics. [redacted]

Unemployment. Central officials claim that unemployment affects less than 2 percent of the labor force currently working or seeking jobs, but this number masks the enormous underemployment that long has existed in the economy and that has increased sharply

this year. In the next few years such concealed joblessness will give way to open unemployment. Readjustments accompanying the transition to a market economy are likely to cause high unemployment in industries producing investment goods and weapons, which are concentrated in Russia, Byelarus, eastern Ukraine, and northern Kazakhstan. Eventually, up to 20 percent of the workers in these regions could be at risk. Discharges of soldiers from the military and cutbacks in conscription will increase the pool of jobseekers in Central Asia, where unemployment is already a problem, but the region may experience some relief if opportunities for private agriculture and service businesses open up. [redacted]

Migration. Growing resentment of ethnic Russians in non-Russian republics could prompt a mass migration back to Russia, leaving shortages of skilled workers in other republics and exacerbating unemployment and housing shortages in Russia. Slavic workers reportedly have been leaving Central Asia at a sharply higher rate in the last two years, and [redacted] many Russians there fear violence from largely Muslim local populations. Substantial numbers of Armenians and Azeris have already fled violence in their native republics, and future flashpoints could include ethnically mixed areas of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and southern Kazakhstan. [redacted]

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Income Distribution, by Republic, 1990

Percent

	Share of Population With Per Capita Monthly Income						
	Less Than 75 Rubles	75 to 100 Rubles	100 to 150 Rubles	150 to 200 Rubles	200 to 250 Rubles	250 to 300 Rubles	More Than 300 Rubles
Russia	3.2	8.2	27.2	26.0	17.3	9.6	8.5
Ukraine	2.7	8.6	31.2	28.0	16.2	7.9	5.4
Byelarus	1.5	5.9	27.0	28.9	19.1	10.0	7.6
Moldova	6.1	12.5	32.9	24.5	13.0	6.4	4.6
Kazakhstan	10.0	14.4	31.1	21.5	11.9	6.0	5.1
Kyrgyzstan	24.8	21.7	30.8	13.7	5.5	2.1	1.4
Tajikistan	45.1	22.7	21.6	6.8	2.4	0.9	0.5
Turkmenistan	26.9	22.3	29.6	12.7	5.1	2.0	1.4
Uzbekistan	34.1	23.0	26.8	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9
Armenia	5.4	11.3	31.6	24.6	14.3	7.1	5.7
Azerbaijan	29.7	19.7	26.8	13.0	6.0	2.7	2.1
Georgia	6.5	11.2	28.7	23.1	14.5	8.2	7.8
Estonia	0.6	2.7	15.4	23.6	21.7	16.2	19.8
Latvia	0.9	3.8	19.5	26.1	21.3	13.9	14.5
Lithuania	1.2	4.5	20.9	25.8	20.5	13.3	13.8

This table is Unclassified.

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Appendix A

Indicators of Economic Change,
by Republic, 1988-91

National Income Produced, 1988-91 ^a				<i>Percent change</i>
	1988	1989	1990	January-September 1991 ^b
Twelve republics				
Russia	4.3	1.7	-5.0	-9
Ukraine	3.8	3.6	-1.5	-8
Byelarus	3.2	5.7	-1.4	-5 ^c
Moldova	3.1	3.9	-6.6	-13.5 ^c
Kazakhstan	2.6	1.3	-1.7	
Kyrgyzstan	5.9	5.3	-0.9	-5
Tajikistan	8.2	0	-8.9	
Turkmenistan	4.3	3.2	0.5	
Uzbekistan	5.1	3.4	3.4	-1.4 ^c
Armenia	0.1	9.9	-9.8	-9.7
Azerbaijan	1.6	-1.8	-5.0	0.3 ^c
Georgia	4.5	-3.6	-4.3	-16.7 ^c
Baltic countries				
Estonia	4.0	5.2	1.1	
Latvia	4.0	5.0	-3.2	-6.1 ^c
Lithuania	5.3	2.9	-3.9	

^a National income produced reflects value added by primary inputs, such as labor and capital, used in the production of material goods and services; it excludes depreciation and services that do not contribute directly to material output.

^b As compared with January-September 1990. Overall decrease reported for 12 republics together was 13 percent—substantially below weighted average of rates of change reported for individual republics. This may reflect inclusion of export and import duties in overall figure but not in republic statistics.

^c January-June 1991, as compared with January-June 1990.

This table is Unclassified.

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~~Confidential~~**Industrial Output, 1988-91^a***Percent change*

	1988	1989	1990	January-September 1991 ^b
Twelve republics				
Russia	3.8	1.4	-0.5	-3.3
Ukraine	4.1	2.8	-0.4	-4.7
Byelarus	6.3	4.6	1.6	-4.3 ^c
Moldova	3.3	5.7	1.7	-7.3
Kazakhstan				
Kazakhstan	3.7	2.5	-0.8	
Kyrgyzstan				
Kyrgyzstan	6.8	5.2	-1.2	-2.7 ^c
Tajikistan				
Tajikistan	5.5	1.8	0.4	
Turkmenistan				
Turkmenistan	4.3	3.3	2.6	6 ^d
Uzbekistan				
Uzbekistan	3.3	3.6	1.5	
Armenia				
Armenia	-1.1	-8.3	-7.3	-3.4 ^e
Azerbaijan				
Azerbaijan	3.4	0.7	-5.5	5.4 ^c
Georgia				
Georgia	3.2	0.7	-6.2	-22
Baltic countries				
Estonia				
Estonia	3.1	0.7	-1.9	-6.8 ^c
Latvia				
Latvia	3.5	3.1	-2.0	-6.3 ^e
Lithuania				
Lithuania	5.7	4.2	-1.3	-1.5

^a Total output, including material inputs used in production.

^b As compared with January-September 1990. Overall decrease reported for 12 republics together was 6.4 percent—substantially below weighted average of rates of change reported for individual republics. The reasons for this discrepancy are not clear.

^c January-June 1991, as compared with January-June 1990.

^d January-July 1991, as compared with January-July 1990.

^e January-March 1991, as compared with January-March 1990.

This table is Unclassified.

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~~Confidential~~**Agricultural Output, 1988-91** ^a*Percent change*

	1988	1989	1990	January-September 1991 ^b
Twelve republics				
Russia	3.3	1.7	-2.7	-10
Ukraine	-1.6	5.0	-2.6	
Byelarus	-8	9	-6	
Moldova	0	6	-12	-23
Kazakhstan	4	-8	5	
Kyrgyzstan	4	3	0	-13
Tajikistan	13	-12	-9	
Turkmenistan	8	0	4	
Uzbekistan	9	-4	4	
Armenia	0	-21	0	
Azerbaijan	-3	-10	-3	
Georgia	6	-18	11	
Baltic countries				
Estonia	0	6	-5	
Latvia	-3	7	-10	
Lithuania	2	2	-8	

^a Total output, including material inputs used in production.^b As compared with January-September 1990.

This table is Unclassified.

Cooperative Sales, 1988-90*Percent change*

	1988	1989	1990
Twelve republics			
Russia	1,877	648	72
Ukraine	1,784	472	54
Byelarus	1,178	523	68
Moldova	2,159	567	49
Kazakhstan	2,295	478	68
Kyrgyzstan	1,488	303	24
Tajikistan	740	691	88
Turkmenistan	748	732	71
Uzbekistan	1,070	677	22
Armenia	1,379	249	70
Azerbaijan	752	456	-12
Georgia	941	384	76
Baltic countries			
Estonia	1,124	279	154
Latvia	1,864	466	89
Lithuania	831	451	62

This table is Unclassified.

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the Eve of the Breakup****Government Leaders, 1991**

	President	Chairman of Legislature	Prime Minister or Head of Government
Twelve republics			
Russia	Boris Yel'tsin	Ruslan Khasbulatov	Boris Yel'tsin
Ukraine	Leonid Kravchuk	Leonid Kravchuk	Vitol'd Fokin
Byelarus		Stanislav Shushkevich	Vyacheslav Kebich
Moldova	Mircea Snegur	Aleksandr Moshanu	Valeriu Muravski
Kazakhstan	Nursultan Nazarbayev	Verik Asanbayev	Sergey Tereshchenko
Kyrgyzstan	Askar Akayev	Medetkan Sherimkulov	Vacant
Tajikistan	Rakhmon Nabiyev	Akbarsho Iskandarov ^a	Izatullo Khayeyev
Turkmenistan	Saparmurad Niyazov	Sakhat Muradov	Vacant
Uzbekistan	Islam Karimov	Shavkat Yuldashev	Vacant
Armenia	Levon Ter-Petrosyan	Vacant	Gagik Arutyunyan
Azerbaijan	Ayaz Mutalibov	El'mira Kafarova	Hasan Hasanov
Georgia	Zviad Gamsakhurdiya	Akaki Asatiani	Vazgen Gugushvili
Baltic countries			
Estonia		Arnol'd Ruutel	Edgar Savisaar
Latvia		Anatolijs Gorbunovs	Ivars Godmanis
Lithuania		Vytautas Landsbergis	Gediminas Vagnorius

^a Acting.

This table is Unclassified.

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~~Confidential~~**General Information, 1990**

	Population (thousands)	Ethnic Composition (percent)			Area (thousand sq km)	Capital	Administrative Units	
		Titular Nationality	Russian	Other			Autonomous Republics and Other Units	Krays and Oblasts
Twelve republics	280,631				22,101		38	120
Russia	148,041	81.5	81.5	18.5	17,075	Moscow	31	55
Ukraine	51,839	72.7	22.1	5.2	604	Kiev		25
Byelarus	10,259	77.9	13.2	8.9	208	Minsk		6
Moldova	4,362	64.5	13.0	22.6	34	Kishinev		
Kazakhstan	16,691	39.7	37.8	22.5	2,717	Alma-Ata		17
Kyrgyzstan	4,367	52.6	21.5	25.9	199	Bishkek (former- ly Frunze)		2
Tajikistan	5,248	62.3	7.6	30.1	143	Dushanbe	1	2
Turkmenistan	3,622	72.0	9.5	18.5	488	Ashkhabad		3
Uzbekistan	20,322	71.4	8.3	20.3	447	Tashkent	1	10
Armenia	3,293	93.3	1.6	5.1	30	Yerevan		
Azerbaijan	7,131	82.7	5.6	11.7	87	Baku	2	
Georgia	5,456	70.1	6.3	23.6	70	Tbilisi	3	
Baltic countries	7,993				175			
Estonia	1,583	61.5	30.3	8.2	45	Tallinn		
Latvia	2,687	52.0	34.0	14.0	65	Riga		
Lithuania	3,723	81.1	9.4	9.6	65	Vilnius		

This table is Unclassified.

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Macroeconomic Indicators, 1989 ^a*Percent of former USSR*

	GNP, 1989	National Income Produced, 1989	Cooperative Sales, 1990	Employment, 1989	Capital Stock, 1988	Capital/Labor Ratio, ^b 1988
Twelve republics	96.8	96.8	93.9	97.0	96.8	
Russia	60.9	61.3	63.6	54.8	61.6	19.3
Ukraine	16.2	16.2	11.8	18.7	15.5	14.2
Byelarus	4.0	4.2	2.2	3.9	3.4	14.4
Moldova	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.1	11.5
Kazakhstan	4.5	4.2	4.0	5.3	5.8	18.5
Kyrgyzstan	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.8	10.4
Tajikistan	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	8.5
Turkmenistan	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	15.5
Uzbekistan	3.4	3.2	3.2	4.8	3.4	10.9
Armenia	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.1	0.8	11.8
Azerbaijan	1.7	1.7	0.5	1.9	1.5	13.4
Georgia	1.7	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.4	12.2
Baltic countries	3.2	3.2	6.1	3.0	3.2	
Estonia	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.7	19.8
Latvia	1.1	1.1	3.0	1.0	1.1	17.5
Lithuania	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	17.0

^a Adjacent years as shown.^b Thousand rubles per worker.

This table is Unclassified.

~~Confidential~~**Socioeconomic Indicators, 1989**

	Consumption Per Capita (rubles)	Savings Per Capita (rubles)	Living Space Per Capita		Urban Share of Population (percent)	Specialist Share of Labor Force ^a (percent)
			Urban (sq m)	Rural (sq m)		
Twelve republics						
Russia	1,903.6	1,626	9.9	13.3	74	29.7
Ukraine	1,691.8	1,614	10.2	14.3	67	28.5
Byelarus	1,779.2	1,468	9.7	16.0	66	28.5
Moldova	1,711.6	1,471	9.0	15.2	47	25.3
Kazakhstan						
Kazakhstan	1,558.9	1,361	9.3	9.5	57	27.6
Kyrgyzstan						
Kyrgyzstan	1,290.6	1,377	8.0	8.7	38	25.5
Tajikistan						
Tajikistan	1,001.0	1,300	7.7	6.0	32	22.5
Turkmenistan						
Turkmenistan	1,156.4	1,682	7.5	8.9	45	22.8
Uzbekistan						
Uzbekistan	1,078.7	1,443	7.8	8.5	41	25.9
Armenia						
Armenia	1,430.8	2,672	8.4	12.4	68	28.7
Azerbaijan						
Azerbaijan	1,135.8	1,298	7.8	7.7	54	25.3
Georgia						
Georgia	1,563.6	2,219	10.3	16.0	56	27.1
Baltic countries						
Estonia						
Estonia	2,408.4	2,039	12.7	17.1	72	30.7
Latvia						
Latvia	2,248.0	1,782	11.3	15.9	71	28.4
Lithuania						
Lithuania	2,059.3	2,496	10.7	16.3	68	30.5

^a Specialists with higher education and technical training as share of all workers.

This table is Unclassified.

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~~Confidential~~**Socioeconomic Indicators, 1989***Percent of Russia*

	Consumption Per Capita	Savings Per Capita	Living Space Per Capita		Urban Share of Population	Specialist Share of Labor Force ^a
			Urban	Rural		
Twelve republics						
Russia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ukraine	88.9	99.3	103.0	107.5	90.5	96.0
Byelarus	93.5	90.3	98.0	120.3	89.2	96.0
Moldova	89.9	90.5	90.9	114.3	63.5	85.2
Kazakhstan	81.9	83.7	93.9	71.4	77.0	92.9
Kyrgyzstan	67.8	84.7	80.8	65.4	51.4	85.9
Tajikistan	52.6	80.0	77.8	45.1	43.2	75.8
Turkmenistan	60.7	103.4	75.8	66.9	60.8	76.8
Uzbekistan	56.7	88.7	78.8	63.9	55.4	87.2
Armenia	75.2	164.3	84.8	93.2	91.9	96.6
Azerbaijan	59.7	79.8	78.8	57.9	73.0	85.2
Georgia	82.1	136.5	104.0	120.3	75.7	91.2
Baltic countries						
Estonia	126.5	125.4	128.3	128.6	97.3	103.4
Latvia	118.1	109.6	114.1	119.5	95.9	95.6
Lithuania	108.2	153.5	108.1	122.6	91.9	102.7

^a Specialists with higher education and technical training as share of all workers.

This table is Unclassified.

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**Population Changes per 1,000
Persons, 1989**

	Natural Growth	Births	Deaths	Infant Mortality ^a
Twelve republics				
Russia	3.9	14.6	10.7	17.8
Ukraine	1.7	13.3	11.6	13.0
Byelarus	4.9	15.0	10.1	11.8
Moldova	9.7	18.9	9.2	20.4
Kazakhstan	15.4	23.0	7.6	25.9
Kyrgyzstan	23.2	30.4	7.2	32.2
Tajikistan	32.2	38.7	6.5	43.2
Turkmenistan	27.3	35.0	7.7	54.7
Uzbekistan	27.0	33.3	6.3	37.7
Armenia	15.6	21.6	6.0	20.4
Azerbaijan	20.0	26.4	6.4	26.2
Georgia	8.1	16.7	8.6	19.6
Baltic countries				
Estonia	3.7	15.4	11.7	14.7
Latvia	2.4	14.5	12.1	11.1
Lithuania	4.8	15.1	10.3	10.7

^a Infants dying in first year per 1,000 live births.

This table is Unclassified.

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