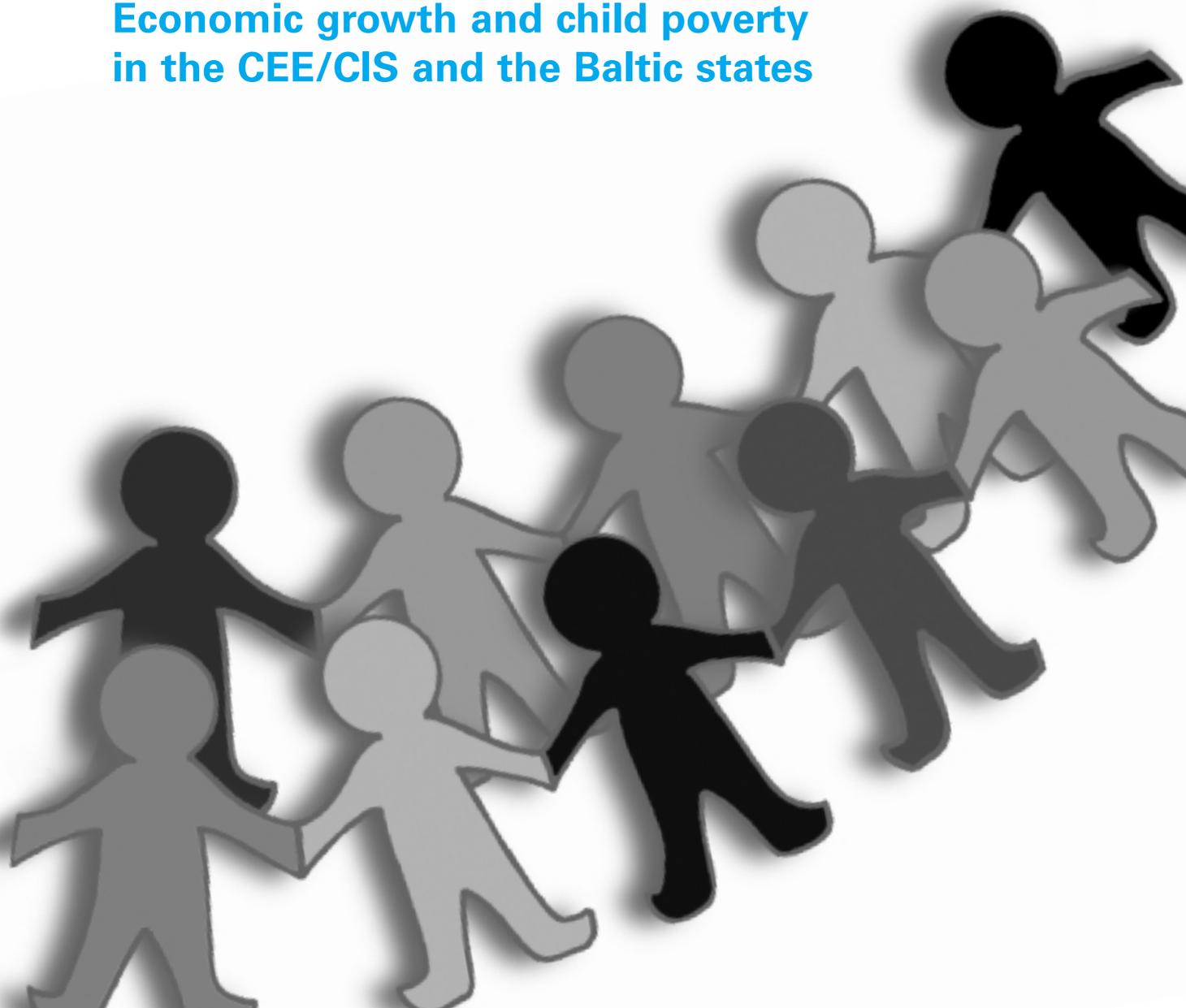


UNICEF
Innocenti Research Centre

INNOCENTI SOCIAL MONITOR 2004

Economic growth and child poverty
in the CEE/CIS and the Baltic states



For every child
Health, Education, Equality, Protection
ADVANCE HUMANITY

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Innocenti Social Monitor

INNOCENTI SOCIAL MONITOR 2004

The MONEE Project
CEE/CIS/Baltic states

For every child
Health, Education, Equality, Protection
ADVANCE HUMANITY

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The MONEE project provides research on children's social and economic well-being in the 27 countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. The project aims to contribute to the international debate on the directions of public policy in countries of the CEE/CIS, drawing attention to emerging issues of importance for children, women and families across the region and keeping the interests of children on the agenda.

Innocenti Social Monitor 2004 is the third in an annual series, the Innocenti Social Monitor, the purpose of which is to analyze the impact of socio-economic trends on children. The Innocenti Social Monitor, is published in English and Russian.

Innocenti Social Monitor 2004 is also available in Italian thanks to the contribution of the Regione Toscana.

The MONEE project likewise produces the annually updated TransMONEE Database, a menu-driven downloadable database containing a wealth of statistical information covering the period 1989 to the present on social and economic issues relevant to the welfare of children, young people and women.

In addition, the project produces Innocenti Working Papers, linked to the themes of the MONEE project.

Publications of the MONEE project, including this publication and the TransMONEE Database, can be downloaded from the UNICEF IRC website: www.unicef.org/irc

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The UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre

The UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre in Florence, Italy, was established in 1988 to strengthen the research capability of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and to support its advocacy for children worldwide. The Centre helps to identify and research current and future areas of UNICEF's work. Its prime objectives are to improve international understanding of issues relating to children's rights and to help facilitate the full implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in industrialized and developing countries. The Centre's publications are contributions to a global debate on child rights issues and include a wide range of opinions. For this reason, the Centre may produce publications that do not necessarily reflect UNICEF policies or approaches on some topics. These publications are produced by the Centre in order to stimulate further dialogue on child rights.

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FOREWORD

In May of this year, the governments of Europe and Central Asia met in Sarajevo for the conference “Making Europe and Central Asia Fit for Children.” They gathered at a time of considerable optimism and opportunity, as economic growth has continued in much of the region, and as eight Central and East European countries joined the European Union. As the conference participants noted, the tools are in place to build a region fit for children: the obligations; the resources, and the goodwill. Yet barriers of disparity, inequality and exclusion still block the way. These barriers, highlighted in this year’s *Innocenti Social Monitor*, must be removed if we are to reach our goal: a world where the highest aspiration of citizenship is to ensure the right of every child to grow to adulthood in peace, health and dignity. No child left out, no child excluded, no exceptions.

When we look at Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, we see growing disparities between countries. The eight nations that joined the EU in May are among the ranks of the world’s high-income countries, while the poorest countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus struggle with low public expenditure and large numbers of children living in poverty.

The report also highlights disparities *within* countries. In every country there are children living in such poverty that their health and development are threatened.

The impact of such poverty lasts a lifetime, feeding into the other issues raised in this year’s report: migration, unemployment, and the use of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs to cope with the stress of a life marked by poverty, exploitation and lack of opportunity.

Relatively little is known about how these different elements interact. That is why UNICEF is working with governments, NGOs and development partners to develop a research agenda that analyzes such interaction and presents the hard evidence needed for effective policy choices, and to define our own priorities and strategies for support to children in the region.

The report shows that economic growth alone will not fully address poverty, nor ensure human rights, social justice or human development. Across the region, countries are recognising the need for inclusion, for participation and for the redistribution of the benefits of economic progress. This can be seen in many national plans for economic and social development. But these plans need to be rooted in child rights. Under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and in the perspective of the Millennium Development Goals, governments have accepted their obligations to ensure the realisation of *all* rights for *all* children. This is not up for debate. The time has come to move beyond talk of promises, of commitments and even transition. The time has come for governments to deliver on their obligations through appropriate investment in children. And with economic growth taking place across Europe and Central Asia, there is no excuse for delay.



Carol Bellamy
Executive Director, UNICEF

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KEY FINDINGS

- Most countries in the region have recently enjoyed economic growth. However, the child population is expanding most rapidly in the poorest countries in the region.
- In nine countries across the region for which recent information is available, 14 out of 44 million (or a third of) children are living below national poverty lines.
- In some countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia, and in South Eastern Europe, including Albania, Armenia and Tajikistan, public expenditure on health care and education is about 4 per cent of GDP or less—very low by regional standards.
- In both richer countries (now EU members) and poorer countries, differences in unemployment rates and poverty rates between regions within countries are often large.
- Across the CEE/CIS, differences in infant mortality rates among regions within countries mirror differences in unemployment rates—where unemployment rates are high, infant mortality rates also tend to be high.
- Russia has become a migration magnet within the CIS, with a net inflow of 3.7 million migrants between 1989 and 2002.
- Much of the migration taking place within the CEE/CIS region, and between CEE/CIS countries and the West, is irregular. This has potentially important implications for how the rights of children can be realized.
- The marketing and consumption of all types of drugs, including alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs expanded greatly in the 1990s.
- In Russia, over 2 per cent of adults are estimated to have used opiates (for example, heroin) in 2000/01. In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, over 2 per cent of the working age population is estimated to inject drugs—a far greater percentage than in any Western European country. Many are likely to be young people.
- A significant proportion of young people's deaths in the region results from drug use, particularly alcohol and injecting drug use. In some countries, up to one-third of all deaths of 15-29 year old males have been associated with alcohol consumption (directly, or as a result of accidents and injuries following alcohol consumption).

OVERVIEW: POVERTY, INTEGRATION AND CHILDREN

The process of international integration has thrown many issues into sharp relief, not least growing poverty and disparity between and within countries. This applies as much to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States as to other regions of the world. With the collapse of communist regimes, what were 8 countries in 1989 became 27 by the mid-1990s. Market reforms, while bringing many benefits, also brought uncertainty. The lives of children in the region are now very different than those of their parents—there is more opportunity, more freedom and more choice, but also more poverty, more disparity and more risk.

The MONEE project of the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre has been monitoring and studying the impact of these enormous changes, in particular evolving social and economic trends, on the lives of children since 1992. It is difficult to exaggerate the speed, scope and depth of the transition: children are growing up in an environment where, for better and worse, the rigid landscape of the past is being swept by powerful currents of change. Children are disproportionately affected by many of the associated negative impacts—the erosion of access to universal health care and basic education, and the failure of states to protect them from poverty and exploitation.

International integration is not merely a set of economic forces—trade, international capital, global marketing, etc.—but is also about the movement of people, interactions between cultures, the sharing of skills and experience, and the globalization of ideas. One of the key background events to the articles in *Social Monitor 2004* is the economic and

political act of accession in May this year of eight countries in the region to the European Union. But there have been several others throughout the 1990s and into the new millennium, including the ratification by all countries in the region of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and their signing up to the UN's Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals. While the eight richest countries have joined the EU, ten of the poorest are now engaged in "Poverty Reduction Strategies"—medium to long-term plans promoted by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and produced by national governments in consultation with civil society and development partners, to promote economic growth, reduce poverty and improve public service provision.

One of the main issues raised in *Social Monitor 2004* is how the different forces of integration impact on the realization of children's rights. In a globalizing world, the promises of economic growth, social freedom and human rights are countered by the weight of poverty and social disadvantage. Despite years of good intentions and more recent economic growth, large numbers of children in the region remain trapped in poverty. Child poverty represents a failure to breathe life into children's rights.

A second key issue addressed by *Social Monitor 2004* is how to map the gaps in knowledge of children and poverty in CEE/CIS countries. It is now generally recognized that poverty is an extremely complex issue. It is both a condition (for example, expressed in terms of low income, poor nutrition, or lack of access to basic services), and a process (a dynamic interplay of variables that reduce a child's

opportunities, choices and potential). Yet much basic information that would allow the construction of a reliable picture of the complexity of poverty in the region is still missing. For example, little is currently known about poverty trends among children from minority or marginalized backgrounds, or on how migration (of both adults and children) can improve children's well-being, or impoverish them.

A third issue that is central to all the analyses presented in *Social Monitor 2004* is the question of what needs to be done to reduce this poverty and differences between children in order to promote the realization of the rights of every child. Certainly, more research and better information is needed. But in many cases, there is sufficient knowledge to act. In some countries, for example, expenditure on health care and education as a proportion of GDP continues to fall, even though it is already at dangerously low levels. And across the region, a large proportion of people (and perhaps children) who migrate between countries do so without proper documentation, increasing their vulnerability to poverty and exploitation.

In this context, *Social Monitor 2004* examines child poverty in an integrating world from four different perspectives. It starts with what we know—a look at children in poverty related to family income. This is followed by an analysis of two large currents at work in the region—integration into the global economy and migration patterns. Finally, it examines a specific phenomenon, that of the use of alcohol, tobacco and drugs by young people in the region.

The first article, "Economic Growth and Child Poverty", indicates that since the late 1990s steady economic growth has reduced the proportion of people living in households with incomes below national subsistence minima. After large increases in poverty in the early and mid-1990s, evidence suggests that numbers have more recently declined. This is true for both overall poverty and child poverty. In Poland, however, the number of adults and children living below the national subsistence minimum has increased.

Nonetheless, data for nine countries in the region suggests that 14 out of 44 million (or a third of) children in these countries were living in absolute poverty in 2001/02. Disparities between children are large. Children whose parents are unemployed, who live in large families, or who come from ethnic minorities are particularly vulnerable to the risk of poverty. Moreover, demographic trends indicate that child populations are shrinking in the richest countries in the region (now EU members), and growing in the poorest countries, such as Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, which means a growing share of the child population region-wide is at risk of growing up poor. In several of these poorest countries, public expenditure on health care and education is low, and has not risen in recent years.

The analysis argues for a more child-centered

approach to the monitoring of economic well-being. In particular, Poverty Reduction Strategies in poor countries must specifically consider the impact of policies on children, and richer countries (such as the new European Union members) must be vigilant about child poverty, and monitor trends towards growth in social disparities.

The second article, "Economic Integration, Labour Markets and Children", finds that integration into the global economy, as measured by trade and volumes of foreign direct investment, has grown across the region, but is particularly concentrated in the new EU member countries of Central Europe and the Baltic States. As elsewhere, the phenomenon of 'jobless growth' means, however, that unemployment rates have not always fallen. Moreover, even in the new EU member countries, there are considerable within-country variations in unemployment. The benefits of economic integration have by-passed large numbers of children who live in areas of high unemployment, low income and poverty. In these same areas of high unemployment infant mortality rates tend to be higher than the national average.

The analysis therefore shows that conventional market adjustment mechanisms have impoverished children in disadvantaged areas of many countries. These are often areas that were heavily industrialized or agricultural under communism, and that suffered catastrophic decline with the transition to the market. Public policies appear to have done little to compensate for this market failure, and these same areas often have lower levels of public service provision (for example, in health care) than more prosperous areas. Migration from these disadvantaged areas to the more prosperous towns and cities is not always an option, and families with children are often unable to uproot and cut themselves off from informal networks of social support that may have taken years to build. Governments need to make significant improvements to public services in areas of high unemployment, and attract investment to these areas if they are to improve the life chances and living standards of children who grow up in them.

The third article, "Migration Trends and Policy Implications" finds that migration has grown greatly in the region since the 1980s. Reasons for this upsurge include the fragmentation of nations from eight countries into 27 at the start of the 1990s, causing many people to migrate, often as a result of conflict or persecution, new freedoms to move about geographically, and growing regional disparities in income and wealth. Russia is by far the largest destination country for migrants in the region, with 3.7 million more in-migrants than out-migrants between 1989 and 2002. Albania and Armenia have lost over a quarter of their populations to migration since 1989. Across the region, much of the migration that takes place is undocumented, or irregular.

While little is known about children and migration in CEE/CIS countries, available evidence does suggest

that a significant proportion of those who migrate are children or young people. Over a fifth of in-migrants to Russia are below the age of 20. Migration, moreover, also affects many children who do not themselves migrate. Children who stay behind may benefit from remittances, but on the other hand, the migration of one or both parents increases children's vulnerability to poverty and abuse.

Irregular migration, in the absence of proper documentation, poses a particular threat to children's rights. Migrants and their children are often subject to exploitation and social exclusion, and may have difficulty in accessing public services including health care, education and housing. Irregular migrants may also face greater difficulty in accessing the banking system to send remittances 'home', or indeed to make visits 'home'. The article stresses the need for governments in both originating and receiving countries to better manage migration and increase avenues for legal migration across the region.

The final article, "Young People and Drugs: Increasing Health Risks", investigates the health consequences of the use of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs by children and young people, particularly the links between drug use and young people's deaths across the region. In the Baltic States, and in Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine, death rates among young men (aged 15-24) are especially high. In Russia, one in 30 young men who were aged 15 in 1993 did not survive until the age of 25.

Use of all types of drug has increased significantly among teenagers and young people across the region since the early 1990s. The incidence of smoking has risen among both boys and girls. Survey

data show that six in ten 15 year old boys in Estonia, Lithuania and Ukraine reported having been drunk on at least two occasions in 2001/02, more than in any other European country except Denmark. In some Central Asian countries, the proportion of the population who inject drugs is estimated to be up to ten times that found in many Western European countries. The direct health consequences are clearest in the case of alcohol, which is estimated to be associated with up to a third of all young men's deaths in some countries. Injecting drug users also face a high risk of death, through overdose and suicide, as well as from infections such as HIV and hepatitis.

The article emphasizes the impact of social exclusion (of which poverty is one aspect) as a causal factor in the consumption of drugs of all types. It proposes a more holistic approach to the prevention and limitation of drug use, including education and information aimed at both the general population and at particular groups of people, and the integral need to address issues of social disadvantage and exclusion.

Social Monitor 2004 draws a portrait of children in the region that is part snapshot and part complex backdrop. Children are especially vulnerable to adverse impacts of international economic integration—from growing disparities within and between countries, from migration, and from increased use of alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs. Families and communities need the resources to make sure the rights of their children are realized; and governments have the responsibility to make sure families and communities have those resources, and that measures are put in place to address the almost inevitable social costs of economic adjustment and transition on children.

1

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND CHILD POVERTY

Childhood is a time of increased poverty risk. The economic environment, which influences parents' employment and public expenditure, is a key determinant of this risk. Over the late 1990s and into the new millennium, economies in the countries across Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States performed strongly, and average income increased. This article examines trends in child poverty against this background of economic growth. The proportion of children in poverty has declined in some countries since the late 1990s. However, the number of children in poverty remains high, and disparities between children remain considerable.

The article also examines the role that international initiatives such as the Poverty Reduction Strategies now being implemented by many CEE/CIS countries can play in ensuring that all children benefit from economic growth. Governments sometimes overlook the potential impact of a wide range of policies (for example, on taxation, privatization, labour market regulation, and public spending) on people's (and children's) lives and well-being. This is arguably what happened across the region in the 1990s where the transition was often characterized as 'from plan to market', and where democratic consolidation, the safeguarding of human rights, and the reduction of poverty were frequently neglected in favour of more strictly economic goals. As highlighted in previous MONEE project reports, there were dramatic increases in child poverty and disadvantage in CEE/CIS countries during this period.¹

The equitable distribution of economic growth can increase the incomes of poor families, and also

facilitate their access to public services. If the income of poor people is not raised, increases in public expenditure on education, for example, may have less impact on poor children. If public expenditure is neither raised nor better focussed on the needs of people living in poverty, much of the benefit of increased income among the poor will be lost. Indeed, some experts argue that policy works through 'feedback loops', and that social policies (for health, education, social services, social protection, etc.) are most effective in reducing disadvantage if implemented within a context of general development policies that promote equitable growth and the realization of human rights among all people including those living in poverty.²

The article is organized in five sections. Section 1.1 examines recent trends in economic growth, employment and public expenditure, and their relationship to outcomes for children. Section 1.2 discusses the definition of poverty, and overall levels of income poverty among adults and children in recent years. Section 1.3 examines differences between children in terms of poverty risks. Section 1.4 discusses the role of economic policy in poverty reduction, and Section 1.5 presents concluding comments.

1.1 Economic growth and its distribution

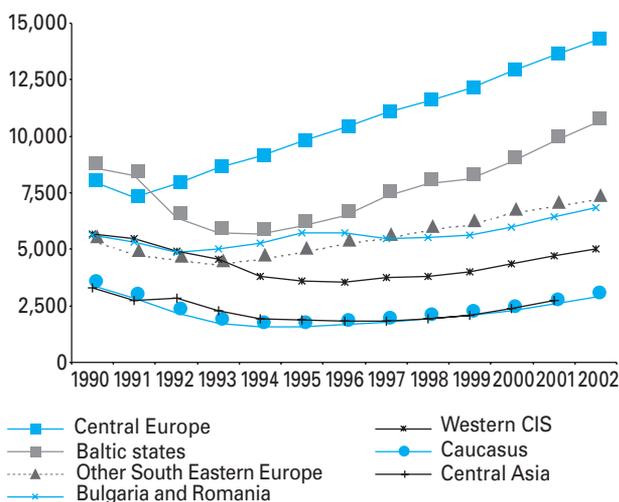
Since the late 1990s all countries in the region have enjoyed economic growth. Two ways in which this economic growth generates higher family income

are increased employment opportunities, and more public, and particularly social, expenditure. However, employment is still declining in some countries, while social expenditure is falling in others.

National income continues to grow

Since the late 1990s, national income has been growing in all 27 countries in the region. Figure 1.1 summarizes the picture and reports GDP per capita in US dollars exchanged for local currencies at purchasing power parity rates. A dollar exchanged at these rates should purchase roughly the same amount of goods and services in all countries. The countries are aggregated into 7 sub-regions as per the tables in the Statistical Annex of this *Social Monitor*. The economies of the 5 Central European countries that joined the European Union in May 2004 have performed best in the region, with growth from the mid-1990s compensating for early transition shocks. In the early 1990s the Baltic states, which also joined the EU in May 2004, experienced larger declines in national income than the 5 Central European countries, but have since recovered much ground. Bulgaria and Romania, both scheduled to join the EU in 2007, did not begin to enjoy consistent growth until the turn of the millennium. The experience of countries in South Eastern Europe has been mixed. Political crisis and conflict retarded economic development in countries such as FYR Macedonia, whereas growth in Croatia has matched that in Central European countries.³

Figure 1.1 GDP per capita (dollars per year in PPPs)



Source: Statistical Annex, Table 10.3

Note: Data for country groups are unweighted averages. Central Europe refers to Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia; Baltic states refer to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; Other South Eastern Europe refer to Albania, Croatia and FYR Macedonia; Western CIS includes Belarus, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine; Caucasus refers to Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; Central Asia refers to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. There are no data for Bosnia-Herzegovina or Serbia and Montenegro. There are no data for the Czech Republic or Azerbaijan in 1990 or 1991, for Slovenia in 1990, 1991 and 1992, or for Uzbekistan in 1990.

The 4 Western CIS countries and the 3 Caucasus countries suffered severe drops in GDP throughout much of the 1990s, and many suffered further losses as a result of the Russian financial crisis of 1998. Since then, there has been considerable economic growth despite the generally slower pace of economic and institutional reforms in the CIS relative to Central Europe and the Baltic states.⁴ The expansion of per capita national income in the poor countries of Central Asia is particularly significant in so far as all these countries, with the exception of Kazakhstan, have experienced marked increases in population in recent years (see Statistical Annex, Table 1.1). In nearly all other countries in the region, increased national income is now being shared among populations that are either falling or remaining stable in size. By contrast, population growth in Central Asia means that a growing proportion of the region's children are now living in its poorest countries. In 1990, 11 per cent of all children in the region lived in 3 countries (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) where per capita GDP was below \$2,500. In 2002, this figure had increased to 17 per cent in 4 countries (Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) (see Statistical Annex, Tables 1.2 and 10.3).

Changes in employment and public spending

Economic growth is an important, but insufficient, factor for improving children's living conditions. The 'quality' of economic growth—measured in part with indicators such as changes in employment (and related earnings), and changes in public expenditure, particularly on social services—is also important.⁵ The role of increased employment and social expenditure as the motors of poverty reduction is clearly recognized in several Poverty Reduction Strategies in the region. These are national plans for economic development and poverty reduction, formulated by governments with the participation of civil society and development partners. The preparation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers is now a precondition for grants or low-interest loans from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.⁶

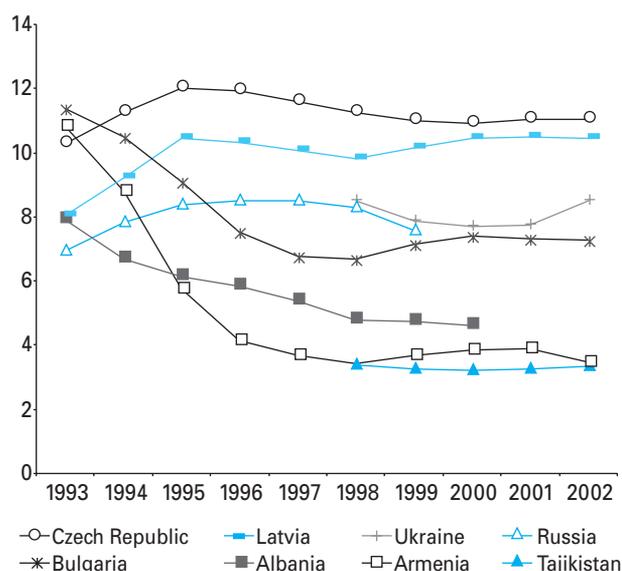
As economies declined in the early 1990s, levels of employment and real wages fell. When economic growth picked up, however, increases in employment did not always follow suit. In the period of almost universal economic growth in the region between 1998 and 2002, the proportion of working-age people in paid jobs only increased in 7 countries. In some countries, including Lithuania, Poland and Serbia and Montenegro, the proportion actually fell substantially (see Statistical Annex, Table 10.7). Real wages, however, did rise, meaning extra income for many families. Moreover, while earnings inequality continued to grow in some countries, for example Romania, it stabilized in others, suggesting that those with low earnings were also benefiting from overall economic growth (see Statistical Annex, Tables 10.10 and 10.11).

In some of the poorest countries in the region, social expenditure fell. Figure 1.2 reports public expendi-

ture on health and education as a proportion of GDP for selected countries. In the early 1990s, this was in the range of 8–12 per cent of GDP across the region. This level of expenditure compared well with that in Western European countries in the 1990s, and was maintained and even increased in some of the wealthier countries, such as the Czech Republic and Latvia. By contrast, in some of the poorest countries, such as Armenia and Tajikistan, public expenditure on health and education had fallen below 4 per cent of GDP by 2002. In particular, public expenditure on health is very low in some of these poorest countries. The World Health Organization reports that in 2001, the government in Tajikistan spent the equivalent of \$12 per person on health, the same amount as it spent in 1998, and among the lowest levels of absolute expenditure in the world. The World Health Organization reports that the government in Azerbaijan spent \$32 per capita on health in 2001, less than what it spent in 1998. Over this period, national income in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan grew by 7 and 10 per cent per year, respectively (see Statistical Annex, Table 10.2). These low, and falling, levels of public expenditure on health in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan compare poorly with levels in Hungary, for example, where public health expenditure increased by almost a fifth between 1998 and 2001, reaching \$686 per person in the latter year.⁷

Information on employment and public expenditure such as that discussed in this section sometimes gives a partial picture of what it purports to measure. For example, public expenditure on health and education is an input, and even if it is substantial, it can have a limited impact on people's lives if inefficiently spent.⁸ In the case of employment and earnings, indicators can also be difficult to interpret.

Figure 1.2 Public expenditure on health and education as a proportion of GDP (per cent)



Source: Statistical Annex, Tables 6.10 and 7.6
 Note: Public expenditure on health and public expenditure on education are defined in the Glossary to the Statistical Annex.

Official data on the total number of people employed suggest that the numbers in work began to pick up towards the end of the decade, after several years of continuous decline as the country recovered from the financial crisis of 1998. These data, however, do not take into account the numbers in informal employment. In 2002, in Russia 6.8 million people are estimated to have worked exclusively in the informal sector, that is, over one tenth of the number of those in formal employment.⁹

Moreover, not all those in formal employment were paid regularly. In Russia a survey carried out in 2000 reported that almost 2 in 10 employed people had not been paid in the previous month, and that a further tenth received very low pay.¹⁰ Thus, a reduction in wage arrears or the number of workers on very low pay may have a positive impact on child poverty even without an increase in total employment.

Distribution of economic gains

It is not only the totals that influence outcomes for children, but their *distribution*. In the case of employment, this can be measured as the number of families with children where one or both parents, or neither is employed. In Bulgaria, both mother and father worked in less than half of all two-parent families in 2001; in a fifth of families, neither parent was employed. Figure 1.3 presents the declining trend in the number 'work-rich' families in Poland. In 1998, in almost 6 in 10 two-parent families with children, both parents were employed. By 2002, this proportion had fallen to half. In the same period, the proportion of two-parent families with children where neither parent was employed increased from 7 to 13 per cent. There is a similar trend among families headed by single mothers.

In countries where a substantial proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture, employment may be a weaker indicator of well-being. For example, parents who work on a family farm may have a very low income (and may consume most of what they produce), even though the family is 'work-rich' (that is, both parents are in paid work). In some countries, employment in agriculture actually increased in the 1990s as other forms of employment disappeared. In Azerbaijan and Romania, for example, the proportion of employed people working in agriculture increased from about 30 to over 40 per cent. In Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Tajikistan, the proportion employed in agriculture was about 50 per cent at the turn of the millennium.¹¹

The distribution of public expenditure is also important. Geographical distribution may be uneven across a country leading to an unequal provision of services. Entry thresholds may impede access to vital public services. These thresholds include transport costs to access 'free' education, informal payments in 'free' public health care systems, administrative fees to cover the costs of issuing 'free' birth certificates, discriminatory practices against certain

groups, or the provision of services that are unsuited to people's real needs. For example, a previous MONEE project report reveals that in the late 1990s, the proportion of patients making informal payments for health care ranged from 2 in 10 in Bulgaria, to 9 in 10 in Armenia.¹² Obstacles such as these undermine the efficacy of public expenditure in reducing poverty, and diminish the gains that families accrue through economic growth, and greater employment, earnings and income, with inevitable consequences for children.

1.2 Adult and child poverty

Economic growth, wage growth and stable or rising numbers of people in employment suggest that income poverty in general, and child poverty, should arguably have declined since the late 1990s. This has been the case in some countries, although the numbers of children in poverty remain high.

Defining and measuring poverty

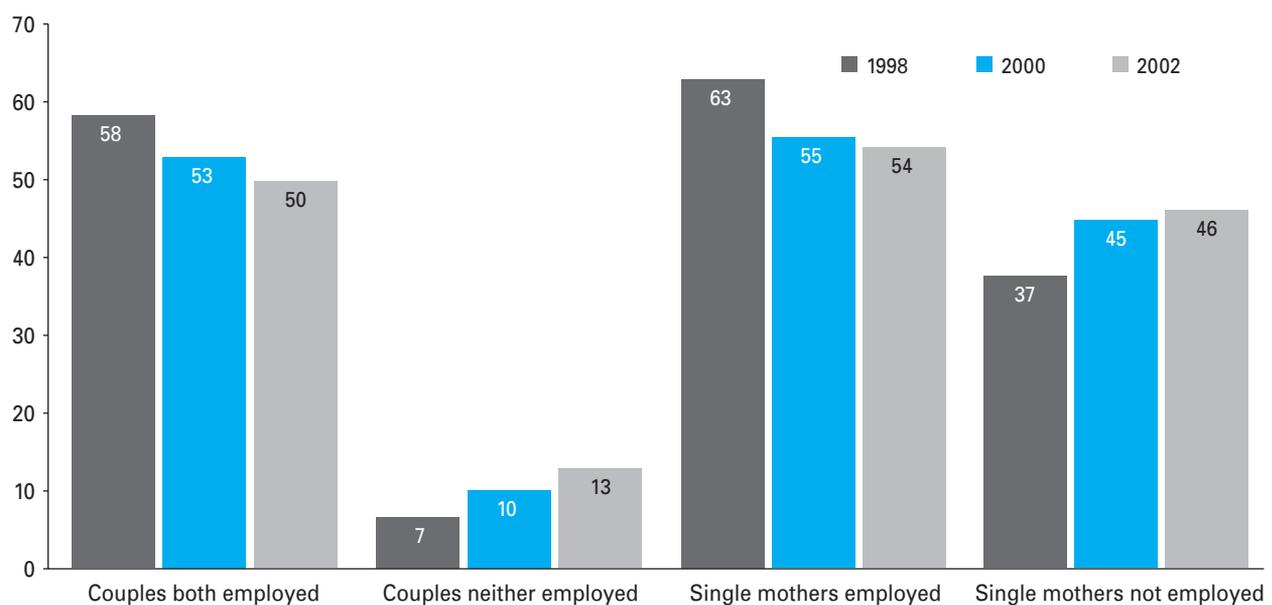
Poverty is most commonly associated with a lack of income. In reality, however, it is a complex mix of deprivations, from not having enough to eat, to discrimination and the denial of respect for human dignity. Poverty can also mean lack of access to key services (housing, clean water, health care, education), and exclusion from participation, choices and opportunities that are considered normal in society.¹³ It is now increasingly understood that poverty cannot be measured solely in terms of income, but that it requires the assessment of several indicators that capture poverty in a range of

dimensions. People may, for example, be poor in one dimension (effective access to appropriate health care or education), and not in another (such as income). Article 27(1) of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, ratified by every government in the region, calls for a comprehensive approach compatible with the dignity of the child, and states that every child has a right to a standard of living which is "adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development." According to the Convention's definition, poverty is also the negation of this right, and means a standard of living that fails to provide for the child's development in all the dimensions cited.

Some indicators of poverty, such as a lack of participation, respect for human rights, choice, and the presence of discrimination, are difficult to measure. In policy research, poor outcomes are therefore more likely to be attributed to associated factors, such as income poverty or lack of education, than to these processes. While there is general agreement that factors such as discrimination are causal factors (and outcomes) of poverty, there is less agreement on how these factors can be given meaning in the analysis of poverty.¹⁴

The issue of assessing poverty among children is complicated, not only by the developmental and long-term consequences that accompany childhood poverty, but also by other factors. Children are generally ascribed the income of their parents, yet non-poor parents can impoverish their children through unequal treatment or neglect, including preventing them from attending school.¹⁵ In some cases, families may be lifted out of income poverty thanks to children's earnings.¹⁶ Despite the now widespread recognition of the multidimensionality of poverty,

Figure 1.3 Employment trends among parents in Poland, 1998–2002 (per cent)



Source: MONEE Project Country Analytical Report 2003, Poland

Note: Data refer to formal employment; parents may have children who are living with them and are aged up to 16 years, or up to 24 years if not in employment.

Table 1.1 Subsistence minima and poverty rates, 2001

	GDP per capita in PPP, 2001 (regional average = 100)	Subsistence minimum as per cent of GDP per capita	Per cent persons living below subsistence minimum	Per cent children living below subsistence minimum	Number of children living below subsistence minimum (thousands)
Slovenia	257	12			
Czech Republic	220	16	4.3	8.6	153
Hungary	188	23			
Poland	150	15	9.5	16.1	1151
Latvia	123	51			
Russia	113	30	27.3	29.3	8566
Bulgaria	99	30			
Kazakhstan	78	25	28.4		
Belarus	75	55	24.7	24.0	567
Albania	67	30	29.6	32.8	293
Azerbaijan	42	44	49.0	52.0	1326
Armenia	40	38	50.9	54.3	548
Georgia	31	63	24.9	25.1	231
Kyrgyzstan	24	48	47.6	52.6	881
Moldova	20	58	51.2		
Tajikistan	13	60			

Source: MONEE Project Country Analytical Reports; Government of Kyrgyzstan (2003) *Expanding the Country's Capacities: Comprehensive Development Framework of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010* (poverty.worldbank.org, 29 April 2004); UNDP (2004) *Poverty in Kazakhstan: Causes and Cures*, Kazakhstan, UNDP (www.undp.kz, 26 May 2004). Note: Per capita subsistence minima are calculated for a family of 2 adults and 2 children, divided by 4. Poverty rates are for the number of people falling below subsistence minima presented in the table. For Poland, the subsistence minimum should be distinguished from the 'legal minimum', which is higher, and which acts as a threshold for eligibility to social assistance. Bulgaria has a subsistence minimum and a social minimum (valued at about 1.8 times the per capita subsistence minimum). In this table the subsistence minimum is used. Georgia has an official and a revised subsistence minimum. In this table the revised minimum is used. In the case of Azerbaijan, the official poverty threshold is used, as the official subsistence minimum is greater than average GDP per capita. The subsistence minimum for Moldova represents 50 per cent of the 'official' subsistence minimum, as poverty statistics are based on this threshold. In 2001, 85 per cent of the population fell below the 'official' subsistence minimum. The overall poverty rate of Belarus is for households. Poverty is measured among children aged 0–14, except in Belarus, the Czech Republic and Russia, where the age range is 0–15. Data for Albania, Kyrgyzstan and Poland are for 2002.

the interplay between poverty and issues such as intra-family inequality and child labour are not fully understood.

Notwithstanding the fact that family income (or expenditure) is a partial measure of poverty, it still continues to be used as a key indicator of child poverty for several reasons. First, children living in low-income families are often excluded from other important dimensions of social life. Second, indicators such as the presence of discrimination are not easily measured. Third, governments usually measure poverty according to monetary indicators.¹⁷ Therefore, income-based poverty measures are

more readily available for several countries in the region than information on discrimination, participation, or access to public services.¹⁸

Income poverty

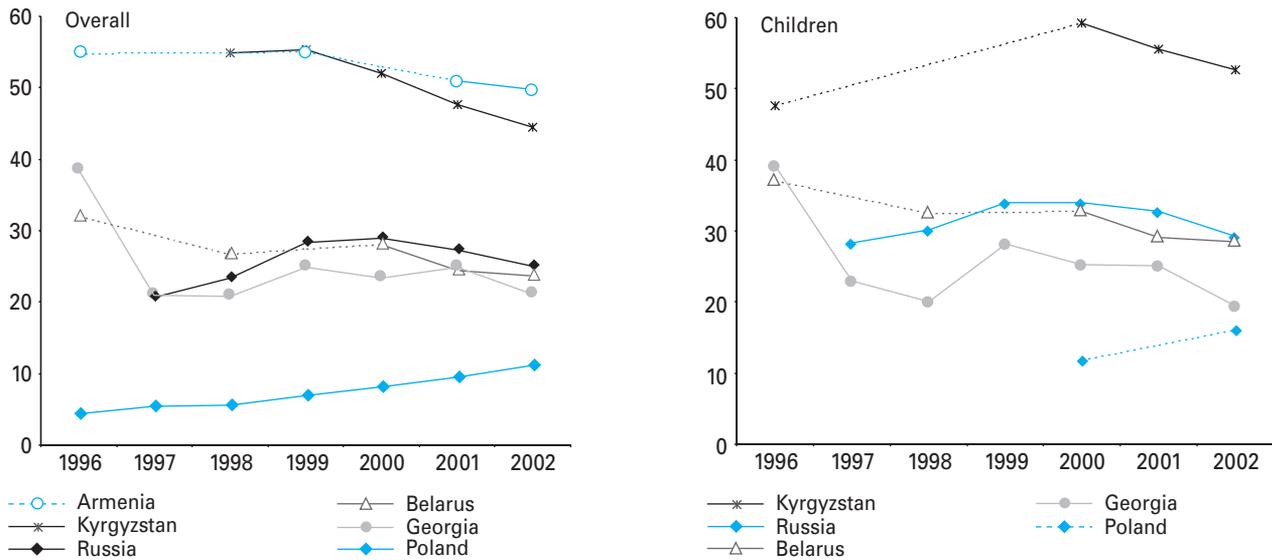
Trends in overall poverty and child poverty can be examined in terms of what governments in the region stipulate is a minimum acceptable standard of living or national subsistence minimum. This is the amount of money necessary for an individual or family to purchase a minimum basket of goods and services (food, clothing, shelter, health care, etc.). For example, in Kazakhstan the subsistence minimum is based on the cost of specific quantities of food (including sugar, tea, oils, meat and fish), with non-food items making up 30 per cent of the total basket.¹⁹

Table 1.1 reports subsistence minima in several countries in the region. Countries are ordered in terms of income per person, measured as per capita GDP. Among higher-income countries, in Slovenia, the subsistence minimum is equal to 12 per cent of income per person, whereas in Hungary it is worth more at 23 per cent. In Latvia per capita national income is little more than half the amount reported for the Czech Republic, but its subsistence minimum as a percentage of per capita GDP is three times higher. Among the poorer countries in the region the value of the subsistence minimum, as a percentage of GDP, is considerably greater than in the higher income countries. In Georgia and Tajikistan, it is 60 per cent or more of per capita GDP. Differences are also apparent among the poorer countries. In terms of GDP, Belarus and Kazakhstan are about equal, but the subsistence minimum in Belarus is almost double that in Kazakhstan.

Table 1.1 also reports overall and child poverty rates based on the subsistence minima for countries where recent data are available. Direct comparisons of percentages among countries cannot be made due to the differences in national subsistence minima, but the data do provide a useful indication of the extent of poverty within each country according to its own national standards.²⁰ In all 9 countries for which the MONEE project has information child poverty rates are higher than overall poverty rates, highlighting the increased risk of poverty faced by children in all countries.²¹ In these 9 countries alone, an estimated 14 out of 44 million children are poor according to national criteria.

The definition of what constitutes a minimum acceptable standard of living differs greatly between higher and lower-income countries and to some extent depends on the *average* national standard of living. One factor accounting for this variation between and among high-income and low-income countries may be that in some countries the state provides some services (for example, health care, or water and sanitation) free at the point of use, while in other countries, families pay for the same services. Families in these countries will need higher incomes to pay for

Figure 1.4 Proportion of the overall population and children living in poverty (per cent below national subsistence minima)



Source: MONEE Project Country Analytical Reports. Overall poverty rates for Kyrgyzstan for the years 1999, 2000 and 2001 are from Government of Kyrgyzstan (2003), "Expanding the Country's Capacities: Comprehensive Development Framework of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010" (www.worldbank.org, 30 June 2004). Note: National subsistence minima differ across countries (see Table 1.1). Since 2000, the method for calculating the subsistence minimum has been changed in Russia. Georgia has an official and a revised subsistence minimum. In these figures, the revised minimum is used as the poverty threshold. Poverty is measured among children aged 0–14, except in Russia and Belarus, where the age is 0–15.

such services, and this may be reflected in a higher level of the subsistence minimum.

While subsistence minima are defined with advice from nutritionists, economists and other experts, they also reflect a value judgement by policy-makers on what a minimally acceptable standard of living should be, and their validity is often justifiably questioned. This is clear from current debate in several countries in the region. A recent report on poverty in Kazakhstan argues that many basic needs, particularly housing, cannot be met with a subsistence minimum level income.²² A study of poverty in Georgia reveals that the national subsistence minimum does not take account of marked seasonal variations in food prices, so that many people living at or above this level of income may still be inadequately nourished.²³

There are differences in the treatment of children across countries in terms of their relative consumption needs. In Russia, it is assumed that a child has almost the same consumption needs as a working age adult, that is, the subsistence minimum for a family consisting of a single adult and a child is 1.9 times that of a single adult living alone. In Hungary, on the other hand, the subsistence minimum for the same family is 1.65 times that for a single adult living alone.²⁴

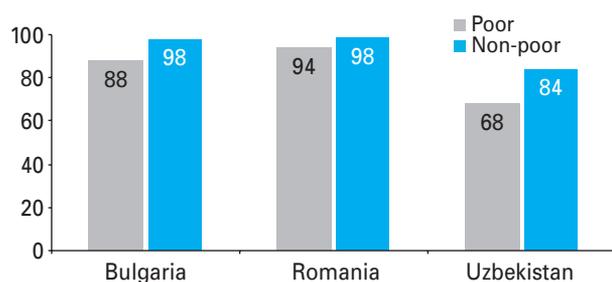
The subsistence minimum is often referred to as an *absolute poverty line* because it is the amount deemed necessary to purchase a minimum basket of goods. This poverty line does not usually change in real terms as average real income in a country changes (although, as noted, it may be initially set with reference to average living standards). An alter-

native way to measure poverty is to define 'poor people' as those living in households with an income or expenditure significantly below the national average. For example, the EU has adopted a poverty line that is equivalent to 60 per cent of median income or expenditure in each country. The rationale underlying this definition of *relative poverty* is that people with an income that falls well below the average are at risk of being excluded from the advantages and benefits considered normal in society.

Poverty trends

Figure 1.4 reports recent trends in absolute poverty in several countries, where poverty is defined according to national subsistence minima. The data cover the period 1996–2002, and therefore do not reflect the massive increases in poverty that took place in all countries in the region in the early years of the transition. In Belarus and Georgia, overall poverty rates have declined slightly or remained steady since the late 1990s. In Armenia the percentage of people living below the subsistence level fell, but remained at above 50 per cent in 2002. In Russia, at a time when GDP and real wages were rising, the proportion of people living below the subsistence minimum decreased from 29 per cent in 2000, to 25 per cent in 2002. Over the same period, the proportion of children living in poverty dropped from 34 to 29 per cent. In Kyrgyzstan, child poverty rates declined, but still remained high. In Poland, however, both overall and child poverty rates rose. This trend may be partly explained by the increase in overall unemployment, and in the rising number of

Figure 1.5 Children attending basic education 2000–2002, by poverty status (per cent)



Source: Falkingham (2003), "Inequality and Poverty in the CIS-7", paper prepared for the Lucerne Conference of the CIS-7 Initiative, 20–22 January, Table 15 (www.cis7.org, 8 March 2003); Tesliuc, Pop and Panduru (2003) "Poverty in Romania: Profile and Trends During the Period 1995–2002", mimeo, Table 3 (www.worldbank.org, 23 May 2004), Table 3; Bulgaria 2001 LSMS.

Note: The data show school attendance, as distinct from enrolment (students who are enrolled may not always attend). Moreover, they reflect survey results. For these reasons, they cannot be compared with the enrolments indicated in Statistical Annex, Table 7.2, which are drawn from administrative sources. Data for Romania refer to 8–14 year olds in 2002 and are based on an absolute consumption poverty line at 1.5 million Lei per person per month. About 29 per cent of Romanians were estimated to be below this line in 2002. Those for Uzbekistan refer to 7–15 year olds in 2000/01, and those for Bulgaria to 6–15 year olds in 2001. In both countries, 'poor' is defined as the poorest 20 per cent of the income distribution, and 'non-poor' refers to the top 20 per cent of the income distribution. For a comparison, attendance among children living in households in the second poorest 20 per cent of the income distribution are 93 per cent and 77 per cent in Bulgaria and Uzbekistan respectively.

workless households with children in Poland shown in Figure 1.3 (see also Statistical Annex, Table 10.8).

Relative measures of poverty show that in some countries in the region, the benefits of economic growth are unevenly spread. In Hungary the proportion of people (and children) living in families with an income below the relative poverty threshold (60 per cent of median income) has hardly changed since the mid-1990s. In Estonia, the percentage of people living in relative poverty has only declined slightly (from 20 to 18 per cent between 1996 and 2002). In Moldova, absolute poverty has declined since the turn of the millennium, whereas relative poverty has remained stable.²⁵ This trend in relative poverty is strongly linked to trends in overall inequality in society. In all 8 new EU member states in Central Europe and the Baltic states, inequality in the distribution of household income increased between 1999 and 2002. Inequality also increased in most other countries for which information is available (see Statistical Annex, Table 10.12).

It is difficult to specify the precise nature of the relationship between the drop in absolute income poverty in some countries and access to public services. However, recent evidence for CEE/CIS countries indicates that children from poor families are less likely to attend school than children from non-

poor families. Figure 1.5 reports the differences in basic school attendance for 3 countries at the turn of the millennium.

1.3 Differences between children

Not every child in a country runs an equal risk of becoming poor. This section examines some of the factors associated with higher poverty risks, such as the employment status of parents, family size, where the child lives, and membership of an ethnic or minority group.

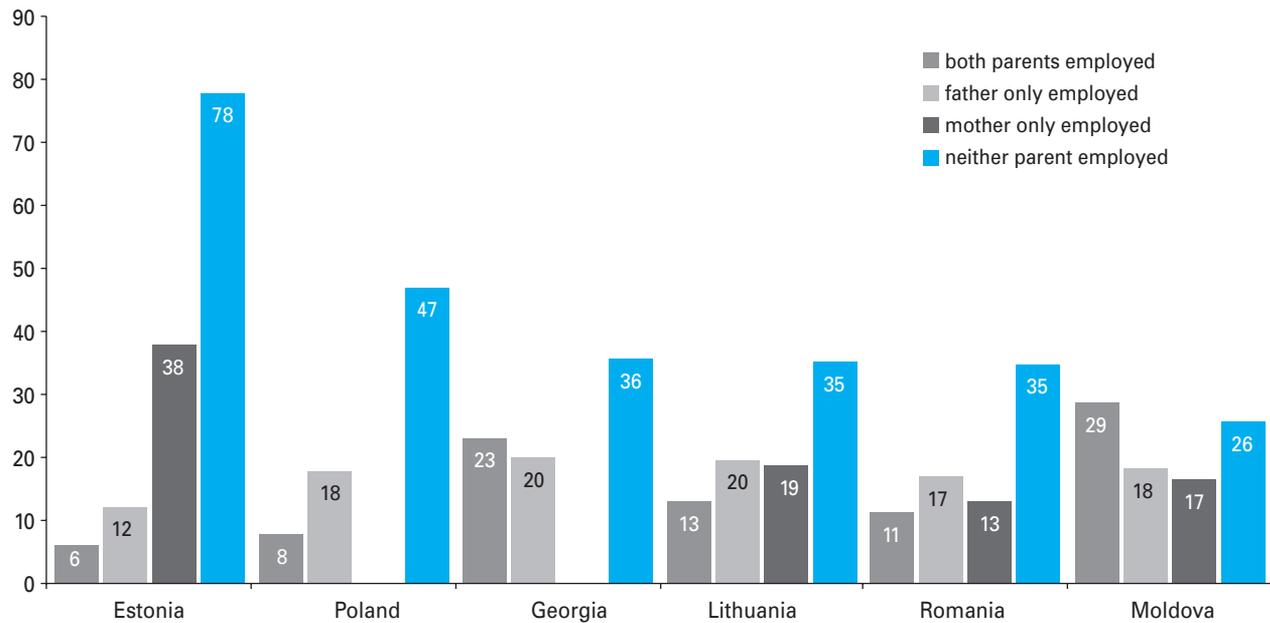
Parents' employment

As discussed in Section 1.1 and in the article on Economic Integration and Children in this *Social Monitor*, employment is a key determinant of poverty. As far as income poverty among children is concerned, it is usually parents' employment status, together with the wages they receive, that matter most. Research in high-income countries indicates that child poverty is significantly reduced by mothers' as well as fathers' employment so that the lower the number of 'work-poor' families (that is, families where no-one is employed), the less families are at risk of poverty.²⁶

Figure 1.6 shows that this is also the case in several countries in the region. In Estonia, 6 per cent of children living in two-parent families where both parents work are in poverty, compared with 12 per cent where only the father works, and 78 per cent where neither parent works. In Georgia and Moldova, the relationship between parents' employment status and children's poverty is less clear. This is because some people who are formally employed do not regularly receive wages, and many are engaged in subsistence agricultural work. In Tajikistan research indicates that the important factor that reduces a family's risk of income poverty is not so much employment, as the regular receipt of a wage or salary.²⁷ In these countries, poverty reduction may depend more on the creation of employment that pays better wages, the reduction of wage arrears, and the raising of agricultural incomes than on the distribution of employment *per se*.

In market economies where jobs are seldom guaranteed, the employment of both mothers and fathers (at decent wage levels) carries a number of advantages.²⁸ It boosts family income, and simultaneously reduces the probability that the family will become 'work-poor'. In many countries, however, employment policy for working mothers is a controversial social and policy issue. Maternity rights, parental leave, support for mothers with new-born children, and provision of childcare for pre-school children vary greatly across the region. Comprehensive maternity leave provisions allow mothers greater choice in the decision to leave the

Figure 1.6 Child poverty by parents' employment status, 2001 (per cent)



Source: MONEE Project Country Analytical Reports

Note: Data give the percentage of children aged 0–14 (0–18 in Lithuania) living with both parents where the family income falls below the national poverty line. Data for Lithuania and Moldova refer to 2002. There are no data on poverty rates among children living with both parents where only the mother works for Poland or Georgia. Data for Estonia, Lithuania, Moldova and Romania are based on a relative poverty measure, while data for Poland and Georgia are based, respectively on the national subsistence minimum and the revised national subsistence minimum.

formal labour market, or to remain in employment after the birth of a child.

Childcare for pre-school age children is also important. In most countries in the region, the proportion of children attending pre-school has increased since the late 1990s (see Statistical Annex, Table 7.1). In some countries, however, the quality and cost of locally available childcare may deter parents from using it. Generally, families living in rural areas have less access to childcare than those living in cities. In Tajikistan the number of childcare facilities for pre-school children has decreased since the early 1990s, as has the rate of children enrolled in these facilities. In 2002 the enrolment rate was 16 per cent in urban areas, but only 1 per cent in rural areas.²⁹

Family size

In most families the birth of a child is a strain on household resources. The baby needs to be fed and cared for, which means that the family must spend more on food and clothing, in many cases with a lower level of economic resources. Often a parent, usually the mother, will stop or reduce the time spent in paid employment (and the income earned) in order to care for a child. As more children are born, more food and clothing must be purchased, and simultaneously less time is available for remunerative work. Thus, the risk of poverty for children tends to increase directly with family size.³⁰

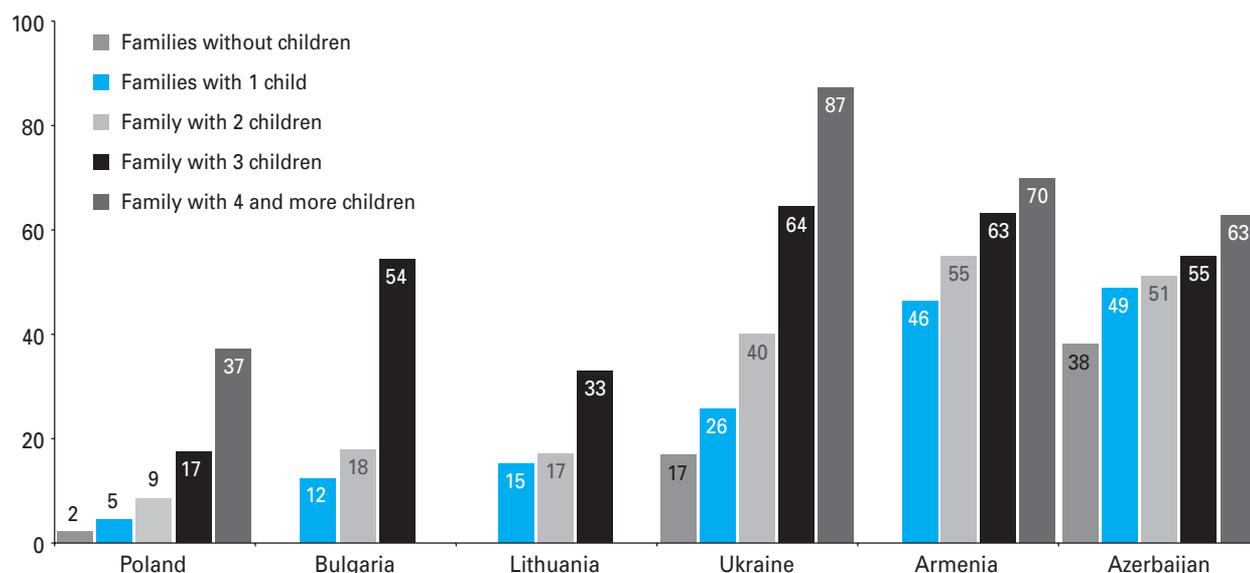
This is clearly the case in all CEE/CIS countries for which data are available (see Figure 1.7). In Bulgaria, only 12 per cent of families with one child have an income below the national subsistence minimum, compared with 54 per cent of families with three or more children. In Ukraine, less than 2 in 10 families without children are living in poverty, compared with two-thirds of families with three or more children.³¹

Because of this increased risk of income poverty, many governments provide cash help in the form of family or child allowances to families with children. In the communist era (and even before, in the case of Hungary), some countries paid family allowances to almost all families with children.³² In Western Europe most countries also provide help, sometimes on a universal basis, to families with children, and sometimes through a selective, means-tested system which is targeted at low-income families.³³ The Hungarian family allowance system is one of the most generous in the CEE/CIS region, and payment levels increase proportionately with the number of children. Estimates suggest that without it, child poverty in Hungary in the mid-1990s would have been 50 per cent higher.³⁴

Urban and rural children

In most CEE/CIS countries, people living in rural areas face a higher risk of poverty than those living in cities. In some poorer countries such as Azerbaijan and Tajikistan, however, overall income poverty rates are either higher in cities than in rural

Figure 1.7 Poverty by family size, 2001 (per cent)



Source: MONEE Project Country Analytical Reports

Note: Poverty is defined as the subsistence minimum, except for Bulgaria and Lithuania. In Bulgaria the relative poverty line is 60 per cent of equivalent income. In Lithuania the threshold is 50 per cent of average consumption expenditure. Data for Poland and Ukraine are for 2002. There are no data for families without children for Bulgaria, Lithuania or Armenia. In Bulgaria and Lithuania, data for '3 children' refer to '3 or more children'. In Armenia, data for '4 or more children' refer to '4 children' only.

areas, or there is little difference between them.³⁵ Table 1.2 reports that in Georgia too, overall poverty rates are slightly higher in urban than in rural areas. The ability of households in rural areas to grow their own food contributes substantially to their well-being. Income from non-cash sources (for example, food production for family consumption) accounts

for a tenth of total income for urban households (the remainder is in cash), but over half in rural areas.

Other urban-rural differences highlight some of the limitations of using income or consumption as an exclusive indicator of poverty. Table 1.2 reveals that in Georgia, despite similar income poverty rates in urban and rural areas, women in rural areas are much more likely to give birth at home than their urban counterparts. Rural households are also less likely than urban households to have their own cold water supply, or to have consumer goods such as a telephone, a refrigerator or a television set.

Table 1.2 Urban and rural households in Georgia, 2002 (per cent)

	Urban	Rural
People living below official subsistence minimum	55	49
Income from non-cash sources (e.g., production of food for household consumption) as a proportion of total household income	11	51
Women who gave birth at home	5	12
Households with only cold water supply	93	70
Households with a telephone	61	7
Households with a refrigerator	87	74
Households with a TV set	94	87
Households with a camera	25	11

Source: State Department for Statistics of Georgia (2002), "Poverty Monitoring in Georgia: Report for 2000-2001"; Tbilisi, State Department for Statistics, p. 39; State Department for Statistics of Georgia (2004), "Households of Georgia 2002-2003"; Tbilisi, State Department for Statistics of Georgia, Tables 2.4, 2.7, 6.12 and 8.2 (www.statistics.ge, 30 June 2004)

Note: All data are taken from the State Department for Statistics Poverty Monitoring Project surveys. Georgia has an official and a revised subsistence minimum. In this table, the official subsistence minimum has been used. The percentage of women giving birth at home is a simple average of percentages for 2000 and 2001. All other data refer to 2002.

Differences are also apparent in other countries. For example, recent information for Romania indicates that 84 per cent of people living in rural areas did not have a bathroom in their homes, compared with 13 per cent living in urban areas.³⁶ Survey data reveal that in Turkmenistan, the proportion of children who died before their fifth birthday was considerably greater in rural than in urban areas, with 100 deaths for every 1,000 live births in rural areas, compared with 73 per 1,000 in urban areas.³⁷ Children in rural areas face other disadvantages. They may have further to travel to attend school, and are more likely to undertake (usually unpaid) work both during and outside school hours. This is the description of daily life for one 12-year-old girl in Tajikistan:

"I get up at 5.30 a.m. and go with my mother to milk the goats. We come back and make breakfast for the younger children and my father. I then prepare lunch to take to school. We used to have a school canteen at school [where] we could get a hot meal, but now we usually take some bread and maybe in sum-

mer a piece of cucumber from the plot. At 7.30 a.m. I leave the house to walk to school, which is 5 kilometres away. I used to catch the bus, but now we cannot afford the fare—and in any case it often doesn't come. I get home from school mid-afternoon and help prepare the meal or do [the] laundry. After tea I milk the goats again, clean the kitchen and go to bed. I want to be an engineer, but I'll probably leave school soon and help on the farm."³⁸

Children from ethnic minorities

Most of the countries in the CEE/CIS region only came into being in the 5–6 years following the collapse of communism when the 8 CEE/CIS countries split into 27. The article on Migration in this *Social Monitor* discusses the impact of this fragmentation of larger countries into smaller states on the movement of people in the region. In each of the new countries, one ethnic group (usually reflected in the name of the country) is dominant in terms of its relative population size. However, the populations of most countries include people from ethnic minorities, many of whom have been living there for generations.

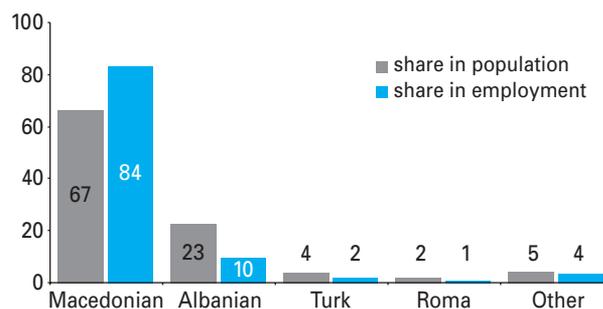
Information on the relative well-being of members of minority groups is often scarce, for several reasons. First, there may be an official unwillingness to examine the advantages and disadvantages experienced by specific ethnic groups, for reasons of political sensitivity. Second, the majority social group may be unwilling to recognise the extent, or even the existence, of discrimination against minorities in the public and private sphere.³⁹ Third, members of minority groups may be unwilling to self-identify for fear of stigmatization. For example, in the 2001 Slovakian census, only 92,000 people, or 1.7 percent of the population, identified themselves as Roma, whereas informal estimates suggest that there are between 220,000 and 400,000 Roma living in Slovakia.⁴⁰

Several Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers have sought to identify differences in poverty among different ethnic groups. For example, the Serbian and Montenegrin Papers highlight very high poverty rates among Roma, and Figure 1.8 indicates that ethnic Macedonians in Macedonia are significantly better off in terms of formal employment than ethnic Albanians, Turks or others. A report of the United Nations Development Programme argues that inequality among ethnic groups with respect to employment, education and other factors, is a major cause of distrust and insecurity among people in Macedonia.⁴¹

1.4 Making economic growth work for children

Government policy, in particular, economic policy, and the distribution of economic growth, has an

Figure 1.8 Share of ethnic groups in population and employment in Macedonia, 2000 (per cent)



Source: UNDP (2001), "National Human Development Report 2001: Social Exclusion and Insecurity in FYR Macedonia", Skopje, UNDP, Table 3.9.

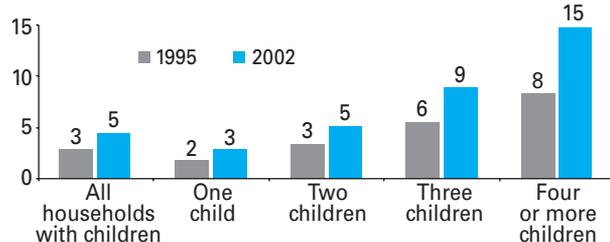
impact on children. Economic growth should benefit all sectors of society, including children in large families, children living in rural areas and children belonging to ethnic minorities.

Employment: This article highlights the role of employment in boosting family income. From the child's perspective, however, increases in overall employment and earnings are less important than parents' employment. One economist has suggested that child-centred unemployment statistics provide information, not so much about total unemployment rates, as about the number of children living in families where nobody is in paid employment.⁴² If the proportion of children living in income poverty is to be reduced then the share of children living in families where nobody is employed or receives a decent income from employment, will have to fall.

In many countries, labour market reform, aimed at generating greater flexibility and economic efficiency among workers and enterprises, is a key element of overall growth-oriented government policy. Specific labour market reforms, however, may have important implications for children, and should be monitored for their impact on child poverty, as well as their overall efficacy in terms of generating growth. One recent example is the policy outlined in the FYR Macedonia Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper to reduce the real value of the minimum wage, in order to ensure "more rational allocation of labor resources".⁴³ Policies such as these can produce both 'winners' and 'losers', and need to be evaluated for their social and poverty impact on different groups in society before, during and after policy implementation.⁴⁴

Public expenditure, particularly on social services, is vital for poverty reduction. This analysis shows that public expenditure on health and education is low in several countries in the region. Increased access to services needed by everybody in the population, such as a safe water supply, primary health care, and basic education, are necessary if poverty is to be reduced. In some countries Poverty Reduction Strategies seek to improve public services specifi-

Figure 1.9 Family allowance as a proportion of family income, Romania (per cent)



Source: MONEE Project Country Analytical Report 2003, Romania

cally for poor people and marginalized groups. In Montenegro, for example, the strategy proposes the marketization of the water supply, but at the same time stresses the importance of monitoring the impact of the resulting higher water charges on poor households, and the need to provide subsidies to households to offset the increased costs.⁴⁵

Cash transfers play an important role in supplementing family income. At the onset of the transition, many countries provided almost universal family allowance schemes and this is still the case in some countries. For example, among the CEE/CIS countries Hungary provides all families with children with one of the most generous family allowances, irrespective of income. In Kazakhstan as of 2003 a childbirth benefit is paid for all newborn children for a period of 15 months.⁴⁶ In Romania, there was a marked increase in the levels of universal family allowances in the late 1990s, although, as Figure 1.9 shows, these only account for a small component of family income. In contrast, family allowances that were previously available on a universal basis in some countries are now means-tested. This is the case in Poland, and in Serbia and Montenegro.⁴⁷

Targeting transfer payments, including family allowances (and other services) by means-testing is frequently proposed as a key policy goal in Poverty Reduction Strategies in the region. Means-testing involves a government official assessing the resources available to a family to determine whether they are entitled to a particular payment or service. This can be an effective way to guarantee that expenditure reaches the poorest families. However, policies that involve means-testing need to be closely monitored. Means-testing is expensive to carry out, and may lead to a potentially inefficient use of limited public resources. Means-tested services may also reduce incentives for families to earn additional income from paid work, in cases where a small amount extra earned means the withdrawal of the service or benefit. Moreover, means-testing is subject to discriminatory application by local officials who administer the means-tests. Universal entitlement, on the other hand, can increase access to services for poor people, promoting rights and equity, and reducing disadvantage. Although the

provision of universal services may be considered difficult or expensive in countries where tax revenues are uncertain, targeting on the basis of categories, where (as in Kazakhstan) an allowance is paid for new-born children, can be effective in reducing poverty without compromising rights on the one hand or incentives on the other.⁴⁸

1.5 Conclusion

Previous MONEE project reports have shown that child poverty (measured in terms of income and other indicators) increased across the region during the 1990s. This article has shown how child poverty in some countries has declined since the late 1990s with renewed economic growth, but that according to countries' own national standards the numbers of children in poverty remain considerable. Moreover, demographic trends, with expanding child populations in the poorest countries, and shrinking child populations in the highest-income countries, point to a growing proportion of children region-wide who are at risk of growing up in absolute poverty.

Initiatives such as the Millennium Declaration with the Millennium Development Goals, and Poverty Reduction Strategies, have done much to shift the debate away from economic growth as the sole focus of development, and towards a more comprehensive range of social and human rights issues. They have also encouraged the development of alternative measures of poverty and well-being that assess not only income but a wider range of indicators. Within this broader context, this article has tried to locate the discussion of child poverty in CEE/CIS in the context of the denial of children's rights, including the right to survive, grow, develop and exercise choice.

The Poverty Reduction Strategies being implemented in some of the poorest countries in the region represent an opportunity for coherent policymaking to ensure the realization of children's rights, reduce disparities, promote economic growth, improve public services and lower poverty levels. However, policies implemented as part of Poverty Reduction Strategies need to be closely evaluated in terms of their impacts and the way in which the economic growth that they promote is distributed. The analysis has also shown that poverty among children persists in higher-income countries in the region which are now EU member states. Here too, countries need to explicitly tackle child poverty by increasing opportunities directly available to poor people beyond the trickle-down effect of increased economic growth.

Care must be taken to ensure that future analyses assess the precise impact of particular economic and social policies, and monitor the progress of specific groups, such as children in large families, in rural areas and in ethnic minorities both in individual countries using national Poverty Reduction Strategies, and across the region as a whole.

Notes and references

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3. In June 2004, Croatia also became an official candidate for membership of the EU.
4. EBRD (2003), *Transition Report 2004*, London: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
5. See Cornia, G.A. (1987), "Economic Decline and Human Welfare in the First Half of the 1980s", in Cornia, G.A., R. Jolly and F. Stewart (eds.) *Adjustment with a Human Face: Protecting the Vulnerable and Promoting Growth*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp. 11–47. One other often cited indicator of macroeconomic performance which impacts on children's well-being is inflation. See Atkinson, A.B. (1998), "EMU, Macroeconomics and Children", *Innocenti Occasional Papers Economic and Social Policy Series*, No. 68, Florence: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre; and De Vylder, S. (1996), "Development Strategies, Macroeconomic Policies and the Rights of the Child", *Discussion Paper*, Stockholm: Rädda Barnen.
6. For more information on Poverty Reduction Strategies, see the World Bank website at www.worldbank.org. Ten countries in the region have developed, or are in the process of developing Poverty Reduction Strategies: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro, and Tajikistan.
7. Data are from World Health Organization (2003) *World Health Report 2003: Shaping the Future*, Geneva: World Health Organization. Expenditure data are denominated in US dollars converted at Purchasing Power Parity rates. For information on public expenditure on health and education in Western European countries and globally, see the UNDP's annual *Human Development Reports* available at www.undp.org. The World Bank also publishes information on these indicators. See World Bank (2004), *World Development Indicators*, Washington DC: The World Bank.
8. A Report of the International Monetary Fund argues that although in relative terms, public expenditure on health and education in Moldova as a percentage of GDP is high by regional standards, it is often inefficiently spent, meaning that it does not translate into relatively better education or health indicators in the Moldovan population. See International Monetary Fund (2001) "Republic of Moldova: recent Economic Developments", *IMF Country Report*, No.01/22, Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund. (www.imf.org, 23 July 2004)
9. See MONEE Project Country Analytical Report 2003, Russia, available at www.unicef.org/irc. For a discussion of the impact of income from informal activity on total family resources, see the article "Economic Growth, Poverty and Long-Term Disadvantage" in *Social Monitor 2003*.
10. 'Low pay' is traditionally defined as below two-thirds of the median and in this case 'very low pay' is defined as below one third of the median. See Klugman, J., J. Micklewright and G. Redmond (2002), "Poverty in the Transition: Social Expenditures and the Working Age Poor", *Innocenti Working Paper*, No. 91, Florence: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Table 4.2. For a fuller discussion on low pay, see Bernstein, J. and M. Gittleman (2003), "Exploring low-wage Labor with the National Compensation Survey", *Monthly Labor Review*, November–December, pp. 3–11.
11. Cazes, S. and A. Nesprova (2003), *Labour Markets in Transition: Balancing Flexibility and Security in Central and Eastern Europe*, Geneva: International Labour Office.
12. See UNICEF (2001), *Regional Monitoring Report*, No. 8, *op. cit.*, Chapter 3. For birth registration costs, see the article on "Infant Mortality" in *Social Monitor 2003*.
13. For a fuller discussion of the definition of poverty as it relates to children, see UNICEF (2000), *Poverty Reduction Begins with Children*, New York: UNICEF (www.unicef.org, 1 May 2004). World Bank resources on definitional and measurement issues relating to poverty are available from their website at www.worldbank.org/poverty.
14. See UNICEF (2000), *Poverty Reduction Begins with Children*, *op. cit.* For a discussion on discrimination and poverty in a US context, see Gould, M. (1999), "Race and Theory: Culture, Poverty and Adaptation to Discrimination in Wilson and Ogbu", *Sociological Theory*, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 171–200.
15. In some industrialized countries, this ascription of children's dependence on their parents has been extended in recent decades. For an interesting discussion on the Australian case, see, Schneider, J. (1999), *Discussion Paper*, No. 96, Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales.
16. See Christian Children's Fund (2003), *Children and Poverty: A Review of Contemporary Literature and Thought on Children and Poverty: Rethinking the Causes, Experiences and Effects*, Children and Poverty Series, Richmond, Virginia: Children's Christian Fund, Vol. 1, Part 1, p. 6.
17. In some countries this is changing. For example, the Irish National Anti-Poverty Strategy of 1997 recognised the importance of issues such as education and equality. See Department of Social and Family Affairs (2002), "Building an Inclusive Society: the National Anti-Poverty Strategy" (www.welfare.ie, 30 June 2004).
18. This lack of alternative measures is changing. Household surveys in CEE/CIS countries are increasingly eliciting information on children's schooling and work, health and illness, the availability of running water, and other dimensions of non-income poverty.
19. UNDP (2004), *Poverty in Kazakhstan: Causes and Cures*, UNDP Kazakhstan (www.undp.kz, 25 May 2004).
20. One of the purposes of the \$1 per person per day poverty line (measured in Purchasing Power Parity rates) incorporated into the Millennium Development Goals was to enhance international comparisons of poverty in developing countries. For a further discussion on this point, see Deaton, A. (2003), "How to Monitor Poverty for the Millennium Development Goals", Princeton: Princeton University Research Program in Development Studies.
21. This is also generally the case in the high-income countries of Western Europe and North America, and is a reflection of how the risk of poverty increases greatly with the birth of a child.
22. UNDP (2004), *op. cit.*, p. 23.
23. UNDP (2002), *National Human Development Report Georgia 2001/2002*, Tbilisi (Georgia): UN Development Programme.
24. MONEE Project Country Analytical Reports 2003 for Hungary and Russia, available at www.unicef.org/irc.
25. MONEE Project Country Analytical Reports 2003 for Estonia, Hungary and Moldova, available at www.unicef.org/irc.
26. Bradbury, B. and M. Jantti (1999), "Child Poverty across Industrialized Nations", *Innocenti Occasional Papers, Economic Policy Series*, No. 71, Florence: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre; see also, Jarvis, S. and G. Redmond (1997), "Welfare State Regimes and Child Poverty in the UK and Hungary", *Journal of European Social Policy*, Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 275–90.
27. See Falkingham, J. (2000), "A Profile of Poverty in Tajikistan", *CASEpaper*, No. 39, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, London: London School of Economics, available at sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case.
28. While there is little agreement among experts as to what constitutes 'a decent wage', a threshold often used in high-income countries to define low-paid work as earnings which are two-thirds of the median (see n. 10 *supra*).
29. MONEE Project Country Analytical Report 2003, Tajikistan available at www.unicef.org/irc.
30. In some countries, family and population policies which seek to limit fertility are used by some governments to address poverty. This approach has not been used in CEE/CIS countries, not least because most now report replacement level fertility.
31. It is important to note that the difference in poverty rates between families of different sizes will depend on the equivalence scale used. However, the general rule, that poverty risk increases substantially with each additional child, is likely to apply.
32. See Jarvis, S.J. (1995), "The Targeting of Family Allowance in Hungary", PhD thesis, Florence: European University Institute.

33. In countries such as Sweden where support for families takes the form of support for mothers' employment, allowances for each extra child after the first are relatively small. See Bradshaw, J. and N. Finch (2002), "A Comparison of Child Benefit Packages in 22 Countries", *Department for Work and Pensions Research Report*, No. 174, Leeds: Corporate Document Services (www.dwp.gov.uk, 30 June 2004).
34. See UNICEF (2001), *Regional Monitoring Report*, *op. cit.*
35. In general, there is a shortage of available data on differences in child poverty between urban and rural areas. The MONEE Project Country Analytical Report 2003 for Azerbaijan indicates that 55 per cent of people in urban areas were in poverty in 2001, compared with 42 per cent in rural areas. A report on poverty in Tajikistan shows that people in rural areas were not over-represented in the poorest quintile of the population in 1999. See Falkingham (2000), *op. cit.* By contrast, the MONEE Project Country Analytical Report 2003 for Moldova reports higher levels of poverty in rural areas (46 per cent) than in urban areas (35 per cent) in 2002.
36. Tesliuc, E., L. Pop and F. Panduru (2003), "Poverty in Romania: Profile and Trends During the 1995–2002", mimeo (www.worldbank.org, 23 May 2004).
37. GECRMCH and ORC Macro (2001), *Turkmenistan Demographic and Health Survey 2000*, Gubansoltan Eje Clinical Research Centre for Maternal and Child Health—Ministry of Health and the Medical Industry (Turkmenistan), and Calverton, MD: ORC Macro, Table 9.3.
38. Kanji, N. and C. Gladwin (2000), "Gender and Livelihoods in Gorno-Badakshan", Dushanbe, Tajikistan: Mountain Societies Development and Support Programme.
39. For example, survey data suggest that infant mortality rates among Roma mothers are twice those reported for ethnic Romanian mothers in Romania. See Serbanescu, F., L. Morris and M. Marin (eds.) (2001), *Reproductive Health Survey Romania, 1999*, Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Table 6.8.
40. Sandor, E. (2002), "Slovak Population Census 2001: the Politics of Ethnicity", *Transition*, January–February, Washington DC: The World Bank, pp. 34–35, available at www.worldbank.org.
41. International Monetary Fund (2004), "Serbia and Montenegro: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper", *IMF Country Report* No. 04/120, May 2004 (www.imf.org, 30 June 2004); United Nations Programme (2001) *National Human Development Report: Social Exclusion and Human Insecurity in FYR Macedonia*, Skopje: UNDP.
42. Atkinson (1998), *op. cit.*
43. Government of the Republic of Macedonia (2002), National Strategy for Poverty Reduction in the Republic of Macedonia, Skopje: Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Macedonia, p. 21, available at www.worldbank.org/poverty/strategies. For more information on the impact of minimum wages on employment and on family incomes see, Standig, G. and D. Vaughan-Whitehead (1995), *Minimum Wages in Central and Eastern Europe: from protection to destitution*, Geneva and Budapest: International Labour Organization and Central European University Press.
44. Poverty and Social Impact Analyses are more fully discussed on the World Bank's website at www.worldbank.org.
45. International Monetary Fund (2004) *op. cit.*
46. UNDP (2004), *op. cit.*, p. 39.
47. See MONEE Project Country Analytical Report 2003, Poland, available at www.unicef.org/irc. See also, Government of the Republic of Serbia (2003), "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for Serbia", Belgrade, and Government of Montenegro (2003), "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper", Podgorica. Both papers are available at www.worldbank.org/poverty/strategies.
48. For a fuller discussion of targeting, see Sen, A. (1995), "The Political Economy of Targeting", in Van de Walle, D. and K. Nead (eds.), *Public Spending and the Poor: Theory and Evidence*, Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press. For more on means-testing and the Hungarian Family Allowance system, see Redmond, G. (1999), "Incomes, Incentives and the Growth of Means-Testing in Hungary", *Fiscal Studies*, Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 77–99.

2

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION, LABOUR MARKETS AND CHILDREN

Since the early 1990s the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States have radically changed the way they interact with the rest of the world. In order to stimulate economic growth they have become increasingly integrated into the global economy. They seek to engage more actively in international trade, to attract international investment, and to exchange ideas, skills and technologies with other countries.¹ At the same time, however, poverty has become widespread throughout the region. Economic restructuring has resulted in workers losing their jobs, while public spending programmes designed to offset risk and provide basic services and some measure of income security are increasingly under pressure. Children have suffered greatly as a result.²

While much attention has been paid to economic integration in terms of international trade and investment, a less well understood but essential component of this integration has been neglected. This concerns the extent to which integration in a country's labour market influences not only wider integration on an international level, but also the well-being of households and children nationally. An integrated labour market can respond flexibly to shocks and opportunities. Indicators of labour market integration include a relatively even distribution of unemployment and employment rates across regions in a country, indicating a high degree of mobility of both workers and businesses in taking advantage of new opportunities.

Previous MONEE project reports have focused on differences in poverty and inequality *between* coun-

tries. This analysis focuses on differences in unemployment rates among regions *within* countries as an indicator of integration in labour markets. It highlights large differences in unemployment rates between sub-national regions, suggesting inefficiencies in the allocation of labour, and focuses on the relationship between these differences and outcomes for children in terms of income, poverty and infant mortality. In areas of high unemployment, these outcomes are invariably worse. Government action to redress these regional market-induced inequalities is often limited.

The article is divided into five sections. Section 2.1 examines disparities across the region in terms of trade and investment, and links these to average living standards. In Section 2.2, the relationship between labour markets and integration is explored through comparison of employment, unemployment and earnings in sub-national regions of selected countries. Section 2.3 focuses on how these regional differences translate into outcomes for children. Section 2.4 looks at the role of policy in reducing differences in outcomes for children that result from differences in labour market dynamism, and Section 2.5 presents conclusions.

2.1 Growth, trade and investment in the CEE/CIS countries

This section considers how CEE/CIS countries are integrating into the world economy. In particular, it

focuses on the unequal distribution of trade and investment across the region.

National income, trade and investment

The economic performance of countries in the region has varied substantially since the late 1980s, as has the extent of integration into the world econ-

omy through trade and investment. To give an impression of countries' relative economic power, Table 2.1 presents two indicators for performance and integration across the region. The data indicate a substantial variation in GDP per capita at US\$ at market exchange rates.³ The highest-income country, Slovenia, has a GDP per capita that is almost 60 times higher than that of the lowest-income country, Tajikistan. As the article on Child Poverty in this *Social Monitor* shows, differences across countries in per capita income are partly due to different conditions at the start of the transition, and partly due to differing performance since the early 1990s.

Table 2.1 GDP and trade, 2002

	GDP per capita, US\$, current market exchange rates	Imports plus exports as per cent of GDP
Central Europe	5,598	38
Czech Republic	6,742	53
Hungary	6,581	55
Poland	4,924	27
Slovakia	4,403	51
Slovenia	11,026	61
Baltic states	4,023	50
Estonia	4,795	80
Latvia	3,605	40
Lithuania	3,988	45
Bulgaria And Romania	2,062	22
Bulgaria	1,984	26
Romania	2,091	20
Other South Eastern Europe	2,391	23
Albania	1,565	14
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,376	20
Croatia	5,053	43
FYR Macedonia	1,866	37
Serbia and Montenegro	1,879	13
Western CIS	1,947	14
Belarus	1,437	21
Moldova	381	19
Russia	2,400	12
Ukraine	851	17
Caucasus	750	12
Armenia	789	10
Azerbaijan	743	14
Georgia	736	11
Central Asia	687	12
Kazakhstan	1,688	18
Kyrgyzstan	334	8
Tajikistan	187	17
Turkmenistan	648	14
Uzbekistan	308	7

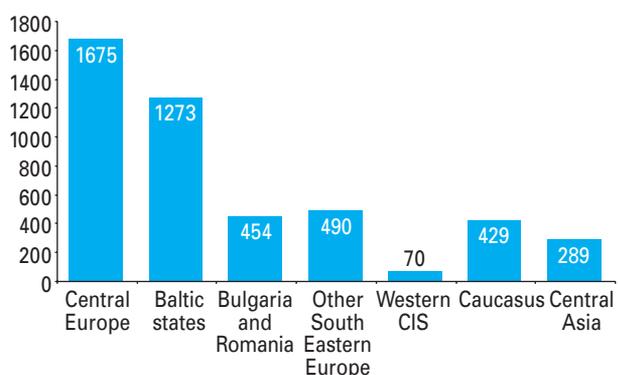
Source: Bornhorst and Commander (2004), "Integration and the well-being of children in transition economies", *Innocenti Working Paper*, No. 98, Florence: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre.

Note: Imports and exports are measured as a percentage of GDP measured in \$US at Purchasing Power Parities. Sub-regional averages are weighted by population.

In some countries, integration into the world economy through the trade of goods and services has developed rapidly. One commonly used measure of the extent to which a country trades is the value of exports plus imports as a percentage of GDP—the higher the percentage, the more open the economy. The second column of Table 2.1 indicates that according to this measure, the Baltic states have the most open economies in the region with the value of imports and exports accounting for half of GDP, on average. The Central European countries are also fairly open.

All other countries remain more closed. In no CIS country, for example, are imports and exports equal in value to more than one fifth of GDP. In some countries, notably Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, international trade accounts for one tenth of GDP, or less. While lower levels of openness might be expected in larger countries such as Russia and Ukraine (their size means they are likely to be self-sufficient across a wider range of goods and services), the smaller countries could potentially benefit from further opening their economies. In a wider perspective, it is worth noting that the whole region remains relatively closed compared with many countries in Western Europe and South East Asia, where the value of trade can account for up to three-quarters of GDP.⁴

Figure 2.1 Cumulative foreign direct investment per capita, 1989–2002 (\$US)



Source: Bornhorst and Commander (2004), *op. cit.*, Table 2.1
Note: Country groups are weighted by population. For membership of country groups, see Table 2.1.

Figure 2.1 presents the second indicator of economic integration—the amount of foreign direct investment per capita in different sub-regions since 1989. As with GDP and trade, differences between regions are large. The new EU member countries of Central Europe and the Baltic states have received the bulk of all investment into the region, with the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland being by far the biggest countries of destination. Most of this investment has come from other EU countries.

In the CIS, the bulk of foreign investment has been directed towards countries rich in natural resources, particularly Kazakhstan and Russia. Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have received as little as \$30 per head in direct investment, compared with over \$900 in Kazakhstan. Therefore, investment remains concentrated in a few countries in the region. In many countries, moreover, this investment has been clustered on the development of natural resources, for example, oil and gas, or in the case of Kyrgyzstan, gold.⁵

What is the relationship between economic integration (as measured, for example, by trade and foreign investment) and children's well-being? The evidence presented in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 suggests that the countries with the highest national income (and therefore potentially with fewer children in material poverty, better public services, and so on), are those which trade more and attract more foreign investment. The answer, however, is not simple. More trade can mean higher income and greater consumer choice, which can help raise living standards. However, it also opens up countries to the ups and downs of international economic trends, exposing poor families in particular to greater variability in their living standards from year to year. Specialization in a particular industry or product in which a country is internationally competitive can prove to be negative if the country loses its competitive edge over time. Income inequality can grow, moreover, as wages in internationally traded sectors of the economy grow more rapidly than wages in sectors that cater for the domestic market.⁶

The impact of foreign investment, too, is not straightforward. Investment concentrated on one sector or region of a country may not benefit the whole country unless the government implements policies to redistribute the gains. Investment that tends to displace domestic industry, while increasing economic efficiency, can also increase unemployment.⁷ The protection of poor families from income variability, and the redistribution of the fruits of investment are key issues faced by many governments in the region as they embark on "Poverty Reduction Strategies" and other national plans for economic development.⁸ These plans mostly promote economic growth through trade liberalization, labour market reform and inwards investment, and redistribution through job creation and public expenditure on key services such as education and primary health care.

International labour mobility

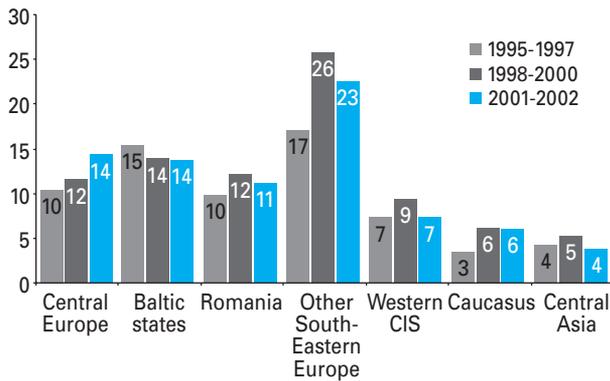
The international in-migration of people looking for work is a third indicator of integration into the global economy. The movement of people is generally excluded from international agreements designed to liberalize trade and investment. However, migration of people into a country for work is an indicator of its relative economic health. These migrants bring the skills, expertise and labour power that may be in short supply in the host country. The article on Migration in this *Social Monitor* shows that the number of people moving across borders increased greatly in the early 1990s, in part because of conflict and persecution, and because of the redrawing of national borders. Over the 1990s migration has gradually taken on a more economic character. Russia is the most important destination country for migrants in the region, most of them from other CIS countries.⁹

Given the disparities in income across the region, and indeed between all countries in the region and those in Western Europe, it is not surprising that some people should want to migrate in order to improve their living standards and life chances. Given the differences in average income (represented by GDP per capita in Table 2.1), however, it could be argued that with some exceptions, levels of migration have actually been quite low to date.¹⁰ A combination of factors, including immigration controls, the costs of moving, language barriers and lack of information about job opportunities may in many cases hinder cross-border mobility.

Nor has high unemployment in many countries in the region always acted as a motor to greater international migration. Figure 2.2 summarizes unemployment rates in the different sub-regions of the CEE/CIS in the period 1995–2002. Here, and throughout this analysis, the definition of unemployment is similar to that proposed by the International Labour Organization where a person is defined as unemployed when they have been without paid work in a specific period (for example, the past week), and are available for, and seeking, work.¹¹ According to this measure, unemployment rates have generally not declined since the mid-1990s, in spite of positive economic growth over this time (Statistical Annex, Table 10.1).

Armed conflict and associated economic crisis are the main factors accounting for the very high unemployment rates in the countries of South Eastern Europe other than Bulgaria and Romania. In CIS countries on the other hand, lower unemployment rates may be explained by two factors: slow economic reform, meaning that many people are formally employed in state enterprises that pay very low wages (or do not pay regular wages at all); and the large numbers of people in some countries engaged in agriculture, often at a subsistence level. In Kyrgyzstan, for example, over half of all employment is in agriculture. This compares with only 7 per cent in Hungary.¹² As the article on Child Poverty in this *Social Monitor* shows, unemployment, low-wage employment and employment in subsistence

Figure 2.2 Unemployment rates, 1995–2002
(per cent of labour force)



Source: Bornhorst and Commander (2004), *op. cit.*, Table 2.1
 Note: This figure shows averages of the number of people who are unemployed according to the definition proposed by the International Labour Organization (they have not worked in a recent period, and they are available for and looking for work), as a percentage of this group plus those who are employed. See also the Glossary to the Statistical Annex in this *Social Monitor*. For membership of country groups, see Table 2.1.

farming among parents are all important causal factors in income poverty among children. The relationship between regional variations in unemployment and in outcomes for children is the focus of the remainder of this article.

2.2 Patterns of regional unemployment: comparative experience

This section examines the wide differences in employment and unemployment rates that have emerged at sub-national level in CEE/CIS countries. It then takes a look at the reasons why these differences exist, and the outcomes for children.

Explaining labour mobility and immobility

High unemployment in most CEE/CIS countries has been accompanied by large variation in unemployment rates within them. For example, in Poland, the unemployment rate for the city of Warsaw remained at around 4–5 per cent throughout the 1990s. Yet, in the same period and only a few hours' drive away in Olzstyn, a largely rural region, the unemployment rate was stuck at over 20 per cent. Such disparities are widely replicated throughout the CEE/CIS. The persistence of these differences over time points to barriers to investment, labour mobility and to the effective functioning of national labour markets.

To put this regional variation in context, advanced industrialized countries also experience variation in unemployment rates. Regions in high-income countries with growing levels of unemployment adapt to their situation in different ways. In some countries,

capital and labour tend to be more mobile, while in others mobility—particularly labour mobility—is largely absent. A common contrast is drawn between the US and Western Europe. In Western Europe, average wages tend to fall in regions that are suffering increases in unemployment. However, mobility across regions remains relatively limited: people do not tend to move from regions of high unemployment to regions of low unemployment in search of work.

In the US, on the other hand, the response at the level of a region or state to increasing unemployment is for average wages to fall, and for people living in these regions with rising unemployment and falling wages to move to other regions in search of work. This mobility in turn affects the incentives for the creation of new employment opportunities, so that net employment growth in a region will depend on the speed at which people leave, versus the speed at which new jobs are created. Businesses may move into a depressed region, attracted by falling wage costs and a growing pool of unemployed people from which to select workers. If people move out more rapidly than businesses move in, unemployment may still decline, but aggregate employment in the region will also remain permanently lower.

In summary, labour mobility reduces the extent to which higher than average unemployment persists in a region. In countries such as the US, where people are highly mobile, unemployment rates in different regions tend to return to the national average more rapidly than in countries in much of Western Europe, where labour is less mobile. The differences between the US and Europe can be traced to a variety of factors. In much of Western Europe, welfare payments to unemployed people are more generous than they are in the US. Other factors that often differentiate Europe from the US include employment protection, national wage bargaining with less flexibility for individual employers, the rigidity of housing markets, and cultural factors such as language, strong kinship ties and local customs. These all tend to reduce incentives for labour mobility to a greater extent in European countries than in the US.

Governments in many countries across Eastern and Western Europe have initiated reforms to reduce barriers in the labour market. This has been done by allowing individual businesses greater control over the wages they offer to employees, by reducing the costs involved in hiring and firing workers, by reforming welfare to encourage unemployed people to take up low-paid employment, and sometimes by using incentives for unemployed people to move from areas of high unemployment to areas of low unemployment. Labour market reform along these lines is also a key goal of several Poverty Reduction Strategies in the region. If these policies achieve their aim, economic growth may be enhanced, leaving people—including children—on average better off.

However, families with children are generally less mobile than those without. Moving from an area of

high unemployment to one of low unemployment entails risk, not only for parents who must find work, but for the entire family. This involves a search for housing, schools for the children, quality childcare, and the sort of social networks, both for the children themselves and their parents, that often take years to build. For these reasons many families with children may find it difficult to migrate from areas with high unemployment, even if there is a good chance of higher earnings for the parents elsewhere.¹³ Thus, some parents are unable to capitalize on economic opportunities in expanding economies where these opportunities do not exist locally.

Unemployment in CEE/CIS countries

Table 2.2 gives average unemployment rates in 9 countries in the region, with data for years around 1991 and 2001 in 5 countries, and for more recent years only in 4 more. Data for France and Spain are included for comparative purposes. In all the countries for which data are available for a period spanning a decade, unemployment increased over the 1990s. It doubled in the Czech Republic and Hungary, and almost tripled in Bulgaria, Romania and Russia. It is also worth noting that unemployment doubled in Poland between 1998 and 2001 (see also, the article on Child Poverty in this *Social Monitor*).

Table 2.2 Regional unemployment, 1990s and 2001

	1990s		2001	
	Average unemployment rate (per cent)	Coefficient of variation	Average unemployment rate (per cent)	Coefficient of variation
Albania (4)			9.8	56.0
Bulgaria (28)	7.4	23.0	19.9	46.9
Czech Republic (14)	4.3	35.1	8.0	44.0
Hungary (20)	4.1	63.2	8.5	60.4
Kazakhstan (16)		10.8	16.4	
Latvia (5)	14.5	53.2	13.1	55.4
Poland (44)	9.9	41.6	18.4	29.6
Romania (42)	3.0	44.5	8.8	33.1
Russia (74)	4.8	20.8	12.5	30.5
France (96)	9.0	24.8	9.5	32.1
Spain (52)	16.0	35.4	14.2	41.4

Sources: Bornhorst and Commander (2004), *op. cit.*, Table 2.1; World Bank (2003), "Albania: Poverty Assessment", Report No. 26213-AL, Washington DC: The World Bank.

Notes: For definition of unemployment used, see notes to Figure 2.1. The coefficient of variation is standard deviation divided by the mean, multiplied by 100. Numbers in parentheses after country names denote number of sub-national regions from which coefficients of variation are calculated. Data for Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Poland and Romania refer to Eurostat NUTS 3 regions. For Kazakhstan and Russia, data are reported at the oblast level. In the case of Albania, the country is divided into four large administrative regions (Coastal, Central, Mountain and Tirana). 1990s data are for 1991 in the case of Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania, for 1992 in the case of Russia, and for 1998 in the case of Latvia and Poland. Later data for Russia are for 2000, and for Albania are for 2002.

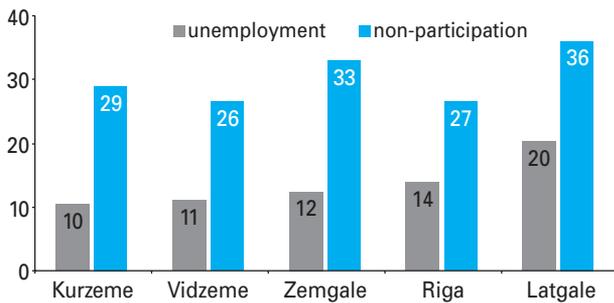
In a few countries, the dispersion in regional unemployment rates increased over the 1990s. This can be seen from the coefficient of variation reported in Table 2.2. This is a measure of dispersion or variation in a distribution (in this case, unemployment rates in sub-national regions of countries): the higher the value, the greater the dispersion in unemployment rates between sub-regions in a country.¹⁴ In Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Russia, coefficients of variation increased considerably over the 1990s. In Hungary and Romania, on the other hand, coefficients of variation fell. Nonetheless, at the turn of the millennium dispersion between sub-national regions in terms of unemployment rates was generally high—particularly in Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Latvia. In these 5 countries variation between regions in unemployment rates was higher than in France or Spain.

Furthermore, the ranking of sub-national regions according to unemployment rates in the CEE/CIS has remained virtually unchanged throughout the last decade. Regions that saw a rapid increase in unemployment at the beginning of transition still report high unemployment now.¹⁵ These high-unemployment regions were often heavily industrialized with most employment concentrated in one branch of industry, or they were agricultural before the transition, and have not subsequently managed to diversify into other areas of production.¹⁶

The distribution of children in sub-national regions of very high and very low unemployment generally mirrors that of the overall population. In Poland in 2001, for example, 12 per cent of the overall population, and 12 per cent of children lived in areas of very high unemployment, while 15 per cent of the population and 12 per cent of children lived in areas of very low unemployment. Similar distributions are apparent in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic.¹⁷ Thus, while it does not appear to be the case that children are concentrated in regions of high unemployment, neither are they under-represented in these regions.

With high unemployment in particular areas has come long-term unemployment, for example where people are unemployed for more than a year. In the 8 countries that joined the EU in May 2004, plus Bulgaria and Romania which are scheduled to join in 2007, over half of all unemployed people were out of work for more than a year in 2002.¹⁸ This in turn has led to people becoming discouraged by long spells in unemployment and lack of local job opportunities, causing them to drop out of the labour force. In many CEE/CIS countries, local non-participation rates (that is, the percentage of people of working age in a region who are neither in paid work nor unemployed), are highly correlated with local unemployment rates (see the example of Latvia in Figure 2.3).¹⁹ In other words, where long-term unemployment rises, non-participation also tends to rise leading to progressively fewer people remaining in, or searching for, paid employment. Persistent unemployment and lack of opportunity discourages people from searching for jobs. Long-term unemployment is also associated with poverty and health risks.²⁰

Figure 2.3 Unemployment and non-participation among working aged people in Latvia's regions, 1999 (per cent)



Source: MONEE Project database

Notes: For definition of unemployment used, see note to Figure 2.1. Non-participation represents the number of working age people who are neither employed nor unemployed, as a percentage of the total number of working age people (aged 15–59).

Wages and mobility

Experience from the US, and to a lesser extent Western European countries, suggests that a number of adjustment mechanisms come into play following an increase in unemployment in a given region of a country. For example, average wages will tend to fall over time in comparison with regions where unemployment is low. This factor, combined with a large pool of unemployed people, may attract business to start up in regions of high unemployment. The question is whether such adjustment mechanisms are at work in CEE/CIS countries.

One method of assessing the relationship between changes in unemployment and wages in different regions in a country is to calculate the correlation between the two. The correlation coefficient would have a value close to -1 if average wages decreased over time in those regions where unemployment increased. The correlation would have a value approaching +1 if this relationship was reversed, so that regions with growing unemployment rates also experienced growth in wages, relative to other regions. A correlation coefficient of 0 would suggest no association between unemployment rates and wages. Table 2.3 reports the correlations between changes in unemployment and wages, and unemployment and employment growth over the 1990s in 6 countries. In the Czech Republic, regions that experienced greater increases in unemployment also experienced a marked drop in relative wages. In 4 other countries, the relationship between unemployment and wage trends is also positive but weaker. However, Table 2.3 also indicates that, irrespective of declining wages, there was little sign of businesses being attracted to create employment in regions of high unemployment. Indeed, for most countries there is a negative association between a region's unemployment rate and the change in employment. As such, regions that have experienced relatively high unemployment over this period have not experienced corresponding increases in employment.

Table 2.3 Correlation between unemployment, changes in wages and employment growth, 1990s to 2001 (correlation coefficient)

	Unemployment and relative wage change	Unemployment and employment growth
Bulgaria (28)	-0.42	-0.62
Czech Republic (14)	-0.78	-0.61
Hungary (20)	-0.30	-0.67
Poland (16)		0.10
Romania (42)	-0.37	-0.16
Russia (76)	-0.04	-0.22

Source: Bornhorst and Commander (2004), *op. cit.*, Table 2.1

Notes: The table reports correlation of average unemployment rates with the average of the respective indicator. Numbers in parentheses after country names denote the number of sub-national regions for which statistics are calculated. Calculations refer to various years between 1991 and 2001 for which data are available.

In many cases, too, migration out of areas with high unemployment has been limited. The article on Migration in this *Social Monitor* shows that while there was a surge in migration in the early 1990s, and heavy out-migration has persisted from the poorest areas in Albania, Moldova, and several countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia, migration in other CEE/CIS countries, including the new EU members, has often remained low.

There are several reasons for this relative immobility. Many countries have a weak migratory tradition. In some cases, cultural and language barriers exist. Moreover, lack of resources and lack of clarity about property rights (which are necessary for renting, or particularly buying or selling, a home) may discourage some potential migrants.²¹ Information about employment opportunities is often lacking. However, even where the information is available, skills and qualifications among unemployed people in regions of high unemployment do not always match employers' needs. Factors such as these, which raise the risks associated with migration, are likely to assume greater importance for people with dependent children. On the other hand, where large-scale migration has occurred and a migrant community already exists, these difficulties may be diminished. Migrants can relay information about work and accommodation to their home countries, and thus provide support for new arrivals. This is often the case, for example, with people from Albania migrating to Greece or Italy, or people from Georgia or Tajikistan migrating to Russia.

To summarize, regions within countries that experienced very high unemployment in the early 1990s are likely to be still experiencing high unemployment now. The child population in these regions of high unemployment is proportional to the adult population, and is generally neither under- nor over-represented. In these regions, many people have dropped out of the labour market altogether. Wages for those who remain employed have fallen relative

to national averages. However, there is little evidence that regions with high relative unemployment—be they in the more dynamic economies of the new EU member states, or in poorer countries of the CIS, such as Kazakhstan or Russia—have been able to attract new jobs or employers.

2.3 Unemployment and children

This section examines outcomes for children in regions with high unemployment. Even in the high-income countries, children in these areas are far worse off in terms of income poverty (perhaps the most immediate impact of unemployment) and infant mortality, in comparison with the average.

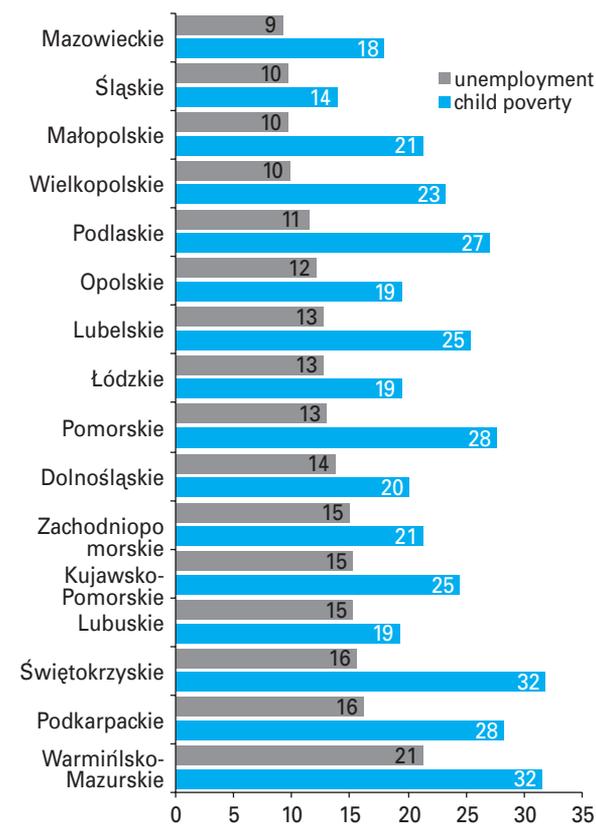
Income and poverty in regions of high unemployment

As noted in the article on Child Poverty in this *Social Monitor*, a child's material well-being depends to a large extent on how their parents fare in the labour market. In all countries examined, if parents are unemployed, the chances that their children will grow up in income poverty are greatly increased. This may also be true at the regional level within countries. A recent study of regional inequalities within Western Europe shows that income, employment levels and poverty within regions tend to be well correlated. In the case of Italy, for example, Sicily is shown to be the region with the highest unemployment, the highest poverty levels and the lowest income per capita.²²

Available information for some CEE/CIS countries also suggests a strong relationship between unemployment rates and average disposable income. This is hardly surprising, given low income among unemployed people themselves, and the tendency, discussed above, for wages of employed persons to fall in regions of high unemployment. Among the 15 counties of Estonia, counties with higher unemployment rates report lower average disposable income.²³ Figure 2.4 shows that in Poland, 3 regions with the highest unemployment rates also have the greatest proportion of children living in income poverty, while the 2 regions with the lowest unemployment also have relatively low levels of child poverty. Data for Kazakhstan also show a strong positive association between unemployment rates and overall income poverty rates at the *oblast* level.²⁴

However, the relationship between unemployment, income and poverty, while generally strong, is also complex. One important factor is that in many countries, large numbers of people engage in subsistence agriculture. Some regions where many people are engaged in agricultural work may have low average income levels and high levels of income poverty, but also low unemployment, as measured according to the standard definition. Figure 2.4 shows that Podlaskie, a predominantly agricultural region in the

Figure 2.4 Unemployment and child poverty in Poland's regions, 1999 (per cent)



Source: Data provided by A. Szulc, Warsaw School of Economics, and GUS (Polish Statistical Office) (www.stat.gov.pl, 24 June 2004).

Notes: For definition of unemployment used, see notes to Figure 2.1. Child poverty represents the number of children living in households with expenditure below 60 per cent of the median.

East of Poland, had an unemployment rate of 11 per cent in the late 1990s, and a child poverty rate of 27 per cent. Lubuskie, located next to the German border and more dependent on employment in industry and services, had a higher proportion of people unemployed (15 per cent), and a lower child poverty rate (19 per cent). In many regions within CEE/CIS countries where a large proportion of employment is in agriculture, both income and unemployment, as generally defined, are likely to be low, and income poverty is likely to be high.

What occurs if the definition of unemployment is 'stretched' to take account of potential underemployment in subsistence agriculture? Table 2.4 reports how in Albania, the relationship between poverty and unemployment rates in different regions can change where seasonal workers or people working in agriculture for less than 15 hours per week are counted as unemployed. The first column reports standard unemployment rates, as used throughout this analysis, for 4 regions in Albania. The second column broadens the definition to include discouraged workers (those who are not employed, and not looking for work), those who have been laid off (i.e. who may technically be still employed), and seasonal workers

Table 2.4 Unemployment according to different definitions and poverty in regions of Albania, 2002 (per cent)

	Standard definition	Definition of unemployment		Poverty
		Including discouraged, laid off and seasonal workers	Including agricultural workers who work less than 15 hours per week	
Tirana	19.6	25.2	19.6	17.8
Coastal	8.4	14.5	15.1	20.6
Central	8.9	14.3	21.6	25.6
Mountain	8.6	13.9	19.0	44.5
Total	9.8	15.4	19.1	25.4

Source: World Bank (2003), "Albania: Poverty Assessment", *op. cit.* (www.worldbank.org, 30 April 2004).
 Note: The standard definition of unemployment is that used by the International Labour Organization. See notes to Figure 2.1. The poverty line is estimated as food consumption equalling 2,288 calories per person per day, plus 40 per cent of the amount needed to buy this food to cover non-food expenditure.

among the unemployed. This adjusted unemployment rate is higher in all regions. The third column broadens the definition in a different way to include agricultural workers who estimate that they spend less than 15 hours a week in productive work. Here, the most notable impact is on unemployment rates in the heavily agricultural Central and Mountain regions—the regions with also the greatest levels of income poverty. This indicates the extent to which low-income farming can 'disguise' unemployment in agricultural areas. Therefore, in such areas, the problems of poverty and low income are often also the result of a lack of employment opportunities.

Infant mortality

The relationship between unemployment and health among adults has been the subject of research in several advanced industrialized countries. These studies indicate that unemployment is a stressful experience often associated with lower self-esteem, anxiety and ill-health. While the relationship between unemployment among parents and the health of their children is less well studied, existing research in both Eastern and Western countries finds that key indicators of child health, such as infant mortality or nutrition, do indeed vary within countries and among families according to their socio-economic circumstances.²⁵ A study carried out in the Czech Republic, where average infant mortality is among the lowest in Europe, reveals nonetheless that socio-economic status is a key determinant of a child's chances of survival, and a study in Poland links maternal unemployment directly to probability of a pre-term birth.²⁶ In Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland, moreover, differences in infant mortality rates between the best and the worst performing regions increased over

the 1990s.²⁷ Are differences such as these associated with the general economic health of regions within countries?

Table 2.5 presents data on the level and variation in infant mortality rates among regions within countries in 2001. There are considerable differences in average rates between countries. Kazakhstan has the highest rate, followed by Romania. Differences among regions within countries are also notable. In most countries, moreover, there is a strong correlation between regional infant mortality rates and unemployment. In the Czech Republic, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia and Romania, correlation coefficients are all greater than 0.5. Figure 2.5 maps unemployment and infant mortality rates in the 6 regions of Kazakhstan in the late 1990s and 2001.

Care needs to be taken when interpreting the information in Table 2.5 and Figure 2.5. The data do not suggest that unemployment is a *cause* of infant mortality, but that it may lead to two possible outcomes. First, the disadvantages that parents suffer in terms of their own exclusion and unemployment (these may include ill-health or poor nutrition and lifestyles as a result of low income and psychosocial stress) feed through to higher infant mortality rates in regions where unemployment is high. These disadvantages affect not just families with unemployed people, but also other people living in the region where earnings, income and living standards

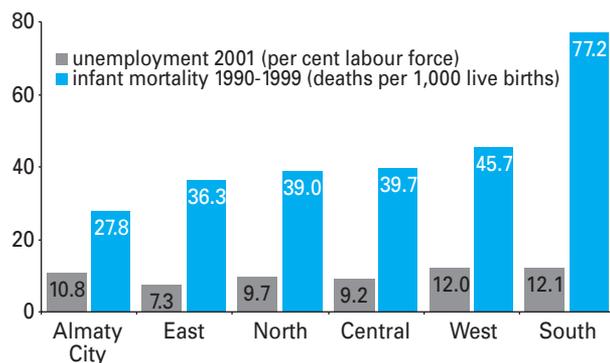
Table 2.5 Infant mortality and unemployment, 2001

Country	Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)			Coefficient of variation	Correlation coefficient for infant mortality and unemployment rates
	National Average	Minimum	Maximum		
Bulgaria (28)	14.4	7.4	27.1	26.6	0.49
Czech Republic (14)	4.0	2.2	7.0	29.0	0.70
Hungary (20)	8.1	4.1	12.9	22.5	0.53
Kazakhstan (6)	54.9	27.8	77.2	27.2	0.56
Latvia (5)	11.0	9.1	13.9	16.5	0.78
Poland (44)	7.7	4.8	12.0	20.7	0.12
Romania (42)	18.4	11.1	29.5	22.8	0.66
Russia (74)	14.7	8.1	28.0	19.1	0.43

Source: Bornhorst and Commander (2004), *op. cit.*, Table 2.1; Statistical Annex Table 3.1.

Notes: Numbers in parentheses after country names denote number of sub-national regions from which data are calculated. Infant mortality data for Bulgaria refer to 1999, and for Kazakhstan to the period 1990–1999. All infant mortality data are from official administrative sources, except those for Kazakhstan, which come from the 1999 Kazakhstan demographic and Health Survey. Survey data for Romania for the period 1995–1999 suggest an infant mortality rate in that country of 32 per 1,000 live births. See Serbanescu, Morris and Marin (eds.) (2001), *Reproductive Health Survey Romania, 1999*, Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Correlation coefficients between infant mortality and unemployment rates are calculated on the basis of average unemployment and infant mortality data for various years between 1991 and 2001.

Figure 2.5 Unemployment and infant mortality in Kazakhstan



Source: UNICEF (2003), *Quality of Life for All in Kazakhstan*, Almaty: UNICEF Area Office for the Central Asian Republics and Kazakhstan; *Kazakhstan Demographic and Health Survey 1999*.

are generally likely to be lower. Second, regions with high unemployment may also suffer from other disadvantages, for example in terms of poorer quality provision of public health services that reduce infants' chances of survival. Indeed, these two factors may act together to further increase infant mortality. The role of policy in reducing (or exacerbating) such regional differences is discussed in the next section.

2.4 Public provision of benefits and social programmes

If differences in unemployment and employment within countries are associated with differences in critical outcomes for children, what are governments in the CEE/CIS doing to equalize children's rights in all parts of their countries? In several countries, government policy may actually reinforce market outcomes rather than compensate for differences.

Unemployment benefit and social assistance

One of the main tools used by governments to redistribute income towards unemployed people and their families is cash transfers in the shape of unemployment insurance, social assistance and family allowances. Payments can be based on contributions (unemployment insurance), numbers of dependent children (family allowances), or need (means-tested social assistance).

The aim of unemployment insurance and social assistance is to provide a basic fallback income without reducing the incentives for unemployed people to search for work. Table 2.6 presents some characteristics of unemployment insurance benefits in 7 countries. The systems differ greatly in terms of their generosity and coverage. The average replacement rate—the amount of unemployment benefit a

person receives on average as a percentage of their last wage—ranges from 8 per cent in Russia, to 64 per cent in Hungary. Coverage of those who are registered as unemployed also varies greatly, from a quarter in Poland, to three-quarters in Hungary.

Table 2.5 also gives government expenditure as a percentage of GDP on both passive labour market programmes (usually cash transfers, such as unemployment benefits), and active ones (for example, training, employment subsidies or other services to unemployed people). With the exception of Poland, spending on these programmes is substantially below the EU average. Although transfers to unemployed people are not on average generous, in some cases they constitute a disincentive to searching for work. This has been found among some workers in parts of Hungary and Poland,²⁸ but is not the case in most countries, particularly in the CIS. Instead, the low levels of benefits and direct help for unemployed people means that they do little to compensate for regional inequalities within countries.

After unemployment benefits expire (after a period of 3–24 months, depending on the country and the circumstances of the worker) people in some countries can apply for social assistance, which is only granted after family income is assessed as below a given threshold. Both coverage and generosity of

Table 2.6 Characteristics of unemployment insurance systems

	Benefit replacement rate (per cent)	Benefit duration (months)	Coverage rate (per cent) (1998)	Spending on passive labour market policies (per cent GDP)	Spending on active labour market policies (per cent GDP)
Czech Republic	50	6	49	0.31	0.19
Estonia	10	3-6	55	0.08	0.08
Hungary	64	12	74	0.56	0.4
Poland	40	12-24	23	1.71	0.49
Russia	8	12	na	na	na
Slovakia	60	6-12	28	0.54	0.56
Slovenia	63	3-24	33	0.89	0.83
Europe Union Averages	60	-	-	1.73	1.16

Source: Riboud, Sanchez-Paramo and Silva-Jauregui (July 2001), "Does Eurosclerosis Matter? Institutional Reform and Labour Market Performance in Central and Eastern European Countries in the 1990s", Washington, DC: The World Bank. Notes: The benefit replacement rate is the initial level of unemployment benefits divided by previously earned income. Benefit duration is maximum duration in months of unemployment benefit. Coverage refers to the percentage of registered unemployed people receiving unemployment benefits. The difference between registered unemployment and unemployment as defined by the International Labour Organization is explained in the Glossary to the Statistical Annex. Spending on passive and active labour market policies as a percentage of GDP is for the years 1997–1999. Passive labour market spending includes unemployment insurance benefits. Active labour market spending includes, job assistance, training, public works, wage subsidies and other items.

social assistance is often very limited. In Russia for example, there is no uniform safety net scheme across the country. By contrast, in Hungary around one third of unemployed people were in receipt of either unemployment insurance or social assistance in 2000.²⁹ In Kazakhstan, recent survey data show that over 6 in 10 poor people do not apply for social assistance because they assume they will not receive it.³⁰

The options used to improve the way unemployment insurance and social assistance programmes work in the CEE/CIS countries will depend on a country's ability to finance, and the trade-off between providing payments to unemployed people, and their dependants, without diminishing their willingness to work. In some countries, particularly Russia, there is some degree of latitude to increase the level of payments to unemployed people and their families, and equity in payments between regions. However, experience in Russia over the last decade suggests that attempts to equalize regional fiscal resources and programmes, such as for social assistance, have met with limited success. As a result the level of benefits offered by different regions has varied enormously.

One way to deal with this variation in coverage and generosity of unemployment benefit and social assistance would be to move away from systems of local finance and decision-making towards more nationally mandated and supervised systems. This could, in principle, help secure greater equity. Hungary offers one such model where social assistance is administered and partly funded locally, but in accordance with national guidelines and overall financing. There are also a number of ways to stimulate mobility among unemployed people. One option is to offer unemployed people in high-unemployment areas part of their social security payment as a lump-sum or as a grant to facilitate movement to regions of low unemployment. This would be clearly yet more effective if a national employment service was also able to help match workers to jobs once they moved.³¹ However, the question of whether or not such a scheme would be taken up by unemployed parents with dependent children to care for, and indeed, whether such mobility would be appropriate for families with children, needs careful consideration.

Child allowances and public services

In most countries, problems of unequal distribution within regions of countries exist with family allowances and other public services. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, child benefits are decentralized (as are other payments), not just to the two major entities (The Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Republika Srpska), but within the Federation, to its 10 cantons. In 2000, only 2 out of 10 cantons (Sarajevo and Bosansko-Podrinjski) paid any child benefits at all, even though all children were legally entitled to payment.³² In Russia too, levels of child benefit have varied between *oblasts*. Yet moving towards a nationally funded, universal child benefit

scheme in Russia aimed at reducing regional disparities and reaching more eligible households should not be prohibitively expensive.³³ Similar universal schemes already exist in several countries in the region, including Hungary and Romania (see also the article on Economic Growth and Child Poverty in this *Social Monitor*).

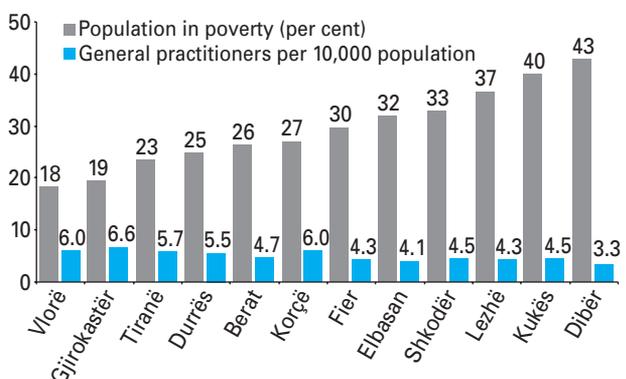
In principle, the provision of public services, for example, in health care and education, should help offset regional disparities and offer the same quality of service across all regions within a country. While meaningful information on the relationship between local public service provision and outcomes for children is not always easy to obtain, available evidence suggests that this ideal is seldom achieved. In Kazakhstan, infant mortality is higher in regions where the share of households without a water supply is greater. In the Czech Republic, regions with the highest infant mortality rates are also those with the lowest concentrations of hospital doctors. Data for Romania indicate the existence of a similar negative correlation between the number of hospital beds per region and infant mortality rates.³⁴ Figure 2.6 shows that in Albania, the number of general practitioners per head of population is lowest where poverty rates are highest.

2.5 Economic integration, labour market reform and children's rights

The key points of this analysis can be summarized as follows:

- While integration into the global and European economy has grown across the region, the new EU member states of Central Europe and the Baltic states have made the most progress. In terms of foreign direct investment and international trade,

Figure 2.6 Distribution of poverty and general practitioners in Albania, 2002



Source: World Bank (2003), "Albania: Poverty Assessment", *op. cit.* (www.worldbank.org, 30 April 2004), Tables 3.7 and 5.6
Note: For definition of poverty, see Table 2.4.

some countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia remain more disconnected from the international economy. This partly explains the widening gulf in national income, and resulting average living standards for families and children, between the new EU member states and the rest of the region.

- Along with economic integration, employment has generally fallen, and unemployment has increased. Moreover, even though nearly all countries have enjoyed steady economic growth since the late 1990s, unemployment levels have generally remained high. The number of people migrating from countries and regions of high unemployment has increased, but in many cases remains low.
- Differences between regions within countries in terms of unemployment rates are wide—this is the case in the new EU member states, and in some of the poorer countries. This suggests not only rigidities in labour markets that may inhibit economic growth, but differences in outcomes for children in regions with low and high unemployment rates.
- There are strong correlations between regional unemployment rates within countries, and regional measures of income, poverty and (where data are available) child poverty.
- In addition, where unemployment rates within countries are high, infant mortality rates are also high. This again holds true for both higher- and lower-income countries in the region.
- Available evidence suggests that public policies do not compensate for market failures. In regions where unemployment is highest or average income the lowest, the standard of public services is often below the national average.

There are no easy answers as to how governments should respond to the challenge of improving outcomes for children in economically deprived regions. This becomes clear when the problem is seen from two different perspectives. From the economic perspective, it is a problem of labour and housing market rigidities, caused by low skill levels among the workforce, and low levels of mobility. If labour markets were less rigid, and working-age people more

mobile, businesses would move into regions of high unemployment to take advantage of falling wages and to soak up the excess labour, while people would out-migrate to regions of lower unemployment and greater opportunity. Unemployment levels would rapidly drop towards the national average, thus generating economic growth.

From the perspective of people's, and children's well-being, such an economic approach is positive in some dimensions. To the extent that the flexibility described above promotes efficiency and economic growth, this in itself is a positive outcome. Moreover, many policies to promote flexibility, such as better dissemination of information about employment opportunities, a more secure property market so that people easily move from one region to another, and the opportunity to convert unemployment benefits or social assistance into lump-sum grants to finance mobility, can also be positive for families with children.

There is, however, a limit to the degree of flexibility that can reasonably be expected from families with children in terms of relocating from areas of high unemployment to areas of lower unemployment. Policy must establish a careful balance between the market demand for economic flexibility and incentives on the one hand, and the right of parents and children to freedom from poverty and disadvantage, on the other. Social policies need to be sufficiently adaptable to cater to both these prerogatives. An equitable approach implies that governments should work towards equalizing public service provision across all regions, and towards attracting, or redirecting investment towards the poorest regions, so that families everywhere benefit from economic growth. Such an approach is embodied, for example, in the EU's policies "to support development in less prosperous regions", where grants are provided to develop infrastructure, making these regions more attractive for both private and public investment.³⁵ By promoting inwards investment, and by ensuring equitable service provision in all regions, not only are governments promoting the rights of families and children to the support that they need, they are also helping nurture a healthier and better educated population that can contribute to the nation's overall and long-term prosperity.

Notes and references

1. Economic integration is analogous to what many experts describe as globalization: "... those policy measures aiming at creating a global market for goods, services, foreign investment, other types of financial flows and so on." Cornia, G.A. (2003), "The Impact of Liberalisation and Globalisation on Within-country Income Inequality", *CESifo Papers*, Vol. 49, No. 4, pp. 581–616.
2. World Bank (2000), "Making Transition Work for Everyone: Poverty and Inequality in Europe and Central Asia", Washington, DC: The World Bank.
3. A \$US exchanged at market rates can be used to buy goods and services on the international market. Statistical Annex Table 10.3 reports GDP per capita in \$US at Purchasing Power Parity exchange rates. A dollar exchanged at Purchasing Power Parity rates takes account of local market conditions, and will buy roughly the same amount of goods and services within different countries.
4. See EBRD (2003), *Transition Report 2003: Integration and Regional Integration*, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development: London, Chart 4.1, p. 75.
5. In the case of Kyrgyzstan, the Kumtor mine directly employs only 1,500 people, but accounts for a tenth of national income. It is worth noting that in many CIS countries, for example those of the Caucasus and Central Asia, there are major hurdles to changing the direction of trade and to greater integration with the rest of the world economy in general. These countries are mostly landlocked, which raises transportation costs significantly. Furthermore, political instability in this region has also

- been a barrier to greater growth. For more information, see EBRD (2003), *op. cit.*
6. For a fuller discussion on trade and poverty, see Cornia (2003), *op. cit.*, and Winters, L.A. (2000), "Trade, Trade Policy and Poverty: What are the Links?", mimeo, Washington, DC: The World Bank (www.worldbank.org).
 7. See Cornia (2003), *op. cit.*
 8. Poverty Reduction Strategies are national medium-term plans for economic development and poverty reduction. Development of such plans are a pre-condition for obtaining concessional loans and grants from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Ten countries in the region have developed, or are in the course of developing World Bank and IMF sponsored Poverty Reduction Strategies: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro, and Tajikistan. For more information on Poverty Reduction Strategies, see the World Bank website at www.worldbank.org.
 9. Among Western CIS countries—Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine—migrants may now be increasingly orienting themselves towards Western Europe instead of Russia. However, much of this migration is undocumented, and comprehensive evidence is still scarce. See also the article on Migration in this *Social Monitor*.
 10. The exceptions include Albania, Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Moldova and Tajikistan. It is also worth noting that there has been considerable migration of people from the Northern regions of Russia to the Centre and South. These are discussed in greater depth in the article on Migration in this *Social Monitor*.
 11. The International Labour Organization's definition of unemployment, and how it differs from registered unemployment, is spelled out more precisely in the glossary to the Statistical Annex in this *Social Monitor*. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a proportion of the number of unemployed plus employed people.
 12. Cazes, S. and A. Nesprova (2003), *Labour Markets in Transition: Balancing Flexibility and Security in Central and Eastern Europe*, Geneva: International Labour Office, Table 3.1.
 13. A study for the UK finds that while people with children aged up to 6 years are more mobile than the average, those with older children, or with large numbers of children, tend not to migrate for economic reasons. See Boheim, R. and M. Taylor (2002), "Tied Down or Room to Move? Investigating the Relationships Between Housing Tenure, Employment Status and Residential Mobility in Britain", *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 49, No. 4, pp. 369–92.
 14. For convenience, the coefficient of variation is used as a measure of dispersion in this analysis. This coefficient is equal to the standard deviation divided by the mean of the distribution. It is a scale invariant *relative* measure of dispersion. A coefficient of variation calculated from a distribution with a mean of 20 can be reasonably compared with a coefficient of variation calculated from a distribution with a mean of 40. This means, however, that where an indicator has a complement (for example, employment is the complement to unemployment) the coefficient of variation on the distribution of the complement may be different. Standard deviation, on the other hand, is scale invariant, making comparisons across distributions with different means more difficult. However, the standard deviation for a measure and its complement will always be the same. See Micklewright, J. and K. Stewart (1999), "Is the Well-Being of Children Converging in the European Union?", *The Economic Journal*, Vol. 109, F692–F714.
 15. See Bornhorst, F. and S. Commander (2003), "Regional Unemployment and its Persistence in Transition Countries", London: EBRD and London Business School, mimeo.
 16. Scarpetta, S. (1995), "Spatial Variations in Unemployment in Central and Eastern Europe", in OECD, *The Regional Dimension of Unemployment in Transition Countries*, Paris, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.
 17. Here sub-national regions of high unemployment are defined as those where the unemployment rate is greater than the mean plus one standard deviation. Regions of low unemployment are those where the unemployment rate is less than the mean minus one standard deviation (MONEE project database).
 18. In June 2004, Croatia also became an official candidate for EU membership.
 19. Within-country correlation coefficients for unemployment and non-participation rates for recent years in 7 different countries are as follows: Bulgaria (2000) 0.59; Czech Republic (2000) 0.72; Hungary (1999) 0.87; Latvia (1999) 0.72; Poland (2000) 0.47; Romania (2000) -0.04; Russia (2001) 0.66. Thus, in 6 of the 7 countries (Romania is the exception), the correlations are positive and strong. See Bornhorst, F. and S. Commander (2004), "Integration and the Well-being of Children in Transition Economies", *Innocenti Working Paper*, No. 98, Florence: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre.
 20. See Harris, E. and M. Morrow (2001), "Unemployment is a Health Hazard: The Health Costs of Unemployment", *Economic and Labour Relations Review*, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 18–31; Wadsworth, M., S. Montgomery and M. Bartley (1999), "The Persisting Effect of Unemployment on Health and Social Well-being in Men Early in Working Life", *Social Science & Medicine*, Vol. 48, No. 10, pp. 1491–1499. For a discussion on the relationship between economic crisis (including increased unemployment), health and mortality in CEE/CIS countries, see also UNICEF (1994), "Crisis in Mortality, Health and Nutrition", *Regional Monitoring Report*, No. 2, Florence: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre.
 21. A World Bank report on Poland argues that the lack of a properly developed housing rental market is a barrier to labour mobility within the country. An IMF report on Estonia makes a similar claim, also citing language barriers in the case of the ethnic Russian minority in that country. See World Bank (2004), "Growth, Employment and Living Standards in Pre-Accession Poland", *Report*, No. 28233-POL, Washington, DC: The World Bank (www.worldbank.org, 10 June 2004); International Monetary Fund (2003), "Republic of Estonia: Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix", *IMF Country Report* No.03/331, Washington, DC: The International Monetary Fund (www.imf.org, 2 May 2004).
 22. Stewart, K. (2002), "Measuring Well-Being and Exclusion in Europe's Regions", *CASEpaper* 53, London: Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion, London School of Economics.
 23. The correlation coefficient for county level unemployment rates and annual disposable income in Estonia ranged from -0.49 in 1997 to -0.42 in 2003.
 24. The correlation coefficient for *oblast* level unemployment rates and percentages of people living below the national subsistence minimum in Kazakhstan in 2001 is 0.59.
 25. For discussion on the impact of unemployment on a people's health, see Harris and Morrow (2001), *op. cit.*; Wadsworth, Montgomery and Bartley (1999), *op. cit.* The debate on the relationship between parental unemployment and child health is less well developed, although several analyses do find that child health is negatively affected by parental unemployment. For examples, see Unger, J., J. Hamilton and S. Sussman (2004), "A family member's job loss as a risk factor for smoking among adolescents", *Health Psychology*, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 308–13; Harland, P. S. Reijneveld, E. Brugman, S. Verloove-Vanhorick and F. Verhulst (2002), "Family factors and life events as risk factors for behavioural and emotional problems in children", *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 176–84.
 26. Koupilova, I. (1998), "Increasing Social Variation in Birth Outcomes in the Czech Republic after 1989", *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 88, No. 9, pp. 1343–1347; Hanke, W., M. Saurel-Cubizolles, W. Sobala and J. Kalinka (2001), "Employment status of pregnant women in Central Poland and the risk of preterm delivery and small-for-gestational-age infants", *European Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 23–28.
 27. In Bulgaria, the infant mortality rate in the region with the lowest score fell from 9.1 in 1995 to 7.4 in 1999. Over the same period, the rate in the worst performing region increased from 24.8 to 27.1. In the Czech Republic, the lowest and highest regional rates were, respectively, 5.7 and 11.5 in 1993, compared with 2.2 and 7.0 in 2001. In Hungary, the respective scores were 10.1 and 18.7 in 1992, as compared with 4.1 and 12.9 in 2001. In Poland, rates equalled 8.5 and 17.5 (lowest and highest rates) in 1995, compared with 4.8 and 12.0 in 2001 (MONEE project database).
 28. See Kollo, J. (2001), "The Patterns of Non-employment in Hungary's Least Developed Regions", Budapest, Institute of Economics, Working Paper. See also, World Bank (2004), *op. cit.*
 29. Note that this proportion refers to people who are unemployed according to the definition proposed by the International Labour Organization. See Nagy, G. (2002), "The Generosity and Targeting of Unemployment Benefits", in Fazekas, K. and J. Koltay (eds.) (2002), *The*

Hungarian Labour Market: Review and Analysis 2002, Budapest: Institute of Economics, Hungarian Employment Foundation, Table 3.3. See also, the Glossary to the Statistical Annex in this *Social Monitor*.

30. UNDP (2004), *Poverty in Kazakhstan: Causes and Cures*, UNDP Kazakhstan (www.undp.kz, 25 May 2004).
31. Klugman, J., J. Micklewright and G. Redmond (2001), "Fighting Poverty in the Transition: Social Expenditures and the Working-Age Poor" *Innocenti Working Paper*, No. 89, Florence: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre.
32. Birks Sinclair and Associates (2002), "Reforming the Systems and Structures of Central and Local Social Policy Regimes", *Draft Report*, Contract No. CNTR 00 1629A, London: Department for International Development.
33. Klugman, Micklewright and Redmond (2001), *op. cit.*, estimate that a scheme paying 5 per cent of the national median wage to the first child and 10 per cent to subsequent children would cost around 0.7 per cent of GDP. If funded by personal income tax, this would imply a marginal tax rise of around 8 per cent.
34. See Bornhorst and Commander (2004), *op. cit.* It is unlikely that a more even distribution of hospital beds in Romania is a cause of regional differences in infant mortality. However, the negative relationship between hospital bed provision and infant mortality rates in Romania may perhaps be one indicator of a more generally unequal distribution of resources between regions. More research is needed on the spatial allocation of public services in CEE/CIS countries, and their relationship to outcomes for populations in general, and for children.
35. The European Union's regional policies are explained more fully on its website at europe.eu.int.

3

MIGRATION TRENDS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Since the beginning of the transition, there has been a considerable movement of people both within and from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. In Albania, a quarter of the population has left the country since the early 1990s, mostly for destinations in Greece and Italy. In Armenia a quarter of the population has migrated to Russia and several high-income countries. In the far North East of Russia some regions have lost over half of their populations, while the population of Moscow has grown by 1.5 million.

This article examines migration patterns across the region since 1989, and develops a framework to examine its impact on children (aged up to 18), and young people (aged 15–24).¹ Three factors in particular help explain migration patterns in the region since 1989. First, when the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia broke up, 8 states became 27. The armed conflict and persecution that accompanied this disaggregation forced millions to leave their homes. Others chose to migrate to the country or region where their ethnic group was in the majority. Second, growing economic disparities between countries and regions provided the impetus for many to migrate from poorer to higher-income regions and countries. Third, social and political liberalization meant that for the first time people had the opportunity to travel freely within their own country and abroad, and many took advantage of this new freedom.

Some of this new migration is regular but much of it is irregular. For many migrants, the lines are blurred, and frequently changing. For this and other reasons there is often a lack of data on migration

trends in the region. There is also little information on the characteristics of migrants. For example, for most countries in the region, there are no data on the numbers of migrants who are children.

Young people sometimes see migration as an opportunity to earn a better income, to experience a new culture, and to establish independence from parents and family. Children, on the other hand, generally migrate as dependants of parents or guardians. Migration also impacts on those children who stay behind, both positively, for example through remittances from family members that support children's living standards, and negatively, for example through the separation of children from parents who migrate in search of work. Children who migrate, and many of those who stay behind when their parents migrate, may be especially vulnerable to trafficking abuse and exploitation.

The article is organized in five sections. Section 3.1 describes the role of migration in the context of the demographic change taking place in the region. Section 3.2 examines migration within countries. Section 3.3 looks at some of the impacts of young people's migration. Section 3.4 focuses on policy challenges for migration in the region and Section 3.5 makes concluding comments and policy recommendations.

3.1 International migration

Since 1989, most CEE/CIS countries have experienced more out-migration than in-migration and a

few have lost substantial percentages of their populations. 'In-migration', understood as migration into a country or region, has exceeded 'out-migration', understood as any move away from a country or region, in only three countries. As with migration streams elsewhere, those in the CEE/CIS region over the past decade have included significant numbers of children.

Migration and population change

Traditionally, migration has been defined as a permanent change in residence.² International migration involves moving from one country to another, while internal migration refers to movements within the borders of one country. Migration is one of the two components of a country's or region's population change over time, the other being natural increase (which can be positive or negative), that is, the difference between the number of births and deaths in a given period.

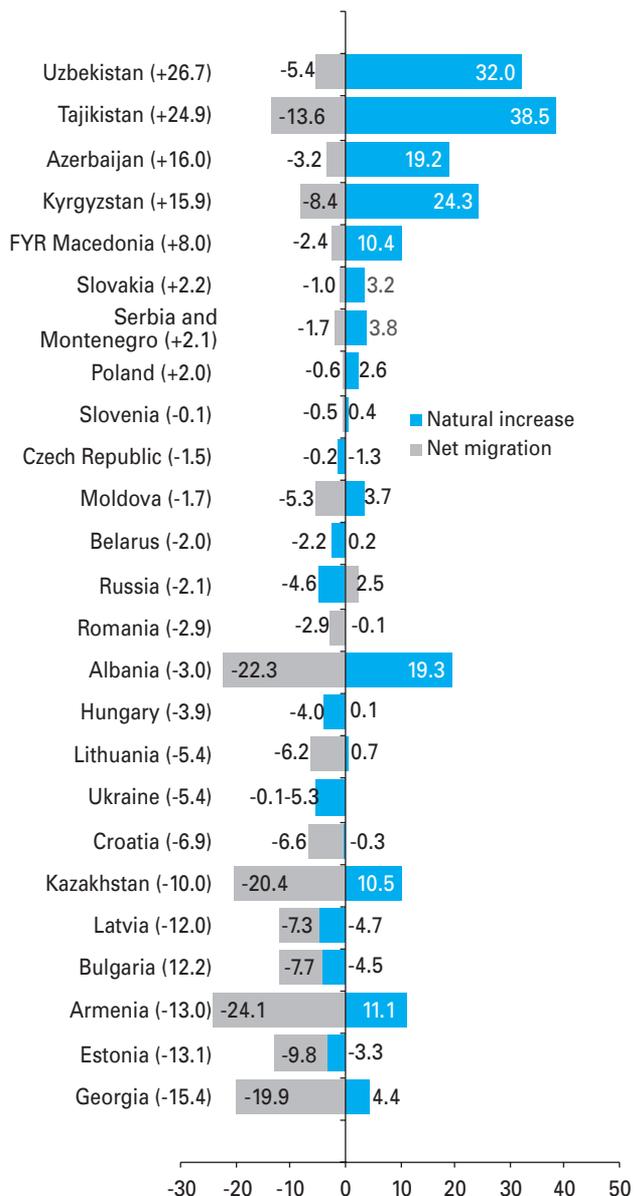
Figure 3.1 reports the extent of natural increase and migration in CEE/CIS countries between 1989 and 2002. The blue bars show that in four countries of Central Asia, plus Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and FYR Macedonia, the number of births minus the number of deaths in this period totalled at least 10 per cent of the 1989 populations. In all other countries, natural increase was considerably smaller, and in 10 countries more people died in this period than were born. The grey bars indicate that in Albania, Armenia, Georgia and Kazakhstan, out-migration exceeded generally high positive natural increase, resulting in populations that were smaller in 2002 than in 1989.

In other countries, including Bulgaria, Estonia, and Latvia, out-migration together with more deaths than births also caused a significant population decline. On the other hand, Belarus, Ukraine and the 5 countries of Central Europe all experienced small population losses or gains (1 per cent or less) from migration. Belarus, Hungary and Russia are the only countries where the number of in-migrants exceeded the number of out-migrants over the first decade of the transition. The 2.5 per cent gain in population from migration in Russia represents a net movement into the country of 3.7 million people, making it by far the most important destination country for in-migrants in the region.

The summary statistics in Figure 3.1 conceal a much more complex picture of population movement and change. With the emergence of 22 new countries in the region in the early 1990s, many migration movements went, almost overnight, from being internal to international.³ However, in many CEE/CIS countries a lack of experience in the administration and quantification of migration means that these statistics do not capture all movements. The migration measurement systems that existed under communism, based on resident permits and with little international migration to account for, have been slow to adapt to and measure new migration flows.

Migration movements, moreover, have become much more complex. Dichotomies between tourism and migration, forced and voluntary migration, regular and irregular migration, permanent and temporary migration, and internal and international migration, are often blurred, so that the traditional definition of 'permanent' migration is becoming less relevant.⁴ For example, media reports suggest that between 350,000 and 800,000 people from Tajikistan (between 6 and 12 per cent of the total population) may be working temporarily abroad at any given time, most of them in Russia and most illegally.⁵

Figure 3.1 Change in net migration and natural increase, 1989–2002 (per cent)



Source: MONEE project database

Note: Countries ordered by percentage population change (numbers in parentheses after the country names). Bosnia-Herzegovina and Turkmenistan are not included. Net migration is computed using the 'residual method' where natural increase is subtracted from total population change. The data are based on permanent, long-term migration and do not include short-term or temporary movements.

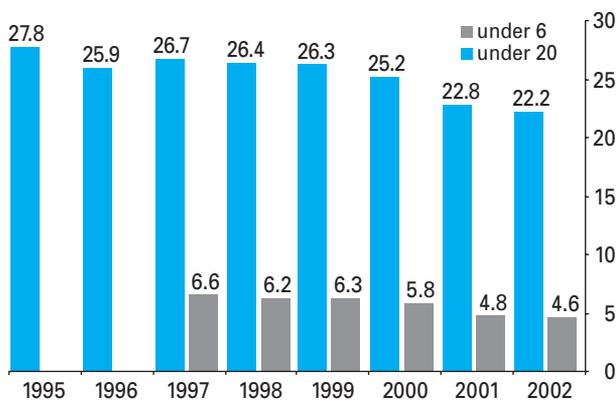
Similarly, large numbers are sometimes estimated for other countries such as Moldova. Largely undocumented migrations such as these mean that data on the numbers of children and young people who migrate are often difficult to obtain. There is also little hard information on the more nuanced aspects of migration in CEE/CIS countries, such as whether children migrate as part of entire families, how they assimilate into new communities, and the effect of remittances on children when one parent migrates.

Migration streams influenced by economic factors have a well-established age structure. In terms of economic migration, young people in their early twenties who are embarking on their own careers tend to be the most mobile, followed by parents with children under the age of 6. (Forced migration movements tend to have more uniform age distributions.) Figure 3.2 shows that in the case of Russia, the number of young people under the age of 20 as a proportion of all in-migrants declined from almost 28 per cent in 1995 to a little over 22 per cent in 2002, and children under the age of 6 declined from almost 7 per cent in 1997 to almost 5 per cent in 2002. This drop in the number of children and young persons among in-migrants is probably due to the decline in fertility in the other CIS and Baltic countries where the bulk of migrants to Russia originate (see Statistical Annex, Table 2.9).

Explaining migration in the CEE/CIS

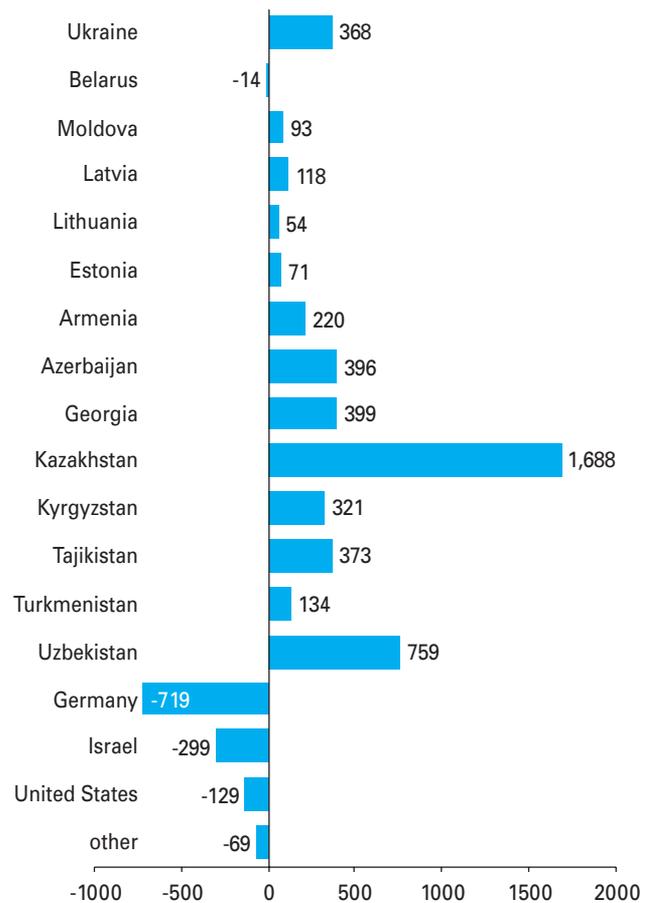
Although migration is not a new phenomenon in the region, under communism voluntary individual or family migration was not encouraged. People in the Soviet Union were required to obtain a resident permit or *propiska* in order to move within the country's borders and international migration was severely restricted.

Figure 3.2 Share of young people in in-migration to Russia by age, 1995–2002 (per cent)



Sources: Goskomstat Rossii (selected years), *Numbers and Migration of the Population of the Russian Federation (Chislennost' i migratsiya naseleniya Rossiyskoy Federatsii v 20—godu)*, Moscow: Goskomstat Rossii.
 Note: No data are available for children aged under 6 for 1995 and 1996.

Figure 3.3 Net migration by country for Russia, 1989–2002 (absolute numbers, in thousands)

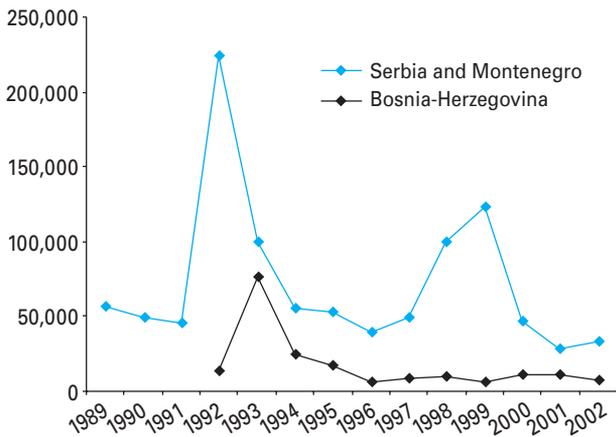


Sources: Goskomstat Rossii (2002), *Demographic Yearbook of Russia: Statistical Handbook (Demograficheskiy yezhegodnik Rossii: Statisticheskiy sbornik)*, Moscow: Goskomstat Rossii, pp. 336–39, and Goskomstat Rossii (2002), *Number and Migration of the Population of the Russian Federation in 2002: Statistical Bulletin (Chislennost' i migratsiya naseleniya Rossiyskoy Federatsii v 2002 g.: Statisticheskiy byulleten')*, Moscow: Goskomstat Rossii, pp. 31, 41.

The Soviet Union operated as single migratory space. People moved within its borders, and very seldom outside. For the most part, this is still the case.⁶ Figure 3.3 shows that between 1989 and 2002, net in-migration to Russia of 3.7 million people consisted of net in-migration of 5 million from the other 11 CIS countries and the Baltic states (which together made up the Soviet Union until 1992), and net out-migration of 1.3 million to countries outside the former Soviet Union.

Under communism there was relatively little migration among the countries of Central and South Eastern Europe and what international migration existed tended to be towards Western Europe. This pattern continued during the transition period. While most of this migration was economic in character, an important part, particularly in the 1990s, was the mass movement of people fleeing conflict and persecution in countries of the former Yugoslavia. Figure 3.4 shows that in the period 1992–1994 alone almost half a million people from Bosnia-Herzegovina and

Figure 3.4 Asylum applications in industrialized countries, by country of origin (absolute numbers)

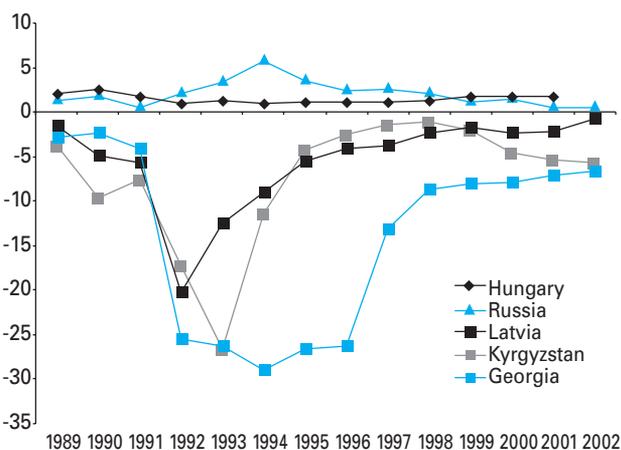


Source: UNHCR (2003), *op. cit.*, Figure 3.1, Annexes C.6 and C.7
 Note: Some people may have made more than one asylum application in any given year. Industrialized countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK and US.

Serbia and Montenegro sought asylum in other European countries. In total, over a million people fled these two countries as refugees in the 1990s.⁷

In the mid to late 1990s as ethnic migration receded, economic factors began to play a more overt role in influencing overall migration patterns. This took two forms: a steady level of migration from many CIS countries to Russia; and migration from Russia and many Central and South Eastern European countries to the West. Figure 3.5 shows for selected countries

Figure 3.5 Net international migration rates for selected CEE/CIS countries, 1989–2002 (in-migrants minus out-migrants per 1,000 population)



Source: Statistical Annex, Table 1.7
 Note: The information in this figure is based on annual data on in-migration and out-migration, and may differ in some instances from total net migration data presented in Figure 3.1

that migration levels rose after 1990 before falling again after 2000 to almost the same levels as before the transition. In some countries, mobility rates have been kept low by a combination of factors: undeveloped housing markets, legal restrictions on in-migration in high-income countries, information shortages about jobs and accommodation, and a lack of a migratory tradition.

Migration and children

The presence and ages of children in the family influence adults' migration decisions. Yet questions of how children are affected by migration are often overlooked, and little is known about the impact of migration on children in CEE/CIS countries. Moreover, migration can shape not only the well-being of those children who migrate, but also the well-being of some who do not. In general, the impact of migration on children and young people in the region has not been analyzed. The recent emergence of new migration patterns, insufficiently developed systems for tracking migration in some of the newly independent states, and the relatively recent establishment of social science surveys on migration, mean that there are substantial gaps in our knowledge of the impact of migration on children in these countries.

Children who migrate, usually with their parents, or who are born to migrant parents, have the potential to benefit from resources and opportunities that might not be available to them in their former places of residence, for example, a higher standard of living and access to possibly better education and other public services. This is particularly the case for children who migrate with their parents from economically depressed areas to more dynamic regions and countries.

Adjustment, however, can be difficult. New networks for help, support and friendship have to be found. Migrants may have to cope with a new language. Children may struggle at school and may face discrimination or exclusion, both at the official and personal level. They may be insecure about their cultural identity. Where migrations are forced, conditions in host countries can be harsh, sometimes initially, and sometimes for extended periods. Refugee children may face an extra set of hurdles insofar as they may have lost family members, or been traumatized by war and violence or have no opportunity to return to their home country.⁸

Difficulties may be exacerbated where parents' status as migrants is uncertain. This makes them more vulnerable to exploitation by employers and landlords, and means that they and their children may be at greater risk of poverty and destitution, and may be unable to access a range of public services that are available to legal migrants and citizens in the host country.⁹ Because of their dual vulnerability as both migrants and children, many United Nations resolutions addressing migration call upon states to take extra efforts to recognize and protect them.¹⁰

Children who remain behind can also be affected by migration. The separation of parents from children as a result of parental migration is one such impact. In many cases, barriers to legal migration may prevent children migrating with their parents. Sometimes, a migrating parent may be better able to financially support his or her family through remittances than one who stays behind, thus contributing to a range of positive outcomes. One study of migration of people from Mexico to the US shows that the stay-behind children of migrants are less likely to drop out of school than the children of non-migrants.¹¹

The well-being of children can also be affected in a more general way by the out-migration of large numbers of people of working age. In countries such as Albania and Moldova, substantial out-migration over the past decade has had a marked impact on the age structure and productive capacity in these countries, exacerbating problems of economic development and poverty reduction. The impact of migration on age structure is examined in more detail in Section 3.3.

3.2 Within-country migration

Migration within countries, much of it economically motivated, has increased since the collapse of communism. In some cases major urban centres have

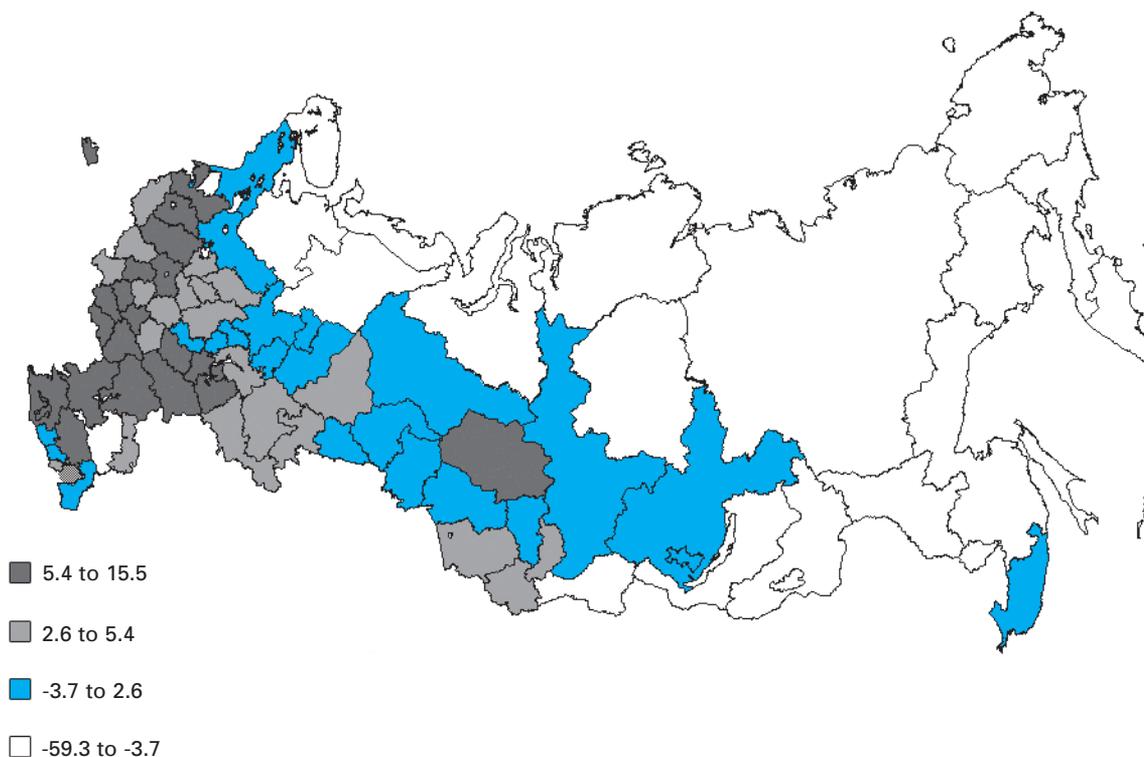
expanded while the population in the rest of the country has declined. Such population shifts have significant implications for public service provision and planning.

Causes of within-country migration

As is the case with international migration, within-country migration has been prompted both by conflict and persecution, and by economic factors. Major movements of people within countries as a result of conflict have occurred particularly in Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Russia, and Serbia and Montenegro. In Azerbaijan internally displaced persons account for about 7 per cent of the total population. About one third are children, and most were displaced from their homes during conflict with Armenia in the early 1990s, and have not been resettled since. The vast majority of the 330,000 people who fled Chechnya since the mid-1990s, have moved to other parts of Russia. Experts suggest that half of these are children.¹²

Economically motivated migration usually involves people moving from areas of low wages and high unemployment to regions with greater opportunities, more employment and higher wages. The liberalization of trade, wages and prices, coupled with reductions in state intervention in the market, has

Figure 3.6 Net migration in the oblasts of Russia, 1989–2002 (per cent 1989 population)

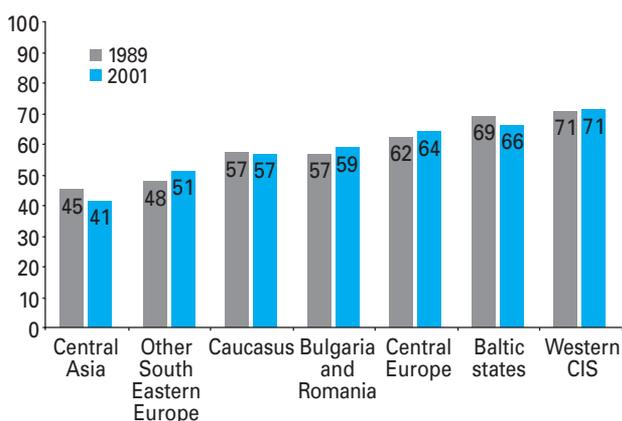


Sources: Net migration computed using the 'residual method' by subtracting natural increase from total population change. Data on population, births and deaths are from selected issues of Goskomstat Rossii, *Demographic Yearbook of the Russian Federation (Demograficheskiy yezhegodnik Rossiyskoy Federatsii)*, Moscow: Goskomstat Rossii. 2003 population totals (October 2002 population census): Goskomstat Rossii (2003), *Preliminary Results of the All-Russian Population Census of 2002 (O predvaritel'nykh itogakh Vsesrossiyskoy perepisi naseleniya 2002)*, Table 1. As accessed from Goskomstat Rossii website (www.gks.ru, 25 April 2003).

resulted in large differences in average wealth and living standards in different regions within countries. Some people have sought to improve their opportunities and living standards by moving to more dynamic regions. However, as the article on Economic Integration in this *Social Monitor* argues, considering growing geographical disparities in incomes within countries, levels of within-country migration have often been quite modest.

In general, internal migration is 'freer' than international migration.¹³ Figure 3.6 shows that in since the late 1980s, the most significant migration stream in Russia has been from the North and East of the country to the more densely populated South West, where most of the large metropolitan centres are located. The figure presents net migration for the different regions. The dark shaded regions, nearly all in the West of the country, experienced a net gain from migration of 5 per cent of their 1989 populations, or more. The white coloured regions experienced net out-migration over the 1990s equalling at least 4 per cent of their 1989 populations. Many of these regions are part of what is referred to as the 'Far North'. In the regions of Magadan and Chukotka, the population declined by over 50 per cent. The economies of both regions were based primarily on resource extraction, much of which was unviable under market conditions. Distance from large population centres, an inhospitable climate, and withdrawal of transport and other subsidies, have meant that the cost of living in these regions is now among the highest in Russia. Moreover, the extensive migration of people of working age has resulted in population imbalances that have impacted on average living standards and public services (see Section 3.3).

Figure 3.7 Share of population living in urban areas by sub-region, 1989 and 2001 (per cent)



Source: World Bank (2002), *World Development Indicators* (CD-ROM), Washington, DC: The World Bank.
 Note: Central Asia refers to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan; Other South Eastern Europe refers to Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro; Caucasus refers to Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; Central Europe refers to Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia; Baltic States refers to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; Western CIS refers to Belarus, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine.

Urban-rural population change

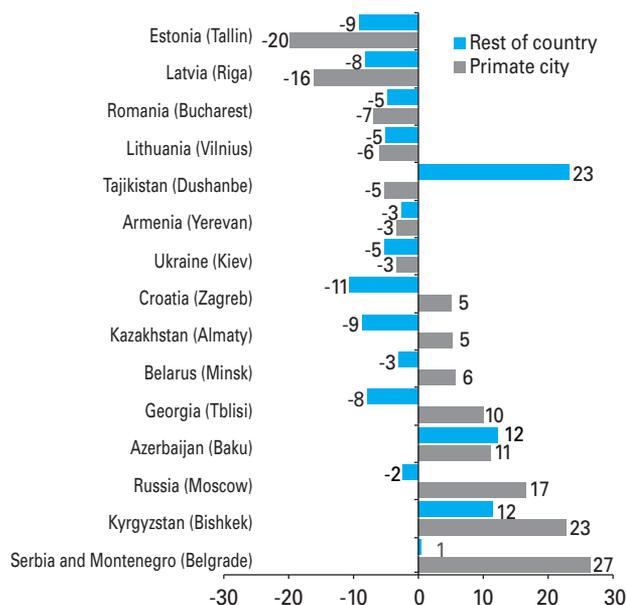
In many CEE/CIS countries the collapse of communism resulted in a considerable reallocation of economic activity and employment. Population movements followed as major cities became growth nodes for newly expanding service industries, for example, retailing, finance and tourism. In some countries, however, there was also a 'return to the land', as traditional communist-era industries collapsed. For example, in Kyrgyzstan the number of agricultural workers as a proportion of all employed persons increased from one third to a half, while the number of industrial workers fell from 28 to 12 per cent.¹⁴

Figure 3.7 gives the proportion of people living in urban areas in the 7 sub-regions of the CEE/CIS in 1989 and 2001.¹⁵ In the Caucasus and Central Asia, the proportion of the population living in urban areas declined as a result of more rapid population growth in the rural areas, coupled in many cases with growing employment in agriculture. By contrast, the proportion living in urban areas in Central Europe, Bulgaria and Romania and other South Eastern European countries grew, not least because of growing employment opportunities in the service sector in large cities. Most of these countries experienced a drop in employment in both industry and agriculture. Urban populations declined as a percentage of the total in the Baltic states and remained about the same in countries of the Western CIS. These countries generally experienced overall population decline, but also structural shifts away from industry and agriculture, and towards services.

Many countries have one city that contains a large portion of its population and where considerable economic activity is also located. These 'primate cities' as they are known, are often capital cities, usually important cultural centres, and often have the best or the most sophisticated public services, including education and health care. They are sometimes also where the historical origins of the country are found.¹⁶ Classic examples include London, Paris, and Moscow. Such large cities are often magnets for migrants from other parts of the country, and in some cases, from other countries.

Figure 3.8 reports the percentage change in the population of primate cities and the rest of the country over the 1990s. In percentage terms, the population of Belgrade in Serbia and Montenegro grew the most. The city with the largest absolute gain in population was Moscow, which grew by 1.5 million at a time when the population in the rest of the country fell by over 3 million. In Tajikistan, on the other hand, the population of Dushanbe actually decreased while the population in the rest of the country grew. This was the result of the migration of ethnic Russians from Dushanbe to Russia in the 1990s, the collapse of industry and food shortages during the Tajik civil war in the early 1990s, and higher population growth in the rural areas.

Figure 3.8 Population change in primate cities in selected CEE/CIS countries, 1990 and 2000 (per cent)



Sources: Serbia and Montenegro, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, and Lithuania—UN Population Division (2002), *World Urbanization Prospects, 2001 Revision*, New York: United Nations. Kyrgyzstan—National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan (1999), *Results of the First National Population Census of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan 1999*, Bishkek: National Statistical Committee. Russia—Goskomstat Rossii (2003), *Preliminary Results of the 2002 All-Russian Population Census (O predvaritel'nykh itogakh Vsesrossiyskoy perepisi naseleniya 2002)*, Table 1 (www.gks.ru, 25 April 2003). Belarus—MinStat Belarus (2002), *Statistical Yearbook 2001*, Minsk: MinStat Belarus. Kazakhstan—Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Statistics (2000), *Nationality Composition of the Population of Kazakhstan*, Vol. 1, Almaty: Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Statistics; Croatia 1991—Central Bureau of Statistics (1997), *1996 Statistical Yearbook*; 2001 data, www.dzs.hr, 20 February 2004. Armenia 1989—Goskomstat Armenia (1991), *Results of the 1989 All-Union Population Census for the Armenian SSR (Itogi Vsesoyuznoy perepisi naseleniya 1989 goda po Armyanskoy SSR)*, Yerevan: Goskomstat Armenia. Armenia 2001—Natsional'naya statisticheskiy sluzhba Respubliki Armeniya (2003), *Socio-economic Situation of the Republic of Armenia in January–December 2002 (Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoye polozheniye Respublikii Armeniya v yanvare-dekatre 2002 g.)*, Yerevan: Natsional'naya statisticheskiy sluzhba Respubliki Armeniya. Tajikistan—Goskomstat Tajikistan (2001), *Naseleniye Respubliki Tadzhikistan 2000*, pp. 28–32, Dushanbe: Goskomstat Tajikistan. Romania—National Institute of Statistics of Romania, *General Results of the Population Census*, July 2003 (www.insse.ro, 23 February 2004). Latvia and Estonia 1989—EastView Publications (1996), *1989 USSR Census CD-ROM*, Minneapolis: EastView Publications; 2000 data, *2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania*, Vilnius 2003.

Note: Name of primate city is in parenthesis following country name

Population growth in the Albanian capital of Tirana illustrates the confluence of internal and international migration flows. Between 1989 and 2001 out-migration resulted in a total population decline of 3 per cent in Albania, while internal rural-urban migration caused the number of people living in Tirana to increase from 368,000 to 520,000, with estimates of up to 800,000 if the unregistered population and those living on the outskirts of the city are included.¹⁷ Many of these rural-urban migrants

came from the poorer mountainous regions in the North of Albania. This large in-migration resulted in shortages of housing and social infrastructure in Tirana and other urban centres.¹⁸

In many countries, rural-urban migrations are one factor accounting for mismatches between supply and demand for key public services, including health and education. In Serbia and Montenegro, for example, a UNICEF report notes that physical school space is in short supply in urban areas, and more plentiful in rural areas.¹⁹ Some Albanian families living in the urban areas surrounding Tirana and other cities also report difficulty in registering their children for school. The attendance rate in pre-schools is actually lower in Tirana than in other urban or rural areas (although there is little difference in basic school attendance rates).²⁰

For some children, migration to the cities can result in extreme forms of exploitation. One recent report argues that there are significant numbers of child sex workers in most cities in Central Asia, and that migration from impoverished rural areas to the cities provides a constant stream of new recruits. The report argues that many children from rural backgrounds who become sex workers in cities may be escaping violence and abuse in their own homes. Nonetheless, across Central Asia there are few services available for vulnerable migrant children to secure their rights and protect them from exploitation.²¹

3.3 The impact of young people's migration

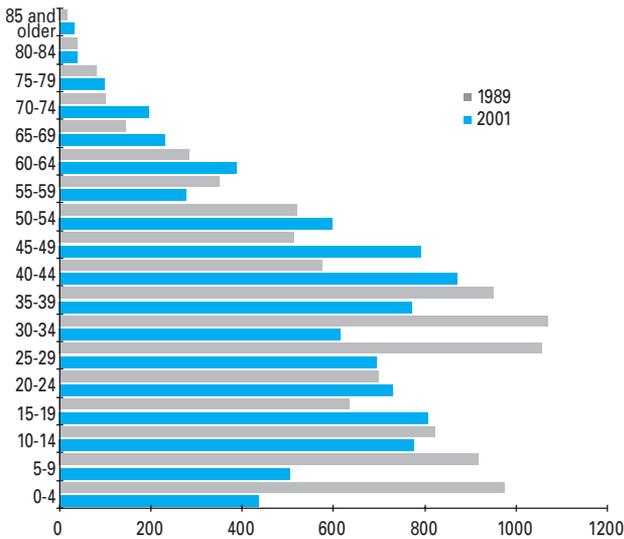
For the most part, it is the younger and better educated who migrate. This represents a loss to the region or country, since such people could use their education and training to help boost the local economy. On the other hand, remittances sent 'home' by migrants can be important in supporting families' living standards in the community of origin.

Young people's migration in the Russian North and Albania

Both the northern *oblasts* of Russia (the 'Russian North') and Albania have the common characteristic of disproportionate population declines among their young adult populations due to migration. The Russian North encompasses 70 per cent of Russian territory but accounts for only 8 per cent of the country's total population.²² The North is important for the Russian economy as it contains the bulk of the country's oil, gas, diamonds, timber, and other resources. However, intensive development in the Soviet period resulted in the region being much more densely populated than comparable northern regions elsewhere, such as Alaska or the North of Canada.²³

Overall, as economic activity in the Russian North fell, the region's population declined by over a tenth

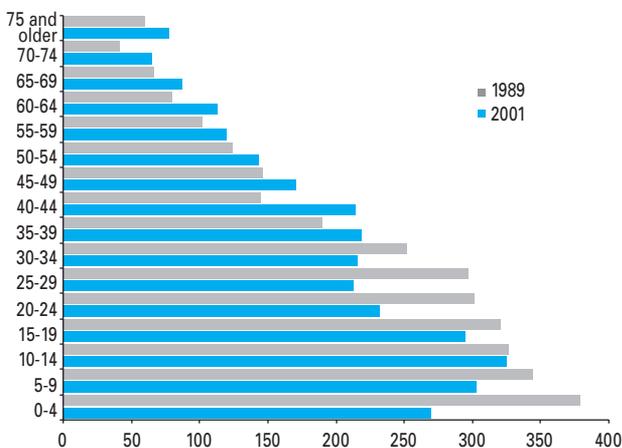
Figure 3.9 Age pyramids for the Russian North, 1989 and 2001 (absolute numbers, in thousands)



Source: EastView Publications (1996), 1989 USSR Census CD-ROM, Goskomstat Rossii (2001), *Number of People in the Russian Federation by Sex and Age on January 1, 2001* (Chislennost' naseleniya Rossiyskoy Federatsii po polu i vozrastu na 1 yanvarya 2001 goda), Moscow.
 Note: The Russian North as defined here refers to the following regions—Karelian Republic, Komi Republic, Arkhangel'sk Oblast, Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Murmansk Oblast, Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Tuva Republic, Taymyr Autonomous Okrug, Evenki Autonomous Okrug, Sakha Republic (Yakutia), Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Kamchatka Oblast, Koryak Autonomous Okrug, Magadan Oblast, and Sakhalin Oblast.

between 1989 and 2001, in comparison with a drop of 1.5 per cent in the overall Russian population. Figure 3.9 shows that the decline in population among those aged 25–34 was particularly marked, with almost 40 per cent fewer in 2001 compared with 1989. This exodus of people of parenting age has in turn resulted in a greater than average decline in the number of children under the age of

Figure 3.10 Age pyramids for Albania, 1989 and 2001 (absolute numbers, in thousands)



Source: MONEE project database

10, and an increase in the elderly as a proportion of the total population.²⁴ Maintaining this still large population has placed a costly burden on the Russian government budget. Surveys indicate that many more people would like to migrate from the North to Central Russia but lack the financial resources to do so.²⁵

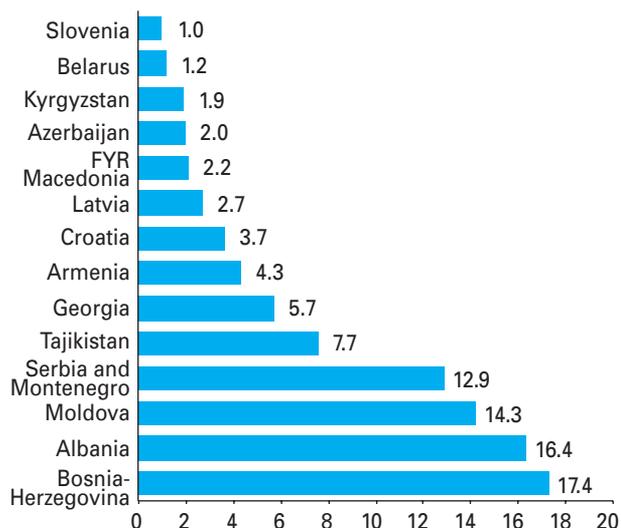
Nonetheless, in spite of the considerable migration to date, almost 2 million children under the age of 16, that is, 7 per cent of all children in Russia, continue to live in these regions.²⁶ To address the special issues of children in these regions, the Russian government has developed a programme called 'Children of the North' to ensure adequate educational facilities, access to health care, a supply of vitamins to counter the lack of sunlight, and measures to address the needs of indigenous Siberian children.²⁷

In South Eastern Europe, Albania was almost completely isolated from the rest of the world between the end of World War II and 1990, and remains one of the poorest countries in Europe. Three separate episodes in the 1990s gave rise to outflows of people from the country. The first was in the summer of 1990 when 20,000 people sought asylum in embassies of Western countries in Tirana. The second was the period 1991–1993, when 300,000, or 1 in 10 Albanians fled, mostly to Italy and Greece, and many of them irregularly. Following the collapse of the pyramid scheme of savings investment in 1997, there was a third wave of out-migrants. By 2001, there were an estimated 600,000 Albanians living abroad, from a 1989 population of 3.2 million.²⁸ Figure 3.10 shows that the population aged 20–29 fell by a quarter between 1989 and 2001, from 600,000 to below 450,000. The population aged under 10 fell by one fifth partly as a result of a general decline in fertility, but also because of the specific emigration of young people of parenting age.²⁹

Remittances

In the CEE/CIS the Russian North and Albania are two examples of regions which witnessed marked outflows of young adults in the 1990s, resulting in significant age imbalances in the population, with rapidly shrinking child populations, and growing proportions of elderly people. Other countries experiencing similar exoduses included Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Georgia. These migrations had both negative and positive impacts on those who remained. On the negative side, it is often the most educated people who migrate. This is seen in the case of Russia, which gained relatively well-educated in-migrants from other CIS countries and the Baltic states during the 1990s, and lost a smaller number of highly educated out-migrants to Western countries.³⁰ Similarly, although hard evidence is scarce, it can be assumed that many people leaving countries such as Albania have a better than average education. One young migrant with a university degree complained that, 'I would like to return to Albania, but nobody [there] seems to appreciate my education.'³¹

Figure 3.11 Remittances as a share of GDP, 2001 (per cent)



Sources: International Monetary Fund's (2004), *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*, Washington, DC: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2002*, CD-ROM.

Notes: Three components of workers' remittances in the IMF's balance of payments statistics are used to construct a broad, encompassing definition. These are lines 2391—workers' remittances recorded under the heading 'current transfers' in the current account section, line 2310—compensation of employees of non resident workers under the 'income category' subcategory of the current account, and line 2431—migrants' transfers under 'capital transfers' in the capital account. GDP data are taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicators.

On the other hand, if young people who migrate send back remittances, this can help support living standards in the 'home' country or region. In all developing countries globally in 2001, migrants' remittances accounted for 1.3 per cent of GDP.³² In some CEE/CIS states, the value of remittances is considerably greater (see Figure 3.11). In Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Moldova, and Serbia and Montenegro, remittances accounted for over a tenth of GDP in 2001. Survey data indicate that in Albania, over a quarter of households receive remittances, mostly from relatives abroad. On average, a third is spent on food and basic needs, and a further tenth on medical expenses.³³ In the case of Tajikistan, remittance flows are often the result of short-term, temporary, and seasonal migration movements, a growing phenomenon in many countries in the region.

3.4 Policy challenges

There are various measures that governments in CEE/CIS countries can take to deal with the new migration realities that they face, in order to improve the positive aspects for children and young people and to ameliorate the negative ones. Most countries need better information on who migrates, what work they do, and how long they stay away. Many migrants need better advice about their rights and opportunities, both before they leave their

home country, and after they arrive in the host country. Steps should be taken to ensure that irregular migrants are not exploited. Given the political sensitivity surrounding debates about in-migration in many high-income countries (and in Russia), these are controversial issues.

Future migration patterns

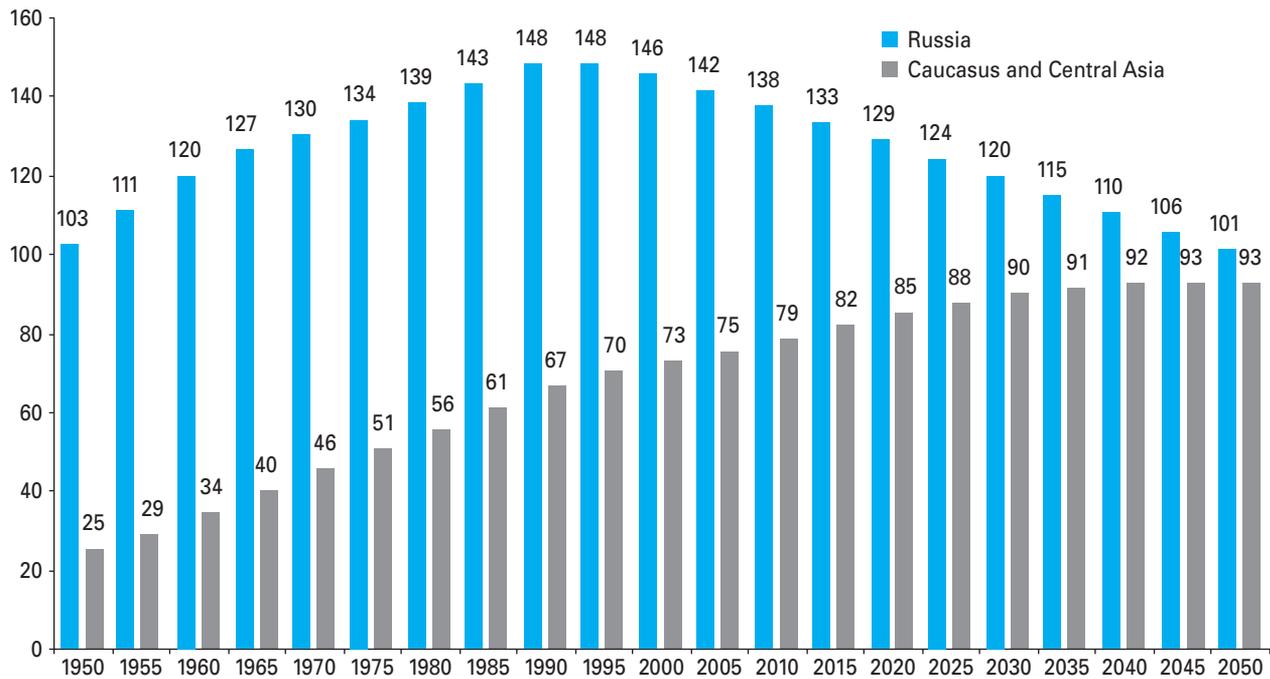
The future trajectory of migration flows and patterns depends on a wide range of political, social and economic factors. Recent UN projections indicate that of the 27 CEE/CIS countries, in-migration is expected to exceed out-migration in only 5 of them (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Russia, Slovakia and Slovenia) in the first half of the 21st century. In Albania and Georgia, on the other hand, both of which experienced considerable out-migration in the 1990s, population loss through out-migration is expected to continue up to 2050.³⁴

Economic performance and population trends are the main factors that will determine the shape of both in-migration and out-migration in the 21st century. In Russia the median age of the population was 37 in 2000, and the population has been declining since 1992.³⁵ The populations of some of the Central Asian states, on the other hand, are quite young. In Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, the median age is about 20. In these countries, there is therefore considerable population growth potential.

Figure 3.12 reports that while the population of Russia is expected to continue shrinking over the next 50 years, populations in the 8 countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia will continue to grow and that by mid-century this combined population will be almost equal to that of Russia. This, and the fact that Russia is wealthier, should ensure a continuing stream of migrants northwards from the Caucasus and Central Asia. Moreover, some survey data suggest a high degree of willingness among young people in the latter countries to out-migrate.³⁶ In addition to geographical proximity, these countries retain linguistic, economic, and other ties with Russia, thus facilitating migration. To maintain its current population size of about 145 million over the first half of the 21st century, Russia would need in-migration of over half a million people a year and is now receiving less than 100,000 annually.³⁷

The populations of most EU member states (both old and new) are also declining. Given current rates of population decline, the higher-income Western European members would need an annual intake of over 800,000 people annually to maintain their present size. Nonetheless, one of the principal concerns of politicians in Western European EU countries is that following the accession of 8 countries in Central Europe and the Baltic states, many people in these new member states would want to migrate westwards. Because of these concerns, most of the 15 'old' EU countries have now imposed restrictions on the access of migrants from new entrants to

Figure 3.12 Population estimates for Russia and the Caucasus and Central Asia, 1950 to 2050 (in millions)



Sources: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision Population Database* (www.un.org, 6 February 2004).

their labour markets and welfare systems.³⁸ Yet overall flows westward may actually be small, partly because nearly all the new EU members are themselves experiencing population decline, and partly because the accession process should help increase incomes and opportunities in these countries.³⁹

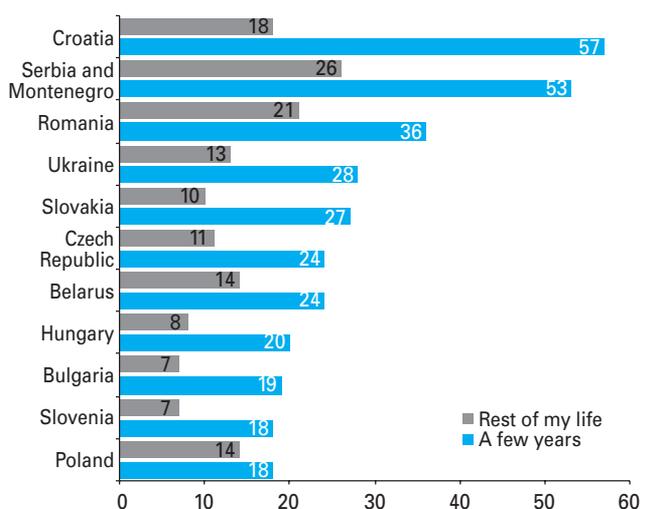
One survey of migration potential in 11 CEE/CIS countries asked respondents about both temporary and permanent migration plans. Figure 3.13 reports the number of respondents who indicated they were planning to go abroad for a few years or move abroad permanently. People in Romania, Croatia, and Serbia and Montenegro expressed the strongest desire for both temporary and permanent out-migration, while people in Bulgaria, on the other hand, had generally low expectations of future migration. Differences in responses can be explained by a number of factors, including traditions of migration, geographical proximity to destination countries, relative poverty and optimism about the future.

Allowing greater regular (“legal”) migration

Irregular migration is widespread in Europe and Central Asia. This is largely the result of highly restrictive in-migration policies in most Western European countries and also in Russia.⁴⁰ It is associated with human rights abuses (including, for example, trafficking), the separation of parents from their children, exploitation in the workplace and denial of access to public services.⁴¹ People may take a conscious decision to become irregular migrants by

entering a country illegally, or more subtly, for example by not renewing their visas, or by taking up employment when their visa conditions do not permit it. One report suggests that many young people from Tajikistan who currently migrate to Russia for work are subject to police harassment, and have to pay bribes to cross borders. Some therefore resort to

Figure 3.13 Migration potential in selected CEE/CIS countries, 1998 (per cent)



Sources: International Organization for Migration (1998), *Migration Potential in Central and Eastern Europe*, Geneva: IOM, p. 19.

Note: Percentage answering ‘likely’ or ‘very likely’ in response to the question on whether respondents would like to work abroad for a few years or go abroad for the rest of their lives.

illegal channels to evade border controls.⁴² The CEE/CIS is also one of the most important regions of origin in the world for trafficked women.⁴³ People smuggling, and trafficking for sexual exploitation is now well recognized as a growing problem of human rights abuse across Europe and Central Asia.

The efficient management of migration and the replacement of irregular migration with regular migration can generate considerable benefits for both sending countries and host countries. It is in both their interests to ensure that migration is monitored and quantified, that migration procedures are clear, that legal forms of migration are possible, and that the rights of all migrants are enforced. Migration (both within countries and internationally) is a positive and inevitable part of the process of international integration.

Children and young people are big stakeholders in the migration debate. The availability of well-managed legal avenues for migration for adults should ensure that children also gain from migration choices. Migration policies in host countries should not force families to be split up. They should ensure that children have access to public services, such as health care and education, and they are not discriminated against, either as users of these services or as members of the community. Moreover, they should take into account the vulnerability of children and young people, and take steps to ensure that they are not trafficked, mistreated or exploited.

In relaxing quotas on in-migration, host countries can help meet labour shortages, particularly in low-skilled sectors. This is true in both Russia and in Western European countries with ageing populations and declining labour forces. Concluding labour agreements with sending countries and granting work permits would allow a more efficient allocation of migrants to jobs, reduce exploitation of migrants by employers, and allow their earnings to be taxed. In entering into agreements that allow a degree of in-migration, host countries can also secure the cooperation of sending countries for efficient registration and monitoring of would-be migrants. Both Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are negotiating agreements with Russia to regulate employment conditions for workers from their countries in Russia, including better wages, payment of insurance, and improved sanitary conditions.⁴⁴

The regularization of migration also has numerous benefits for the countries from which migrants originate, including more regular flows of people, not just out of the country, but also back to it, for holidays, visits, and permanently. Flows of remittances from out-migrants can help raise living standards and alleviate poverty. Legal migrants generally have better access to the formal banking system, which is important for the safe transmission of remittances and allows in-migrants to manage their own financial resources. Even where migration is undocumented, governments can assist their migrant citizens in managing their finances. For example, the

Mexican authorities now issue identity cards called *matricula consular* to Mexican migrants living in the US, legally or illegally. US banks generally recognize these as proof of identity, allowing migrants to open accounts, and use the formal banking system for remittances and other purposes.⁴⁵

Making use of the diaspora

The countries of origin of migrants can capitalize on the existence of national diasporas, as sources of development finance, ideas, and human capital. They can encourage migrant citizens to invest, return, and engage in tourism by simplifying journeys 'home', and by facilitating the repatriation of earnings and investments.⁴⁶ The large Armenian diaspora provided considerable humanitarian assistance during the country's economic and political crisis in the early 1990s and continues to provide investment.⁴⁷

Sending countries can set up databases of their diaspora populations to keep track of them. For example, the Tajikistan State Migration Service has set up a system of foreign migration cards in order to facilitate keeping track on its citizens working abroad.⁴⁸ Taiwan has actively used its large diaspora population to boost economic development.⁴⁹ In the 1970s and 1980s, most Taiwanese students who went abroad to study did not return. More recently, many have returned with the active encouragement of the government, which provides information on opportunities, and sometimes travel subsidies and job placements. CEE/CIS countries with large diasporas can also encourage their migrant citizens to retain strong ties to their home countries. As the countries develop economically, governments can make efforts to tap into the rich human capital in their emigrant populations.

Improving administration

Some countries in the region have poorly developed migration institutions. Systems for border control, and to register and quantify the number of migrants often need reinforcing. Measurement of migration, both internally and internationally is often quite poor. While the broad picture on migration is becoming clearer, much remains to be learned about who migrates, their dependants, the regions they move to, their living conditions, and how long they stay away from their home countries. Censuses carried out in most countries in the region between 1999 and 2002 may help fill some of these gaps. The most recent Tajikistan census asked questions about those temporarily absent from the household.⁵⁰ Information such as this could be used to address some important questions about child well-being, such as the number of children left behind by migrant parents, and some basic information about their family and material conditions.

In a global era of inexpensive transportation and communications some degree of migration is

inevitable.⁵¹ Therefore, the choice on the part of governments is not between allowing or preventing migration, but between regularizing or criminalizing it.⁵² The motto of the International Organization for Migration is “managing migration for the benefit of all.”⁵³ This organization promotes a number of policy measures to facilitate better managed migration.⁵⁴ These measures include policy-oriented migration research, investment in migration governance, targeted labour assistance, including building up the skills of potential international migrants, targeted assistance in regions of high outward migration, and information dissemination to migrants at all points of the migration spectrum, from origin to destination. While provision of information is not a guarantee that migrants will not be exploited, it allows potential migrants to make more rational choices with a better understanding of their rights, and the risks that they are likely to encounter.

The International Organization for Migration also promotes economic and cultural integration programmes for in-migrants in destination countries. It proposes that a strong distinction be drawn between regular (“legal”) and irregular (“illegal”) migration, so that legal migration is rewarded, and restrictions on illegal migration are enforced. This would include working with private-sector employers so that they draw their labour from legal sources, and ensuring that a sufficient pool of legal labour is available to draw from. People in countries of out-migration also need to have recourse to legal channels in order to gain entry to countries of in-migration.

Freedom of movement both within countries and internationally was recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights over a half century ago.⁵⁵ The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development noted the positive benefits that orderly migration can have on both origin and destination communities. In 2006, the UN General Assembly will have a high-level dialogue on “the multidimensional aspects of international migration in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize its development benefits and minimize negative impacts.”⁵⁶ International dialogue should help develop a global consensus among both sending and receiving countries about migration and the rights of migrants.

Facilitating internal migration

Labour migration across regions within CEE/CIS countries has been limited because of the absence of a flexible housing and mortgage market, limited information about jobs and living conditions in other regions, and links between jobs and non-wage benefits.⁵⁷ This has resulted in many families falling into ‘mobility traps’ where they become stuck in regions with high unemployment, low incomes and declining economies. Both governments and the private sector can help facilitate mobility by increasing information flows about jobs and opportunities

in different regions, and by working to create more flexible housing markets.

In some regions and towns with declining economies, extra public intervention may be necessary. The Russian North, discussed in Section 3.3, is one example where the government has borrowed \$80 million from the World Bank to assist with the *voluntary* out-migration of unemployed, disabled and elderly persons, as well as large families, to more dynamic parts of Russia.⁵⁸ This is a model that could be applied elsewhere in the region.

For some people however, migration may not be a viable option. As mentioned earlier, (and as discussed in the article on Economic Integration in this *Social Monitor*) families with school-going children often find it difficult to uproot. Therefore, governments need to ensure that adequate levels of public services continue to be provided, even in areas of economic and population decline. It is worth noting in this regard that one of the positive legacies of the communist system was a highly literate and educated population.⁵⁹ This was accomplished in part by ensuring access to basic education across social groups and between regions.⁶⁰ With the movement of people, and devolution of responsibility for financing education to lower levels of government, there is the potential for increasing regional disparities in the availability and quality of education. In Russia, the federal share of total education expenditures fell from 34 to 15 per cent between 1992 and 1996, while the local share rose from 52 to 68 per cent.⁶¹ Previous MONEE project reports have highlighted the growing gap in the quality of education between rural and urban regions in Russia.⁶²

3.5 Conclusion

This article has reviewed major migration trends in CEE/CIS countries since 1989, and the major reasons underlying them—the break-up of countries, sometimes accompanied by violent conflict and persecution, growing economic inequality between countries and regions, and simply, increased ability to travel. While there was a surge in migration across the region in the 1990s, it is now more concentrated. Most out-migrants originate from a few countries, such as Albania, Armenia, Georgia and Tajikistan while Russia and the countries of Western Europe are the major destinations.

Information on children and migration is scarce, and more research is needed on how they are affected by migration in the region. This article shows that they constitute an important part of migration movements. This is seen in the large numbers of children who are counted among displaced persons, and in the fact that about one fifth of all in-migrants to Russia are under the age of 20. For these reasons alone, migration in CEE/CIS countries should be seen through the lens of child-friendly policies. However, the number of children affected by migration is far

greater than the number of those who actually migrate. In some cases, a parent may migrate, leaving children in the care of the other parent. In some regions and countries, mass migration of working age people can affect economic development, leaving those who remain behind, including children, worse off (although remittances can offset this loss).

Governments in both destination and sending countries can do more to secure children's rights, whether the children are migrants themselves, or

are otherwise affected by migration. In particular, more avenues for legal migration to Russia and to the high-income countries of Western Europe are needed. This would make migration safer, allow parents to migrate more easily with their dependent children and facilitate the transfer of the benefits of migration (in the form of remittances, visits 'home', and eventual resettlement) to sending countries. Measures such as these can contribute to better outcomes for children in the region and reduce the exploitation of migrants, both adults and children.

Notes and references

1. Young people usually finish their schooling, enter the labour market, begin to make migration decisions independent of the household in which they grew up, and sometimes start their own families between the ages of 15 and 24. This age group tends to have high mobility rates.
2. Weeks, J. (2002), *Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues*, 8th ed., Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, p. 248.
3. The breakup of the Soviet Union has caused the world stock of international migrants—people living outside their country of birth—to rise by 26 million without anybody moving. See United Nations Population Division (2002), *International Migration Report 2002*, New York: United Nations Population Division, p. 3.
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4

YOUNG PEOPLE AND DRUGS: INCREASING HEALTH RISKS

For adolescents and young people, seeking independence is a natural and important part of growing up. This implies some degree of risk-taking: making choices and taking advantage of opportunities that may lead to uncertain outcomes, perhaps positive or benign, or perhaps harmful.

For teenagers (aged 13–19) and young people (aged 15–24) growing up in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States in the 1990s and the new millennium, the range of opportunities for making independent choices, and the attendant risks, have changed a great deal as these countries have opened up to the market, to globalization and to new cultural influences.¹ In many respects, the range of positive opportunities has expanded, but in other respects increased levels of poverty and social exclusion have pushed young people towards more harmful forms of risk-taking. One particularly striking indicator of risk-taking is the increasing use of drugs, understood in the context of this article as the consumption of tobacco, alcohol and illegal substances such as cannabis, amphetamines or heroin. Across the region, the consumption of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs has risen. The incidence of drunkenness among teenagers has increased, and the use of cannabis and opiates has grown. In several CEE/CIS countries, the percentage of people injecting heroin and other opiates is now greater than in any Western European country.

This behaviour can be seen as a consequence of some of the more negative impacts of the transition over the 1990s, including increased poverty and unemployment, particularly among young people. Even without the benefit of precise estimates, it is

clear that many thousands of young people die across Western and Eastern Europe and Central Asia as a consequence of drug consumption. Alcohol consumption is estimated to be a significant factor in up to a quarter of young men's deaths in Europe. For every recorded death, there are likely to be many more people who suffer long-term effects of injury, disease or mental illness as a result of their use of drugs. The age at which people start using drugs is a key issue. The younger people start using tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs, and the more they consume, the more likely they are to suffer severe consequences. Costs, moreover, fall not only on drug users, but also on their families and communities, which often take responsibility for support and rehabilitation, and which sometimes experience increased levels of drug-associated crime.

This article is divided into five sections. Section 4.1 discusses overall death rates among young people in Europe and Central Asia. Section 4.2 examines trends in consumption of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs among adults in general, and among young people. Section 4.3 focuses on the consumption of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs as aspects of risk-taking behaviour and contributors to mortality among young people. Section 4.4 considers policy responses to this risk-taking behaviour by young people, and Section 4.5 makes recommendations for future action.

4.1 High death rates

Most young people's deaths are preventable. Nonetheless, many thousands die every year in

Europe and Central Asia. Differences in death rates between countries are large.

Trends in death rates

Since before the start of the transition, death rates among teenagers and young people in nearly all parts of the CEE/CIS have been higher than among young people in Western European countries. Figure 4.1 shows that death rates are particularly high in the countries of the Western CIS, Central Asia and the Baltic states. These countries account for two-thirds of 15–24 year olds in the CEE/CIS, and death rates for this age group have remained over double the level in Western countries since 1989, and markedly higher than in other countries in the region.

In the early 1990s, the huge increase in deaths among young people in Caucasus countries, and in the countries of South Eastern Europe, illustrates the impact of violent conflict on young people's lives, both directly and indirectly, as both regions were torn apart by war in this period.² Figure 4.1 illustrates the considerable drop in youth mortality in these sub-regions since the mid-1990s. In common with Central Europe and Bulgaria and Romania, death rates in these sub-regions are now around, or even below, the average for Western Europe.

Most young people who die are male. Death rates among boys and young men aged 15–24 are often 4 times higher than those for girls and young women in the same age group. On average, there were 207 deaths per 100,000 males aged 15–24 in Estonia each year in the decade to 1993–2002, compared with 58 deaths per 100,000 females. In other words, 1 in 50 Estonian boys who were aged 15 in 1993 died before they reached the age of 25, compared with 1 in 170 girls. Some countries had even higher male death rates. In Kazakhstan, 1 in 40 boys died between the ages of 15 and 25, while in Russia, 1 in 30 died.³

Preventable deaths

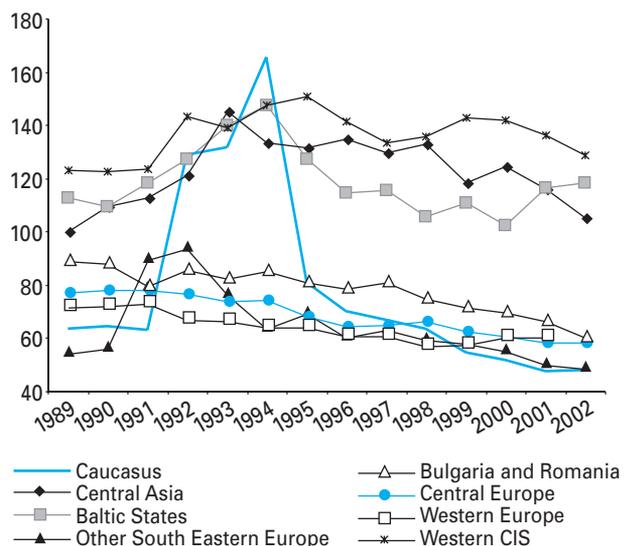
The major cause of deaths among young people is injury due to accidents, poisoning, suicide or violence.⁴ For example, three-quarters of all deaths among 15–24 year olds in Belarus and Slovenia in 2001 were due to injuries.⁵ One way to gauge how easily such deaths could be prevented is to compare injury death rates in CEE/CIS countries with those in Western Europe. The first column in Table 4.1 reports the actual number of deaths among young people due to injuries in CEE/CIS countries in 2001, while the second column gives the hypothetical number of deaths that would have occurred had death rates been the same as levels for countries in Western Europe. The third column gives the difference between the two. In 2001, nearly 58,000 young people died as a result of injury throughout the CEE/CIS. If injury death rates had been at the same level as in Western Europe, this would have meant around 34,000 fewer deaths across the region. In

most Western European countries, moreover, injury death rates are viewed as unacceptably high, and it is generally accepted that more needs to be done to reduce them.⁶

Table 4.1 shows that Russia in 2001 had the highest mortality rate due to injury among countries examined, with almost 36,000 deaths. Had young people in Russia experienced the same death rate as those in Western European countries, only a quarter of this total would have died. By contrast, 9 countries reported lower death rates among young people than the Western average. However, one can expect death rates due to injury to be lower in CEE/CIS countries than in Western Europe for the simple reason that far fewer young people in CEE/CIS countries have access to motor cars. As a consequence, fewer young people die in road accidents than in the West, where road deaths account for half of all deaths among young people. Among CEE/CIS countries, only the Baltic states have a higher death rate among young people due to road accidents than the Western European average.⁷

Where CEE/CIS countries do have a worse record than Western countries is for suicide, homicide and accidental deaths excluding road accidents. Suicide rates for 15–24 year old men and women are highest in Russia and Kazakhstan, at more than three times the Western European average. The homicide rate for the same age group in Russia—the proportion of young people who are violently killed by other peo-

Figure 4.1 Trends in mortality among young people, 1989–2001 (per 1,000 population aged 15–24)



Source: MONEE project database, WHO Mortality database (www.who.dk, 9 May 2004)

Notes: Central Europe refers to Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia; Baltic states refers to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; Other South Eastern Europe refers to Albania, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro; Western CIS refers to Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine; Caucasus refers to Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; Central Asia refers to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; Western Europe includes all 15 countries that were EU members in 1989.

Table 4.1 Annual deaths from injury among 15–24 year olds, and hypothetical numbers based on EU rates, 2001 (absolute numbers)

	Actual deaths	Hypothetical deaths, using EU rate	Difference
Czech Republic	643	555	88
Hungary	469	536	-68
Poland	2718	2409	309
Slovakia	321	336	-15
Slovenia	153	105	47
Estonia	177	74	103
Latvia	300	126	173
Lithuania	500	186	313
Bulgaria	435	418	17
Romania	1,268	1,309	-42
Albania	133	97	36
Croatia	276	222	54
FYR Macedonia	85	122	-37
Serbia and Montenegro	449	585	-136
Belarus	1,554	577	977
Moldova	364	246	118
Russia	35,828	8,438	27,389
Ukraine	6,297	2,714	3,584
Armenia	135	260	-125
Azerbaijan	311	561	-250
Georgia	118	253	-134
Kazakhstan	3,024	1,004	2,020
Kyrgyzstan	413	361	52
Uzbekistan	1803	1882	-79
TOTAL	57,773	23,379	34,395

Source: MONEE project database and WHO Mortality Database (www.who.dk, 9 May 2004)

Note: Data for Albania, FYR Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Ukraine refer to 2000

ple—is higher than in any other country in the CEE/CIS and is almost 20 times the Western European average. Homicide rates are also high in the Baltic states, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Ukraine. Deaths among young people by poisoning and other forms of accident are also more common across the region than in Western countries.⁸ Section 4.3 in this article argues that a large part of these deaths can be either directly or indirectly attributed to the use of both legal and illegal drugs among young people.

4.2 Consumption of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs

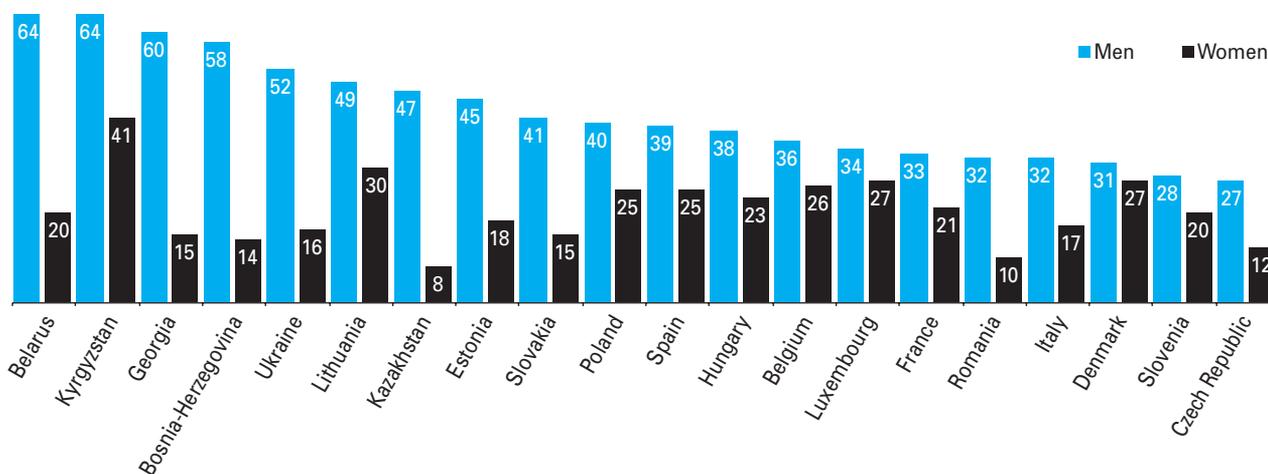
In many countries of Eastern and Western Europe, several forms of drug consumption that can jeopardize health have become almost 'mainstream'. The use of tobacco and alcohol, and some illegal drugs, is extensive, particularly among young people.

Smoking

With the introduction of market reforms in CEE/CIS countries during the 1990s, the marketing of tobacco by large international firms became more widespread. By contrast, during the 1990s, restrictions on the marketing, sale and use of tobacco were gradually strengthened in most Western European countries.⁹ While it is difficult to assess how the presence or absence of such restrictions directly influences smoking patterns, the overall trend since the early 1990s in Eastern European countries has been upwards, while the trend in many Western countries has been in the opposite direction.¹⁰

Figure 4.2 presents the current situation for the proportion of adults in selected European countries who smoke daily. Smoking rates among men are generally higher in CEE/CIS countries than in the

Figure 4.2 Men and women who smoke daily (per cent)



Source: WHO (2003), "WHO European Country Profiles on Tobacco Control 2003", Copenhagen: World Health Organization Europe

Notes: Data refer to adults aged 15 and over

West. In Kyrgyzstan and Belarus, over 6 in 10 men smoke, compared with 4 in 10 in Spain, the Western country with the highest smoking rate for men. On the other hand, fewer men smoke in Slovenia and the Czech Republic than in many Western European countries. In all countries examined a smaller percentage of women than men smoke. In Western countries the rates of smoking for women exceed those in many CEE/CIS countries.

In the 1990s, smoking rates among adults increased in many CEE/CIS countries. In Belarus, the proportion of men who smoke rose by one sixth (from 55 to 64 per cent), and the percentage of women who smoke more than doubled. Similarly large increases in women's and men's smoking rates have taken place in Georgia and Lithuania. In Western countries, on the other hand, smoking rates for men have generally declined over the 1990s, while rates for women have remained stable.¹¹

The prevalence of smoking among adults has an important impact on, and is a key indicator of, the behaviour of teenagers and young people. Most adults who smoke report that they started in their teens or early twenties.¹² Children who grow up in households where an adult or elder sibling smokes are more likely to take up smoking than their counterparts who live in households where no-one smokes.¹³ Thus, the extent of adult smoking may well be indicative of future smoking trends for the young. Indeed, in most CEE/CIS countries for which data are available, smoking among teenage boys is now higher than the Western European average. Smoking among teenage girls in most CEE/CIS countries still lags behind the very high levels found in Western countries, where over a fifth of 15 year old school-going girls reported smoking in 2001. However, there are signs in Eastern Europe of convergence towards the higher levels seen in Western Europe. In Belarus in 2001, 4 in 10 girls in their early teens reported being regular smokers.¹⁴

Alcohol consumption

Alcohol consumption has long been considered an acceptable and even encouraged form of relaxation, as accompaniment to food and to socializing in most of Europe and Central Asia. However, unlike with tobacco, which is now considered an addictive and toxic substance by health experts and the general public alike, the consumption of moderate amounts of alcohol is not generally perceived as harmful, and is often seen as beneficial for health.¹⁵ This benign attitude, combined with widespread consumption of alcohol among adults and strong marketing of alcohol products targeted at young people, does little to highlight the risks associated with alcohol use. In many countries, particularly in the CEE/CIS, the consumption of alcohol among teenagers and adults continues to rise.

Table 4.2 reports the proportion of 15 year old schoolgoers of both sexes in different European

countries who reported in a 2001/02 survey that they had been drunk on two or more occasions. Of the 11 CEE/CIS countries surveyed, boys and girls in Ukraine reported the highest incidence of being drunk twice or more, followed by Estonia and Lithuania. In Western Europe, Denmark was the only country where a higher percentage of boys reported being drunk on two or more occasions. On the other hand, more girls in Denmark, England and Finland reported being drunk on two or more occasions than in any CEE/CIS country. By contrast, 15 year old boys and girls in FYR Macedonia reported the lowest incidence of being drunk in all European countries surveyed. In general, teenagers in countries in Northern Europe, often characterized as 'wet' cultures, were more likely to report episodes of

Table 4.2 15 year old school-goers who report having being drunk on two or more occasions, 1993 and 2001/02 (per cent)

	Boys, 2001/02	Percentage point change 1993 to 2001/02	Girls, 2001/02	Percentage point change 1993 to 2001/02
Ukraine	61		45	
Estonia	57	31	42	32
Lithuania	57	30	42	25
Hungary	47	10	26	6
Slovenia	44		34	
Latvia	41	6	25	4
Poland	40	6	23	5
Russia	39	18	29	17
Croatia	38		21	
Czech Republic	38	2	29	10
FYR Macedonia	17		6	
Denmark	68	1	65	0
England	55		55	
Finland	53	1	56	6
Germany	44	10	34	8
Sweden	40	13	38	16
Austria	38	-8	35	5
Belgium	37	6	26	10
Netherlands	35		22	
Ireland	33		32	
Portugal	26		19	
Spain	25	2	26	7
Greece	23		17	
Italy	23		17	
France	22	-2	15	2

Sources: King, Bente and Tudor-Smith (1996), "The Health of Youth: A Cross-National Survey", *WHO Regional Publications, European Series, No. 69*, Copenhagen: World Health Organization Europe; Currie, Roberts, Morgan, Smith, Settertobulte, Samdal and Rasmussen (2004), "Young People's Health in Context. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) Study: International Report from the 2001/2002 Survey", *Health Policy for Children and Adolescents, No. 4*, Copenhagen: World Health Organization Europe.
 Note: Data for Belgium refers to Flemish part only. Percentage point change 1993-2001/02 represents the per cent figure for 2001/02 minus that for 1993.

drunkenness compared with teenagers in countries in Southern Europe.¹⁶

Table 4.2 also shows how the proportions who reported having been drunk have changed for some countries over the 1990s. There is a clear upward trend among both boys and girls in CEE/CIS countries. The proportion of Russian boys who reported having been drunk increased by 18 percentage points (from 21 to 39 per cent) between 1993 and 2001/02. Among Estonian girls, the proportion reporting having been drunk was 42 per cent in 2001/02, 32 percentage points higher than (or a fourfold increase on) the 1993 figure. In Western European countries, the proportion of boys who reported being drunk on two or more occasions was already higher than in CEE/CIS countries at the start of the 1990s, and did not increase to the same extent over the next decade. Among girls, however, the percentage reporting having been drunk on two or more occasions did increase in several Western European countries. This suggests a convergence in Northern Europe between West and East, and between boys and girls, towards a higher norm of teenage drinking. It is worth noting that while the information on drunkenness in Table 4.2 refers to 15 year olds, in most European countries the minimum age at which people can legally purchase alcohol is 18.¹⁷

For many years governments across the region have used legislative and other measures to curb the use of alcohol, yet consumption in many countries remains high.¹⁸ A World Health Organization study classifies countries in Europe and Central Asia into three groups according to average alcohol consumption among adults of all ages. Table 4.3 shows that 9 CEE/CIS countries are classified as having high average consumption, including FYR Macedonia, where the proportion of teenagers

Table 4.3 Alcohol consumption in European and Central Asian countries, 1998 (litres of pure alcohol per adult per year)

More than 10 litres	Czech Republic , Denmark, France, FYR Macedonia , Germany, Greece, Hungary , Ireland, Latvia , Lithuania , Moldova , Portugal, Russia , Slovenia , Spain, Ukraine
5–10 litres	Austria, Belarus , Belgium, Bulgaria , Estonia , Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland , Romania , Slovakia , Switzerland, Sweden, United Kingdom.
Less than 5 litres	Azerbaijan , Kyrgyzstan , Turkey .

Source: Rehn, Room and Edwards (2001), *Alcohol in the European Region: Consumption, Harm and Policies*, Copenhagen: World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Table 1 and p. 7 (www.who.dk, 9 May 2004). Note: Data represent estimates of recorded and unrecorded consumption (including, for example, home-made liquor). Estimates of unrecorded consumption are not available for every country. Data for Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania and Moldova are for 1993. Data for Azerbaijan, Belarus, FYR Macedonia, Slovenia, Turkey and Ukraine are for 1997. CEE/CIS countries are highlighted in bold.

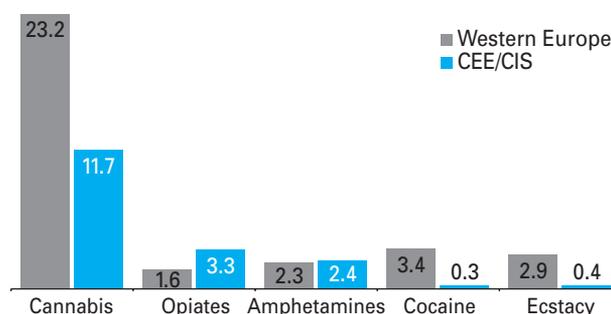
reporting drunkenness is low. In the middle (with 5–10 litres of consumption per person per year) are a mixture of Eastern and Western countries, including Estonia and the United Kingdom, both of which report high levels of teenage drinking in Table 4.2. Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey have low levels of consumption (less than 5 litres of alcohol per adult per year).¹⁹

Illegal drug use

As with other illegal activities, measuring the prevalence of illegal drug use in a population can prove difficult. This is partly because some people who use illegal drugs are unwilling to admit it (even anonymously), and partly because some are marginalized or detached from their communities, and therefore hidden. Figure 4.3 gives estimates of the use of different illegal drugs among adults over the age of 15 in Western Europe and CEE/CIS countries in 2000/01. Across the region, cannabis is the most widely used illegal drug, with an estimated 35 million users in 2000/01, over two-thirds of them in Western Europe. This is followed by opiates, used by about 5 million people, mostly concentrated in the CEE/CIS, with particularly high user populations in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Ukraine. In Kyrgyzstan and Russia, 1 in 50 of the adult population is estimated to have used opiates in 2000/01, as is over 1 in 100 in Tajikistan.²⁰ About 5 million people (evenly divided between East and West) used amphetamines, whereas cocaine and ecstasy were overwhelmingly consumed in Western Europe.

The estimates presented in Figure 4.3 have been calculated by the UN Office of Drug Control, and as with most statistics relating to illegal drug use or

Figure 4.3 Illegal drug use in Western Europe and CEE/CIS countries, 2000/01 (absolute numbers, millions of adults aged 15 or over)



Source: UNODC (2003), "Global Illicit Drug Trends 2003" Vienna: UNODC, Sections 1.3 and 2.3 (www.unodc.org, 9 May 2004), and MONEE project database.

Note: Data refer to people aged over 15 who consumed the drug in a 12 month period mostly ending in 2001. In the case of some countries, data refer to an earlier year. Western Europe includes Turkey as well as all other European countries outside of the CEE/CIS. Numbers were provided by country experts for UNODC, and should be seen as 'guess estimates' rather than precise counts. See UNODC (2003), *op. cit.*, pp. 346–67.

other illegal activities they represent 'guess estimates'. Data for Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro are particularly scarce, even though small-scale studies and treatment statistics do indicate patterns of expanding illegal drug use in these countries.²¹

The major users of illegal drugs tend to be teenagers and young people. The 35 million adults over the age of 15 who are estimated to consume cannabis in Western Europe and CEE/CIS countries represent about 7 and 3 per cent the adult population in the two parts of the continent respectively.²² Survey data suggest that usage rates among teenagers are considerably higher than this. A 2001/02 survey shows that four-tenths of school-going children aged 15 in England reported having tried the drug, as did a quarter or more in the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Ukraine.²³ Less than 1 in 1,000 adults in Lithuania and Romania are estimated to have used opiates during 2000/01. However, a 1999 survey indicates that a considerably higher proportion of school-going children aged 15 in these countries reported having used heroin. It is possible that across the region, use among teenagers not attending school may be greater than use among school-going children.²⁴

Why do young people use tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs?

In all countries in Europe and Central Asia, large numbers of young people do not use tobacco, alcohol or illegal drugs. Nonetheless, young people from all social backgrounds come into contact with legal and illegal drugs, at home, at school, through friends or at clubs and parties. Some use drugs because their friends do, or to overcome inhibitions in social situations, or out of curiosity or boredom. Some young people see drug use as a lifestyle choice, one that marketing, for example of tobacco and alcohol products, tends to reinforce.

However, the social and economic environment within which young people live also plays a key role. Those who experience instability in their homes or exclusion from society are more likely to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol and consume illegal drugs than young people from stable and economically secure backgrounds. Research in Western European countries indicates that the majority of drug users undergoing treatment have completed only basic education.²⁵ Children and young people in institutional care or in detention, those who are refugees or displaced, and those who are being sexually exploited are particularly likely to use drugs (and in greater quantities), not least for functional reasons in order to stay awake for work, to fall asleep, to ease anxiety or to reduce physical or emotional pain.²⁶

Moreover, in both Western and Eastern European countries it is reasonable to assume that young people from disadvantaged backgrounds are more likely to suffer the severest consequences of drug

use, in terms of ill-health—including HIV infection, experience of violence, getting into trouble with the law, and death. This is a key point highlighted by a recent study of injecting drug users in CEE/CIS countries. Better understanding of the more hazardous patterns of drug use may be critical for appreciating the influence of poverty, income inequality and poverty on drug use.²⁷ In this context, it is worth emphasizing that in most CEE/CIS countries there is little systematic information on the relationship between a young person's social and economic status and their probability of suffering injury, ill-health, or even death as a direct or indirect consequence of consuming drugs of any type.

4.3 Risks multiplied

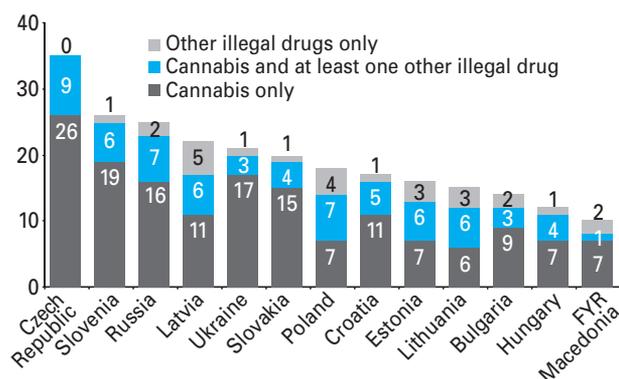
How does consumption of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs translate into health risks? This section examines two important aspects of drug use: multiple drug use, and injecting drug use. It also explores the relationship between drug use and death rates among young people.

Multiple drug use

The consumption of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs entails risks that can impact on a person's health in both the short and long-term. Arguably, the greater the quantity and variety of drugs taken, the greater the risk of damage. While there is no automatic relationship between the consumption of tobacco and the use of alcohol and illegal drugs, available information does point towards experimentation with one type of drug, including tobacco, serving as a gateway for the use of other drugs.²⁸ A Dutch study links tobacco to illegal drug use: 86 per cent of cannabis users aged 12–16 also smoked cigarettes, in comparison with 26 per cent of all 12–16 year olds.²⁹ A study carried out among teenagers in Slovakia indicates that as tolerance for alcohol increases (this usually occurs with regular consumption of alcohol over time), so does the use of illegal drugs.³⁰ And a survey of drug use among vocational school students in Lithuania showed that one tenth had consumed alcohol in combination with pills (for example, tranquilisers).³¹

Figure 4.4 presents patterns of lifetime use by school-going teenagers in 1999 of cannabis, or cannabis plus at least one other illegal drug (for example, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, or magic mushrooms). The figure shows that in most countries, the majority who had tried cannabis had not experimented any other drug. It also shows that the overwhelming majority of those who had experienced an illegal drug other than cannabis had also tried cannabis. Moreover, those who had used cannabis were more likely to experiment with other drugs than those who had never used cannabis. In the Czech Republic, almost one tenth of school-going respondents reported having tried an illegal

Figure 4.4 Multiple drug use among school-going children aged 15, 1999 (per cent)



Source: Hibell, Andersson, Ahlström, Balakireva, Bjarnason, Kokkevi and Morgan (2000), *The 1999 ESPAD Report: Alcohol and Drug Use Among Students in 30 European Countries*, Stockholm: The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN), Tables 27c, 28c and 31c.

drug other than cannabis; among cannabis users, this proportion rose to a quarter. In Russia, a third of cannabis users reported using other illegal drugs. A similar proportion is reported for Hungary, where overall illegal drug use among school-going teenagers is low by European standards.

Injecting drug use

While injecting drug users in most countries comprise only a small proportion of all young people, and even of all illegal drug users, the risks they run, in terms of their health and their lives, are high. Of particular concern are fatal overdoses, and the spread of life-threatening infections including HIV and hepatitis by sharing infected equipment. While there are no region-wide estimates of the number of people who inject drugs (mainly opiates, sometimes mixed with other drugs), Figure 4.5 shows information for some countries. In Western European countries, the number of people who inject ranges from about 2 per 1,000 working age adults in Germany, to about 5 per 1,000 in Denmark. In some Central Asian countries, the estimated number of injecting drug users is much higher with 26 per 1,000 working age adults in Kazakhstan and 24 per 1,000 in Kyrgyzstan. While recent estimates are not available for Russia or Ukraine, the proportion of adults who inject drugs is also likely to be large, given the extent of opiate use in these countries.

Why do people, most of them young, engage in this high-risk form of behaviour? As noted in the previous section, the main reasons are likely to be social and economic, related to poverty, marginalization and exclusion. More proximate reasons may relate to price and efficiency:

“Local drug consumption patterns are influenced by easy access to drugs. People are

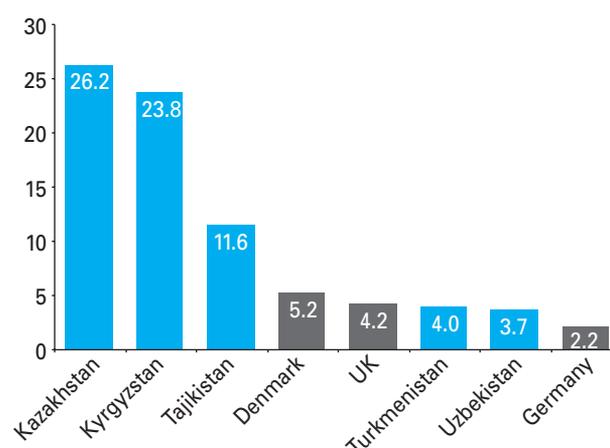
switching from alcohol to heroin, which is cheaper, and heroin users are starting to switch from smoking or snorting to injection, because it is a more efficient method of drug ingestion. The retail price of a single dose of heroin in Kyrgyz Republic is as low as (US) \$0.50–1”

(World Bank)³²

Subcultural influences also play an important role. In the 1970s, the production of opiates from poppy straw and other chemicals developed in Poland, and in the 1980s this spread to western parts of the then Soviet Union, including the Baltic republics, Ukraine, Leningrad (St Petersburg) and Moscow. With the onset of transition and increased contact with Western Europe, the use of home-made opiates was gradually replaced by imported drugs, including heroin and synthetic drugs, in both Poland and the newly independent Baltic states. These were less commonly injected,³³ although some experts argue that in Russia itself, and among Russian-speaking minorities in the Baltic states, injecting drug use appears to have continued on an ever increasing scale.³⁴

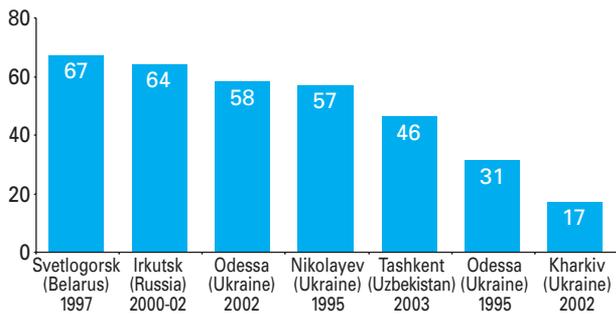
Information on awareness of the dangers of injecting is mixed. In Moscow a survey of injecting drug users carried out in the late 1990s suggests that drug users were aware of the dangers of sharing needles, and that they were concerned about health issues such as hepatitis, overdoses, poisoning, abscesses and vein problems, but that only a quarter believed they ran a high risk of HIV infection. The same research showed that sharing needles is common among friends, and among ‘friends of friends’.³⁵ Figure 4.6 reports estimates of the propor-

Figure 4.5 Estimates of injecting drug users, 2001 (per 1,000 working age population)



Source: Godinho, Novotny, Tadesse and Vinokur (2004), “HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis in Central Asia: Country Profiles”, Working Paper No. 20, Washington, DC: The World Bank (www.worldbank.org, 17 May 2004); European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (2003), *Annual Report on the State of the Drugs Problem in the European Union and Norway*, Lisbon: EMCDDA, Figure 6.

Figure 4.6 Estimates of HIV infection among injecting drug users in selected cities (per cent)

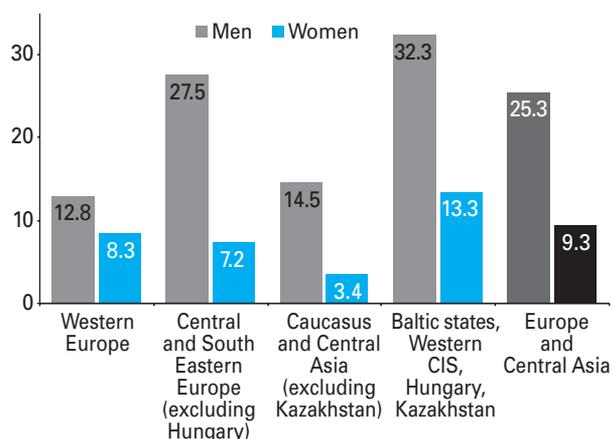


Source: Howard, Hunt and Arcuri (2003), "A Situation Assessment and Review of the Evidence for Intervention for the Prevention of HIV/AIDS Among Occasional, Experimental and Young Injecting Drug Users"; Background Paper prepared for the UN Interagency CEEHRN Technical Consultation of Occasional, Experimental and Young IDUs in the CEE/CIS and Baltics, Randwick (Australia), Ted Noffs Foundation; Godinho et al. (2004), *op. cit.*, p. 71.

Note: Estimates are based on samples of direct HIV tests on injecting drug users seeking treatment, and tests on needles at needle exchanges.

tion of injecting drug users infected with HIV in selected cities in Belarus, Russia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. In Svetlogorsk (Belarus) in the late 1990s, and in Irkutsk (Russia) at the start of the millennium, 2 in 3 injecting drug users were estimated to be infected with HIV. In Odessa (Ukraine), the propor-

Figure 4.7 Deaths attributable to alcohol among 15–29 year olds in Europe and Central Asia, 1999 (per cent all deaths)



Source: Rehm and Gmel (2002), "Average Volume of Alcohol Consumption, Patterns of drinking and Mortality among Young Europeans in 1999"; *Addiction*, Letters to the Editor, Vol. 97, pp. 95–109.

Note: Countries are grouped according to a WHO grouping system classifies countries according to their infant and adult mortality rates. Western Europe includes all EU member states prior to 2004, plus Croatia, Iceland, Norway, Slovenia and Switzerland. Central and South Eastern Europe includes Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia and Turkey. Caucasus and Central Asia includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The remaining category includes the three Baltic states, the four countries of Western CIS, plus Hungary and Kazakhstan.

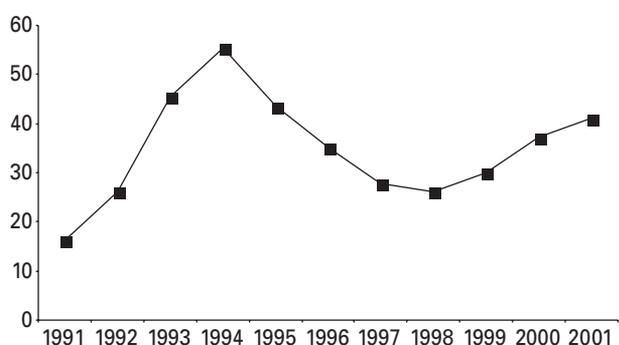
tion of injecting drug users estimated to be infected with HIV almost doubled between 1995 and 2002, from 31 to 58 per cent. In CIS and Baltic countries in particular, sharing injecting equipment remains the factor most responsible for the transmission of HIV.³⁶

Drugs and death

Earlier MONEE project reports have warned that the number of deaths from AIDS related illnesses in CEE/CIS countries is set to increase rapidly as the HIV epidemic develops, particularly if steps are not taken to halt the epidemic, and if access to anti-retroviral treatment remains very limited.³⁷ Other drug-related threats to young people's lives and health are also apparent. In most European countries, the use of alcohol is probably associated with more deaths of young people than any other drug.³⁸ Figure 4.7 shows estimates from a study indicating that a quarter of all deaths among young men aged 15–29 across Europe and Central Asia in 1999 were at least partially attributable to the use of alcohol. Immediate causes of death included road accidents, poisoning, suicide and homicide. However, the share of deaths attributable to alcohol use varied greatly across the regions, from 13 per cent of deaths among young men in Western Europe, to 32 per cent in the Baltic states, Western CIS, Kazakhstan and Hungary. Among young women, 8 per cent of deaths in Western Europe, the Baltic states, the Western CIS, Kazakhstan and Hungary were attributed to alcohol, compared to 13 per cent, and 3 per cent in Caucasus and Central Asia.

The scale of deaths is highlighted in Figure 4.8 by the annual death toll for people of all ages caused by alcoholic poisoning in Russia, as the result of binge drinking and consumption of home-made liquor. The number of deaths from alcoholic poisoning reached a peak in 1994 after which time it began to decline. Since 1998, however, as economic

Figure 4.8 Deaths from alcoholic poisoning in Russia, 1991–2001 (absolute numbers, in thousands)



Source: Feshbach (2003), "Russia's Health and Demographic Crises: Policy Implications and Consequences", Washington: Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute.

Note: This total only includes deaths that are directly attributed to alcohol poisoning, and not accidents, suicides or homicides where alcohol may have been a factor in the death.

growth has picked up and average incomes have increased, the number of deaths from alcoholic poisoning has risen. In 2001, over 41,000 people in Russia died from alcoholic poisoning, almost as many as died in that year as a result of road accidents. By way of comparison, the annual average number of deaths from alcoholic poisoning in the US (with almost double the population) is about 1 per cent of the Russian total.³⁹

The extent of illegal drug use also contributes to deaths among young people. A report from a European Union agency estimates that the mortality rate among opiate injectors is 20 times higher than that for the general population, due to overdoses, suicide, drug-related illnesses (including hepatitis and AIDS-related illnesses), and accidents. About 7,000–8,000 deaths (of people of all ages) related to the use of illegal drugs are recorded in Western Europe annually.⁴⁰ Although there are no comparable figures available for CEE/CIS countries, given the high levels of mortality among young people and the high number of injecting drug users in some Baltic states and CIS countries, it is likely that the annual death rate caused by the use of illegal drugs will be significantly greater for these countries than for Western Europe. In Estonia, the number of deaths related to illegal drug use increased every year between 1997 and 2001, and young people under the age of 25 accounted for more than half of these deaths.⁴¹

Deaths resulting from alcohol and illegal drug-taking represent the tip of an iceberg. For each death, there are likely to be several instances of unsafe behaviour by young people who are drunk or under the influence of drugs, including violent behaviour, consuming highly dangerous combinations of drugs, and having unsafe sex, thus risking HIV infection. A study carried out in Belgium, Russia and the US shows that adolescents who used any type of drug were more likely to be exposed to violence.⁴² A 1999 survey of schoolchildren aged 15–16 indicates that in some European countries, up to one tenth reported having unprotected sex, or sex that they later regretted having, as a result of their use of alcohol.⁴³

Death from poisoning, suicide, homicide and other injuries are arguably outcomes, not just of drug-taking, but also of economic and social disadvantage. Although hard evidence on CEE/CIS countries is scarce, it is likely to be those from poorer backgrounds, those who the education system has failed, and those who have least recourse to the resources and support of their families and communities who are most likely to die while still young as a result of alcohol and drug use. Under the communist regime, young people in CEE/CIS countries were to some extent 'protected' by a system that allowed them little choice and few options for alternative forms of behaviour. With the onset of the transition, the growth in personal freedom, the exchange of ideas, the opening up of national borders and the movement of people

within and between countries were almost universally welcomed (see also the article on Migration in this *Social Monitor*). However, part of this exchange involved the increased marketing of alcohol and tobacco, and the sale of illegal drugs to young people who may have been ill-prepared to cope with momentous and not always positive changes in their societies and communities, or with the effects of the drugs themselves. Several countries in Central Asia, on the drug smuggling route from Pakistan and Afghanistan to Russia and Western Europe, were flooded with illegal drugs throughout the 1990s. The transition generated greater poverty and inequality, destroying the aspirations and opportunities of many people, and leaving a vacuum that some sought to fill with increased drug use.

4.4 Responding to the crisis

A disproportionately high number of young people in CEE/CIS countries are dying before they reach the age of 25. Many more face lives marked by deprivation and illness, often followed by premature death, as a result of using legal and illegal drugs. Policy action is needed to save young lives.

Understanding young people's motivations

Drug-taking, and particularly long-term and very high-risk drug-taking, need to be understood from the perspective of young people themselves. Adolescence and youth are characterized by a search for independence from parents and other adults, seeking close friendships with peers, experimentation with a range of ideas, products and lifestyles, and taking increased risks. Independence seeking, experimentation and risk taking are part of growing up. The environment in which adolescents mature can strongly influence the nature of these actions, and their consequences.

Poverty, broadly understood as exclusion from what most people consider normal in society, and particularly its associations with poor educational outcomes, severely restricts the opportunities for young people to seek independence and experiment (for example through continuing to higher education, travel, earning an independent income, or actively participating in the lives of their communities), and can make other forms of experimentation and risk taking more attractive. In these circumstances, drugs of all kinds can become both means of escaping from, and coping with restricted opportunities and ambitions. In the case of alcohol and tobacco, marketing techniques can fuel this sense of escape.

Insecurity among adolescents and young people—often the result of an unstable home and social environment—increases their vulnerability. Peers (and marketing strategies) may persuade them that

in order to 'belong' or be popular, they should engage in certain types of risk-taking behaviour. Young people with poorly developed social skills are less able to protect themselves against the negative influences of the peer group.

Stress and anxiety can be strongly linked to poverty and insecurity, but can also be the result of sudden life changes, sexual exploitation, exposure to violence and danger, isolation or indeed, boredom. Young people often use drugs to cope with difficult and sometimes extreme situations that they often feel powerless to change.

Availability of drugs is also a key issue. Tobacco, alcohol and many types of illegal drugs are now widely marketed throughout the CEE/CIS region. Evidence suggests that young people from all social backgrounds can be drawn towards drug use. Young people for whom drug use is a means of coping with daily life may be prepared to pay a higher price, for example by going without necessities such as food, risking arrest or allowing themselves to be exploited by others, in order to continue their drug use.

Policies focused on vulnerable young people

Responses to this crisis of drugs, ill-health and death fall into 4 categories: developmental responses relating to wider society; emergency responses to immediately reduce harm; supply reduction; and services targeted at young people.⁴⁴

Developmental responses should centre on the underlying factors that make young people vulnerable to drug use and its related risks. The most important of these are poverty and social exclusion, lack of opportunity and isolation. If drug use (of all types) is seen as a functional response to daily situations that are difficult, stressful or hopeless, then the solution to this drug use must lie in the amelioration of these causal factors. Economic growth that benefits all sections of society, poverty reduction and the generation of a greater range of opportunities for education, work and social mobility for all young people are part of this solution.

In this context, the recent economic growth and falls in poverty discussed in the article on Child Poverty in this *Social Monitor* are welcome. In themselves, however, they are not enough. A recent UK study has found that widespread localized drug use can impede economic regeneration, and damage a community's confidence.⁴⁵ Therefore, positive action may also be needed to revive communities in CEE/CIS countries that remain excluded, for example towns and districts that have suffered catastrophic declines in employment and wealth since the late 1980s, and that now include large numbers of people who rely on drugs of all kinds to cope with daily life.

Emergency responses should use concrete and tar-

geted actions to focus on young people who are particularly vulnerable to risk-taking behaviour. This includes young people who are neither in education nor in employment, who are homeless, who are sexually exploited, or who use drugs as a means of coping with everyday life.

The aim of emergency responses is immediate harm reduction. This usually entails a user-friendly and non-punitive approach, respectful of human dignity and rights. The purpose is to reduce or eliminate harmful drug use, but can also focus on making drug use safer in the short-term. It has been applied in particular to injecting drug users and sex workers through the provision of needle exchanges and practical advice on safe sex, but is still very underdeveloped in many CEE/CIS countries with large populations of injecting drug users and sex workers. Harm reduction is important not only because it saves lives in the present, but also because the experience gained, and outreach made to people on the margins of society can be used as a mechanism for inclusion and access to services, and promotion of rights among these people.

Reduction in supply is important for both legal and illegal drugs. The supply of legal drugs can be reduced through restrictions in marketing and use (for example bans on consumption of alcohol and tobacco in public places), and price rises. Research by the World Bank indicates that increases in taxes on tobacco can cause consumption to fall.⁴⁶ In the case of illegal drugs, effective border controls or legal action against mafia-like criminal networks can play an important role. However, policies to reduce supply are only a partial answer and need to be supplemented with effective treatment and withdrawal programmes for users. In several countries, political will needs to be mobilized, and legal restrictions lifted in order to provide effective services. In Russia, for example, the use of methadone is still legally prohibited.

Services, education and information targeted at young people are necessary, but so is a more universal approach. Given that young people's behaviour is to a large extent influenced by the behaviour of adults, reductions in drug-taking of all types among young people may succeed best in the context of changes in adult behaviour. Education programmes that emphasize holistic approaches to health and well-being, such as the World Health Organization's *Health Promoting Schools* initiative, and peer group education that helps build young people's social skills are also important.⁴⁷ Young people should be able to participate in the design of services that are aimed at them and at the types of behaviour often closely associated with drug use. Through active participation, young people can both contribute to their own health and well-being, and to the effectiveness of public social services in general. In this regard, the linkages between different types of drug use are important.

“Prevention programmes aimed at young people need to take into account the strong overlaps between smoking, drinking and illicit drug use in youth culture, and particularly between intoxication from alcohol and from drugs. In view of these links, there is a risk that a narrowly based illicit drug prevention approach will lack credibility among young people.”
(European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction)⁴⁸

4.5 Conclusion

As the relationship between different types of drug consumption, and their impacts on young people's health, are better understood, policy approaches to drug use by young people are changing. In some countries, experts are calling for a more holistic approach to drugs policy. This would involve increased restrictions on the marketing of tobacco and alcohol, combined with education about different types of drug (legal and illegal) both inside and outside the formal education system, all within the

context of broader programmes to promote better health.

This general approach needs to be reinforced for young people from socially disadvantaged backgrounds, and supplemented with user-friendly specialist services for particularly vulnerable people, such as refugees and displaced people, injecting drug users and sex workers. This all-encompassing approach has been lacking in most parts of Europe and Central Asia, where many young people feel excluded and marginalized, not just by poverty and lack of opportunity, but by punitive or indifferent policy responses to their strategies for coping in difficult situations.

Above all, such initiatives should take place within the context of overall policies to reduce poverty and increase social inclusion across all sectors in society. If high-risk drug use, and high death rates among young people in the region are to be significantly reduced, then inequalities need to be reduced, and the benefits of economic growth need to be made tangible for all.

Notes and references

1. People aged 15–24 are commonly defined as ‘young people’. Many organizations use this age group as a category for reporting statistics, and much of the information in this article refers to this particular age group.
2. See UNICEF (2000), “Young People in Changing Societies”, *Regional Monitoring Report*, No. 7, Florence: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Chapter 2.
3. Data from MONEE project database.
4. This is the case in most developed countries. In developing countries in other regions, disease is often a bigger killer of young people than injuries.
5. WHO Mortality database (www.who.dk, 9 May 2004).
6. For a discussion of deaths among children in high-income countries, see UNICEF (2001), “A League Table of Child Deaths by Injury in Rich Nations”, *Innocenti Report Card*, No. 2, Florence: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre.
7. Data are from WHO Mortality database (www.who.dk, 5 May 2004). In ten Central Asian countries road accidents account for only 1 in 10 deaths among young people, compared with 5 in 10 in Western Europe. However, comparisons such as these take no account of traffic density. It could be the case that on a per-car, or a per-passenger kilometre basis, the rate of traffic accident deaths in CEE/CIS countries exceeds that in Western European countries.
8. See the WHO Mortality database, *op. cit.*
9. Ireland was the first European Union country to introduce a ban on smoking in all places of work (including bars and restaurants) in March 2004. Some other countries plan to follow suit later in 2004 or in 2005.
10. For a recent discussion of smoking trends in the region and in Western Europe, see Bozicevic, I., A. Gilmore and S. Oreskovic (2004), “The Tobacco Epidemic in South East Europe: Consequences and Policy Responses”, *HNP Discussion Paper*, Economics of Tobacco Control Paper No.18, Washington DC: The World Bank (www.worldbank.org, 16 May 2004).
11. WHO Tobacco Control Database (www.who.dk, 19 June 2004).
12. See UNICEF (2000), “Young People in Changing Societies”, *Regional Monitoring Report*, No. 7, Florence: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Chapter 2.
13. Schools Health Education, Unit (2003), *Trends: Young People and Smoking: attitudes to cigarettes 1983–2001*, Exeter (UK): Schools Health Education Unit (www.sheu.org.uk, 10 December 2003). The same report argues that friends and peers are also likely to influence the smoking behaviour of teenagers.
14. WHO Tobacco Control Database, *op. cit.*
15. See, for example, Trevisan, M. *et al.* (2004), “Drinking Pattern and Risk of Non-Fatal Myocardial Infarction: A Population-Based Case Control Study”, *Addiction*, Vol. 99, pp. 313–22.
16. However, it is worth noting the limitations of a survey that focuses on school-going children. It is possible that among children and young people who do not attend school episodes of drunkenness may be more frequent. For information on secondary and vocational school enrolments in CEE/CIS countries, see the Statistical Annex in this *Social Monitor*, Tables 7.3 and 7.4.
17. It is difficult to assess the influence of age restriction laws on drunkenness among teenagers in Europe. For example, Table 4.2 also shows that the incidence of having been drunk was much higher in Lithuania, with its restrictive age laws (only those aged over 21 were allowed to buy alcohol in the 1990s), than in Greece, where no age restrictions on alcohol purchase apply. See Settertobulte, W., B.B. Jensen and K. Hurrelmann (2001), “Drinking among Young Europeans”, paper presented at *WHO Ministerial Conference on Young People and Alcohol*, Stockholm, 19–21 February 2001 (www.who.dk, 4 June 2004).
18. In the 1980s, the communist government of the Soviet Union tried to reduce alcoholism by restricting the supply of alcohol. See Bobadilla, J., C.C. Costello and F. Mitchell (eds.) (1997), *Premature Death in the New Independent States*, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, National Research Council, Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
19. Information from MONEE project database. In Belarus in 2001, 1,880 per 100,000 people aged over 15 were registered as alcohol addicts, as were 2,148 per 100,000 in Kazakhstan, and 2,329 per 100,000 in Lithuania. It is important to note, however, that criteria for diagnosing alcoholism may vary from country to country. In Belarus, Kazakhstan and Lithuania about 2 per cent of the total adult population are currently undergoing treatment for alcoholism.
20. Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal reported the highest opiate use rates in Western Europe, 0.8–0.9 per 100 adults are estimated to have used them in 2000/01. See UNODC (2003), *Global Illicit Drug Trends 2003*, Vienna: UNODC, Table 2.3.1.
21. UNICEF/IOM (2002), *Overview of HIV/AIDS in South Eastern Europe: Epidemiological Data, Vulnerable Groups, Governmental and Non-governmental Responses up to*

- January 2002, Belgrade and Rome: UNICEF and IOM. See also Kakarriqi, E. and Z. Sulaj (2000), *Albania: National Report 2000 (The State of the Drugs Problems over the Period 1995–1999)*, Amsterdam: eesv MSDP (www.emcdda.eu.int).
22. UNODC (2003), *Global Illicit Drug Trends 2003*, Vienna: UNODC, p. 136.
 23. This refers to lifetime use, while data in Figure 4.3 refers to use in the previous twelve months. Among 15 year olds however, there is likely to be less difference between lifetime use and use over the previous year. See Currie, C., C. Roberts, A. Morgan, R. Smith, W. Settertobulte, O. Samdal and V. Rasmussen (2004), "Young People's Health in Context. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) Study—International Report from the 2001/2002 Survey", *Health Policy for Children and Adolescents*, No. 4, Copenhagen: WHO Europe.
 24. Data on drug-taking among schoolchildren are taken from Hibell, B., B. Andersson, B. Ahlström, O. Balakireva, T. Bjarnason, A. Kokkevi and A. Morgan (2000), *The 1999 ESPAD Report: Alcohol and Drug Use Among Students in 30 European Countries*, Stockholm: The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN), Table 31a; estimates of adult consumption are from UNODC (2003), *op. cit.*, Table 2.3.1. See also EMCDDA (2002), "Measuring Prevalence and Incidence of Drug Use", *Drugs in Focus Briefing*, No. 3, Lisbon: EMCDDA (www.emcdda.org, 19 June 2004).
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Statistical Annex

Most of the data in the Statistical Annex have been provided by the central statistical offices of the countries participating in the MONEE project. In some cases, additional calculations have been made in order to obtain figures which are comparable among countries, e.g. educational enrolment rates. The sources of the data in the tables are given in the table notes.

The Statistical Annex can be downloaded free of charge as an Excel workbook from the UNICEF IRC website at www.unicef.org/irc. The IRC website also contains the TransMONEE Database which includes over 100 indicators dealing with human welfare in the 27 countries involved in the MONEE project. This menu-driven database can also be downloaded free of charge.

The Glossary at the end of this publication provides a brief description of the key concepts and indicators and abbreviations used in the Statistical Annex.

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1. Population

1.1 Total population (beginning-of-year population, in 1,000s)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic ^a	10,360	10,362	10,305	10,313	10,326	10,334	10,333	10,321	10,309	10,299	10,290	10,278	10,267	10,206	10,203
Hungary ^{b,c}	10,589	10,375	10,373	10,374	10,365	10,350	10,337	10,321	10,301	10,280	10,253	10,222	10,200	10,175	10,142
Poland ^d	37,885	38,038	38,183	38,309	38,418	38,505	38,581	38,609	38,639	38,660	38,667	38,654	38,644	38,632	38,219
Slovakia ^e	5,264	5,288	5,272	5,296	5,314	5,336	5,356	5,368	5,379	5,388	5,393	5,399	5,403	5,379	5,379
Slovenia ^f	1,996	1,996	2,000	1,999	1,994	1,989	1,989	1,990	1,987	1,985	1,978	1,988	1,990	1,994	1,995
Estonia ^g	1,566	1,571	1,568	1,555	1,511	1,477	1,448	1,425	1,406	1,393	1,379	1,372	1,367	1,361	1,356
Latvia ^g	2,666	2,668	2,658	2,643	2,586	2,541	2,501	2,470	2,445	2,421	2,399	2,382	2,364	2,346	2,331
Lithuania ^g	3,675	3,694	3,702	3,706	3,694	3,671	3,643	3,615	3,588	3,562	3,536	3,512	3,487	3,476	3,463
Bulgaria ^e	8,987	8,767	8,669	8,595	8,485	8,460	8,427	8,385	8,341	8,283	8,230	8,191	8,149	7,891	7,846
Romania ^d	23,112	23,211	23,192	22,811	22,779	22,748	22,712	22,656	22,582	22,526	22,489	22,455	22,430	22,392	21,773
Albania ^{b,h}	3,182	3,287	3,260	3,190	3,167	3,202	3,249	3,283	3,324	3,354	3,373	3,401	3,068	3,084	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^{b,i}	-	4,457	4,464	4,438	4,290	3,928	3,530	3,302	3,291	3,418	3,596	3,763	3,879	3,943	3,977
Croatia ^j	4,762	4,773	4,781	4,783	4,780	4,778	4,777	4,635	4,533	4,537	4,527	4,467	4,437	4,440	4,443
FYR Macedonia ^k	1,873	1,895	1,910	1,921	1,929	1,937	1,957	1,975	1,991	2,002	2,013	2,022	2,031	2,039	2,047
Serbia and Montenegro ^l	10,445	10,500	10,558	10,434	10,469	10,503	10,535	10,568	10,594	10,614	10,629	10,637	10,645	10,662	-
Belarus ^{b,g,m}	10,152	10,189	10,190	10,198	10,235	10,244	10,210	10,177	10,142	10,093	10,045	10,019	9,990	9,951	9,899
Moldova ^{b,g,n}	4,335	4,359	4,364	4,357	4,346	4,350	4,346	4,332	4,318	3,651	3,650	3,644	3,635	3,628	3,618
Russia ^o	147,022	147,662	148,164	148,326	148,295	147,997	147,939	147,609	147,137	146,739	146,328	145,559	144,819	143,954	143,097
Ukraine ^{b,g,p}	51,452	51,584	51,690	51,802	51,989	51,860	51,474	51,079	50,639	50,245	49,851	49,456	49,037	48,241	47,787
Armenia ^q	3,449	3,515	3,578	3,649	3,708	3,739	3,753	3,767	3,780	3,790	3,798	3,802	3,802	3,213	3,211
Azerbaijan ^q	7,014	7,132	7,219	7,324	7,440	7,550	7,644	7,726	7,800	7,877	7,949	8,016	8,081	8,141	8,203
Georgia ^{b,g,r}	5,401	5,424	5,453	5,467	5,346	4,930	4,794	4,675	4,558	4,505	4,470	4,435	4,401	4,372	4,343
Kazakhstan ^{b,g}	16,194	16,298	16,358	16,452	16,426	16,335	15,957	15,676	15,481	15,188	14,955	14,900	14,863	14,846	14,862
Kyrgyzstan ^{b,g}	4,254	4,358	4,425	4,502	4,528	4,505	4,525	4,596	4,661	4,732	4,806	4,867	4,908	4,946	4,984
Tajikistan ^q	5,094	5,244	5,361	5,506	5,567	5,580	5,634	5,701	5,769	5,876	6,001	6,127	6,250	6,376	6,506
Turkmenistan ^{q,s}	3,518	3,668	3,818	3,970	4,124	4,288	4,435	4,525	4,601	4,685	4,766	4,849	4,934	5,014	5,089
Uzbekistan ^b	19,887	20,222	20,608	21,106	21,602	22,092	22,462	22,906	23,349	23,772	24,136	24,488	24,813	25,116	25,428

a. Data for 1991-2001 based on 1991 census; 2002-2003 based on 2001 census.
b. Data refer to de facto population.
c. Data for 1990 taken from 1990 census.
d. Data for 2003 based on 2002 census.
e. Data for 2002-2003 based on 2001 census.
f. Data for 1991 taken from 1991 census.
g. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census.
h. Data for 2001 taken from 2001 census; 2002 based on 2001 census.
i. Data based on US Census Bureau (2003).
j. Data for 1989 and 2003 are IRC estimates; 2001 based on March 2001 census.
k. Data for 1989 is an IRC estimate based on UN Census Bureau (2003).
l. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1999-2002 are SMSO estimates.
m. Data for 1999 taken from 1999 census.
n. Data for 1998-2003 exclude Transnistria.
o. According to the Population Census conducted in October 2002 the permanent population of Russia was 145,185,000.
p. Data for 2002 and 2003 based on December 2001 census.
q. Data for 1989 recalculated from 1989 census; 2002 and 2003 based on October 2001 census.
r. Data for 1994-2003 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.
s. Data for 1990-1994 based on 1995 census; 1995-2003 based on survey data.

1.2 Population aged 0-17 (beginning-of-year, in 1,000s)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic	2,804	2,780	2,727	2,679	2,611	2,543	2,467	2,386	2,302	2,226	2,166	2,115	2,067	2,022	1,985
Hungary	2,648	2,611	2,589	2,565	2,508	2,439	2,380	2,325	2,270	2,216	2,166	2,119	2,083	2,051	2,021
Poland ^b	11,352	11,350	11,319	11,275	11,175	11,032	10,857	10,645	10,418	10,166	9,889	9,614	9,305	8,971	8,664
Slovakia ^c	1,615	1,613	1,595	1,584	1,563	1,543	1,514	1,479	1,442	1,405	1,370	1,336	1,301	1,270	1,223
Slovenia	511	506	500	490	481	470	459	452	438	425	413	402	393	384	376
Estonia	415	416	413	407	390	375	363	352	341	332	323	314	306	297	289
Latvia	681	682	680	673	653	635	619	604	589	572	555	539	522	503	486
Lithuania	1,000	997	992	989	981	968	950	934	918	902	887	871	853	828	802
Bulgaria ^c	2,273	2,188	2,138	2,083	2,000	1,954	1,901	1,844	1,791	1,731	1,678	1,634	1,594	1,500	1,459
Romania ^b	6,661	6,635	6,543	6,398	6,235	6,069	5,900	5,723	5,553	5,398	5,241	5,108	5,009	4,924	4,754
Albania ^d	1,244	1,261	1,257	1,248	1,243	1,245	1,247	1,261	1,276	1,277	1,279	1,284	1,083	1,078	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	1,311	1,289	1,255	1,186	1,046	899	813	802	838	889	933	957	962	-
Croatia ^e	1,156	1,149	1,134	1,101	1,098	1,117	1,119	1,100	1,087	1,088	1,083	1,067	932	925	-
FYR Macedonia	595	595	594	593	588	583	583	582	580	573	565	556	547	538	-
Serbia and Montenegro	2,923	2,916	2,907	2,846	2,822	2,795	2,767	2,743	2,716	2,685	2,648	2,614	2,578	2,548	-
Belarus	2,777	2,793	2,786	2,772	2,765	2,742	2,698	2,649	2,593	2,530	2,448	2,397	2,332	2,252	2,171
Moldova	1,420	1,439	1,439	1,432	1,415	1,403	1,387	1,366	1,339	1,132	1,107	1,079	1,048	1,009	971
Russia	40,048	40,174	40,082	39,881	39,458	38,823	38,260	37,570	36,718	35,846	34,927	33,901	32,828	31,623	30,548
Ukraine ^c	13,317	13,325	13,257	13,183	13,136	12,973	12,705	12,449	12,151	11,839	11,489	11,143	10,770	10,307	9,843
Armenia ^f	1,203	1,243	1,272	1,290	1,301	1,298	1,283	1,265	1,243	1,216	1,183	1,145	1,103	964	-
Azerbaijan	2,698	2,743	2,781	2,824	2,866	2,891	2,906	2,915	2,920	2,933	3,000	2,961	2,917	2,860	2,798
Georgia ^g	1,589	1,582	1,578	1,565	1,507	1,374	1,322	1,278	1,235	1,209	1,187	1,165	1,146	1,137	1,110
Kazakhstan	6,091	6,066	6,038	6,051	6,002	5,924	5,746	5,604	5,467	5,297	5,142	5,052	4,960	4,865	4,771
Kyrgyzstan	1,850	1,894	1,923	1,958	1,975	1,894	1,905	1,936	1,962	1,992	2,025	2,025	2,013	1,999	1,984
Tajikistan	2,513	2,588	2,657	2,734	2,777	2,797	2,832	2,880	2,912	2,949	2,996	3,034	3,058	3,077	3,094
Turkmenistan	1,648	1,721	1,793	1,865	1,937	2,012	2,073	2,105	2,127	2,149	2,165	2,182	2,194	2,200	2,197
Uzbekistan	9,332	9,522	9,725	9,973	10,210	10,418	10,553	10,738	10,879	10,974	11,007	11,011	10,984	10,924	10,850

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Data for 2003 based on 2002 census.
c. Data for 2002-2003 based on 2001 census.
d. Data for 1989-2000 are IRC estimates based on national data for 5-year age groups; 2001 and 2002 based on 2001 census.
e. Data for 1989-2000 and 2002 are IRC estimates based on national data for 5-year age groups.
f. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.
g. Data for 1990-2001 and 2003 are IRC estimates based on national data for 5-year age groups.

1.3 Population aged 0-4 (beginning-of-year, in 1,000s)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic	663	655	642	639	632	622	602	570	532	502	472	455	450	446	451
Hungary	622	617	615	616	613	606	599	585	563	542	522	502	487	479	478
Poland ^b	3,145	3,009	2,884	2,799	2,711	2,620	2,540	2,430	2,316	2,218	2,124	2,029	1,978	1,920	1,864
Slovakia ^c	426	416	401	394	386	378	367	350	332	317	302	292	286	275	267
Slovenia	128	125	122	117	112	106	102	100	97	96	94	92	91	90	90
Estonia	122	121	119	113	104	93	84	76	71	66	63	61	62	61	62
Latvia	208	209	208	191	178	161	148	134	120	109	100	96	95	95	97
Lithuania	295	292	288	281	274	263	250	234	219	203	194	188	181	174	167
Bulgaria ^c	591	569	543	515	482	460	435	409	390	366	348	340	342	321	328
Romania ^b	1,794	1,811	1,763	1,615	1,507	1,397	1,281	1,225	1,191	1,168	1,155	1,145	1,143	1,134	1,090
Albania ^d	379	382	376	368	360	353	345	349	353	342	332	325	270	265	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	363	357	344	317	272	223	187	175	184	204	224	239	247	-
Croatia	299	292	284	279	281	283	284	278	275	275	272	266	238	232	-
FYR Macedonia	168	166	164	162	157	152	153	153	152	148	145	139	134	127	-
Serbia and Montenegro	806	789	779	765	744	726	710	696	684	679	667	654	640	632	-
Belarus	819	811	791	754	722	673	624	580	542	503	476	465	458	456	455
Moldova	438	433	420	400	379	357	338	318	299	245	229	215	204	195	186
Russia	12,032	11,730	11,300	10,624	9,759	8,841	8,192	7,585	7,090	6,749	6,633	6,410	6,303	6,306	6,428
Ukraine ^c	3,791	3,714	3,616	3,474	3,343	3,146	2,950	2,773	2,596	2,442	2,303	2,174	2,069	1,974	1,904
Armenia ^e	377	382	383	379	371	355	331	302	273	248	228	213	198	197	-
Azerbaijan	861	861	864	872	875	854	824	810	773	765	711	654	612	574	559
Georgia	466	456	449	435	401	354	332	315	297	285	272	258	247	244	238
Kazakhstan	1,927	1,897	1,852	1,810	1,744	1,654	1,557	1,466	1,372	1,268	1,195	1,129	1,090	1,074	1,079
Kyrgyzstan	617	631	641	653	659	510	514	523	530	539	547	529	508	495	490
Tajikistan	902	928	946	953	942	920	910	900	882	876	889	882	855	853	849
Turkmenistan	559	583	602	619	639	655	668	656	644	630	616	601	594	588	576
Uzbekistan	3,225	3,243	3,264	3,302	3,322	3,333	3,322	3,312	3,239	3,153	3,033	2,931	2,792	2,674	2,605

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Data for 2003 based on 2002 census.
c. Data for 2002-2003 based on 2001 census.
d. Data for 2001 taken from 2001 census.
e. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.

1.4 Child dependency ratio (ratio of population aged 0-14 to population aged 15-59, per cent)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic	37.2	35.9	34.6	33.4	32.2	31.1	29.9	28.8	27.9	27.0	26.2	25.5	24.8	24.3	23.8
Hungary	34.4	33.9	32.7	31.7	30.9	30.1	29.4	28.9	28.3	27.8	27.4	26.9	26.3	25.8	25.5
Poland ^b	42.6	42.1	41.5	40.8	39.9	38.9	37.8	36.5	35.2	33.7	32.1	30.6	29.2	27.9	27.3
Slovakia ^c	43.5	42.6	41.6	40.6	39.5	38.3	36.9	35.6	34.3	33.0	31.8	30.6	29.4	28.5	27.2
Slovenia	33.5	33.0	32.4	31.5	30.8	29.9	29.0	28.3	27.3	26.4	25.7	24.9	24.3	23.7	23.1
Estonia	36.6	36.8	36.8	36.4	35.9	35.3	34.7	34.0	33.2	32.3	31.2	30.1	29.1	28.1	26.9
Latvia	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.6	35.6	35.2	34.7	34.0	33.1	32.1	30.7	29.4	28.3	27.1	25.8
Lithuania	36.7	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.5	36.1	35.7	35.3	34.8	34.1	33.3	32.3	30.9	29.6
Bulgaria ^c	34.8	34.1	33.3	32.4	31.4	30.7	29.8	29.0	28.1	27.2	26.2	25.4	24.8	23.9	23.2
Romania ^b	39.6	39.0	38.2	37.3	36.1	34.9	33.7	32.5	31.4	30.8	30.3	29.5	28.6	27.4	26.7
Albania ^d	55.8	54.5	55.5	57.7	58.7	58.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	56.1	55.4	54.7	49.2	48.2	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	37.4	36.8	36.1	35.0	33.2	31.2	29.9	29.6	30.0	30.6	30.9	30.8	30.5	-
Croatia	32.1	31.8	31.5	30.8	30.6	31.1	31.2	31.8	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.1	30.0	27.5	-
FYR Macedonia	43.1	42.7	42.2	41.6	41.1	40.4	39.9	39.3	38.7	37.7	36.8	35.7	34.8	33.8	-
Serbia and Montenegro	38.0	37.6	37.3	37.2	36.8	36.3	35.8	35.3	34.9	34.3	33.7	32.9	32.3	31.7	-
Belarus	37.8	38.1	38.3	38.1	37.9	37.3	36.5	35.6	34.6	33.4	31.7	30.5	29.2	27.7	26.3
Moldova	47.0	47.2	47.0	46.7	46.3	45.6	44.7	43.6	42.3	42.0	40.0	37.9	35.8	33.7	31.7
Russia	37.6	37.7	37.5	37.2	36.6	35.6	34.7	33.7	32.7	31.6	30.2	28.9	27.6	26.2	24.8
Ukraine ^c	35.7	35.7	35.6	35.2	34.9	34.2	33.5	32.7	32.0	31.3	30.2	29.0	27.7	26.5	25.1
Armenia ^e	50.3	50.8	51.4	51.2	50.7	49.8	48.5	46.9	45.2	43.3	41.2	38.8	36.2	36.6	-
Azerbaijan	55.2	55.7	56.1	56.2	56.3	55.9	55.4	54.7	53.8	53.3	53.8	51.5	49.0	46.2	43.6
Georgia	40.7	40.3	39.9	39.4	38.5	37.9	37.4	37.0	36.6	36.2	35.7	35.2	34.8	34.7	33.4
Kazakhstan	54.6	54.1	53.7	53.1	52.5	51.6	50.9	50.2	49.3	48.3	47.4	45.8	44.3	42.5	40.6
Kyrgyzstan	68.9	68.8	68.8	68.9	69.2	63.5	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.8	61.9	59.8	57.5	55.2
Tajikistan	84.4	84.8	86.2	86.4	87.5	88.0	88.1	88.3	87.3	85.9	84.3	82.5	79.5	76.2	72.9
Turkmenistan	76.0	76.3	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.2	75.7	74.5	73.5	72.2	70.9	69.1	67.1	64.7	62.2
Uzbekistan	76.8	77.5	77.9	78.0	78.3	77.9	77.2	76.5	75.3	73.7	71.6	69.1	66.3	63.2	60.4

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Data for 2003 based on 2002 census.
c. Data for 2002-2003 based on 2001 census.
d. Data for 2001 and 2002 based on 2001 census.
e. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.

1.5 Elderly dependency ratio (ratio of population aged 60+ to population aged 15-59, per cent)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic	29.3	29.1	29.2	29.1	29.0	28.7	28.5	28.3	28.1	27.9	27.9	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.9
Hungary	31.0	31.2	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.6	31.8	32.0	32.3	32.6	33.0
Poland ^b	24.2	24.6	25.0	25.2	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8	26.0
Slovakia ^c	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.4	24.2	24.1	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.6	24.0
Slovenia	24.2	24.5	25.2	25.7	26.4	26.9	27.4	27.8	28.2	28.6	29.1	29.3	29.8	30.3	30.9
Estonia	27.6	28.1	28.7	29.3	30.3	30.9	31.4	32.0	32.6	33.4	33.9	34.5	34.8	35.3	35.3
Latvia	28.3	28.4	28.5	30.0	31.0	31.5	31.7	32.1	32.6	33.2	33.8	34.4	35.2	35.5	35.6
Lithuania	25.5	26.0	26.6	27.1	27.8	28.3	28.6	29.2	29.8	30.4	30.9	31.3	31.7	32.1	32.5
Bulgaria ^c	30.9	31.8	32.5	32.9	33.7	34.2	34.8	35.0	35.1	35.0	34.9	34.8	34.7	35.8	35.8
Romania ^b	25.1	25.5	26.0	26.9	27.4	27.7	28.0	28.3	28.7	29.1	29.5	29.8	29.9	29.8	30.2
Albania ^d	13.2	13.2	13.8	14.8	15.4	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.5	15.2	18.9	19.0	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	15.7	17.0	18.2	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.7	17.3	18.4	19.6	20.6	21.5	22.1	-
Croatia	26.6	27.3	28.0	28.5	28.6	28.6	29.0	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.9	30.0	32.7	35.5	-
FYR Macedonia	17.7	18.4	19.3	19.7	20.2	20.7	21.2	21.8	22.1	22.3	22.5	22.7	22.9	23.0	-
Serbia and Montenegro	24.1	24.8	25.7	27.5	28.2	28.8	29.4	29.9	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.0	31.1	31.1	-
Belarus	26.4	26.9	27.9	28.3	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.4	29.8	30.2	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.3	29.7
Moldova	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.6	22.0	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.8	22.1	22.2	21.7	21.4	21.6	21.3
Russia	24.9	25.7	26.6	27.0	27.4	27.2	26.8	26.9	27.3	28.1	28.7	29.2	29.4	29.3	28.5
Ukraine ^c	29.8	30.5	31.1	31.2	31.1	30.4	30.0	30.2	30.7	31.8	32.7	33.3	33.6	34.5	33.9
Armenia ^e	16.4	16.7	17.3	17.9	18.5	18.8	19.0	19.4	19.9	20.5	21.0	21.3	21.5	22.1	-
Azerbaijan	13.2	13.5	13.7	13.8	14.4	14.7	15.0	14.9	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.3	14.9
Georgia	23.6	24.2	24.8	25.4	26.0	26.6	27.2	27.8	28.4	29.0	29.6	30.2	30.8	32.1	30.0
Kazakhstan	15.2	16.0	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.4	16.9	17.6	17.9	18.1	17.9	17.6
Kyrgyzstan	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.0	13.7	13.1
Tajikistan	12.1	12.2	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.1	11.7	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.3
Turkmenistan	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.0
Uzbekistan	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.0

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Data for 2003 based on 2002 census.
c. Data for 2002-2003 based on 2001 census.
d. Data for 2001 and 2002 based on 2001 census.
e. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.

1.6 Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population, excludes changes due to migration)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-1.0	-2.1	-2.2	-2.1	-1.8	-2.0	-1.8	-1.7	-1.5
Hungary	-2.0	-1.9	-1.7	-2.6	-3.2	-3.0	-3.2	-3.7	-3.8	-4.2	-4.7	-3.7	-3.4	-3.5
Poland ^b	4.8	4.1	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1
Slovakia ^c	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	-0.2	-0.1
Slovenia	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6
Estonia	3.7	1.8	-0.2	-1.4	-4.0	-5.5	-5.1	-4.1	-4.3	-5.3	-4.4	-3.9	-4.3	-3.9
Latvia	2.4	1.2	0.0	-1.5	-4.9	-6.9	-7.0	-5.9	-6.0	-6.6	-5.6	-5.0	-5.7	-5.3
Lithuania	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.5	0.4	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.4	-2.5	-3.2
Bulgaria ^c	0.6	-0.4	-1.7	-2.2	-3.0	-3.8	-5.1	-5.4	-6.9	-6.4	-4.8	-5.1	-5.4	-5.9
Romania ^b	5.3	2.9	1.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-1.5	-2.4	-1.9	-1.4	-1.4	-0.9	-1.8	-2.7
Albania ^d	18.8	19.5	18.5	18.1	15.6	16.7	16.6	15.4	13.0	12.5	12.2	10.6	10.8	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	8.5	7.6	-	-	-	-	6.6	6.1	4.7	3.7	2.4	1.9	1.4
Croatia	0.6	0.7	-0.6	-1.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.8	-1.2	-1.5	-1.5	-1.9	-2.4
FYR Macedonia	11.3	10.9	10.5	8.9	8.7	9.1	8.0	7.7	6.5	6.2	5.2	5.9	5.0	4.8
Serbia and Montenegro	5.3	5.4	4.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.6	-
Belarus	4.9	3.2	1.7	1.1	-1.1	-1.9	-3.2	-3.7	-4.7	-4.4	-4.9	-4.1	-4.9	-5.8
Moldova ^e	9.7	7.9	6.0	5.8	4.5	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	-0.8	-1.2	-1.0	-1.7
Russia	3.9	2.3	0.7	-1.5	-5.1	-6.0	-5.7	-5.3	-5.1	-4.8	-6.4	-6.6	-6.5	-6.5
Ukraine ^c	1.8	0.5	-0.8	-1.9	-3.5	-4.7	-5.8	-6.1	-6.2	-6.0	-7.0	-7.6	-7.7	-7.6
Armenia ^e	15.5	16.3	15.1	12.1	8.5	7.1	6.4	6.1	5.3	4.3	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.1
Azerbaijan	19.5	19.5	20.0	17.6	16.3	13.8	12.0	10.4	10.9	9.8	8.9	8.7	8.0	7.9
Georgia ^f	7.7	7.7	6.7	3.2	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Kazakhstan	15.7	14.3	13.3	12.2	9.7	9.0	6.8	5.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.3
Kyrgyzstan	23.3	22.4	22.1	21.3	18.2	16.2	17.6	15.9	14.4	14.6	14.7	12.8	13.3	13.2
Tajikistan	32.3	32.6	33.0	25.8	24.6	27.0	28.0	24.5	25.7	31.3	25.6	27.0	27.2	27.3
Turkmenistan	27.1	26.6	25.4	25.6	23.7	22.4	22.1	20.4	20.7	19.5	19.7	19.2	18.0	16.6
Uzbekistan	27.0	27.8	28.4	26.7	25.0	22.9	23.5	21.2	19.8	17.3	17.0	15.9	15.2	15.6

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Data for 2002 based on 2002 census.
c. Data for 2001-2002 based on 2001 census.
d. Data for 2001 based on 2001 census.
e. Data for 1997-2002 exclude Transdnestr.
f. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali; Tsuladze et al. (2001) report 0.5 for 2000.

1.7 Net external migration (immigrants minus emigrants, in 1,000s)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	1.5	0.6	2.9	11.8	5.5	9.9	10.0	10.1	12.1	9.5	8.8	6.5	-8.6	12.3
Hungary	21.9	26.0	17.6	10.5	13.5	10.4	11.6	10.9	11.4	13.7	17.7	18.0	17.5	13.8
Poland	-24.4	-15.8	-15.9	-11.6	-15.5	-19.0	-18.2	-13.1	-11.8	-13.3	-14.0	-19.7	-16.7	-17.9
Slovakia	-	0.1	1.2	2.0	1.8	4.8	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9
Slovenia ^c	2.4	2.2	-3.1	-0.4	1.4	0.9	2.5	6.5	2.4	-2.1	2.3	2.6	3.0	1.9
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia ^d	-4.0	-13.1	-15.0	-53.5	-32.3	-22.8	-13.7	-10.1	-9.4	-5.8	-4.1	-5.5	-5.2	-1.8
Lithuania ^e	1.3	-8.8	-10.7	-25.3	-24.0	-24.2	-23.7	-23.4	-22.4	-22.1	-20.7	-20.3	-2.6	-2.0
Bulgaria	-217.6	-87.6	-46.5	-67.7	-64.4	-62.7	-50.5	-64.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-41.4	-96.9	-42.6	-29.4	-17.2	-16.3	-21.2	-19.5	-13.3	-5.6	-2.5	-3.7	0.4	-1.6
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	1.4	39.5	48.5	23.3	26.6	34.6	33.8	44.2	18.6	23.4	16.9	8.6
FYR Macedonia	-	-	-	-0.6	3.2	3.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.1
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	25.9	-19.6	30.4	66.0	37.9	-3.3	-0.2	9.4	14.7	19.9	17.6	12.1	9.1	5.6
Moldova	-	-16.8	-18.2	-5.9	-4.6	-5.0	-4.0	-2.9	-3.9	-3.2	-3.0	-4.7	-3.9	-3.7
Russia	186.2	268.5	73.8	307.2	486.2	845.7	519.5	355.4	364.7	300.2	164.8	213.6	72.3	77.9
Ukraine	-108.9	-139.3	-180.4	288.1	49.6	-143.2	-94.8	-131.2	-74.5	-93.6	-44.8	-46.6	-43.0	-33.8
Armenia	17.8	40.8	23.0	-6.3	-20.9	-19.1	-7.8	-6.4	-8.5	-8.2	-6.9	-11.2	-10.3	-9.2
Azerbaijan	-	70.5	-40.1	-14.2	-12.3	-11.0	-9.8	-7.4	-8.2	-5.1	-4.3	-5.6	-4.7	-3.1
Georgia ^f	-14.9	-13.2	-22.6	-139.3	-140.9	-142.6	-127.2	-123.1	-59.9	-39.2	-36.3	-35.2	-31.2	-29.1
Kazakhstan	-71.3	-92.6	-57.7	-156.3	-219.0	-406.7	-238.5	-175.5	-261.4	-203.0	-123.6	-108.3	-88.2	-62.0
Kyrgyzstan	-16.0	-41.9	-33.8	-77.5	-120.6	-51.1	-18.9	-11.7	-6.7	-5.5	-9.9	-22.5	-26.6	-27.8
Tajikistan	-19.1	-59.0	-28.6	-93.4	-74.3	-48.5	-39.8	-30.4	-16.3	-15.8	-14.9	-14.4	-14.4	-13.5
Turkmenistan	-3.6	-8.5	-4.9	-13.5	-0.3	-13.1	-13.4	-25.9	-16.8	-9.7	-9.2	-9.5	-9.1	-8.6
Uzbekistan	-86.5	-120.6	-41.6	-88.7	-64.5	-141.2	-83.3	-42.7	-43.2	-57.1	-51.3	-57.1	-72.4	-79.1

a. Migration is further discussed in the third article in this *Social Monitor*. The official data provided in this table may understate the level of legal and undocumented migration in some countries.

b. Data for 2001-2002 include foreigners present in the Czech Republic for over 90 days.

c. Data for 1989-1994 for the migration of Slovenian citizens only.

d. Migration flows revised on the basis of 2000 population census.

e. Data for 1989-2000 also cover emigration estimated from 2001 census.

f. Migration flows revised on the basis of 2002 population census.

2. Natality

2.1 Live births (in 1,000s)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	128.4	130.6	129.4	121.7	121.0	106.6	96.1	90.4	90.7	90.5	89.5	90.9	90.7	92.8
Hungary	123.3	125.7	127.2	121.7	117.0	115.6	112.1	105.3	100.4	97.3	94.6	97.6	97.0	96.8
Poland	564.4	547.7	547.7	515.2	494.3	481.3	433.1	428.2	412.6	395.6	382.0	378.3	368.2	353.8
Slovakia	80.1	80.0	78.6	74.6	73.3	66.4	61.4	60.1	59.1	57.6	56.2	55.2	51.1	50.8
Slovenia	23.4	22.4	21.6	20.0	19.8	19.5	19.0	18.8	18.2	17.9	17.5	18.2	17.5	17.5
Estonia	24.3	22.3	19.4	18.0	15.3	14.2	13.5	13.2	12.6	12.2	12.4	13.1	12.6	13.0
Latvia	38.9	37.9	34.6	31.6	26.8	24.3	21.6	19.8	18.8	18.4	19.4	20.2	19.7	20.0
Lithuania	55.8	56.9	56.0	54.4	47.5	42.4	41.2	39.1	37.8	37.0	36.4	34.1	31.5	30.0
Bulgaria	112.3	105.2	95.9	89.1	84.4	79.4	72.0	72.2	64.1	65.4	72.3	73.7	68.2	66.5
Romania	369.5	314.7	275.3	260.4	250.0	246.7	236.6	231.3	236.9	237.3	234.6	234.5	220.4	210.5
Albania	78.9	82.1	77.4	75.4	67.7	72.2	72.1	68.4	61.7	60.1	57.9	50.1	48.3	50.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^b	66.8	67.0	65.4	-	-	-	-	46.6	48.1	45.0	42.5	39.6	37.7	35.6
Croatia	55.7	55.4	51.8	47.0	48.5	48.6	50.2	53.8	55.5	47.1	45.2	43.7	41.0	40.1
FYR Macedonia	35.9	35.4	34.8	33.2	32.4	33.5	32.2	31.4	29.5	29.2	27.3	29.3	27.0	27.8
Serbia and Montenegro ^c	154.6	155.0	152.3	140.8	141.0	137.6	140.5	137.7	131.4	128.5	124.0	125.9	130.2	-
Belarus	153.4	142.2	132.0	128.0	117.4	110.6	101.1	95.8	89.6	92.6	93.0	93.7	91.7	88.7
Moldova ^d	82.2	77.1	72.0	69.7	66.2	62.1	56.4	51.9	45.6	41.3	38.5	36.9	36.4	35.7
Russia	2,160.6	1,988.9	1,794.6	1,587.6	1,379.0	1,408.2	1,363.8	1,304.6	1,259.9	1,283.3	1,214.7	1,266.8	1,311.6	1,397.0
Ukraine	691.0	657.2	630.8	596.8	557.5	521.5	491.1	457.4	423.6	389.9	356.2	322.5	376.5	390.7
Armenia	75.3	79.9	77.8	70.6	59.0	51.1	49.0	48.1	43.9	39.4	36.5	34.3	32.1	32.2
Azerbaijan	181.6	183.0	190.4	181.4	174.6	159.8	143.3	129.2	132.1	124.0	117.5	117.0	110.4	110.7
Georgia ^e	91.1	92.8	89.1	72.6	61.6	57.3	56.3	55.0	54.0	51.5	48.7	48.8	47.6	46.6
Kazakhstan	380.8	362.1	353.2	337.6	315.5	305.6	276.1	253.2	232.4	222.4	216.0	220.4	219.3	227.2
Kyrgyzstan	131.5	128.8	129.5	128.4	116.8	110.1	117.3	108.0	102.1	104.2	104.1	96.8	98.1	101.0
Tajikistan	200.4	205.8	212.6	179.5	186.5	191.6	193.2	172.3	178.1	185.7	180.9	167.2	171.6	175.6
Turkmenistan	125.0	125.3	126.2	131.0	130.7	129.7	130.2	125.4	126.2	121.9	120.1	119.7	115.4	111.0
Uzbekistan	668.8	691.6	723.4	710.5	692.3	657.7	678.0	634.8	602.7	553.7	544.8	527.6	513.0	532.5

a. For country differences in the definition of live births, see Aleshina and Redmond (2003).
b. Data for 1996-1998 taken from BHAS 2000.
c. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates.
d. Data for 1997-2002 exclude Transdnestr.
e. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

2.2 Crude birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	12.4	12.6	12.5	11.8	11.7	10.3	9.3	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1
Hungary	11.8	12.1	12.3	11.7	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.5
Poland ^c	14.9	14.4	14.3	13.4	12.9	12.5	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.3
Slovakia ^b	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.1	13.8	12.4	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.5
Slovenia	11.7	11.2	10.8	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.8
Estonia	15.5	14.2	12.4	11.8	10.2	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.3	9.6
Latvia	14.6	14.2	13.1	12.1	10.4	9.6	8.7	8.1	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.6
Lithuania	15.1	15.4	15.1	14.7	12.9	11.6	11.4	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.1	8.7
Bulgaria ^b	12.6	12.1	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.4	8.6	8.6	7.7	7.9	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.5
Romania ^c	16.0	13.6	12.0	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	9.8	9.7
Albania ^d	24.4	25.1	24.0	23.7	21.3	22.4	22.1	20.7	18.5	17.9	17.1	15.5	15.7	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15.1	15.0	14.7	-	-	-	-	14.3	14.4	12.9	11.5	10.3	9.6	9.0
Croatia	11.7	11.6	10.8	9.8	10.2	10.2	10.5	12.0	12.1	10.5	9.9	10.0	9.2	9.0
FYR Macedonia	19.1	18.6	18.2	17.3	16.8	17.2	16.4	15.8	14.8	14.6	13.5	14.5	13.3	13.6
Serbia and Montenegro	14.8	14.7	14.5	13.5	13.4	13.1	13.3	13.0	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.8	12.2	-
Belarus	15.1	14.0	13.0	12.5	11.5	10.8	9.9	9.4	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.2	8.9
Moldova	18.9	17.7	16.5	16.0	15.2	14.3	13.0	12.0	11.4	11.3	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.9
Russia	14.7	13.4	12.1	10.7	9.3	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.7
Ukraine ^b	13.4	12.7	12.2	11.5	10.7	10.1	9.6	9.2	8.8	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.1
Armenia ^e	21.6	22.5	21.5	19.2	15.8	13.6	13.0	12.8	11.6	10.4	9.6	9.0	8.4	10.0
Azerbaijan	25.7	25.5	26.2	24.6	23.3	21.0	18.6	16.6	16.8	15.7	14.7	14.5	13.6	13.5
Georgia ^f	16.8	17.1	16.3	13.4	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.5	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.7
Kazakhstan ^g	23.4	22.2	21.5	20.5	19.3	18.9	17.5	16.3	15.2	14.8	14.5	14.8	14.8	15.3
Kyrgyzstan ^h	30.5	29.3	29.0	28.4	25.9	24.4	25.7	23.3	21.7	21.8	21.5	19.8	19.9	20.3
Tajikistan	38.8	38.8	39.1	32.4	33.5	34.2	34.1	30.0	30.6	31.3	29.8	27.0	27.2	27.3
Turkmenistan ⁱ	34.8	33.5	32.4	32.4	31.1	29.7	29.1	27.5	27.2	25.8	25.0	24.5	23.2	22.0
Uzbekistan	33.3	33.9	34.7	33.3	31.7	29.5	29.9	27.4	25.6	23.1	22.4	21.4	20.5	21.1

a. For sources for live births, see Table 2.1; for population sources, see Table 1.1.
b. Data for 2001-2002 based on 2001 census.
c. Data for 2002 based on 2002 census.
d. Data for 2001 based on 2001 census.
e. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census; 2000 survey reports 13.9 for 1998-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro 2001).
f. Births for 1992-2001 and population for 1994-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.
g. 1999 survey reports 15.5 for 1997-1999 (APM, and ORC Macro, 2000).
h. 1997 survey reports 26.0 for 1995-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).
i. 2000 survey reports 24.6 for 1998-2000 (Gecromch and ORC Macro, 2001).

2.3 Average age of mothers at first birth (years)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	22.5	22.4	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.9	23.3	23.7	24.1	24.4	24.9	25.3	25.7
Hungary	23.1	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.7	23.9	24.3	24.7	25.0	25.3	25.7
Poland ^a	23.0	23.0	22.9	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.2	23.5	23.7	24.0	24.3
Slovakia	22.0	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.3	21.5	21.8	22.1	23.1	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.1	24.5
Slovenia	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.3	24.7	24.8	25.1	25.3	25.6	25.8	26.2	26.5	26.7	27.2
Estonia	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.8	23.0	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.6
Latvia	22.9	22.7	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.5	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.1	24.3
Lithuania	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.1	23.2	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.2	24.3
Bulgaria	22.0	22.1	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.2	22.4	22.7	22.9	23.0	23.5	23.8	24.0
Romania	22.5	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.2
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	23.6	23.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.1	24.4	24.3	24.4	24.3
Croatia	26.6	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.8	25.9
FYR Macedonia	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.5	23.5	23.7	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.6
Serbia and Montenegro ^b	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.1	23.8	23.9	24.7	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.8	24.8
Belarus	23.1	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.5
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.0	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.1
Russia	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.0	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.1	-	-	-	22.6
Armenia	22.7	22.8	22.5	22.2	22.0	22.0	22.5	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.4
Azerbaijan	23.8	23.8	24.0	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.8	24.0	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.1	24.1	23.9
Georgia	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.6	-	23.4	23.5	23.6	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.7	24.7
Kazakhstan	22.6	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.3	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.6	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.7
Kyrgyzstan	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.3	22.5	22.7	22.8	23.1
Tajikistan	22.6	22.4	22.3	22.2	21.9	21.7	21.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.3
Uzbekistan	22.6	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.0	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.6	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.0	23.4

a. Median age.
b. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates; data for 2002 exclude Kosovo.

2.4 Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	44.9	44.7	46.7	44.7	42.9	32.6	24.9	20.1	18.0	16.4	15.3	13.2	11.5	11.6
Hungary	41.3	40.2	38.7	36.3	34.7	34.3	31.9	29.8	27.7	25.9	23.5	23.6	22.1	21.6
Poland	30.9	31.5	32.2	29.3	27.2	25.5	22.0	21.1	19.5	18.7	17.5	16.9	15.8	15.4
Slovakia	46.8	45.5	50.2	47.4	45.7	38.3	32.4	30.5	28.6	26.9	25.6	24.0	21.4	21.4
Slovenia	27.2	24.6	21.1	19.4	16.1	14.3	13.3	11.1	9.2	8.5	7.9	7.6	6.7	6.0
Estonia	53.4	55.0	53.9	50.5	44.2	40.5	37.9	35.6	31.1	27.5	26.4	25.6	23.8	21.9
Latvia	44.7	49.9	50.8	48.6	44.1	34.0	29.9	25.8	21.5	19.0	19.0	18.3	17.2	16.0
Lithuania	36.6	41.2	47.0	48.9	43.5	41.7	40.9	37.9	33.6	30.1	26.6	24.6	21.0	20.6
Bulgaria	75.2	72.7	72.7	70.5	67.3	60.8	53.5	51.2	45.1	45.1	49.1	47.1	44.7	41.5
Romania	59.9	51.8	50.2	48.0	47.7	45.7	42.6	40.5	41.4	40.8	40.4	39.6	36.2	32.8
Albania	15.6	15.3	14.8	16.5	17.3	21.2	22.9	22.8	19.4	17.7	15.9	15.7	16.6	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	38.2	38.3	38.3	-	-	-	-	33.9	38.3	25.8	22.6	18.3	18.2	19.2
Croatia	11.7	27.4	25.3	22.7	20.4	19.6	18.3	20.0	18.6	16.5	16.1	15.8	15.4	14.9
FYR Macedonia	53.0	50.3	46.9	43.9	47.0	45.7	44.2	38.9	36.6	33.7	30.8	31.8	27.1	25.9
Serbia and Montenegro ^b	42.8	41.1	39.2	35.5	35.3	34.0	32.2	30.2	28.2	26.5	24.7	25.2	25.3	-
Belarus	39.8	43.6	45.1	46.0	43.7	43.0	39.5	36.3	33.7	31.2	29.5	27.0	25.7	23.4
Moldova	56.2	57.8	61.6	62.1	65.7	65.1	61.7	53.1	47.7	43.6	38.9	36.3	33.6	30.2
Russia	52.1	55.1	54.3	50.8	46.8	48.7	44.6	38.9	35.9	33.8	29.2	27.9	27.9	28.1
Ukraine	55.3	58.8	59.8	59.8	57.7	56.2	54.3	50.8	45.7	41.2	34.9	32.1	28.9	29.2
Armenia	62.7	70.0	76.6	82.5	77.0	68.0	56.2	53.3	43.4	34.6	29.8	27.3	23.4	28.0
Azerbaijan	28.0	26.7	30.6	35.0	38.2	40.4	39.5	35.8	41.4	36.4	31.8	28.9	26.4	26.3
Georgia	58.0	56.6	56.6	49.5	55.4	65.3	63.0	58.7	54.4	50.7	45.9	39.4	32.2	32.6
Kazakhstan	47.9	52.3	54.6	52.0	52.8	54.6	49.8	44.8	39.2	37.1	33.1	30.4	27.7	25.3
Kyrgyzstan	44.7	47.4	52.3	56.2	57.2	51.9	53.6	51.9	44.3	42.7	39.0	34.1	32.8	30.5
Tajikistan	38.5	40.3	46.2	41.2	53.7	56.7	52.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	21.9	23.5	25.0	25.8	29.4	26.7	24.9	25.1	27.2	28.4	27.6	26.1	24.1	22.3
Uzbekistan	41.1	44.0	48.2	56.7	68.1	64.8	59.2	56.7	49.2	27.5	24.1	21.1	17.3	15.1

a. For natality sources see notes to Table 2.1; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates.

2.5 Share of births to mothers under age 20 (as per cent of total live births)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	13.6	14.1	15.5	16.2	15.8	13.5	11.0	9.0	7.7	6.7	6.0	4.9	4.2	4.1
Hungary	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.5	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.4	8.4	8.0	7.4	7.1
Poland	7.4	8.0	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.9
Slovakia	11.9	12.0	14.0	14.3	14.3	13.4	12.3	11.7	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.5	9.1	9.0
Slovenia	8.2	7.8	7.0	7.0	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.2
Estonia	11.7	13.1	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.0	12.0	11.1	10.7	10.0	9.7	8.8
Latvia	10.3	11.7	12.7	12.9	13.5	11.4	11.2	10.5	9.3	8.6	8.4	7.9	7.8	7.3
Lithuania	8.9	9.8	11.2	11.7	11.7	12.4	12.4	12.0	11.0	10.1	9.2	9.3	8.8	9.3
Bulgaria	20.9	21.4	23.5	24.6	24.9	23.7	22.6	21.1	20.4	19.5	18.8	17.4	17.1	16.2
Romania	15.1	15.2	16.9	17.4	18.4	17.9	17.3	16.5	16.0	15.0	14.4	13.8	13.2	12.7
Albania	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.9	5.2	6.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10.4	10.4	10.4	-	-	-	-	8.1	9.1	7.1	7.0	6.4	7.0	6.6
Croatia	11.7	7.9	7.8	7.2	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4
FYR Macedonia	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.4	11.5	10.9	11.0	10.0	10.1	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.6
Serbia and Montenegro	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.7
Belarus	9.2	11.0	12.3	12.9	13.4	14.1	14.3	14.0	14.1	12.8	12.4	11.5	11.4	10.9
Moldova	11.1	12.8	15.1	15.9	17.7	18.9	19.8	18.6	17.9	17.4	17.2	16.9	16.3	15.2
Russia	11.8	13.9	15.4	16.5	17.7	18.2	17.5	16.1	15.6	14.7	13.8	12.9	12.6	12.2
Ukraine	14.1	16.1	17.3	18.3	18.9	19.5	19.9	19.5	18.4	17.8	16.5	15.5	14.6	14.2
Armenia	11.3	12.5	14.5	17.6	20.0	20.8	18.3	18.1	16.5	15.0	14.4	14.4	13.5	13.7
Azerbaijan	5.0	4.7	5.2	6.3	7.2	8.4	9.3	9.5	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.7	10.0
Georgia	12.9	12.8	13.5	14.4	18.2	22.0	21.1	19.7	18.4	17.9	17.1	14.6	12.2	12.5
Kazakhstan	8.7	10.0	10.9	11.2	12.2	13.0	13.0	12.6	12.0	11.5	10.5	9.7	9.1	8.3
Kyrgyzstan	6.9	7.6	8.5	9.3	10.8	10.8	10.6	11.3	10.3	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.2
Tajikistan	5.1	5.3	5.9	6.3	8.0	8.3	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5
Uzbekistan	6.3	6.6	7.0	8.5	10.7	10.9	9.9	10.4	9.8	6.2	5.7	5.3	4.7	4.1

a. For natality sources see notes to Table 2.1.

2.6 Share of non-marital births (as per cent of total live births)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	7.9	8.6	9.8	10.7	12.7	14.5	15.6	16.9	17.8	19.0	20.6	21.8	23.5	25.3
Hungary	12.4	13.1	14.1	15.6	17.6	19.4	20.7	22.6	25.0	26.6	28.0	29.0	30.3	31.4
Poland	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.5	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.2	11.0	11.6	11.7	12.1	13.1	14.4
Slovakia	7.2	7.6	8.9	9.8	10.6	11.7	12.6	14.0	15.1	15.3	16.9	18.3	19.8	21.6
Slovenia	23.2	24.5	26.4	27.7	28.0	28.8	29.8	31.9	32.7	33.6	35.4	37.1	39.4	40.2
Estonia	25.3	27.2	31.2	33.9	38.2	41.0	44.2	48.1	51.6	52.5	54.2	54.5	56.2	56.3
Latvia	15.9	16.9	18.4	19.6	23.0	26.4	29.9	33.1	34.8	37.1	39.1	40.3	42.1	43.1
Lithuania	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.9	9.1	10.9	12.8	14.3	16.5	18.0	19.8	22.6	25.4	27.9
Bulgaria	11.4	12.4	15.5	18.5	22.1	24.5	25.7	28.1	30.0	31.5	35.1	38.4	42.0	42.8
Romania	-	-	-	-	17.0	18.3	19.7	20.7	22.2	23.0	24.1	25.5	26.7	26.7
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6.9	7.4	8.9	-	-	-	-	8.1	9.1	11.4	12.4	11.8	11.0	11.2
Croatia	11.7	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.3	8.1	8.2	9.0	9.4	9.6
FYR Macedonia	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.3	8.1	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.9	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.4	10.7
Serbia and Montenegro	12.4	12.7	13.6	14.0	15.8	16.0	16.4	17.8	19.1	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.4
Belarus	7.9	8.5	9.4	9.8	10.9	12.1	13.5	14.9	16.2	17.0	17.8	18.6	20.5	21.4
Moldova	10.4	11.0	11.8	11.6	11.2	12.3	13.3	14.6	17.3	17.8	18.8	20.5	22.5	22.9
Russia	13.5	14.6	16.0	17.1	18.2	19.6	21.1	23.0	25.3	27.0	27.9	28.0	28.8	29.5
Ukraine	10.8	11.2	11.9	12.1	13.0	12.8	13.2	13.6	15.2	16.2	17.4	17.3	18.0	19.0
Armenia	7.9	9.3	10.9	12.3	14.0	15.3	15.2	22.3	25.8	28.2	31.3	34.6	36.3	36.3
Azerbaijan	2.5	2.6	3.7	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.8	7.5	5.6	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.6
Georgia	17.7	18.2	18.7	21.8	25.1	28.4	29.2	30.9	33.4	35.4	36.4	41.1	44.4	45.9
Kazakhstan	12.0	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	14.5	15.7	17.6	21.0	21.8	23.6	24.2	25.0	25.9
Kyrgyzstan	12.7	13.0	13.9	13.2	16.7	16.8	18.5	21.1	24.1	27.4	28.8	32.1	32.0	32.7
Tajikistan	7.0	6.9	8.2	7.5	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	3.5	4.4	4.7	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.6	5.0	6.0	7.6	7.1	9.3	8.9	8.4
Uzbekistan	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.5	4.1	5.3	6.4	8.4	9.4	11.1	11.1	10.2

a. For natality sources see notes to Table 2.1.

2.7 Non-marital births to mothers under age 20 (as per cent of live births to mothers under age 20)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	16.6	17.9	20.0	20.8	25.2	31.0	36.2	42.4	48.8	53.4	58.9	65.8	71.6	76.8
Hungary	32.9	36.2	37.8	39.3	42.9	46.5	50.2	54.7	59.6	64.0	67.8	70.9	74.3	75.2
Poland	19.3	20.4	21.8	24.5	28.1	30.9	33.2	36.0	38.7	40.4	40.2	41.9	46.4	50.1
Slovakia	22.8	23.6	25.9	27.1	29.2	32.1	36.2	39.1	44.8	47.1	51.7	57.1	62.4	66.4
Slovenia	52.0	52.8	57.5	57.6	59.4	66.0	71.2	68.6	73.1	74.2	77.0	80.1	77.6	81.1
Estonia	40.2	39.7	45.0	48.1	54.9	58.1	62.9	69.7	76.0	76.2	77.0	79.8	82.5	82.5
Latvia	22.7	23.8	25.1	27.6	32.0	45.7	50.8	56.7	58.9	63.8	67.9	70.7	73.1	75.9
Lithuania	12.7	13.1	11.9	13.3	16.1	20.5	23.0	27.1	30.8	34.7	40.2	45.7	51.9	57.4
Bulgaria	30.7	32.5	38.3	43.4	49.4	54.2	57.8	61.5	63.6	65.8	69.6	74.3	78.2	80.4
Romania	-	-	-	-	39.0	41.1	44.4	47.5	50.9	53.1	55.9	59.2	62.4	63.1
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	18.8	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	30.0	26.8	27.3	28.0	28.9	26.9	27.3
Croatia	17.1	19.1	20.0	22.3	21.4	23.1	20.6	23.1	24.6	25.7	27.5	31.1	32.0	31.8
FYR Macedonia	25.1	24.4	24.4	22.5	24.8	26.4	25.4	26.4	27.7	29.4	31.1	32.0	33.7	35.3
Serbia and Montenegro	33.4	34.3	36.0	36.2	38.6	39.7	41.3	43.4	45.7	47.4	48.9	49.0	49.7	49.4
Belarus	13.8	14.2	13.2	13.8	14.6	16.3	17.7	20.0	26.1	27.7	29.3	30.5	33.1	35.5
Moldova	21.5	22.2	21.1	19.7	15.4	16.0	17.2	20.2	26.5	28.4	30.4	30.1	34.4	35.9
Russia	19.8	20.2	20.6	21.1	23.0	25.2	27.0	29.6	36.1	39.6	41.0	41.0	43.1	44.7
Ukraine	13.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	13.8	14.1	15.9	16.7	18.8	20.4	22.4	22.5	24.3	26.6
Armenia	18.5	21.9	24.0	27.2	26.0	26.0	25.1	38.8	44.4	47.3	50.6	53.9	52.6	50.3
Azerbaijan	6.0	7.1	11.0	13.2	15.2	13.2	13.5	15.2	13.4	10.3	12.4	9.7	11.6	13.1
Georgia	40.2	40.4	38.4	43.3	-	42.5	43.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	27.6	29.0	27.7	27.6	24.5	27.2	28.9	33.5	37.6	39.4	42.8	45.9	47.4	49.2
Kyrgyzstan	26.6	26.6	28.1	25.6	33.8	34.7	39.9	46.8	51.0	54.9	55.2	57.9	56.9	55.5
Tajikistan	15.0	13.2	14.3	12.7	15.8	16.5	13.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	16.1	18.9	15.9	12.7	13.0	14.7	16.5	20.7	25.6	31.2	26.7	29.2	27.1	24.3
Uzbekistan	8.2	9.0	7.2	5.3	6.5	6.7	8.8	10.6	12.3	16.7	18.9	22.4	22.1	20.9

a. For natality sources see notes to Table 2.1.

2.8 Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as per cent of total live births)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.2
Hungary	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5
Poland	7.9	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0
Slovakia	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.9
Slovenia	5.9	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.0
Estonia	-	-	-	4.3	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.6
Latvia	-	-	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.2	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.9
Lithuania	-	-	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.8	-
Bulgaria	6.9	7.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.1	9.9	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7
Romania ^b	7.3	7.1	7.9	8.2	10.9	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.9	8.8	9.0
Albania	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	3.4	2.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	5.8	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.5	5.9	5.8	4.7	5.5
FYR Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.4
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.3	5.4
Belarus	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2
Moldova ^d	7.1	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.6	5.4	5.1
Russia	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.2
Ukraine ^e	-	-	-	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.2
Armenia ^f	6.8	6.5	6.7	7.7	7.4	6.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	7.3	8.0
Azerbaijan ^g	5.6	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.9
Georgia ^h	6.0	4.9	8.6	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.8	7.0	6.7	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.4	6.3
Kazakhstan ⁱ	5.8	5.7	6.5	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.3	6.1
Kyrgyzstan ⁱ	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2
Tajikistan	5.6	-	5.4	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.6
Turkmenistan ^k	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.2
Uzbekistan ^l	-	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.0	-	-	-

a. For natality sources see notes to Table 2.1.

b. 1999 survey reports 9.0 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001).

c. 2000 survey reports 3.3 (BHAS and UNICEF 2000).

d. 1997 survey reports 5.4 for 1995-1997 (Serbanescu et al., 1998).

e. 1999 survey reports 5.0 for 1995-1999 (CDC, 2003).

f. 2000 survey reports 6.0 for 1995-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).

g. 2001 survey reports 11.9 for 1996-2000 (Serbanescu et al., 2002).

h. 1999 survey reports 5.5 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu et al., 2001).

i. 1999 survey reports 7.3 for 1995-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).

j. 1997 survey reports 5.7 for 1995-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).

k. 2000 survey reports 5.7 for 1995-2000 (ORC Macro, 2001).

l. 2000 survey reports 5.7 (SDSU and UNICEF 2000).

2.9 Total fertility rate (births per woman aged 15-44)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	1.87	1.89	1.86	1.72	1.67	1.44	1.28	1.19	1.17	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.17
Hungary	1.80	1.84	1.85	1.76	1.68	1.64	1.57	1.45	1.37	1.33	1.29	1.33	1.31	1.31
Poland	2.05	2.04	2.05	1.93	1.85	1.80	1.61	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.30
Slovakia	2.08	2.09	2.05	1.98	1.92	1.66	1.52	1.47	1.43	1.38	1.33	1.28	1.20	1.20
Slovenia	1.52	1.46	1.42	1.34	1.34	1.32	1.29	1.28	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.26	1.21	1.21
Estonia	2.22	2.05	1.80	1.71	1.49	1.42	1.38	1.37	1.32	1.28	1.32	1.39	1.34	1.37
Latvia	2.04	2.00	1.85	1.74	1.52	1.41	1.27	1.18	1.13	1.11	1.18	1.24	1.21	1.23
Lithuania	1.98	2.03	2.01	1.97	1.74	1.57	1.55	1.49	1.47	1.46	1.46	1.39	1.30	1.24
Bulgaria	1.90	1.81	1.65	1.54	1.45	1.37	1.23	1.24	1.09	1.11	1.23	1.27	1.24	1.21
Romania ^a	2.20	1.84	1.57	1.52	1.44	1.41	1.34	1.30	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.23	1.25
Albania	2.96	3.03	2.80	2.80	2.60	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.20	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.91	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	1.81	1.31	-	-	-	-
Croatia	1.63	1.63	1.53	1.48	1.52	1.47	1.58	1.67	1.69	1.45	1.38	1.39	1.38	1.34
FYR Macedonia	2.09	2.06	2.30	2.18	2.16	2.08	1.97	1.90	1.75	1.90	1.75	1.88	1.70	-
Serbia and Montenegro	2.06	2.08	2.08	1.91	1.91	1.85	1.88	1.83	1.74	1.67	1.63	1.64	1.71	-
Belarus	2.03	1.91	1.80	1.75	1.61	1.51	1.39	1.31	1.23	1.27	1.31	1.31	1.27	1.22
Moldova ^b	2.46	2.39	2.26	2.21	2.10	1.95	1.76	1.67	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.20
Russia	2.01	1.89	1.73	1.55	1.39	1.40	1.34	1.28	1.23	1.24	1.17	1.21	1.25	1.32
Ukraine ^c	1.90	1.90	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.10
Armenia ^d	2.61	2.62	2.58	2.35	1.97	1.70	1.63	1.60	1.45	1.30	1.19	1.11	1.02	1.21
Azerbaijan ^e	2.79	2.77	2.89	2.74	2.70	2.52	2.29	2.06	2.07	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.83	1.84
Georgia ^f	2.13	2.15	2.07	1.72	1.54	1.52	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.44	1.46	1.44	1.42
Kazakhstan ^g	2.84	2.76	2.72	2.62	2.45	2.41	2.22	2.05	1.90	1.84	1.79	1.83	1.82	1.88
Kyrgyzstan ^h	3.81	3.63	3.57	3.50	3.14	2.94	3.11	2.80	2.59	2.70	2.63	2.44	2.40	2.50
Tajikistan	5.08	5.09	5.04	4.13	4.23	4.35	4.38	3.86	3.93	4.02	3.84	3.68	-	-
Turkmenistan ⁱ	4.30	4.20	4.10	3.90	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.30	3.20	3.10	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.60
Uzbekistan ^j	-	4.07	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.54	3.60	3.31	3.08	2.82	2.72	2.58	2.46	2.50

a. 1999 survey reports 1.3 for 1997-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001).
b. 1997 survey reports 1.8 for 1995-1997 (Serbanescu et al., 1998).
c. 1999 survey reports 1.42 for 1998-1999 (KIIS, USAID and CDC, 2001).
d. 2000 survey reports 1.7 for 1998-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).
e. 2001 survey reports 2.1 for 1999-2001 (Serbanescu et al., 2002).
f. Tsuladze et al. (2001) report 1.67 for 2000; 1999 survey reports 1.7 for 1997-1999 (Serbanescu et al., 2001).
g. 1999 survey reports 2.05 for 1997-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).
h. 1997 survey reports 3.37 for 1995-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).
i. 2000 survey reports 2.89 for 1998-2000 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001).
j. 1996 survey reports 3.3 for 1994-1996 (CDC, 2003).

2.10 Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	98.6	96.5	92.8	89.8	70.6	63.3	64.1	66.3	62.8	61.5	58.2	52.1	49.7	47.1
Hungary	87.8	85.9	84.1	84.7	77.9	77.9	82.3	86.8	89.5	85.9	85.1	76.0	74.3	75.0
Poland	14.6	10.8	5.6	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	70.3	70.2	67.6	66.4	62.2	62.2	58.4	51.4	47.0	46.3	45.5	42.8	44.6	43.5
Slovenia	67.7	65.9	65.0	66.3	61.4	58.2	56.9	54.4	53.5	51.1	49.7	46.4	44.6	41.9
Estonia	116.0	131.9	151.5	157.5	167.8	158.4	151.9	147.0	152.3	151.4	137.0	117.3	111.2	101.1
Latvia	-	-	112.1	108.7	117.1	110.5	120.1	122.5	115.6	108.4	93.0	85.1	79.6	73.3
Lithuania	-	-	72.8	75.3	74.2	71.6	75.9	71.2	60.0	56.8	51.8	47.6	43.4	41.6
Bulgaria	117.6	137.5	144.3	149.1	127.3	122.8	134.9	136.5	137.1	122.2	100.1	83.3	75.0	76.4
Romania ^b	52.1	315.3	314.9	265.7	234.3	214.9	212.5	197.2	146.5	114.4	110.8	110.0	115.6	117.6
Albania	29.6	31.8	39.3	36.8	49.4	43.4	44.8	40.6	35.8	31.5	34.4	41.9	35.5	34.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	92.2	84.2	77.8	74.3	64.4	53.5	39.8	36.5	29.5	32.5	32.5	31.7	31.9	29.9
FYR Macedonia	84.7	61.8	66.5	59.7	57.0	49.2	49.2	45.1	40.9	41.1	31.0	38.9	31.6	-
Serbia and Montenegro ^c	130.5	126.2	103.5	101.1	84.6	71.9	68.9	60.7	48.8	45.7	-	-	-	-
Belarus	163.5	179.2	178.2	183.1	181.2	187.8	186.5	177.4	166.2	152.2	140.7	124.2	104.6	95.6
Moldova ^d	110.5	106.3	102.0	102.5	97.0	94.7	101.4	88.7	83.9	80.4	72.5	70.5	44.0	44.1
Russia	204.9	206.3	201.1	216.5	235.2	217.3	202.8	203.3	198.3	182.8	179.6	168.8	153.6	139.2
Ukraine ^e	153.2	155.1	151.7	156.2	154.4	153.1	150.2	147.1	134.8	125.3	127.4	112.7	98.2	88.6
Armenia ^f	34.7	31.6	34.9	39.6	47.3	59.8	62.8	65.1	57.5	46.5	39.5	34.3	32.5	30.3
Azerbaijan	21.5	13.4	17.9	17.5	19.4	20.8	20.0	21.9	19.1	20.1	17.8	15.0	16.6	15.0
Georgia ^g	75.6	65.9	66.7	69.9	73.3	85.4	77.2	58.1	43.3	40.8	37.6	30.6	31.5	29.8
Kazakhstan ^h	77.5	76.9	101.5	102.6	92.1	85.7	81.2	76.7	67.5	67.1	64.0	60.9	62.4	54.8
Kyrgyzstan ⁱ	66.3	57.3	51.3	46.3	45.1	44.8	36.2	31.6	31.0	27.0	24.8	22.8	23.8	18.8
Tajikistan	20.1	19.6	24.5	26.2	21.5	18.6	16.9	16.5	15.3	13.2	11.7	13.2	11.1	12.0
Turkmenistan ^j	28.0	28.5	28.1	35.9	25.2	25.8	26.0	25.5	26.3	20.7	16.7	16.9	15.0	15.2
Uzbekistan	-	27.8	26.1	27.0	21.4	18.2	17.5	17.6	14.1	13.5	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.0

a. For natality sources see notes to Table 2.1.
b. 1999 survey reports 150 per 100 live births for 1996-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001).
c. Abortions performed by private practitioners are underreported (MONEE project country analytical report, Serbia and Montenegro, 2001).
d. Data for 2001-2002 exclude Transdnestr; 1997 survey reports 69.6 for 1993-1997 (Serbanescu et al., 1998).
e. 1999 survey reports 110 for 1998-1999 (KIIS, USAID and CDC, 2001).
f. 2000 survey reports 146.3 for 1998-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).
g. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali; 1999 survey reports 210 for 1997-1999 (Serbanescu et al., 2001).
h. 1999 survey reports 70.8 for 1997-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).
i. 1997 survey reports 43.2 for 1995-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).
j. 2000 survey reports 25.7 for 1998-2000 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001).

3. Child and maternal mortality

3.1 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	10.0	10.8	10.4	9.9	8.5	7.9	7.7	6.0	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.1
Hungary	15.7	14.8	15.6	14.1	12.5	11.5	10.7	10.9	9.9	9.7	8.4	9.2	8.1	7.2
Poland	19.1	19.3	18.2	17.3	16.1	15.1	13.6	12.2	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.1	7.7	7.5
Slovakia	13.5	12.0	13.2	12.6	10.6	11.2	11.0	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.6	6.2	7.6
Slovenia	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.9	6.8	6.5	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.2	3.8
Estonia	14.8	12.3	13.3	15.7	15.6	14.4	14.9	10.5	10.0	9.4	9.6	8.4	8.8	5.7
Latvia	11.3	13.7	15.7	17.6	16.2	15.7	18.8	15.9	15.3	15.0	11.3	10.4	11.0	9.8
Lithuania	10.7	10.3	14.4	16.3	15.4	14.0	12.4	10.0	10.3	9.2	8.6	8.5	7.8	7.9
Bulgaria	14.4	14.8	16.9	15.9	15.5	16.3	14.8	15.6	17.5	14.4	14.6	13.3	14.4	13.3
Romania ^b	26.9	26.9	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.9	21.2	22.3	22.0	20.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	17.3
Albania ^c	30.8	28.3	32.9	30.9	33.2	35.7	34.0	25.8	22.5	20.4	12.3	12.1	12.1	14.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^d	18.4	15.3	14.6	20.6	22.7	13.8	13.2	14.0	11.8	11.0	10.1	9.7	7.6	9.4
Croatia	11.7	10.7	11.1	11.6	9.9	10.2	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.0
FYR Macedonia	36.7	31.6	28.2	30.6	24.1	22.5	22.7	16.4	15.7	16.3	14.9	11.8	11.9	10.2
Serbia and Montenegro ^e	29.3	22.8	20.9	21.7	21.9	18.4	16.8	15.0	14.3	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.1	10.2
Belarus	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5	13.2	13.3	12.5	12.4	11.3	11.5	9.3	9.1	7.8
Moldova ^f	20.4	19.0	19.8	18.4	21.5	22.6	21.2	20.2	19.8	17.5	18.2	18.3	16.3	14.7
Russia	17.8	17.4	17.8	18.0	19.9	18.6	18.1	17.4	17.2	16.5	16.9	15.3	14.7	13.3
Ukraine	13.0	12.8	13.9	14.0	14.9	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.0	12.8	12.8	11.9	11.3	10.3
Armenia ^g	20.4	18.5	17.9	18.5	17.1	14.7	14.2	15.5	15.4	14.7	15.4	15.6	15.4	14.0
Azerbaijan ^h	26.2	23.0	25.3	25.5	28.2	25.2	23.3	19.9	19.6	16.6	16.5	12.8	12.5	12.8
Georgia ⁱ	19.6	20.7	20.8	22.1	27.6	28.6	28.2	28.0	23.9	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.9	23.8
Kazakhstan ^j	25.6	26.3	27.3	25.9	28.1	27.1	27.0	25.4	24.9	21.6	20.5	18.9	19.3	17.0
Kyrgyzstan ^k	32.2	30.0	29.7	31.5	31.9	29.1	28.1	25.9	28.2	26.2	22.7	22.6	21.7	21.2
Tajikistan ^l	43.2	40.7	40.6	45.9	47.0	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan ^m	54.7	45.2	47.0	43.6	45.9	46.4	42.2	40.5	37.8	32.9	25.4	21.4	20.1	17.7
Uzbekistan ⁿ	38.1	34.6	35.5	37.4	32.0	28.2	26.0	24.2	22.8	21.8	20.2	18.9	18.3	16.7

a. For sources of live births, see notes to Table 2.1; for country differences in the definition of live births, see Aleshina and Redmond (2003).
b. 1999 survey reports 315 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001).
c. Data for 1999-2002 based on incomplete coverage.
d. Data for 1992-1995 are for the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
e. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates; data for 2002 exclude Kosovo.
f. Data for 1997-2002 exclude Transdniestr.
g. 2000 survey reports 36.1 for 1996-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).
h. 2000 survey reports 79.0 for 1996 (SSCA and UNICEF 2000); 2001 survey reports 74.4 for 1996-2000 (Serbanescu et al., 2002).
i. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali; 1999 survey reports 41.6 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu et al., 2001).
j. 1999 survey reports 61.9 for 1995-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).
k. 1997 survey reports 61.3 for 1993-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).
l. 1999 survey reports 79.0 for 1995-1999 (Aleshina and Redmond, 2003); 2000 survey reports 89.0 for 1993 (SSAT and UNICEF 2000).
m. 2000 survey reports 73.9 for 1996-2000 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001).
n. 1996 survey reports 49.1 for 1992-1996 (IOG and ORC Macro, 1997).

3.2 Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	9.3	8.4	13.1	9.9	11.6	6.6	2.1	5.5	2.2	5.5	6.7	5.5	3.3	3.2
Hungary	15.4	20.7	12.6	9.9	18.8	10.4	15.2	11.4	20.9	6.2	4.2	10.2	5.2	8.3
Poland	10.6	12.8	12.8	9.9	11.7	11.0	9.9	4.9	5.8	4.8	5.5	7.9	3.5	5.4
Slovakia	10.0	6.3	14.0	1.3	12.3	6.0	8.1	5.0	5.1	8.7	10.7	1.8	15.6	7.9
Slovenia	4.3	8.9	4.6	5.0	10.1	10.3	5.3	26.6	11.0	-	17.1	-	-	-
Estonia	41.1	31.4	30.9	22.2	32.8	56.4	51.8	-	15.9	16.4	16.1	45.9	7.9	7.7
Latvia	46.2	23.7	31.8	41.2	29.9	57.7	37.0	40.4	42.5	43.5	41.2	24.7	25.4	5.0
Lithuania	28.7	22.9	19.6	20.2	12.6	16.5	17.0	12.8	15.9	16.2	13.7	8.8	12.7	20.0
Bulgaria	18.7	20.9	10.4	21.3	14.2	12.6	13.9	19.4	18.7	15.3	23.5	17.6	19.1	16.5
Romania	169.4	83.6	66.5	60.3	53.2	60.4	47.8	41.1	41.4	40.5	41.8	32.8	34.0	22.3
Albania	49.5	37.7	29.7	25.2	16.2	40.2	33.3	27.8	27.5	21.6	6.9	18.0	20.7	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	25.4	10.5	21.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	5.1	2.7	8.4
Croatia	3.6	1.8	7.7	4.3	10.3	10.3	12.0	1.9	10.8	6.4	11.1	6.9	2.4	10.0
FYR Macedonia	16.7	11.3	11.5	9.0	6.2	11.9	21.8	-	3.4	3.4	7.3	13.6	14.8	-
Serbia and Montenegro ^a	16.8	11.0	13.1	8.5	17.7	13.1	12.1	7.3	13.7	9.3	5.6	5.6	6.9	2.3
Belarus	24.8	21.8	31.1	21.1	20.4	19.0	13.8	21.9	25.7	28.1	20.4	21.3	14.2	18.0
Moldova ^b	34.1	44.1	26.4	37.3	33.2	17.7	12.4	40.5	48.3	36.3	28.6	27.1	43.9	33.6
Russia	49.0	47.4	52.4	50.8	51.6	52.3	53.3	48.9	50.2	44.0	44.2	39.7	36.5	33.6
Ukraine	32.7	32.4	29.8	31.3	32.8	31.3	32.3	30.4	25.1	27.2	25.2	24.7	23.9	21.8
Armenia	34.6	40.1	23.1	14.2	27.1	29.3	34.7	20.8	38.7	25.4	32.9	52.5	21.8	9.3
Azerbaijan	28.6	9.3	10.5	17.6	34.4	43.8	37.0	44.1	31.0	41.1	43.4	37.6	25.4	19.9
Georgia ^c	54.9	40.9	37.0	46.8	35.7	31.4	53.2	47.3	68.5	66.0	51.3	47.1	56.7	45.1
Kazakhstan	15.4	20.7	12.6	9.9	18.8	10.4	15.2	11.4	20.9	6.2	4.2	10.2	5.2	8.3
Kyrgyzstan	42.6	62.9	55.6	49.9	44.5	42.7	44.3	31.5	62.7	33.6	42.3	45.5	43.8	53.5
Tajikistan	38.9	41.8	53.2	69.6	74.0	74.1	50.2	66.1	51.1	54.4	44.2	43.1	45.4	45.0
Turkmenistan	55.2	42.3	45.9	58.8	44.4	46.3	48.4	39.1	17.4	13.1	13.3	3.3	6.1	13.5
Uzbekistan	42.8	34.1	33.3	30.1	24.1	17.3	18.9	12.0	10.5	9.6	14.7	34.5	33.5	26.9

a. Data for 1998-2002 exclude Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).
b. Data for 1997-2002 exclude Transdniestr.
c. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

3.3 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	11.8	12.4	12.1	11.6	10.1	10.2	9.5	7.8	7.6	6.4	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.2
Hungary	18.0	16.8	17.6	16.0	14.6	13.5	12.5	12.7	11.8	11.8	10.2	10.8	9.4	8.6
Poland	21.8	21.9	20.4	19.6	18.1	17.3	15.6	14.1	11.9	11.1	10.5	9.5	9.0	8.9
Slovakia	15.8	14.1	15.4	14.7	12.7	13.2	13.1	12.2	10.7	11.3	10.1	10.2	8.2	9.1
Slovenia	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.6	8.4	8.2	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.7	5.7	5.6	4.7	4.9
Estonia	19.0	17.2	17.5	20.8	19.9	17.4	20.1	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.6	10.7	10.9	7.5
Latvia	15.2	18.1	20.5	22.2	22.2	20.1	19.5	20.7	18.5	19.0	13.6	12.8	13.7	12.8
Lithuania	14.3	13.5	17.4	19.7	19.1	18.4	16.2	13.2	13.2	12.0	11.2	11.6	10.8	10.4
Bulgaria	18.3	18.7	21.4	20.6	19.6	20.9	19.0	19.8	23.5	18.6	17.8	15.8	17.0	16.0
Romania ^b	34.9	35.7	30.8	30.5	30.3	29.7	26.2	27.5	26.4	24.6	22.6	22.2	21.9	20.8
Albania ^c	45.5	41.5	44.5	46.9	49.7	44.7	37.0	30.6	-	-	-	19.3	17.7	15.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	21.1	17.2	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.9	11.4	11.2	8.7	10.5
Croatia	13.7	12.5	12.6	14.0	12.0	11.8	10.4	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.2	8.6	9.2	8.4
FYR Macedonia	38.2	33.3	30.2	32.3	25.3	25.5	24.5	18.3	17.2	17.6	15.6	13.6	12.9	11.7
Serbia and Montenegro ^d	33.8	26.2	24.1	24.6	24.9	21.5	19.4	19.8	16.5	16.3	15.9	15.8	15.3	11.5
Belarus	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.5	16.2	16.6	15.8	15.3	14.3	14.8	12.3	11.6	10.9
Moldova ^e	27.1	25.2	25.0	24.5	27.6	28.8	27.4	26.4	26.5	22.2	24.0	23.3	20.3	18.2
Russia	22.8	22.3	23.2	23.7	26.4	23.9	23.4	22.0	21.7	20.4	21.5	19.2	18.3	16.2
Ukraine	17.6	17.3	18.5	18.7	19.9	19.6	19.9	19.4	18.9	17.3	17.5	16.0	14.4	13.6
Armenia ^f	27.1	23.8	22.6	24.2	24.2	21.4	19.9	19.5	19.5	18.4	19.2	19.2	18.8	16.6
Azerbaijan ^g	45.5	40.5	40.1	41.7	44.4	45.2	43.2	39.3	37.5	33.2	31.7	25.9	24.8	23.1
Georgia ^h	24.9	24.8	25.2	26.7	-	35.4	32.7	31.5	27.1	25.1	25.2	24.9	25.5	26.1
Kazakhstan ⁱ	33.8	34.0	35.0	33.4	36.0	35.3	36.5	33.2	32.6	28.9	27.4	25.1	24.7	21.7
Kyrgyzstan ^j	46.9	41.3	38.6	42.2	44.6	41.9	41.3	36.4	42.1	40.7	35.5	33.2	29.5	29.0
Tajikistan ^k	64.9	61.5	58.5	68.2	83.5	71.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan ^l	77.8	64.1	64.2	60.3	67.9	70.3	67.9	70.1	67.0	60.5	45.9	36.7	36.9	32.3
Uzbekistan ^m	53.6	47.9	48.2	51.7	48.1	46.2	42.7	38.6	36.3	35.5	31.8	28.5	26.6	24.3

a. For sources on live births, see notes to Table 2.1; for country differences in the definition of live births, see Aleshina and Redmond (2003).
b. 1999 survey reports 35.0 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001).
c. Data for 2000-2001 based on incomplete coverage.
d. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates; data for 2002 exclude Kosovo.
e. Data for 1997-2002 exclude Transdniestr.
f. 2000 survey reports 39.0 for 1996-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).
g. 2000 survey reports 102.0 for 1996 (SSCA and UNICEF 2000); 2001 survey reports 88.4 for 1996-2000 (Serbanescu et al., 2002).
h. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali; 1999 survey reports 44.8 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu et al., 2001).
i. 1999 survey reports 71.4 for 1995-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).
j. 1997 survey reports 72.3 for 1993-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).
k. 2000 survey reports 126.0 for 1993 (SSAT and UNICEF 2000).
l. 2000 survey reports 94.3 for 1996-2000 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001).
m. 1996 survey reports 59.3 for 1991-1996 (CDC, 2003).

3.4 Mortality rate for females aged 5-14 (per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	18.9	17.4	17.3	19.3	16.9	19.8	21.5	14.9	15.7	15.3	16.0	15.5	13.0	12.1
Hungary	22.4	23.6	19.8	20.9	19.5	15.8	18.8	20.0	15.1	15.6	15.9	15.8	14.1	14.0
Poland ^c	23.0	21.9	22.6	18.9	18.5	17.5	16.9	18.2	17.9	16.3	14.7	13.6	15.4	15.8
Slovakia ^b	21.7	21.5	22.4	20.4	17.8	18.8	18.5	19.7	16.9	19.7	21.3	16.9	14.0	17.1
Slovenia	22.3	18.3	15.8	18.3	14.1	18.2	17.9	10.4	11.6	12.0	8.9	12.8	7.5	10.6
Estonia	36.6	32.9	24.0	39.7	37.7	28.9	23.5	40.3	19.7	20.3	27.6	23.3	23.2	18.4
Latvia	40.4	36.0	43.0	32.5	33.1	38.1	39.4	24.8	29.7	28.8	22.8	25.3	21.4	25.8
Lithuania	32.8	30.6	34.8	29.5	29.5	32.2	29.0	24.6	22.4	29.0	25.1	19.9	13.6	20.2
Bulgaria ^b	32.2	32.4	31.4	35.5	30.9	25.7	28.6	32.9	36.1	31.0	27.7	21.5	22.2	20.6
Romania ^c	44.3	40.1	39.6	34.9	36.1	43.1	44.3	48.7	51.2	51.8	45.2	42.0	39.8	38.2
Albania ^d	54.3	61.5	48.7	42.5	44.1	38.7	35.4	33.7	-	-	-	25.9	25.5	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	21.9	18.6	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.3	11.5	11.7	11.3	12.6
Croatia	20.7	20.5	20.6	27.5	21.4	15.3	22.5	15.5	16.5	13.2	12.7	11.5	12.7	8.7
FYR Macedonia	30.7	25.2	27.0	27.1	25.9	31.0	18.1	26.4	21.6	24.4	16.2	15.1	19.8	17.9
Serbia and Montenegro ^e	27.6	28.0	22.7	26.1	22.1	19.5	20.5	21.1	19.6	19.2	20.0	18.9	17.8	-
Belarus	29.0	28.4	30.7	28.6	25.9	25.0	25.6	22.7	23.7	26.2	21.4	21.2	19.6	23.8
Moldova ^f	43.0	36.7	39.7	43.5	41.0	41.2	40.4	37.5	35.5	31.7	37.3	31.4	29.5	26.8
Russia	35.8	33.2	36.8	36.4	39.1	37.5	39.1	35.1	30.9	33.7	34.1	32.5	34.4	32.7
Ukraine ^b	32.7	29.8	35.4	33.0	32.6	34.3	33.3	32.9	32.5	29.4	28.1	28.2	28.3	27.1
Armenia ^g	32.1	22.0	20.6	19.8	18.4	18.0	17.6	13.4	14.0	12.9	14.2	14.9	11.0	9.3
Azerbaijan	41.4	35.8	40.4	43.4	45.7	49.0	52.7	39.6	41.5	42.7	39.8	40.6	43.0	39.2
Georgia ^h	28.9	26.2	28.4	26.8	30.6	22.4	22.9	24.8	24.0	25.1	18.2	20.7	20.9	20.7
Kazakhstan	39.4	40.5	43.7	41.7	46.1	43.7	45.4	43.1	41.7	42.3	38.9	34.8	38.9	37.2
Kyrgyzstan	47.4	45.2	40.7	41.6	37.2	43.0	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.0	34.5	38.7	27.3	33.5
Tajikistan	51.1	46.6	43.2	44.6	72.2	70.8	68.7	53.7	56.8	-	40.3	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	55.5	52.2	45.1	47.8	54.5	54.6	51.1	51.1	45.4	55.1	40.7	41.9	33.1	37.2
Uzbekistan	47.7	48.0	43.7	46.1	51.0	51.0	51.8	44.3	42.7	47.3	42.5	37.0	35.8	33.1

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Data for 2001-2002 based on 2001 census.
c. Data for 2002 based on 2002 census.
d. Data for 2001 based on 2001 census.
e. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates.
f. Data for 1997-2002 exclude Transdniestr.
g. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.
h. Deaths 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

3.5 Mortality rate for males aged 5-14 (per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	30.1	28.0	29.0	28.3	26.7	28.4	25.2	23.7	22.9	21.5	21.4	21.5	17.1	17.7
Hungary	33.0	32.2	31.1	26.6	26.8	24.7	28.5	23.9	20.4	24.5	25.5	21.4	21.0	23.7
Poland	35.9	33.8	33.2	31.1	27.9	28.2	28.4	27.0	25.6	25.0	25.3	22.1	21.8	23.6
Slovakia	29.0	28.8	35.2	32.0	26.4	27.3	29.4	26.8	29.9	27.8	29.0	25.6	30.7	24.3
Slovenia	27.1	30.1	24.5	20.8	21.2	25.3	24.5	22.2	36.4	21.3	22.7	15.6	20.4	16.5
Estonia	67.2	69.5	57.4	60.8	54.0	54.5	65.7	45.9	57.4	41.7	31.3	38.0	41.9	32.6
Latvia	69.8	91.4	73.9	71.6	68.1	61.3	56.8	40.2	59.6	42.6	45.6	44.8	39.1	38.3
Lithuania	54.4	51.0	58.8	59.9	53.1	51.1	42.3	39.0	40.5	34.7	40.4	32.8	39.1	33.3
Bulgaria	49.8	48.3	51.6	45.7	43.7	47.2	43.9	44.7	47.5	45.5	38.6	35.8	33.3	31.4
Romania	67.3	64.1	62.9	56.7	61.2	70.4	78.2	77.3	76.5	78.2	71.8	62.5	60.0	54.8
Albania	73.2	71.6	73.1	74.0	69.0	69.2	59.2	59.3	-	-	-	49.8	52.7	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	33.4	32.2	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.7	19.5	19.9	14.7	19.2
Croatia	37.8	30.8	39.9	46.5	32.5	27.3	26.0	23.9	22.6	24.5	18.6	22.3	20.8	15.9
FYR Macedonia	43.8	44.9	36.8	31.6	43.2	35.2	33.6	27.9	30.5	38.8	38.6	28.3	27.2	32.1
Serbia and Montenegro	34.8	35.9	31.4	35.5	36.9	30.6	27.9	25.7	28.5	29.8	28.0	27.5	28.1	-
Belarus	56.1	44.3	55.2	49.9	43.7	52.4	42.1	39.9	41.5	40.7	39.5	34.1	36.1	38.1
Moldova	67.1	60.3	74.2	69.9	60.0	77.1	64.3	54.7	50.7	62.1	54.1	54.2	56.7	52.1
Russia	65.4	64.2	73.1	69.6	70.0	64.5	68.2	59.4	57.0	57.0	60.6	58.0	59.1	54.2
Ukraine	55.8	55.5	60.9	55.5	56.6	55.7	55.1	50.4	47.2	48.0	46.5	46.7	49.3	45.7
Armenia	44.8	42.6	28.4	32.8	39.5	29.3	32.5	25.4	25.2	27.4	20.2	22.0	17.8	22.8
Azerbaijan	60.9	48.1	61.4	65.6	65.9	69.2	64.3	57.1	58.7	55.0	53.0	51.9	53.8	49.0
Georgia	47.0	44.8	41.6	35.5	50.0	38.7	39.7	34.7	35.8	35.4	35.0	34.5	39.8	39.7
Kazakhstan	69.7	77.6	80.8	75.7	77.7	74.7	72.8	67.7	64.0	66.3	59.9	61.6	58.9	56.2
Kyrgyzstan	70.4	75.0	61.9	66.3	68.6	63.4	62.5	63.2	65.1	65.9	59.6	52.0	56.4	52.9
Tajikistan	69.9	75.6	62.4	70.5	100.7	93.0	79.4	65.5	70.6	-	47.6	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	79.9	76.5	70.4	64.3	75.6	74.0	72.9	65.9	76.2	73.5	59.1	52.1	56.3	62.6
Uzbekistan	73.9	72.3	69.6	75.4	73.0	72.9	71.4	65.5	65.8	63.5	58.5	53.0	51.5	48.4

a. See notes to Table 3.4; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

3.6 Mortality rate due to natural causes for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	18.3	19.2	21.0	16.4	17.8	17.4	17.2	13.6	14.9	16.2	11.9	15.3	14.4	13.1
Hungary	19.8	23.5	21.3	18.3	20.8	18.7	23.6	18.0	18.2	18.5	16.2	19.4	15.1	15.8
Poland	22.8	22.1	21.1	20.6	20.1	20.6	19.3	20.6	21.0	20.3	18.6	16.7	15.6	16.2
Slovakia	23.3	22.2	17.2	18.0	20.0	22.5	20.2	18.4	18.7	15.9	17.3	16.6	14.2	13.7
Slovenia	17.4	14.5	12.9	20.2	13.4	18.0	17.2	15.9	12.8	17.1	18.2	11.5	15.6	17.5
Estonia	35.2	28.4	25.0	28.2	27.1	26.7	31.1	19.2	18.1	22.9	15.6	9.6	17.1	19.8
Latvia	34.1	35.2	30.2	24.6	29.3	26.1	23.2	25.0	25.4	27.1	27.9	13.4	18.6	16.7
Lithuania	30.9	25.4	27.5	21.6	24.3	27.0	23.3	20.7	14.8	13.8	21.3	17.1	22.2	16.3
Bulgaria	28.6	32.9	31.9	30.5	29.5	31.0	28.2	27.8	38.7	30.6	26.1	28.6	28.1	21.4
Romania	36.3	32.3	28.8	31.7	29.1	29.1	29.6	30.3	30.3	27.1	27.0	24.5	23.4	20.7
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.7	34.0	34.3	32.8	24.3
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	16.7	15.3
FYR Macedonia	27.4	36.5	24.6	35.5	26.6	30.1	20.1	23.0	28.3	31.7	17.9	22.7	22.2	29.4
Serbia and Montenegro	28.6	28.9	28.0	31.9	33.8	25.1	24.9	25.2	22.1	22.7	22.6	22.7	20.4	-
Belarus	34.2	28.6	27.0	30.1	30.8	30.2	29.2	23.0	23.1	24.3	22.0	21.7	20.1	19.2
Moldova	31.8	33.5	33.8	28.8	38.2	37.6	36.7	31.8	34.1	36.7	31.2	33.9	20.4	30.7
Russia	31.0	31.1	32.3	34.9	35.4	36.3	37.7	37.1	35.5	35.4	37.2	38.8	32.9	31.0
Ukraine	28.3	27.3	30.5	30.8	34.6	35.5	37.3	35.5	31.6	31.6	31.5	29.9	29.9	27.8
Armenia	25.3	23.5	17.6	19.6	22.7	18.2	22.7	21.3	19.9	22.3	16.7	15.4	15.1	20.9
Azerbaijan	34.9	32.8	36.0	45.6	48.4	53.6	56.0	48.1	43.5	34.2	28.4	40.9	39.4	37.0
Georgia	31.1	27.7	34.4	29.0	-	32.7	30.4	30.5	32.3	30.1	32.2	33.7	50.8	44.0
Kazakhstan	39.8	35.1	41.4	44.2	49.4	49.6	52.2	48.3	54.7	51.3	50.8	44.8	41.6	41.1
Kyrgyzstan	39.2	42.6	34.7	43.2	40.8	41.4	45.7	47.4	41.2	44.5	43.2	38.5	42.2	39.7
Tajikistan	73.8	42.4	39.7	42.8	63.4	71.8	73.1	66.9	65.9	-	65.5	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	48.4	45.7	47.0	45.2	59.9	60.9	60.1	66.1	66.9	61.9	53.8	59.4	53.8	56.8
Uzbekistan	51.1	39.7	42.8	49.6	60.7	58.5	55.8	55.4	56.5	53.1	49.5	47.2	47.6	45.3

a. See notes to Table 3.4; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

3.7 Mortality rate due to injuries in population aged 15-19 (including suicides, per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	31.8	37.8	41.4	42.8	41.4	40.1	45.1	40.2	38.3	35.5	37.5	35.2	32.9	34.5
Hungary	47.3	50.1	41.1	47.5	32.5	37.2	29.2	28.9	27.9	26.3	26.2	22.4	24.5	24.0
Poland	45.8	47.1	49.2	47.8	43.1	45.8	43.4	38.0	40.2	39.0	40.0	35.0	33.3	35.8
Slovakia	34.9	38.9	38.5	31.1	33.6	34.3	33.0	28.8	37.1	35.1	24.1	29.4	29.1	31.3
Slovenia	51.6	41.3	52.3	45.8	46.9	64.6	49.6	50.4	36.9	53.4	36.4	41.8	49.0	36.5
Estonia	83.1	92.6	93.5	80.0	87.0	104.0	88.4	56.5	83.6	55.7	78.1	56.7	59.0	69.8
Latvia	91.5	92.2	92.4	102.5	108.9	80.0	97.0	70.2	73.8	59.5	62.2	67.5	63.1	55.4
Lithuania	77.9	66.8	86.4	72.1	83.5	82.1	75.8	77.5	61.4	67.1	72.1	71.0	74.8	69.8
Bulgaria	37.8	44.9	35.8	42.8	42.2	45.3	40.5	38.0	32.4	30.9	36.7	32.7	29.2	24.4
Romania	43.2	42.0	37.5	34.1	36.4	37.7	34.5	37.3	37.0	36.4	37.6	38.2	30.3	28.4
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.5	36.2	34.3
FYR Macedonia	17.6	18.6	22.1	21.8	20.4	17.2	14.6	17.6	19.2	25.1	26.8	18.5	16.8	22.2
Serbia and Montenegro	22.9	27.4	36.6	38.6	24.0	24.2	21.8	25.1	28.1	24.9	26.3	22.5	21.0	-
Belarus	43.0	56.4	62.9	66.2	57.7	63.8	68.8	63.1	65.1	61.1	65.7	55.5	61.3	58.4
Moldova	65.5	52.7	52.5	78.7	59.3	55.2	49.5	47.0	44.8	43.7	43.9	39.1	41.9	35.3
Russia	79.1	82.0	84.6	92.0	109.6	111.0	125.5	111.5	97.0	100.1	104.7	110.8	103.9	99.1
Ukraine	61.0	59.4	58.3	64.0	61.8	70.6	70.2	65.0	58.2	57.7	57.4	61.8	58.3	54.6
Armenia	33.8	28.9	22.6	38.1	46.0	110.1	44.8	51.8	41.2	37.7	26.1	21.4	18.3	22.8
Azerbaijan	16.4	27.3	27.4	133.7	127.4	174.7	40.0	28.1	25.3	35.4	35.0	19.2	18.4	16.1
Georgia	30.4	34.2	28.9	50.6	-	36.6	28.8	29.4	20.4	26.0	18.4	11.9	14.2	21.2
Kazakhstan	69.0	69.7	77.3	78.8	86.0	75.9	76.9	77.1	78.7	73.5	70.6	80.0	69.7	65.2
Kyrgyzstan	41.8	43.1	44.5	48.5	42.8	37.3	44.7	33.2	36.7	40.0	33.2	31.5	30.3	31.3
Tajikistan	-	23.6	25.2	34.7	80.6	47.8	32.2	29.4	26.6	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	38.2	46.7	44.3	41.8	40.9	41.3	37.7	40.7	45.6	40.9	37.8	34.6	30.5	39.5
Uzbekistan	24.7	32.2	37.1	31.2	33.4	26.5	24.2	27.4	26.1	27.9	26.4	27.0	26.5	24.1

a. See notes to Table 3.4; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

3.8 Suicide rate for females aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	2.3	3.2	2.8	1.6	3.4	2.5	4.5	3.2	2.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.8	3.7
Hungary	5.7	6.8	3.0	4.8	6.1	3.6	2.2	3.1	4.3	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.8
Poland	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6
Slovakia	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.3	3.9	1.7	2.1	0.9	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9
Slovenia	5.7	4.2	4.2	5.5	5.5	4.1	5.4	6.8	4.2	8.5	5.8	11.8	7.6	3.1
Estonia	7.5	3.8	5.7	7.7	7.9	12.1	6.2	10.3	8.3	4.1	12.0	2.0	3.9	1.9
Latvia	10.1	7.9	3.5	3.6	4.9	4.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.2	4.7	4.6	5.6	3.3
Lithuania	5.9	4.4	11.3	6.9	4.7	11.9	6.4	6.5	4.9	9.6	11.9	15.5	4.5	8.8
Bulgaria	6.4	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.2	4.9	3.4	4.8	4.2	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.3
Romania	4.8	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.2
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	0.7	2.8	1.4
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	2.1
FYR Macedonia	5.3	-	3.9	-	3.8	6.3	1.2	3.7	3.7	4.9	2.4	3.7	3.7	-
Serbia and Montenegro	2.6	4.9	2.8	2.0	2.5	3.8	4.1	2.5	5.1	3.9	5.4	2.8	2.1	-
Belarus	-	2.8	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.9	6.1	5.0	6.2	3.3	3.9	3.9
Moldova	-	4.7	6.2	7.3	6.2	5.0	3.9	2.2	2.9	1.8	4.7	2.3	4.0	1.1
Russia	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.7	9.1	9.5	7.8	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.3
Ukraine	5.1	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.0	4.7	5.2	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.0	-	3.5	3.4
Armenia	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
Azerbaijan	-	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	-	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-
Georgia	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	10.8	11.7	10.9	11.2	14.5	10.8	9.5	10.4	13.5	11.3	9.7	11.8	9.0	10.5
Kyrgyzstan	5.4	7.3	10.0	7.5	4.5	2.2	11.2	2.6	5.0	5.4	4.4	5.5	4.5	4.8
Tajikistan	-	5.6	7.0	4.7	2.5	1.4	2.1	1.4	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	5.5	7.9	8.1	5.9	5.2	5.9	1.8	3.9	10.3	8.8	7.7	6.3	6.4	8.0
Uzbekistan	-	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.1	4.2	3.0	4.9	5.0	6.1	5.7	6.4	5.5	5.1

a. See notes to Table 3.4; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

3.9 Suicide rate for males aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	9.1	8.6	12.9	11.5	10.3	13.1	16.2	13.6	14.1	10.6	12.8	9.1	9.5	9.3
Hungary	16.5	12.6	13.7	18.5	13.2	16.1	15.3	13.0	10.5	11.3	12.9	10.4	10.1	11.2
Poland	10.6	10.4	11.6	11.4	13.4	13.8	14.2	14.5	14.4	14.4	17.7	14.1	14.2	14.6
Slovakia	8.5	8.6	11.9	6.8	8.8	12.0	11.1	10.0	7.6	12.0	8.2	6.6	5.7	6.3
Slovenia	12.3	9.4	10.6	13.2	26.1	23.3	19.3	18.0	16.9	30.6	15.0	12.7	11.6	11.9
Estonia	33.0	23.2	23.6	18.5	28.5	27.2	23.6	19.7	21.6	23.4	36.4	24.5	22.4	24.1
Latvia	17.8	18.9	23.9	36.7	31.8	28.7	25.2	25.2	20.2	23.1	16.8	21.9	14.0	12.7
Lithuania	18.8	14.3	24.2	21.8	24.5	27.9	32.7	30.6	37.7	23.3	35.8	27.6	36.4	38.4
Bulgaria	10.7	11.4	10.8	13.9	16.0	12.3	13.4	12.4	13.0	10.7	8.9	4.9	6.6	9.2
Romania	6.4	7.3	5.5	7.3	7.1	6.2	7.8	7.8	7.2	5.7	7.7	8.5	7.5	6.9
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	3.4	2.0	1.3
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	13.1	14.0
FYR Macedonia	2.6	2.5	6.2	3.7	3.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.3	3.5	5.8	1.2	2.3	2.3
Serbia and Montenegro	5.4	5.8	5.1	7.3	6.8	5.3	8.5	9.7	8.1	5.4	7.6	8.4	6.9	-
Belarus	-	11.5	13.7	19.7	14.7	19.4	23.8	19.3	20.0	22.2	20.5	20.9	23.6	24.3
Moldova	-	7.5	11.9	10.0	16.4	15.2	10.8	9.1	13.7	5.5	8.9	8.0	8.3	7.0
Russia	18.5	23.4	24.2	25.3	31.8	34.9	36.2	35.0	34.8	33.8	34.4	36.9	39.3	38.2
Ukraine	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.6	16.4	17.7	18.1	16.7	16.3	17.1	17.0	-	18.3	14.7
Armenia	4.8	4.0	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.3
Azerbaijan	0.0	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.9	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	1.1
Georgia	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	21.6	21.5	25.3	30.1	34.8	28.6	30.9	33.5	35.9	29.5	32.1	33.8	30.0	31.2
Kyrgyzstan	12.8	10.7	10.5	14.4	14.5	12.5	15.4	9.7	10.8	14.6	14.3	11.2	18.7	15.2
Tajikistan	4.9	2.2	4.0	5.0	2.9	3.6	5.3	2.1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	7.4	12.8	13.4	16.7	14.3	10.7	12.1	14.8	20.0	16.6	17.7	17.9	8.8	15.5
Uzbekistan	-	8.2	9.9	11.7	9.9	8.6	7.7	7.5	10.2	8.7	11.3	12.5	11.4	10.1

a. See notes to Table 3.4; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

4. Life expectancy and adult mortality

4.1 Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	12.3	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.4	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.6
Hungary	13.8	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.5	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.7	14.0	13.3	13.0	13.1
Poland ^c	10.1	10.2	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.4
Slovakia ^b	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6
Slovenia	9.4	9.3	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.4
Estonia	11.8	12.4	12.6	13.1	14.2	15.2	14.5	13.4	13.3	14.0	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.5
Latvia	12.2	13.1	13.1	13.5	15.3	16.6	15.7	14.0	13.8	14.2	13.7	13.6	14.0	13.9
Lithuania	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.2	12.5	12.7	12.5	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.1	11.6	11.8
Bulgaria ^b	12.0	12.5	12.8	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.6	14.0	14.7	14.3	13.6	14.1	14.2	14.3
Romania ^c	10.7	10.6	10.9	11.6	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.6	12.4
Albania ^d	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6.9	6.5	7.1	-	-	-	-	7.7	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6
Croatia	11.0	10.9	11.5	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.4
FYR Macedonia	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.8
Serbia and Montenegro ^e	9.5	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	10.6	-
Belarus	10.2	10.8	11.2	11.4	12.6	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.5	13.6	14.2	13.5	14.1	14.8
Moldova ^f	9.2	9.7	10.5	10.2	10.7	11.8	12.2	11.5	10.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.6
Russia	10.7	11.2	11.4	12.2	14.4	15.6	14.9	14.1	13.7	13.6	14.7	15.3	15.6	16.2
Ukraine ^b	11.7	12.2	12.9	13.4	14.3	14.8	15.5	15.3	15.0	14.4	14.9	15.4	15.5	15.7
Armenia ^g	6.0	6.2	6.5	7.0	7.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	8.0
Azerbaijan	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.9	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7
Georgia ^h	9.2	9.3	9.6	10.2	11.2	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.7
Kazakhstan	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.4	9.5	9.9	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.0
Kyrgyzstan	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.6	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.6	7.1
Tajikistan	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.6	8.9	7.1	6.0	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.2	4.7	5.1	4.8
Turkmenistan	7.7	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4
Uzbekistan	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.4

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Rates for 2001-2002 based on 2001 census.
c. Rates for 2002 based on 2002 census.
d. Rate for 2001 based on 2001 census.
e. Rate for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates.
f. Rates for 1997-2002 exclude Transdnestr.
g. Rate for 2002 based on 2001 census.
h. Deaths for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

4.2 Female life expectancy at birth (in years)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	75.4	75.4	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.6	76.6	77.3	77.5	78.1	78.1	78.3	78.4	78.5
Hungary	73.8	73.7	73.8	73.7	73.8	74.2	74.5	74.7	75.1	75.2	75.1	75.6	76.5	76.6
Poland	75.5	75.5	75.3	75.7	76.0	76.1	76.4	76.6	77.0	77.3	77.5	78.0	78.4	78.8
Slovakia	75.2	75.4	75.2	76.2	76.7	76.5	76.3	76.7	76.7	76.7	77.0	77.2	77.6	77.6
Slovenia	76.7	77.3	77.4	77.3	77.3	77.4	76.8	78.3	78.6	78.7	78.8	79.1	79.6	79.9
Estonia	74.7	74.6	74.8	74.7	73.8	73.1	74.3	75.5	76.0	75.5	76.1	76.0	76.2	77.0
Latvia	75.2	74.6	74.8	74.8	73.8	72.9	73.1	75.6	75.9	75.5	76.2	76.0	76.6	76.8
Lithuania	76.3	76.3	75.9	76.0	75.0	74.9	75.1	75.9	76.6	76.7	77.0	77.5	77.6	77.6
Bulgaria	75.1	74.8	74.7	74.5	74.6	74.9	74.9	74.6	74.4	-	74.8	75.3	75.3	75.4
Romania	72.4	72.7	73.1	73.2	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.1	73.0	73.3	73.7	74.2	74.8	74.9
Albania	75.5	75.4	75.4	74.3	74.3	75.6	74.3	-	-	-	76.4	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^{a,b}	74.6	75.2	-	-	-	-	75.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia ^c	74.8	-	76.0	-	-	-	75.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FYR Macedonia ^d	74.0	-	74.4	-	-	74.0	74.4	74.5	74.7	74.8	74.8	75.2	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro ^e	73.8	74.3	74.6	74.4	74.5	74.5	74.7	74.6	74.7	74.8	74.9	74.9	75.2	-
Belarus	76.4	75.6	75.5	75.4	74.4	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.4	73.9	74.7	74.5	74.1
Moldova	72.3	71.8	71.0	71.9	71.1	69.8	69.7	70.4	70.3	71.4	71.0	71.2	71.7	71.7
Russia	74.5	74.3	74.3	73.8	71.9	71.2	71.7	72.5	72.9	72.9	72.4	72.2	72.3	72.0
Ukraine	75.0	75.0	75.0	74.0	74.0	73.2	72.7	73.0	73.0	73.7	73.7	73.6	73.6	73.6
Armenia	74.7	75.2	75.6	75.5	74.4	74.9	75.9	76.2	77.3	78.1	75.5	74.5	75.9	76.1
Azerbaijan	74.2	74.8	74.5	73.9	73.9	73.9	72.9	73.8	74.6	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.2	75.0
Georgia ^f	75.0	75.0	75.0	74.6	73.2	74.1	74.2	74.3	74.5	74.8	75.1	75.0	74.8	74.8
Kazakhstan	73.1	72.7	72.4	72.3	70.8	70.3	69.4	69.7	69.9	70.4	70.7	70.7	71.1	71.1
Kyrgyzstan	72.4	72.6	72.7	72.2	71.7	70.7	70.4	71.0	71.4	71.2	72.6	72.4	72.6	72.1
Tajikistan	71.8	72.6	72.9	71.0	68.1	68.2	69.1	70.0	69.6	69.7	70.8	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	68.4	69.7	69.3	69.4	68.8	67.8	67.5	67.8	67.6	69.0	70.4	71.8	72.0	71.8
Uzbekistan ^g	72.1	72.4	73.3	72.1	71.5	71.2	71.7	71.9	72.6	72.3	73.5	73.2	73.6	73.6

a. Data for 1995 refer to 1990-1995, taken from UN (1997).
b. Data for 1989 refer to 1988-1989; 1990 taken from COE (1997).
c. Data for 1989 refer to 1989-1990 taken from COE (1993).
d. Data for 1995 refer to 1994-1995; 1996 refers to 1995-1996; 1997 refers to 1996-1997.
e. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates.
f. Tsuladze et al. (2001) report 75.3 for 2000.
g. Data for 1989-1990 taken from CIS Stat (2001).

4.3 Male life expectancy at birth (in years)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	68.1	67.6	68.2	68.4	69.2	69.5	69.7	70.4	70.5	71.1	71.4	71.6	72.1	72.1
Hungary	65.4	65.1	65.0	64.6	64.5	64.8	65.3	66.1	66.4	66.1	66.3	67.1	68.2	68.3
Poland	66.7	66.5	66.1	66.7	67.4	67.5	67.6	68.1	68.5	68.9	68.8	69.7	70.2	70.4
Slovakia	66.8	66.6	66.8	67.6	68.4	68.3	68.4	68.8	68.9	68.6	69.0	69.1	69.5	69.9
Slovenia	68.8	69.4	69.5	69.5	69.4	69.6	70.3	70.3	71.0	71.1	71.4	71.9	72.1	72.3
Estonia	65.7	64.6	64.4	63.5	62.5	61.1	61.7	64.5	64.5	64.4	65.4	65.1	64.7	65.2
Latvia	65.3	64.2	63.9	63.3	61.6	60.7	60.8	63.9	64.2	64.1	64.9	64.9	65.2	65.4
Lithuania	66.9	66.4	65.2	64.9	63.2	62.6	63.3	64.6	65.5	66.0	66.4	66.8	66.0	66.2
Bulgaria	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.0	67.7	67.3	67.1	67.1	67.2	-	67.9	68.1	68.6	68.5
Romania	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.1	65.9	65.7	65.3	65.2	65.5	66.1	67.0	67.7	67.6
Albania	69.6	69.3	69.3	68.5	68.5	69.5	68.5	-	-	-	71.7	71.5	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	69.2	69.7	-	-	-	-	69.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	66.8	-	68.6	-	-	-	67.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FYR Macedonia	70.1	-	70.1	-	-	69.6	70.1	70.3	70.4	70.3	70.5	70.7	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	68.7	69.1	69.0	68.6	69.1	69.1	69.9	69.9	69.8	69.8	69.9	69.9	70.1	-
Belarus	66.8	66.3	65.5	64.9	63.8	63.5	62.9	63.0	62.9	62.7	62.2	63.4	62.8	62.3
Moldova	65.5	65.0	64.3	63.9	64.3	62.3	61.8	62.9	62.9	64.0	63.7	63.9	64.5	64.4
Russia	64.2	63.8	63.5	62.0	58.9	57.6	58.3	59.8	60.8	61.3	59.9	59.0	59.0	58.5
Ukraine	66.0	66.0	66.0	64.0	64.0	62.8	61.8	61.0	62.0	63.0	63.0	62.4	62.4	62.4
Armenia	69.0	68.4	68.9	68.7	67.9	68.1	68.9	69.3	70.3	70.8	70.7	70.5	71.0	70.0
Azerbaijan	66.6	67.0	66.3	65.4	65.2	65.2	65.2	66.3	67.4	67.9	68.1	68.6	68.6	69.4
Georgia ^b	67.3	67.5	67.1	66.0	64.4	66.0	66.3	66.9	67.1	67.4	67.5	67.5	68.0	68.0
Kazakhstan	63.9	63.2	62.6	62.4	60.1	59.7	58.0	58.0	58.5	59.0	60.3	59.7	60.1	60.6
Kyrgyzstan	64.3	64.2	64.6	64.2	62.9	61.6	61.4	62.3	62.6	63.1	64.9	64.9	65.0	64.4
Tajikistan	66.7	67.1	67.3	65.4	56.4	63.2	63.6	64.1	64.0	64.3	66.1	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	61.8	62.9	62.3	62.9	62.5	61.3	61.9	62.0	62.2	62.0	63.4	64.9	65.4	64.9
Uzbekistan	66.0	66.1	67.3	66.7	66.4	66.1	66.4	66.5	67.5	67.5	68.6	68.4	68.9	68.9

a. See notes to Table 4.2.
b. Tsuladze et al. (2001) report 68.1 for 2000.

4.4 Mortality rate for females aged 20-24 (per 100,000 relevant population)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	37.9	38.3	42.0	41.3	41.9	41.2	36.2	36.3	32.8	32.2	32.0	34.0	32.0	31.2
Hungary	51.1	56.7	52.6	46.4	41.0	45.7	37.3	36.7	37.2	33.2	32.1	34.4	27.8	29.0
Poland ^c	43.1	37.7	40.2	38.3	36.1	35.2	35.5	33.4	32.9	34.0	33.9	30.5	28.2	29.5
Slovakia ^b	36.1	41.0	36.2	37.7	33.7	34.7	24.7	25.6	33.2	27.8	34.4	26.6	24.2	28.9
Slovenia	53.8	48.1	33.0	38.0	52.8	48.6	35.4	47.5	25.0	40.2	37.2	30.1	24.6	29.0
Estonia	61.2	71.0	44.9	68.0	70.7	150.4	65.6	52.3	46.7	70.6	51.5	49.3	59.5	60.8
Latvia	80.0	55.7	63.4	69.5	82.7	76.0	72.6	53.7	73.5	75.1	80.3	61.8	52.9	52.4
Lithuania	58.4	42.2	57.5	55.1	64.2	68.6	57.0	59.4	66.2	65.6	57.5	54.0	67.8	44.9
Bulgaria ^b	55.8	54.5	47.5	56.0	55.1	54.0	50.9	52.6	58.1	48.1	42.0	50.0	49.9	46.3
Romania ^c	73.3	58.0	56.0	55.7	53.3	56.6	53.6	55.0	49.7	47.6	44.6	41.3	40.6	39.7
Albania ^d	59.3	39.0	55.5	63.4	66.5	55.8	60.7	46.6	-	-	-	37.2	53.3	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	39.3	26.6	43.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.0	28.6	30.8	35.5	24.1
Croatia	39.4	43.7	49.5	49.4	46.3	49.4	38.1	34.6	31.4	35.3	25.0	30.8	30.0	38.9
FYR Macedonia	45.0	41.5	56.6	44.4	33.5	33.3	49.9	41.2	45.8	36.7	35.1	46.1	17.4	39.7
Serbia and Montenegro ^e	50.1	39.7	43.2	36.0	45.9	39.2	40.5	38.4	41.6	39.7	38.3	39.9	37.0	-
Belarus	58.3	56.7	57.6	58.4	61.4	54.7	69.4	61.5	61.1	59.4	75.0	66.8	60.8	70.2
Moldova ^f	69.3	72.6	74.2	80.7	76.0	77.9	66.8	63.1	54.1	58.7	57.9	56.9	44.3	47.8
Russia	70.4	71.4	74.1	84.1	96.9	100.1	103.8	98.6	99.4	100.6	112.5	114.4	113.5	107.4
Ukraine ^b	61.1	60.8	64.0	69.9	69.1	77.3	79.8	77.6	75.3	70.0	70.7	73.3	78.7	77.0
Armenia ^g	69.3	45.6	41.0	66.8	46.4	56.7	31.3	37.4	37.5	34.4	19.5	26.7	16.7	29.1
Azerbaijan	59.5	53.8	68.4	87.0	92.8	103.0	91.5	72.4	74.1	63.7	63.4	63.0	54.3	54.8
Georgia ^h	57.0	63.1	57.3	58.9	70.2	59.3	47.9	41.4	40.5	38.1	34.4	38.9	49.6	49.5
Kazakhstan	92.7	103.1	106.9	109.6	127.5	114.6	126.5	118.9	120.5	117.7	114.8	121.4	115.0	119.3
Kyrgyzstan	95.7	86.8	101.0	93.7	94.6	93.4	97.4	102.8	84.4	80.3	83.6	87.0	85.0	81.8
Tajikistan	99.6	98.2	110.8	101.0	139.7	131.5	125.1	121.1	112.8	-	83.9	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	99.7	103.1	113.7	114.3	111.3	105.3	109.0	117.8	113.5	119.0	105.3	111.0	105.5	110.7
Uzbekistan	95.7	92.5	101.1	100.6	106.9	108.7	101.7	100.0	102.0	110.6	98.6	98.0	98.1	96.3

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Rates for 2001-2002 based on 2001 census.
c. Rate for 2002 based on 2002 census.
d. Rate for 2001 based on 2001 census.
e. Rates for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates.
f. Rates for 1997-2002 exclude Transdniestra.
g. Rate for 2002 based on 2001 census.
h. Deaths for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

4.5 Mortality rates for males aged 20-24 (per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	117.7	126.5	116.0	124.8	122.4	121.8	110.2	92.7	116.8	96.3	104.5	102.0	109.4	100.5
Hungary	142.0	155.0	141.4	149.3	127.7	123.5	105.8	94.3	92.5	102.3	98.5	94.3	88.9	94.4
Poland	159.1	168.2	173.4	156.7	134.7	142.5	134.4	131.5	134.2	133.2	132.9	120.1	114.1	116.8
Slovakia	104.4	131.2	131.3	131.1	125.2	109.2	109.7	113.6	120.2	119.8	112.8	109.3	92.1	103.7
Slovenia	170.7	137.1	178.5	171.1	192.2	152.4	139.0	127.0	131.8	140.0	118.9	125.1	121.4	119.9
Estonia	213.9	258.7	226.7	308.0	347.0	377.0	313.2	231.2	294.9	215.2	256.5	235.8	244.8	287.6
Latvia	253.7	226.1	258.7	306.4	309.1	351.6	303.9	288.3	256.9	263.8	282.5	256.4	224.2	236.1
Lithuania	214.1	203.5	272.0	255.6	291.4	289.8	259.8	292.9	296.4	255.1	255.1	252.8	254.7	246.2
Bulgaria	133.2	145.7	129.9	143.2	142.1	148.0	144.9	116.2	130.3	128.9	113.8	107.6	120.6	103.9
Romania	157.5	139.9	130.6	148.8	133.4	138.2	132.4	136.3	125.7	114.7	109.1	103.8	99.1	108.3
Albania ^b	113.2	132.0	171.8	187.5	230.5	233.7	230.9	186.1	-	-	-	174.7	129.8	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	108.2	95.5	154.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.8	80.2	92.0	76.6	67.6
Croatia	135.8	162.4	503.6	415.5	245.3	153.0	220.7	150.4	131.9	110.0	110.6	123.3	122.6	120.9
FYR Macedonia	77.3	88.6	98.4	80.3	82.4	72.7	90.5	84.1	80.7	71.6	96.0	92.9	81.8	98.2
Serbia and Montenegro	95.6	96.2	158.2	149.6	119.1	93.4	89.4	90.9	106.5	102.1	109.2	98.8	92.6	-
Belarus	222.2	233.1	240.6	261.8	252.2	261.8	257.8	251.5	260.5	279.8	303.1	271.5	281.7	236.0
Moldova	276.2	260.1	222.0	344.4	217.3	248.1	221.4	204.6	169.5	180.8	184.8	161.5	178.4	152.2
Russia	260.4	259.9	272.5	317.5	372.9	400.6	428.2	412.7	384.5	402.7	448.5	496.1	438.5	401.7
Ukraine	223.5	227.2	224.8	246.7	236.3	265.8	278.0	266.9	251.8	248.4	268.4	270.5	276.8	270.1
Armenia ^c	97.8	117.0	122.4	192.5	206.0	284.0	135.0	110.3	111.4	78.8	68.7	68.7	61.5	54.1
Azerbaijan	107.8	123.4	109.9	423.3	392.9	541.3	169.1	166.1	173.7	157.2	147.5	120.5	106.1	98.3
Georgia	154.2	150.2	159.1	241.4	279.9	225.3	180.9	122.2	118.2	144.0	125.9	123.4	99.9	100.2
Kazakhstan	248.4	228.9	245.6	255.0	308.0	299.1	370.4	386.9	373.3	386.7	352.3	359.5	358.6	301.7
Kyrgyzstan	191.3	196.3	189.6	186.9	184.6	183.0	219.8	193.5	205.6	198.5	177.3	197.9	172.2	182.8
Tajikistan	113.6	93.9	107.9	184.0	481.3	231.6	194.9	240.4	181.6	-	145.5	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	178.9	176.1	167.4	151.9	170.4	176.3	167.7	218.6	198.8	242.7	220.2	216.0	196.4	188.6
Uzbekistan	144.1	147.4	147.3	139.6	138.4	147.9	146.7	154.6	150.6	162.9	155.2	155.4	147.6	134.6

a. See notes to Table 4.4; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Rate for 2001 based on 2001 census.
c. Rate for 2002 based on 2001 census.

4.6 Mortality rates for females aged 25-39 (per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	70.0	73.8	72.5	73.7	72.3	64.6	65.8	58.7	63.2	48.7	49.9	48.7	50.7	51.2
Hungary	134.6	135.8	139.7	145.0	151.5	132.3	122.4	111.6	98.4	98.1	90.5	82.3	75.3	74.4
Poland	84.6	87.4	92.0	84.3	80.9	80.3	79.3	73.7	70.8	67.8	66.5	61.1	55.7	54.7
Slovakia	78.2	83.0	78.3	73.7	74.6	68.8	69.8	64.2	66.3	69.1	62.2	54.1	57.1	52.3
Slovenia	73.4	64.7	67.9	71.3	75.4	75.9	67.8	68.5	59.9	55.4	50.1	57.0	49.4	53.1
Estonia	110.5	102.5	102.4	102.9	119.5	185.1	135.4	122.7	95.4	120.8	103.6	113.9	110.8	90.9
Latvia	109.6	115.8	112.1	127.1	151.2	166.2	148.2	125.8	126.8	121.2	122.1	117.7	110.3	101.1
Lithuania	107.8	101.9	103.5	103.0	117.7	130.7	131.4	120.7	113.8	104.5	109.8	101.1	107.3	103.6
Bulgaria	85.8	95.3	87.9	92.9	92.5	97.8	92.2	90.7	96.0	86.4	89.6	86.2	85.9	82.4
Romania	127.6	118.4	118.5	111.8	116.4	108.5	110.4	112.2	110.6	99.9	90.6	84.1	79.5	79.3
Albania ^b	78.8	78.7	68.6	71.6	73.8	72.3	71.0	66.3	-	-	-	59.5	70.0	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	70.5	63.2	64.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.4	55.7	58.7	44.2	44.2
Croatia	79.0	74.4	85.5	75.2	65.1	67.9	64.6	64.8	64.5	62.4	47.3	52.3	52.9	50.2
FYR Macedonia	81.8	90.2	73.9	72.5	78.1	64.7	80.8	76.5	74.8	84.4	75.1	59.7	54.9	54.3
Serbia and Montenegro	84.4	79.9	84.8	84.8	88.0	84.3	76.7	82.0	82.1	74.9	76.1	73.2	68.2	-
Belarus	93.3	91.5	103.0	106.1	110.4	115.2	120.5	119.4	127.1	123.6	131.7	124.9	126.2	128.4
Moldova	121.5	118.1	135.2	124.2	132.8	142.2	149.4	150.1	129.9	129.0	134.8	127.4	120.7	120.2
Russia	110.1	112.6	120.3	139.0	174.6	194.9	191.7	173.2	160.8	157.4	174.8	184.8	191.0	202.8
Ukraine	98.3	103.6	110.1	117.6	124.7	138.8	156.0	151.8	142.3	133.1	136.4	146.0	153.1	158.3
Armenia	90.1	90.5	80.5	81.1	84.6	75.7	75.0	72.9	71.1	71.7	61.0	65.3	65.7	68.9
Azerbaijan	100.1	95.6	97.7	127.5	118.6	126.5	123.7	120.4	109.4	106.5	99.8	101.0	95.0	88.6
Georgia	97.3	90.0	87.6	95.7	109.0	94.2	103.3	90.0	107.6	97.5	86.7	86.3	92.9	92.7
Kazakhstan	127.7	128.2	135.5	141.9	165.6	175.6	193.8	203.6	213.7	199.8	200.9	188.4	191.7	194.3
Kyrgyzstan	142.5	150.5	150.8	154.6	154.9	170.8	180.3	171.6	160.5	163.7	147.3	152.7	141.4	167.7
Tajikistan	155.8	149.3	148.1	166.2	223.1	204.5	198.9	187.2	184.7	-	149.6	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	167.8	151.6	161.7	160.8	160.5	168.4	163.2	179.8	167.0	172.9	151.8	148.7	161.7	153.3
Uzbekistan	141.9	132.8	138.3	140.1	150.5	161.8	162.2	158.6	155.1	153.0	141.1	144.5	147.4	146.6

a. See notes to Table 4.4; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Rate for 2001 based on 2001 census.

4.7 Mortality rates for males aged 25-39 (per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	171.0	193.1	184.5	184.0	171.6	171.8	168.1	157.6	147.8	137.5	137.5	131.2	125.2	127.3
Hungary	333.5	353.2	351.3	376.8	384.4	362.0	333.4	276.0	258.9	262.2	241.4	217.7	184.2	187.2
Poland	272.5	286.9	298.0	283.6	258.0	262.1	264.0	238.4	242.8	228.7	223.8	201.0	189.7	186.7
Slovakia	230.8	241.9	234.7	237.6	202.3	197.8	193.6	179.0	190.0	191.6	180.3	176.3	174.8	166.1
Slovenia	217.5	176.1	215.5	219.6	229.3	216.9	171.3	173.1	187.8	169.5	161.0	147.0	164.2	149.0
Estonia	327.1	376.1	424.2	452.8	508.8	658.3	583.2	440.4	451.5	458.9	398.0	355.7	391.2	405.1
Latvia	370.4	404.6	444.4	504.0	625.5	722.4	648.1	483.3	430.4	464.9	439.4	401.6	422.9	413.8
Lithuania	358.7	364.8	432.3	419.4	491.8	550.7	501.8	442.6	416.7	406.1	400.4	382.9	412.9	393.4
Bulgaria	214.3	223.2	216.2	230.3	246.4	251.8	233.6	216.7	216.1	205.7	187.1	187.0	186.3	179.1
Romania	262.7	275.0	274.2	292.1	285.3	296.1	305.4	296.4	296.1	254.0	221.4	210.3	205.1	209.8
Albania	116.0	129.7	160.5	177.7	188.5	185.8	171.8	163.2	-	-	-	172.5	178.3	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	161.8	169.6	195.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	119.8	107.6	106.4	102.2	97.5
Croatia	210.7	210.4	479.8	380.0	257.0	199.5	222.2	180.0	160.2	163.9	141.3	140.8	146.1	140.8
FYR Macedonia	134.1	142.8	142.0	138.1	159.4	140.7	128.4	119.3	116.3	128.5	130.2	120.5	137.4	139.0
Serbia and Montenegro	167.2	173.4	214.4	207.6	176.9	163.1	155.2	153.7	157.8	153.8	147.0	139.9	135.6	-
Belarus	323.7	343.9	364.2	411.4	445.4	471.7	488.6	487.3	492.7	502.1	551.1	500.5	509.2	538.6
Moldova	333.3	347.9	392.6	467.2	370.6	427.0	458.1	431.4	369.9	398.6	386.8	348.9	342.3	337.6
Russia	416.5	438.4	468.6	564.7	724.5	808.4	776.4	687.9	614.0	602.9	673.5	734.7	735.1	747.0
Ukraine	343.0	356.5	399.9	445.4	458.6	510.7	575.0	560.6	511.6	477.4	509.8	535.9	562.8	569.9
Armenia ^b	193.9	215.2	224.3	308.8	291.1	304.8	209.2	187.8	170.6	158.0	130.4	136.2	140.1	163.6
Azerbaijan	202.6	226.2	240.3	398.7	332.9	425.6	281.9	261.1	232.6	222.3	216.1	211.5	197.0	191.1
Georgia	268.8	267.5	291.9	352.9	415.1	343.8	313.5	266.5	292.5	284.1	278.8	276.3	293.8	293.5
Kazakhstan	374.9	387.5	414.0	432.6	525.5	541.3	627.3	667.3	645.8	640.6	581.5	633.8	598.6	576.7
Kyrgyzstan	352.0	364.4	373.7	339.8	403.6	443.5	455.2	415.9	418.8	390.3	376.3	422.7	415.0	392.0
Tajikistan	206.7	210.3	195.5	326.9	930.6	332.7	319.1	384.3	320.7	-	254.0	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	296.7	285.7	273.9	287.0	308.3	289.4	283.8	339.3	355.7	369.2	341.1	343.0	376.0	356.4
Uzbekistan	244.8	247.2	252.9	242.1	242.2	260.9	266.4	288.4	268.1	263.0	259.0	275.4	264.8	250.3

a. See notes to Table 4.4; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Rate for 2002 based on 2001 census.

4.8 Mortality rates for females aged 40-59 (per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	405.5	393.1	389.5	366.7	348.6	340.1	353.3	327.8	335.7	325.4	324.8	335.1	338.4	326.6
Hungary	586.7	577.6	569.7	594.8	602.0	576.8	566.4	519.6	532.0	537.6	542.2	515.3	506.8	507.1
Poland	448.6	441.4	444.1	426.5	398.0	390.3	382.6	370.7	367.2	357.1	357.8	349.6	344.9	338.4
Slovakia	423.9	444.0	439.2	404.8	388.4	364.7	361.3	341.8	366.3	348.7	351.5	328.7	342.5	330.3
Slovenia	393.6	349.9	384.5	362.8	360.7	352.5	333.1	339.2	314.2	318.8	336.8	306.0	309.3	284.7
Estonia	488.0	451.7	505.0	483.5	555.3	649.7	580.0	504.4	508.5	525.4	501.6	511.8	525.1	482.0
Latvia	502.1	510.9	511.6	558.1	659.5	762.5	736.8	566.3	526.0	557.7	538.3	497.3	508.0	481.0
Lithuania	458.8	462.0	498.0	488.1	554.8	590.5	589.2	533.6	474.1	472.5	437.2	428.6	450.3	419.3
Bulgaria	415.7	419.5	417.9	419.3	394.2	406.5	413.9	413.1	441.8	410.6	413.3	411.0	406.2	409.4
Romania	498.2	492.6	485.7	507.1	509.6	518.8	527.3	536.3	518.8	492.3	461.5	444.1	454.7	472.9
Albania	240.0	225.6	245.8	238.9	226.8	228.2	222.9	209.7	-	-	-	190.9	189.3	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	434.4	387.6	400.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	376.2	367.6	347.8	322.2	302.9
Croatia	420.7	394.4	423.5	378.7	364.8	354.5	351.5	384.5	370.5	357.2	344.0	334.7	299.3	292.4
FYR Macedonia	373.6	394.7	397.0	406.3	397.3	395.0	370.5	377.8	390.8	393.1	373.0	363.2	351.7	341.1
Serbia and Montenegro	425.6	412.9	422.6	442.8	447.1	441.4	422.7	431.6	440.0	424.3	434.3	418.2	417.2	-
Belarus	458.4	484.4	486.9	510.2	554.3	558.2	573.2	551.4	548.0	541.1	534.5	489.3	498.7	531.4
Moldova	714.2	707.6	764.7	668.6	689.1	770.3	807.5	732.3	658.0	625.3	623.8	622.2	605.2	606.8
Russia	498.9	504.4	506.3	551.0	682.4	770.6	716.7	640.9	578.5	545.7	582.6	606.2	626.1	657.8
Ukraine	476.2	483.5	509.7	533.0	578.4	614.1	663.5	646.5	608.5	545.9	554.9	549.2	538.8	556.2
Armenia ^b	406.4	414.2	390.1	415.3	400.6	350.9	368.6	381.7	329.6	311.2	281.5	252.3	254.6	295.1
Azerbaijan	476.1	471.4	476.2	507.6	508.8	504.0	460.6	429.5	403.9	389.5	365.5	334.5	315.2	307.7
Georgia	433.6	427.9	430.6	496.0	495.8	422.2	407.3	407.2	398.6	379.2	364.6	357.3	341.9	345.6
Kazakhstan	557.5	538.7	533.3	555.6	644.3	687.0	756.9	751.8	723.5	681.4	630.4	617.3	619.3	595.7
Kyrgyzstan	560.4	543.9	592.8	560.1	572.6	646.2	696.1	617.2	554.1	555.5	504.4	495.9	486.0	481.1
Tajikistan	551.9	529.1	549.5	558.3	663.5	685.0	637.8	589.6	503.6	-	427.0	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	649.1	613.3	613.0	614.2	669.8	653.5	624.2	625.0	610.2	546.1	482.7	469.3	458.5	478.6
Uzbekistan	570.7	547.6	571.5	574.9	585.2	611.2	594.5	595.9	543.3	520.7	462.7	464.0	438.0	444.4

a. See notes to Table 4.4; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Rate for 2002 based on 2001 census.

4.9 Mortality rates for males aged 40-59 (per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	940.1	1,004.9	926.8	906.2	838.1	830.7	809.0	802.6	809.5	780.7	772.0	774.5	762.8	763.4
Hungary	1,397.7	1,427.6	1,440.5	1,546.8	1,574.8	1,558.3	1,507.0	1,397.2	1,361.4	1,401.8	1,410.9	1,313.0	1,279.9	1,276.7
Poland	1,182.7	1,187.1	1,238.5	1,176.0	1,081.7	1,046.7	1,058.8	1,000.9	988.3	962.1	965.0	899.5	884.9	882.3
Slovakia	1,231.3	1,246.7	1,177.9	1,130.8	1,062.8	984.8	970.8	921.9	941.3	980.8	953.1	924.8	906.1	931.3
Slovenia	963.1	918.5	882.7	850.8	898.0	831.0	781.8	740.6	751.8	737.4	711.7	694.8	697.1	666.2
Estonia	1,218.0	1,357.9	1,441.7	1,457.9	1,703.4	2,006.7	1,894.2	1,576.2	1,539.0	1,636.2	1,483.7	1,466.5	1,545.7	1,434.1
Latvia	1,313.5	1,422.2	1,504.0	1,658.1	2,071.7	2,389.7	2,173.4	1,687.1	1,549.8	1,609.3	1,494.8	1,460.2	1,485.6	1,430.1
Lithuania	1,229.7	1,301.0	1,383.0	1,445.6	1,705.5	1,823.9	1,805.7	1,594.1	1,416.2	1,372.8	1,293.5	1,272.1	1,354.3	1,317.3
Bulgaria	1,007.1	1,002.9	962.7	1,047.0	1,093.1	1,118.6	1,119.9	1,088.1	1,115.6	1,112.5	1,010.7	1,030.4	1,035.1	1,028.3
Romania	1,051.8	1,094.5	1,098.4	1,194.9	1,234.3	1,266.9	1,315.8	1,332.7	1,320.0	1,205.5	1,096.9	1,055.2	1,105.6	1,138.9
Albania ^b	491.3	447.8	481.2	480.4	470.2	450.4	428.4	409.8	-	-	-	358.9	372.0	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	926.3	824.7	888.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	672.4	622.3	609.4	598.1	530.8
Croatia	1,033.4	1,040.2	1,102.0	995.1	925.7	882.3	861.8	943.1	956.1	901.1	890.9	858.1	768.5	743.0
FYR Macedonia	691.6	731.9	711.0	753.4	766.2	732.2	738.7	734.5	707.5	711.2	697.5	664.4	688.5	724.7
Serbia and Montenegro	858.0	832.6	887.3	876.2	846.9	822.7	806.4	808.2	813.4	814.4	812.8	825.1	789.7	-
Belarus	1,278.7	1,303.4	1,357.9	1,416.5	1,616.2	1,630.5	1,714.5	1,658.0	1,635.8	1,667.2	1,643.5	1,506.0	1,584.5	1,683.9
Moldova	1,200.4	1,275.6	1,337.3	1,242.9	1,284.2	1,546.4	1,608.9	1,482.1	1,306.3	1,296.3	1,315.1	1,331.4	1,288.6	1,293.0
Russia	1,387.0	1,434.6	1,441.9	1,649.5	2,109.2	2,410.6	2,235.4	1,969.3	1,736.1	1,645.5	1,806.2	1,937.9	2,002.6	2,101.4
Ukraine	1,232.9	1,309.7	1,414.0	1,526.6	1,617.2	1,738.3	1,953.1	1,910.8	1,789.2	1,608.5	1,642.5	1,707.5	1,673.6	1,731.5
Armenia ^c	872.5	938.2	964.9	935.1	989.9	894.9	889.8	848.2	739.6	659.4	630.7	558.1	553.9	673.7
Azerbaijan	1,043.7	1,063.9	1,111.7	1,130.0	1,127.8	1,115.8	1,053.8	977.7	884.5	816.3	782.8	739.1	670.4	640.1
Georgia	1,040.6	1,051.7	1,059.2	1,214.2	1,198.3	1,023.8	1,044.7	1,016.5	990.1	950.7	913.6	898.4	850.3	855.8
Kazakhstan	1,320.8	1,336.4	1,355.1	1,394.4	1,674.3	1,757.0	2,018.6	2,035.1	1,925.2	1,820.1	1,633.8	1,681.8	1,667.8	1,673.0
Kyrgyzstan	1,201.1	1,206.2	1,176.0	1,168.7	1,309.3	1,546.1	1,529.7	1,363.4	1,304.0	1,207.2	1,158.8	1,199.6	1,169.5	1,178.1
Tajikistan	840.2	847.8	844.0	911.1	1,703.7	1,080.2	1,049.7	998.8	873.1	-	675.1	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	1,214.0	1,144.8	1,245.3	1,091.7	1,312.8	1,285.9	1,188.7	1,242.8	1,216.8	1,191.3	995.8	968.5	920.7	962.9
Uzbekistan	1,000.6	1,021.7	1,036.6	998.4	1,046.1	1,067.3	1,085.0	1,139.5	1,007.8	925.3	842.3	841.2	803.8	792.5

a. See notes to Table 4.4; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Rate for 2001 based on 2001 census.
c. Rate for 2002 based on 2001 census.

4.10 Mortality rate for population aged 60+ (per 1,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	57.7	57.5	55.2	53.0	52.3	51.9	52.2	49.9	49.6	48.3	48.2	47.3	46.4	46.3
Hungary	55.8	56.2	55.3	56.0	56.3	54.8	54.3	54.4	52.7	52.7	53.8	50.7	49.2	49.2
Poland	50.7	50.7	51.9	50.0	50.1	48.7	48.0	48.0	46.7	45.7	46.1	44.3	43.4	42.8
Slovakia	52.9	53.0	53.0	51.5	51.0	49.6	50.9	49.4	49.6	50.2	49.2	49.6	48.7	47.5
Slovenia	45.6	45.5	46.3	45.5	46.2	43.9	43.0	41.5	41.8	41.5	40.6	39.4	38.3	38.5
Estonia	51.6	53.8	52.9	53.7	56.0	55.9	53.4	50.9	49.1	51.0	48.2	47.7	47.0	47.2
Latvia	51.7	55.2	53.6	52.5	56.7	59.7	56.3	52.2	51.6	51.8	49.5	48.4	49.1	48.5
Lithuania	46.9	48.3	47.5	47.2	51.5	50.6	49.3	47.4	46.0	45.5	44.6	43.1	43.9	44.8
Bulgaria	50.4	51.1	52.2	49.7	50.0	50.4	51.8	53.2	55.4	54.1	51.3	53.3	52.2	52.5
Romania	49.9	49.0	50.3	51.8	50.6	50.1	50.6	53.2	51.1	49.3	49.1	46.9	47.3	50.3
Albania ^b	43.1	42.5	38.5	37.9	36.6	36.7	37.3	37.6	-	-	-	35.1	31.7	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	45.2	42.7	41.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.3	45.1	45.1	42.9	41.9
Croatia	50.2	48.6	48.2	45.4	46.5	45.9	45.9	49.3	50.0	52.0	51.2	51.4	43.3	43.9
FYR Macedonia	48.1	46.0	45.6	48.8	46.4	46.1	47.0	45.3	46.4	46.0	45.4	46.8	44.7	47.5
Serbia and Montenegro	46.4	44.7	44.6	45.5	45.5	44.2	44.8	46.3	45.6	45.9	46.5	47.4	44.9	-
Belarus	45.0	47.2	48.6	48.0	52.2	52.3	53.3	53.0	54.0	53.3	54.7	52.4	54.4	57.0
Moldova	47.1	50.5	55.0	52.8	56.5	61.4	63.3	59.6	56.4	56.8	58.9	59.0	56.9	60.0
Russia	47.5	48.7	48.5	49.7	56.2	59.5	57.1	55.1	54.3	52.8	55.4	56.0	56.2	58.4
Ukraine	47.8	49.3	51.6	52.8	56.6	58.3	59.7	58.2	56.7	54.0	54.7	55.5	51.8	54.9
Armenia ^c	37.8	39.0	41.3	43.6	46.1	39.4	40.8	40.0	37.9	35.9	37.2	36.6	35.9	45.1
Azerbaijan	41.2	39.0	39.8	42.5	43.4	42.7	43.0	41.4	40.1	40.9	41.2	41.8	40.0	41.7
Georgia	44.7	45.0	45.6	46.3	50.4	46.7	46.3	46.3	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	44.0	44.8
Kazakhstan	47.7	47.1	48.6	49.9	56.0	59.3	61.7	61.1	59.2	56.7	55.0	54.6	53.2	54.2
Kyrgyzstan	45.0	44.1	44.7	47.0	51.2	56.6	54.4	51.8	50.9	50.5	48.1	50.3	47.9	54.0
Tajikistan	39.6	38.4	38.1	41.7	48.4	49.7	47.4	43.1	39.7	-	39.7	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	48.9	46.3	49.5	49.5	54.0	55.0	54.3	56.7	51.6	50.0	44.7	46.9	46.0	49.9
Uzbekistan	43.9	43.6	45.1	49.0	52.2	54.1	52.8	52.3	49.1	51.3	46.8	49.6	47.9	50.8

a. See notes to Table 4.4; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Rate for 2001 based on 2001 census.
c. Rate for 2002 based on 2001 census.

5. Family formation

5.1 Crude marriage rate (per 1,000 mid-year population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	7.8	8.8	7.0	7.2	6.4	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3
Hungary	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.5
Poland ^c	6.7	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.0
Slovakia ^b	6.9	7.7	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.7
Slovenia	4.9	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5
Estonia	8.1	7.5	6.6	5.8	5.2	5.0	4.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3
Latvia	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.2	5.7	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2
Lithuania	9.4	9.8	9.2	8.1	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.7
Bulgaria ^b	7.1	6.9	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.7
Romania ^c	7.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.9
Albania ^d	8.6	8.9	7.7	8.3	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.4	7.2	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.7	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	7.8	6.7	6.3	-	-	-	-	6.5	7.0	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.1
Croatia	6.1	5.8	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1
FYR Macedonia	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.1
Serbia and Montenegro ^e	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.4	-
Belarus	9.6	9.7	9.3	7.8	8.0	7.4	7.6	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.3	6.2	6.9	6.7
Moldova	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.1	7.8	7.6	6.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.0
Russia	9.4	8.9	8.6	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.3	5.9	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.9	7.1
Ukraine ^b	9.5	9.3	9.5	7.6	8.2	7.7	8.4	6.0	6.8	6.2	6.9	5.6	6.4	6.6
Armenia ^f	7.8	8.0	7.8	6.2	5.8	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.2	4.3
Azerbaijan	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.3	8.0	6.2	5.6	5.0	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.1
Georgia ^g	7.1	6.8	7.0	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9
Kazakhstan	10.1	10.0	10.1	8.9	8.9	7.6	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.7
Kyrgyzstan	9.7	9.9	10.5	9.0	8.2	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.6	6.3
Tajikistan	9.2	9.5	10.4	8.4	9.7	6.9	5.7	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.6	5.0
Turkmenistan	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.0	8.1	7.4	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.6
Uzbekistan	10.0	10.6	13.0	11.0	10.3	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.6

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Rates for 2001-2002 based on 2001 census.
c. Rate for 2002 based on 2002 census.
d. Rate for 2001 based on 2001 census.
e. Rates for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates.
f. Rate for 2002 based on 2001 census.
g. Marriages 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

5.2 Average age of women at first marriage (in years)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	21.2	21.1	21.4	21.6	21.7	22.0	22.4	22.8	23.3	23.6	24.1	24.6	25.0	25.5
Hungary	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.7	22.0	22.2	22.6	23.5	23.8	24.2	24.7	25.2	25.7
Poland ^a	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.2	23.5	23.7	24.0
Slovakia ^b	22.9	22.7	21.3	21.7	21.1	21.3	21.5	21.6	22.5	22.7	23.1	23.6	23.8	24.2
Slovenia	23.5	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.7	24.9	25.2	25.4	25.6	25.6	26.2	26.7	27.3	27.4
Estonia	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.9	23.4	23.5	23.7	24.0	24.3	24.6	25.0	25.2	25.5
Latvia	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.4	22.5	22.5	22.8	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.4	24.9
Lithuania	22.5	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.3	23.7	24.0	24.3
Bulgaria	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.6	23.1	23.4	23.5	23.8	24.7	24.8	24.8
Romania	22.1	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.1
Albania	22.8	22.6	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.6	23.0	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.5	-	23.1	23.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^c	22.9	23.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.6	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.3
Croatia	23.5	23.6	23.7	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.5	24.7	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.6
FYR Macedonia ^d	22.6	22.8	-	22.6	22.6	22.9	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.8
Serbia and Montenegro ^e	23.2	23.6	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.7	24.8	24.9	25.3
Belarus	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5
Moldova	22.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	22.0
Russia	22.9	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	21.9	21.6	21.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.9	22.8	22.5	22.3
Armenia	22.3	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.9	22.1	22.7	22.4	22.6	23.1	22.8	22.7
Azerbaijan	22.8	23.2	22.9	22.7	22.3	22.3	22.9	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.9	23.1	23.1	23.4
Georgia	24.5	25.3	24.4	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.5	25.1	24.9	25.3	25.0
Kazakhstan	22.4	22.3	22.2	22.1	21.6	20.8	21.0	22.2	22.4	23.3	23.2	23.3	23.5	23.6
Kyrgyzstan	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.4	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.7	22.0	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.8
Tajikistan	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.1	20.9	20.8	21.1	21.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.2	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	23.0	22.9
Uzbekistan ^f	22.3	21.3	21.0	20.7	20.5	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.4	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.6

a. Median age.
b. Data for 1995-1996 based on COE (1997).
c. Data for 1989-1990 based on COE (1993); data for 1998-2002 are unweighted averages for Federation of B-H and Republika Srpska.
d. Data for 1989-1990 based on COE (1993).
e. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates; data for 2002 exclude Kosovo and Montenegro.
f. Data for 1989 taken from UNDP (1997).

5.3 Average age of men at first marriage (in years)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	23.8	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.7	25.0	25.4	25.9	26.3	26.7	27.1	27.6	28.1
Hungary	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.7	25.0	25.2	26.2	26.4	26.8	27.2	27.8	28.2
Poland ^a	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.4	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.7	25.9	26.2
Slovakia ^b	25.6	25.4	23.8	24.2	23.6	23.8	-	-	25.0	25.2	25.6	26.1	26.3	26.8
Slovenia	26.4	26.6	26.8	27.1	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.2	28.5	28.8	29.1	29.6	30.1	30.1
Estonia	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.6	25.0	25.6	25.7	26.1	26.3	26.6	27.1	27.5	27.8	28.2
Latvia	24.3	23.9	23.9	24.1	24.3	24.3	25.0	25.1	25.7	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.5	27.0
Lithuania	-	24.2	24.0	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.6	24.8	25.3	25.7	26.1	26.4
Bulgaria	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.9	25.2	25.7	26.0	26.3	26.5	26.6	27.1	28.1	28.1	28.1
Romania	25.3	25.0	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.6	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.9	27.2	27.3
Albania	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.6	26.7	27.3	27.8	28.4	28.5	29.1	29.2	-	28.2	28.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.3	28.1	27.8	27.8	27.9	-
Croatia	26.7	26.9	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.6	27.8	28.1	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.8
FYR Macedonia	-	-	-	-	25.9	-	26.1	-	26.2	26.3	26.5	26.6	26.8	26.8
Serbia and Montenegro ^d	26.9	27.5	27.7	27.6	27.8	27.4	27.6	27.8	27.9	28.0	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.9
Belarus	24.1	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.7	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.8
Moldova	24.0	22.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0
Russia	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.7	24.8	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	23.9	23.7	23.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.1	25.3	25.1	25.0
Armenia	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.8	26.1	26.3	26.5	26.8	26.6	26.7	27.1	26.9	26.9
Azerbaijan	25.7	26.2	26.2	25.9	25.9	24.2	26.5	26.6	26.8	26.6	27.1	27.3	27.3	27.6
Georgia	27.6	28.8	27.9	27.6	27.7	27.8	28.0	27.9	28.1	28.5	28.8	28.9	29.2	28.2
Kazakhstan	24.6	24.5	25.0	24.4	24.0	24.1	24.6	24.7	24.9	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.6
Kyrgyzstan	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.2	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.7	24.9	25.2	25.6	25.6	25.9	26.3
Tajikistan	24.3	24.3	24.5	23.9	23.7	23.7	23.9	24.1	-	-	24.0	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.3	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.1	24.2	24.2
Uzbekistan ^e	-	23.9	23.8	23.3	23.2	23.1	23.4	23.7	24.5	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.4

a. Median age.
b. Data for 1995-1996 based on COE (1997).
c. Data for 1989-1990 based on COE (1993); data for 1998-2002 are unweighted averages for Federation of B-H and Republika Srpska.
d. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates; data for 2002 exclude Kosovo and Montenegro.
e. Data for 1989 taken from UNDP (1997).

5.4 Crude divorce rate (per 1,000 mid-year population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.1
Hungary	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5
Poland	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Slovakia	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0
Slovenia	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Estonia	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0
Latvia	4.2	4.0	4.2	5.6	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5
Lithuania	3.3	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0
Bulgaria	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Romania	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Albania	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.5	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Croatia	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
FYR Macedonia	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Serbia and Montenegro	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	-
Belarus	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.8
Moldova	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.5
Russia	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.6	4.3	5.3	5.9
Ukraine	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.8
Armenia	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Azerbaijan	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Georgia	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Kazakhstan	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1
Kyrgyzstan	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Tajikistan	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Turkmenistan	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Uzbekistan	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7

a. See notes to Table 5.1; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

5.5 General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	38.6	35.2	40.8	38.6	45.8	52.9	56.7	61.4	56.2	58.8	44.2	53.7	60.3	59.1
Hungary	37.3	37.5	39.9	37.9	41.3	43.3	46.5	46.2	53.3	57.4	56.3	49.9	56.0	55.4
Poland	18.5	16.6	14.5	14.7	13.4	15.2	18.4	19.4	20.8	21.7	19.2	20.3	23.2	23.7
Slovakia	22.7	21.9	24.1	23.8	26.5	30.8	32.7	34.2	32.7	33.9	35.3	35.8	41.3	43.7
Slovenia	22.1	21.8	22.4	21.6	21.7	23.1	19.2	26.5	26.6	27.6	26.9	29.5	33.1	34.8
Estonia	46.8	49.1	55.8	74.9	74.3	76.0	106.4	102.5	94.5	82.7	81.6	77.1	76.4	69.6
Latvia	45.9	45.7	49.6	77.0	70.4	72.7	70.6	62.8	63.0	64.4	63.9	66.6	62.0	61.1
Lithuania	35.5	35.1	44.5	46.4	58.6	47.4	46.1	55.4	60.5	63.6	63.7	64.4	69.9	65.5
Bulgaria	20.0	19.0	22.6	21.1	18.3	21.1	29.0	28.0	26.9	29.2	27.5	30.1	32.1	34.9
Romania	20.2	17.1	20.2	16.8	19.3	25.7	22.7	23.7	23.6	27.5	24.6	22.6	24.0	24.6
Albania	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.7	7.6	8.6	6.9	5.9	7.2	7.8	7.0	10.4	13.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6.1	5.9	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.5	11.3
Croatia	18.6	19.6	22.6	16.6	20.3	19.3	17.4	14.7	15.9	16.3	15.6	20.1	21.2	19.7
FYR Macedonia	5.8	4.7	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.5	5.0	7.3	7.3	7.4	9.3	10.9	9.0
Serbia and Montenegro	17.5	16.5	14.2	11.2	11.9	11.7	13.2	13.9	14.1	14.4	13.6	14.6	15.3	22.9
Belarus	35.3	35.3	39.9	50.0	54.5	58.3	54.7	67.7	67.8	66.0	64.7	69.6	59.5	56.1
Moldova	31.1	32.2	35.0	37.7	36.7	40.9	44.6	51.5	45.9	46.6	37.9	44.8	51.3	58.6
Russia	42.1	42.4	46.8	60.7	59.9	63.0	61.9	64.9	59.8	59.1	58.4	70.0	76.2	83.7
Ukraine	39.6	39.9	40.7	56.5	51.2	52.0	45.9	62.8	54.6	57.9	51.0	71.9	58.6	57.9
Armenia	15.2	15.4	13.8	13.7	14.3	20.1	17.2	18.3	18.5	14.2	10.1	12.2	14.4	12.3
Azerbaijan	15.9	19.2	14.4	13.8	10.9	13.3	13.1	14.5	12.4	13.8	13.4	13.8	12.9	13.8
Georgia	19.2	21.2	19.5	18.2	13.3	14.1	12.5	11.8	13.3	11.5	11.7	14.4	14.9	14.6
Kazakhstan	27.5	26.4	29.3	33.8	31.0	33.9	33.4	39.5	35.1	36.9	29.8	30.1	31.9	31.6
Kyrgyzstan	19.7	18.0	19.0	19.7	19.9	21.2	22.3	25.1	24.6	24.2	24.2	22.0	21.3	19.5
Tajikistan	15.9	14.7	13.4	13.9	9.8	11.3	13.5	15.5	14.7	11.9	10.3	9.0	7.9	7.1
Turkmenistan	14.2	13.2	14.4	13.7	13.3	17.5	18.0	22.4	19.4	20.3	20.2	18.7	20.6	17.8
Uzbekistan	14.9	13.8	12.3	13.9	12.0	13.8	12.4	11.8	11.9	8.6	5.9	11.8	9.2	11.1

a. See notes to Table 5.1.

5.6 Children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	12.4	12.8	11.8	11.7	12.6	13.2	13.5	14.8	14.7	14.7	9.8	13.5	14.9	15.1
Hungary	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.6	9.1	11.1	11.6	11.7	10.9	11.0	11.6
Poland	4.4	4.0	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.8
Slovakia	6.8	8.4	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.8	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	6.2
Slovenia	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.3	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.7
Estonia	12.7	12.8	13.2	15.5	13.4	13.1	19.6	16.1	15.0	13.0	13.6	12.5	12.6	11.6
Latvia	14.3	14.0	14.7	20.6	14.3	12.9	12.5	9.4	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.7	10.1	10.6
Lithuania	11.6	12.1	15.4	14.0	13.6	12.0	11.7	13.1	13.4	13.9	13.2	12.9	12.9	12.8
Bulgaria	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.0	3.9	3.6	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.6
Romania	4.6	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.5	5.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.7	4.7	4.0	4.3	3.1
Albania ^b	1.8	2.0	1.7	-	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.8	-	2.4	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
Croatia	5.7	5.9	5.6	4.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.9	4.5
FYR Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	-
Belarus	11.3	11.3	12.9	14.0	16.4	15.8	15.2	16.1	17.8	17.9	17.0	16.0	14.9	13.8
Moldova	7.4	8.1	9.0	10.0	9.6	8.7	9.4	-	-	8.4	7.6	7.8	8.3	7.6
Russia	11.9	11.6	13.1	14.3	15.2	15.9	15.5	12.5	12.5	11.0	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	11.7	11.9	12.9	14.2	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.3	10.8	11.7
Armenia	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.5
Azerbaijan	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4
Georgia	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.2	-	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5
Kazakhstan	6.8	6.7	7.6	7.9	7.3	6.7	6.5	7.1	6.8	7.2	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.5
Kyrgyzstan	4.2	3.6	4.3	3.6	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.8
Tajikistan	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	-	-	0.9	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7
Uzbekistan	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.6

a. See notes to Table 5.1; for population sources, see notes to Tables 1.1 and 1.2.
b. Data for 2001 based on 2001 census.

6. Health

6.1 Births attended by skilled birth personnel (per cent of all births)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Hungary	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6
Poland	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8
Slovakia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.4
Slovenia	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8
Estonia	99.0	-	-	99.0	99.1	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
Latvia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bulgaria	99.3	99.1	99.5	99.8	99.0	99.0	98.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.0	99.8	98.9	99.2
Romania	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.7	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.0	98.3	99.0	99.0	99.0	96.5	98.5
Albania ^a	92.7	93.0	92.6	86.4	87.2	89.1	89.1	91.2	90.8	90.0	90.0	90.1	90.9	90.3
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^b	96.6	97.0	-	-	-	-	-	98.6	98.7	99.3	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.9
Croatia	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
FYR Macedonia	87.8	88.9	89.3	90.9	93.3	93.4	94.1	95.0	95.6	96.6	97.0	97.7	97.6	-
Serbia and Montenegro ^c	90.3	90.6	89.1	90.2	90.4	90.3	91.7	92.6	92.8	92.7	92.3	92.3	92.6	-
Belarus	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Moldova	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	99.0	99.6
Russia	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.3
Ukraine	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Armenia ^d	99.7	99.7	99.7	98.3	95.5	93.3	93.1	95.7	96.4	97.4	98.8	-	-	-
Azerbaijan ^e	97.3	97.3	97.2	96.5	96.3	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.7
Georgia	94.6	96.6	91.3	91.1	90.8	-	-	-	-	96.0	96.9	95.7	96.7	97.4
Kazakhstan ^f	99.0	99.0	98.1	98.9	98.6	98.3	98.1	98.1	97.6	98.0	97.8	98.3	98.5	98.9
Kyrgyzstan ^g	98.8	98.9	98.9	98.7	98.3	98.2	98.0	98.1	98.4	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.7	98.8
Tajikistan	93.6	-	90.3	-	-	82.6	80.9	79.0	72.6	74.1	66.6	76.9	81.1	88.7
Turkmenistan ^h	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.2
Uzbekistan ⁱ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a. 2000 survey reports 99.1 (INSTAT Albania and UNICEF 2000).
b. Data for 1996-2002 refer to Federation of B-H.
c. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2000 are SMSO estimates.
d. 2000 survey reports 96.8 for 1996-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).
e. 2000 survey reports 87.5 (SSCA and UNICEF 2000).
f. 1999 survey reports 99.1 for 1995-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).
g. 1997 survey reports 98.1 for 1993-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).
h. 2000 survey reports 97.2 for 1996-2000 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001).
i. 2000 survey reports 95.6 (SDSU and UNICEF 2000).

6.2 DPT immunization rate (per cent of children under 2 immunized against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	98.0	96.0	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.4	99.2	99.2
Hungary	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.9
Poland ^{a,b}	95.6	95.5	94.2	94.3	94.6	95.1	95.6	96.6	97.5	97.9	97.6	98.1	98.2	98.6
Slovakia	99.1	99.4	99.7	99.3	99.1	98.9	99.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	97.4	97.1	97.3	97.8	98.1	98.1	95.8	96.2	91.9	89.5	91.9	91.2	92.3	93.1
Estonia ^{a,c}	-	-	-	79.5	53.9	57.8	63.2	68.7	67.8	69.5	72.7	73.6	75.5	77.0
Latvia ^a	81.1	83.5	82.8	83.5	78.8	72.4	71.8	73.7	88.0	88.3	89.0	93.4	93.9	95.5
Lithuania	81.9	78.4	74.9	87.2	86.8	87.2	97.3	92.1	92.0	93.5	93.1	93.6	94.7	94.8
Bulgaria	99.5	99.5	99.4	97.9	97.7	93.3	94.8	95.1	94.2	95.1	96.0	93.3	93.6	92.8
Romania	79.3	75.5	77.3	86.8	97.6	97.6	98.3	98.0	96.7	97.5	97.3	96.1	96.5	96.8
Albania ^d	-	-	77.6	94.0	95.8	96.3	97.1	98.1	98.6	96.0	97.0	95.5	96.7	97.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^e	-	93.0	-	-	-	-	-	82.0	83.0	84.0	84.0	90.0	91.0	90.0
Croatia	86.0	88.0	85.0	83.0	85.0	87.0	90.0	91.0	92.0	93.0	93.0	94.0	94.0	95.0
FYR Macedonia ^f	93.7	94.4	92.5	95.4	89.6	87.7	95.2	92.5	96.6	93.6	95.0	95.1	90.6	-
Serbia and Montenegro ^g	89.2	84.0	79.0	84.2	84.6	85.0	89.0	91.2	94.0	89.2	88.7	88.8	96.7	-
Belarus ^f	93.8	92.4	87.7	88.1	89.4	89.5	93.9	97.7	96.7	98.6	98.7	99.1	99.2	98.9
Moldova ^h	84.3	81.0	80.7	83.5	69.5	85.7	95.5	96.8	97.1	96.9	97.0	94.5	95.6	98.1
Russia ^{a,f}	82.7	68.5	68.7	72.6	79.2	88.1	92.7	95.1	87.5	91.3	95.0	95.6	95.8	96.6
Ukraine ⁱ	79.2	78.8	86.0	88.1	93.1	97.0	97.7	98.6	98.5	98.7	98.4	98.8	99.1	98.8
Armenia ^{f,i,j}	81.5	82.3	83.0	85.2	85.3	86.0	98.0	86.0	88.1	90.3	91.1	93.3	94.5	93.4
Azerbaijan ^f	90.8	92.1	92.2	82.0	89.5	94.0	95.9	95.8	94.5	97.4	98.8	98.4	98.2	97.4
Georgia ^{f,k,l}	82.1	41.4	73.8	54.1	53.2	100.0	52.0	97.3	99.3	86.7	89.2	97.6	89.3	86.8
Kazakhstan ^m	84.8	84.2	82.7	85.3	81.6	84.4	92.9	95.0	99.0	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan ^{f,i,n}	-	-	78.1	88.5	64.4	85.3	93.1	97.7	98.1	97.4	99.2	98.7	98.9	98.4
Tajikistan ^o	-	-	-	-	-	78.8	-	-	-	97.2	98.7	99.4	100.0	97.0
Turkmenistan ^{a,f,p}	78.4	82.2	80.9	84.1	72.8	89.7	92.6	93.6	98.6	99.2	99.0	98.9	98.7	98.9
Uzbekistan ^{f,i,q}	-	87.1	84.1	83.3	49.2	66.7	85.1	95.7	96.6	98.4	98.8	99.1	99.1	98.8

a. Diphtheria and tetanus.
b. Children under 3 years.
c. Vaccination and revaccination.
d. 2000 survey reports 51.7 (INSTAT Albania and UNICEF 2000).
e. Data for 1996-2002 refer to Republika Srpska; 2000 survey reports 87.7 (BHAS and UNICEF 2000).
f. Children under 1 year.
g. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates.
h. 2000 survey reports 93.8 among children aged 15-26 months (NCPMM and UNICEF 2000).
i. Diphtheria.
j. 2000 survey reports 95.1 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).
k. Total vaccinations of children of all ages divided by population aged 0-1; data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.
l. 1996 survey reports 75.0 for children aged 0-5 and 40.0 for children aged 0-1 (MOHG and UNICEF 1996).
m. 1999 survey reports 97.7 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).
n. 1995 survey reports 74.0 (MOHK and UNICEF, 1995); 1997 survey reports 95.3 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).
o. 2000 survey reports 76.0 (SSAT and UNICEF 2000).
p. 1995 survey reports 80.0 (MOHT and UNICEF, 1995); 2000 survey reports 97.9 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001).
q. 2000 survey reports 95.7 (SDSU and UNICEF 2000).

6.3 Polio immunization rate (per cent of children under 2 who have been immunized)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.4	97.2	97.2
Hungary	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.6	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9
Poland ^a	95.7	95.7	94.4	94.5	95.0	95.5	95.8	96.8	97.7	98.1	97.6	98.2	97.7	97.9
Slovakia	98.8	99.0	99.2	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	96.5	96.8	97.6	98.3	98.5	98.5	96.8	97.2	91.0	90.2	93.3	93.0	92.6	93.2
Estonia ^{b,c,d}	-	-	-	-	44.7	50.8	52.1	58.3	57.5	69.5	62.4	63.2	65.5	65.8
Latvia	83.6	85.6	84.1	94.9	80.9	59.3	76.3	73.7	87.9	88.2	89.4	93.3	94.0	95.6
Lithuania ^c	86.6	77.1	79.0	88.2	86.3	87.7	89.3	92.6	94.8	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.5	97.0
Bulgaria ^b	99.7	99.7	99.0	98.8	97.0	93.9	96.8	95.4	95.9	96.5	97.2	94.4	94.3	93.6
Romania	89.4	80.5	83.5	92.3	90.7	91.0	94.2	96.8	97.1	97.6	97.4	96.3	96.7	97.0
Albania ^e	-	-	82.5	87.0	97.5	97.2	97.8	99.6	99.1	97.0	97.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^f	-	94.0	-	-	-	-	-	82.0	83.0	84.0	84.0	90.0	91.0	93.0
Croatia	85.0	87.0	85.0	85.0	86.0	87.0	90.0	91.0	92.0	93.0	93.0	94.0	94.0	95.0
FYR Macedonia	94.4	94.3	93.5	93.8	93.7	90.7	94.7	94.4	97.4	94.3	95.4	96.0	91.5	-
Serbia and Montenegro ^g	88.8	80.7	80.5	84.5	82.6	84.4	89.6	91.1	94.0	89.1	88.8	87.3	96.6	-
Belarus ^c	90.4	89.8	89.4	89.9	90.5	92.4	96.1	97.9	98.3	98.6	98.8	99.2	99.2	99.1
Moldova ^h	91.6	91.1	89.3	92.8	91.8	94.2	97.1	98.6	98.4	97.6	98.2	97.2	98.5	98.6
Russia ^a	68.6	69.4	71.5	69.0	82.2	87.5	91.6	96.8	91.4	94.3	97.1	96.8	96.7	97.1
Ukraine ^c	80.5	81.3	86.3	90.1	91.1	96.3	97.5	98.9	98.2	98.7	98.0	97.8	99.0	99.0
Armenia ^{a,i}	93.1	93.3	91.8	91.9	91.9	92.0	93.0	97.0	97.0	96.4	96.5	96.2	96.8	95.8
Azerbaijan ^c	96.8	95.7	97.5	96.2	94.2	93.6	98.0	97.3	98.3	98.1	99.7	98.5	95.8	99.1
Georgia ^{j,k}	98.0	47.4	100.0	67.3	83.9	100.0	63.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	95.0	93.6	82.8	100.0
Kazakhstan ^l	85.6	85.0	83.7	86.5	68.7	57.9	93.1	94.2	97.0	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan ^{e,m}	-	-	80.9	91.5	69.4	84.6	96.3	94.2	99.1	97.4	99.2	98.7	98.8	98.6
Tajikistan ^{c,n}	-	-	-	90.1	-	-	-	93.0	-	97.1	98.6	90.3	93.2	97.1
Turkmenistan ^o	83.7	92.2	91.1	90.9	91.8	94.4	96.7	95.6	99.2	99.7	98.7	99.2	99.3	99.3
Uzbekistan ^{e,p}	-	90.0	89.1	85.3	45.9	79.0	98.2	96.6	97.9	99.0	99.0	99.5	99.4	99.4

a. Children under 3 years.
b. Vaccination and revaccination.
c. Children under 1 year.
d. Children who have not completed immunization are excluded.
e. 2000 survey reports 28.7 (INSTAT Albania and UNICEF 2000).
f. Data for 1996-2001 refer to Republika Srpska; 2000 survey reports 85.2 (BHAS and UNICEF 2000).
g. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates.
h. 2000 survey reports 94.8 for children aged 15-26 months (NCPMM and UNICEF 2000).
i. 2000 survey reports 97.6 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).
j. Total vaccinations of children of all ages divided by population aged 0-1; data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.
k. 1996 survey reports 77.0 and 41.0 for children aged 0-5 and 0-1 years respectively (MOHG and UNICEF, 1996).
l. 1999 survey reports 91.6 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).
m. 1995 survey reports 67.0 (MOHK and UNICEF, 1995); 1997 survey reports 94.8 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).
n. 2000 survey reports 78.0 (SSAT and UNICEF 2000).
o. 1995 survey reports 83.0 (MOHT and UNICEF, 1995); 2000 survey reports 97.1 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001).
p. 2000 survey reports 95.7 (SDSU and UNICEF 2000).

6.4 Measles immunization rate (per cent of children under 2 who have been immunized)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	99.0	98.0	98.0	97.0	98.0	97.0	96.0	97.0	96.0	96.0	95.0	97.1	97.4	97.4
Hungary	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.7
Poland ^a	94.9	94.6	93.5	94.9	95.3	95.6	96.1	96.7	96.9	97.1	97.0	97.4	97.2	97.6
Slovakia	98.9	98.5	98.0	96.2	97.9	97.8	97.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	90.8	92.3	90.6	90.3	89.7	91.1	92.6	91.6	94.7	91.6	96.3	95.2	94.0	93.5
Estonia ^{b,c}	-	-	-	-	60.2	64.1	65.1	71.5	76.6	80.9	85.9	86.3	87.7	89.6
Latvia ^d	89.4	89.1	89.4	68.4	78.7	66.4	75.5	78.6	79.7	79.0	95.3	96.3	96.3	95.1
Lithuania	92.2	98.0	85.7	98.0	91.8	92.7	93.7	96.3	95.9	96.5	96.9	97.0	97.4	97.9
Bulgaria ^e	99.6	99.6	97.8	92.2	87.9	93.3	96.4	95.1	93.8	85.2	94.5	82.7	85.5	79.2
Romania	86.2	93.0	87.6	90.8	90.2	90.1	93.3	93.8	97.3	97.2	98.2	94.8	97.8	97.1
Albania ^f	-	-	80.5	87.0	76.2	81.2	91.0	91.7	95.1	89.0	91.0	92.0	95.0	95.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.0	65.0	68.0	66.0	68.0	90.0	95.0
Croatia	95.0	91.0	89.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	92.0	92.0	91.0	91.0	92.0	93.0	94.0	95.0
FYR Macedonia	93.7	93.6	92.8	52.9	97.8	86.0	96.7	91.0	97.8	96.3	98.4	97.1	92.2	-
Serbia and Montenegro ^{h,i}	90.7	83.0	75.5	81.8	84.9	80.8	86.0	90.1	91.9	89.3	86.4	83.1	94.8	-
Belarus ^c	96.7	96.2	94.9	93.7	95.6	96.6	92.8	96.4	97.6	98.0	98.4	98.2	98.9	99.0
Moldova ^j	94.1	93.8	92.7	91.8	92.4	94.9	98.0	98.4	98.9	99.2	98.8	98.6	99.4	99.2
Russia	82.0	81.1	78.7	82.6	88.2	91.3	94.1	95.3	91.1	94.2	96.9	96.7	97.1	97.9
Ukraine	87.9	88.7	60.9	90.3	94.3	95.5	97.1	92.4	97.8	97.4	98.5	98.8	98.8	98.9
Armenia ^{a,k}	94.5	94.8	80.7	77.4	82.1	95.0	96.0	89.0	91.5	93.5	91.0	99.7	95.6	78.3
Azerbaijan ^c	87.6	83.3	70.1	66.3	27.8	91.3	97.0	98.5	96.6	97.7	98.0	98.1	98.9	98.8
Georgia ^l	82.0	42.0	76.3	16.1	65.5	91.9	50.8	97.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	94.8	100.9	93.7
Kazakhstan ^{a,m}	93.0	95.1	91.4	90.2	91.0	71.7	95.4	96.6	97.0	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan ⁿ	-	-	94.1	94.0	93.0	88.6	97.1	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.5	97.8	98.9	98.0
Tajikistan	-	-	-	72.6	-	-	89.5	90.0	97.8	97.2	91.6	98.9	90.8	96.5
Turkmenistan ^o	67.0	79.6	62.6	76.0	85.1	90.2	91.9	93.8	99.6	98.7	98.0	99.0	97.8	98.1
Uzbekistan ^p	-	85.1	84.1	82.2	82.2	71.1	80.5	93.5	89.3	87.7	95.5	98.9	98.9	96.8

a. Children under 3 years.
b. Vaccination and revaccination.
c. Children under 1 year; children under 2 years since 2001.
d. For 1989-1998, children under 1 year.
e. Combined vaccine with parotitis and rubella.
f. 2000 survey reports 61.1 (INSTAT Albania and UNICEF 2000).
g. Data for 1996-2001 refer to Republika Srpska; 2000 survey reports 64.4 (BHAS and UNICEF 2000).
h. 1989, 1990: combined vaccine with parotitis and rubella.
i. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates.
j. 2000 survey reports 91.1 for children aged 15-26 months (NCPMM and UNICEF 2000).
k. 2000 survey reports 78.8 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).
l. Total vaccinations of children of all ages divided by population 0-1; data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali; 1996 survey reports 51.0 for children aged 0-5 years (MOHG and UNICEF, 1996).
m. 1999 survey reports 86.5 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).
n. 1995 survey reports 74.0 (MOHK and UNICEF, 1995); 1997 survey reports 85.4 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).
o. 1995 survey reports 66.0 (MOHT and UNICEF, 1995); 2000 survey reports 92.9 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001).
p. 2000 survey reports 97.0 (SDSU and UNICEF 2000).

6.5 Tuberculosis immunization rate (per cent of children under 1 year who have been immunized)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.0	99.3	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.5	98.5	98.0
Hungary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poland	95.0	96.9	94.0	94.5	95.2	93.8	98.1	96.9	96.4	96.0	95.8	95.5	94.9	95.1
Slovakia ^a	100.0	100.0	94.5	98.2	98.1	98.3	98.1	97.0	95.4	94.9	98.2	95.8	88.7	88.4
Slovenia ^a	94.3	94.3	80.5	84.0	99.3	98.6	97.1	96.2	97.2	97.6	96.9	97.5	96.7	97.2
Estonia	-	-	-	-	97.5	97.9	98.2	98.4	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.4	99.3	98.4
Latvia ^a	97.9	94.8	88.6	92.7	90.9	94.6	99.7	95.5	95.6	94.1	93.1	97.3	96.5	97.9
Lithuania	93.3	93.9	87.4	93.9	97.6	95.9	96.6	98.3	98.4	99.1	99.3	99.0	99.3	99.3
Bulgaria	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.0	99.3	97.9	98.6	97.8	92.2	98.4	98.7	98.4	97.8	98.0
Romania	96.0	96.1	99.1	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.5
Albania ^b	-	-	-	-	82.4	81.2	96.7	94.3	93.7	87.0	83.0	85.0	91.0	91.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^c	-	91.1	-	-	-	-	-	98.0	98.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	90.0
Croatia	97.0	97.0	97.0	92.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	99.0	98.0	97.0	96.0	98.0	97.0	98.0
FYR Macedonia	93.0	93.0	98.0	87.0	95.0	90.0	95.0	97.3	95.6	90.2	92.7	92.4	96.8	-
Serbia and Montenegro ^d	86.7	78.6	81.8	76.7	68.0	70.8	70.9	83.9	64.1	68.3	54.9	49.4	98.4	-
Belarus	92.1	90.6	94.3	94.5	93.3	93.7	96.2	97.5	98.2	98.8	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.2
Moldova ^e	89.0	96.0	98.3	96.0	96.4	94.8	97.3	98.4	99.4	99.3	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.8
Russia	93.8	91.6	88.3	86.2	81.6	92.1	91.6	93.0	93.5	95.3	95.8	96.2	96.6	97.2
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	89.4	91.7	94.1	96.9	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.9	98.1	97.8
Armenia ^f	90.7	92.3	85.6	88.2	83.5	83.0	84.0	82.0	72.3	94.9	93.4	96.8	96.4	97.1
Azerbaijan	80.6	89.6	53.2	55.0	18.6	50.1	93.0	90.0	93.6	96.4	98.7	97.9	98.5	99.1
Georgia ^g	88.2	40.3	69.5	60.9	26.8	91.2	33.6	82.9	81.8	82.3	94.2	95.6	96.4	80.2
Kazakhstan ^h	82.6	90.8	97.9	98.1	95.2	98.1	97.2	98.2	96.0	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan ⁱ	-	-	96.8	96.5	95.0	97.4	96.4	99.8	97.1	94.4	98.9	97.8	98.8	99.1
Tajikistan ^j	-	-	-	69.9	-	86.3	-	99.0	-	93.0	94.9	89.5	92.6	97.7
Turkmenistan ^k	-	-	-	-	94.0	95.9	96.5	96.5	96.6	98.2	98.1	99.0	98.2	98.4
Uzbekistan ^l	-	-	88.5	89.7	91.6	92.5	95.1	95.5	96.9	96.8	98.0	98.1	97.9	98.1

a. Children under 2 years.
b. 2000 survey on BCG reports 79.6 for children aged 12-23 months (INSTAT Albania and UNICEF 2000).
c. Data for 1996-2002 refers to the Republika Srpska; 2000 survey on BCG reports 95.2 for children aged 12-23 months (BHAS and UNICEF 2000).
d. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2002 are SMSO estimates.
e. 2000 survey on BCG reports 99.2 for children 15-26 months (NCPMM and UNICEF 2000).
f. 2000 survey on BCG reports 96.0 for children aged 12-23 months (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).
g. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.
h. 1999 survey on BCG reports 99.1 for children aged 12-23 months (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).
i. 1997 survey on BCG reports 98.5 for children aged 12-23 months (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).
j. 2000 survey on BCG reports 89.0 for children aged 12-23 months (SSAT and UNICEF 2000).
k. 2000 survey on BCG reports 99.1 for children aged 12-23 months (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001).
l. 2000 survey on BCG reports 98.9 for children aged 12-23 months (SDSU and UNICEF 2000).

6.6 Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	19.2	18.7	20.2	19.2	18.0	19.0	17.8	18.8	17.8	17.5	15.9	14.0	13.2	11.8
Hungary	36.0	34.6	35.3	38.2	40.6	40.2	42.0	41.5	40.3	39.0	38.2	35.2	32.6	29.6
Poland	42.6	42.3	43.1	43.1	43.8	43.2	41.3	39.8	36.1	34.4	31.5	29.7	27.6	27.3
Slovakia	27.2	26.3	29.9	32.6	33.7	32.9	28.7	28.0	27.9	23.9	22.5	20.6	20.0	19.6
Slovenia	-	-	30.9	34.1	32.5	26.4	-	-	23.5	20.4	-	18.9	15.0	-
Estonia	23.1	20.7	21.3	21.4	29.5	35.4	35.9	41.9	44.4	46.9	43.8	46.9	42.0	38.6
Latvia	26.8	27.4	29.0	29.5	33.9	44.9	51.3	60.1	69.4	75.5	70.0	72.3	73.4	65.9
Lithuania	32.6	34.1	34.7	37.2	44.2	55.1	58.5	65.7	78.0	79.6	72.6	66.6	63.9	60.4
Bulgaria	25.9	25.9	29.8	37.9	38.0	37.5	40.5	37.2	41.3	49.9	45.5	41.0	48.9	47.8
Romania	58.3	64.6	62.1	73.3	82.5	87.4	94.9	98.5	98.2	101.1	104.0	105.5	115.3	122.3
Albania	21.5	20.0	19.5	16.7	20.0	17.0	20.3	21.4	19.6	20.6	21.3	21.6	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	94.2	90.2	69.4	-	-	-	-	22.7	24.9	25.3	21.6	18.0	18.7	19.0
Croatia ^b	60.0	53.9	45.1	45.8	47.7	46.4	44.3	48.4	44.9	47.1	38.9	37.5	34.3	33.1
FYR Macedonia	40.3	39.7	35.2	32.1	36.8	35.7	39.6	-	34.7	30.9	26.4	33.0	34.3	-
Serbia and Montenegro ^c	48.2	39.4	42.9	36.1	36.6	34.3	39.5	42.6	38.3	39.9	36.0	38.9	16.5	-
Belarus	30.6	29.8	30.9	33.8	37.3	42.5	44.3	49.3	53.4	55.6	53.6	49.9	47.5	45.0
Moldova ^d	45.5	39.6	43.8	43.1	44.6	50.8	63.5	67.6	73.0	80.0	72.6	70.4	83.1	83.6
Russia	37.6	34.2	34.0	35.8	42.9	47.9	57.5	67.2	73.6	75.7	85.0	90.0	88.1	85.9
Ukraine	34.5	31.9	32.3	35.0	38.4	39.9	41.8	46.0	49.3	55.5	54.6	60.4	69.7	76.0
Armenia ^e	18.1	16.6	20.0	15.8	15.8	19.5	21.6	24.0	27.7	37.4	43.2	42.3	39.9	50.8
Azerbaijan	41.0	34.9	37.0	36.9	39.4	37.1	38.9	48.0	54.9	55.0	58.0	63.5	60.1	53.7
Georgia ^f	27.8	27.7	27.5	22.9	22.8	58.7	67.9	119.8	119.7	99.6	101.4	96.8	86.7	96.9
Kazakhstan	74.1	67.2	66.0	66.4	63.6	61.9	70.1	87.0	93.9	122.8	141.0	153.1	155.4	164.8
Kyrgyzstan	49.5	52.1	56.4	57.2	53.7	58.7	71.6	85.9	110.5	121.0	131.8	108.3	127.3	126.5
Tajikistan	46.9	44.2	39.1	30.2	32.0	35.7	29.3	28.7	34.2	41.2	42.1	44.9	55.6	49.6
Turkmenistan ^g	58.4	61.3	58.6	50.1	51.0	43.8	43.3	45.2	71.8	78.6	83.4	81.1	77.1	71.5
Uzbekistan	-	46.1	46.0	44.0	44.9	43.5	44.1	52.4	55.8	59.4	64.6	65.5	73.3	79.4

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. All cases registered during the year.
c. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2000 are SMSO estimates; 2001 exclude Kosovo.
d. Data for 2001-2002 exclude Transdnestr.
e. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.
f. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.
g. Cases in active phase.

6.7 Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	59.9	62.8	71.4	73.3	46.5	31.1	22.9	15.9	15.2	15.2	15.0	16.6	21.1	17.9
Hungary	44.6	48.1	43.8	36.8	26.6	25.1	23.2	21.2	18.5	16.6	14.7	15.2	14.4	12.9
Poland	27.4	27.0	19.6	15.1	12.9	10.0	8.1	7.2	6.1	5.6	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.6
Slovakia	31.4	38.1	38.3	37.0	26.4	14.6	11.0	7.0	7.2	5.7	7.4	8.5	13.9	13.4
Slovenia	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	5.0	4.6	6.6	9.3	-	-
Estonia	132.3	132.4	154.7	193.5	259.5	269.5	272.6	240.8	219.2	189.5	141.8	104.1	80.9	60.7
Latvia ^b	106.0	104.4	101.2	137.0	300.5	367.4	392.8	356.0	269.4	219.0	142.8	104.3	75.8	79.7
Lithuania	-	81.8	87.8	116.8	171.6	209.0	204.9	184.4	144.5	107.4	83.1	62.2	47.3	34.0
Bulgaria	51.7	66.7	72.4	65.7	47.4	43.5	43.9	48.2	46.3	50.7	45.6	26.8	24.6	21.4
Romania	-	-	-	54.8	52.8	54.9	59.7	51.9	52.1	51.7	54.5	67.0	76.2	75.8
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.9	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^c	6.1	4.2	3.3	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	-
Croatia	11.0	9.0	7.1	4.7	3.9	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.8
FYR Macedonia	5.1	7.7	6.3	4.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	-
Serbia and Montenegro ^d	9.2	4.0	3.9	9.3	10.3	17.6	25.1	20.4	20.0	16.3	13.3	3.9	4.8	-
Belarus	108.9	101.9	107.5	143.1	197.4	244.6	317.0	339.6	305.8	264.6	240.3	204.0	158.5	125.1
Moldova ^e	128.4	117.4	110.2	151.8	195.0	233.6	274.8	281.5	292.4	274.3	208.6	174.8	142.9	135.5
Russia	141.8	133.3	135.9	183.0	263.9	289.4	350.9	401.8	389.8	336.5	305.7	286.1	252.0	213.4
Ukraine	86.1	79.1	78.7	104.5	135.9	177.3	208.5	226.1	208.0	194.7	167.0	144.8	129.8	110.8
Armenia	41.2	33.2	30.1	20.4	37.3	44.6	47.1	55.3	44.4	39.8	35.8	30.8	31.8	35.1
Azerbaijan	25.0	13.3	12.0	17.8	21.1	24.4	35.4	25.4	21.5	21.1	20.3	18.2	17.4	16.5
Georgia ^f	76.4	-	55.0	47.0	43.1	39.1	44.2	41.7	76.4	95.8	97.1	86.5	63.2	94.1
Kazakhstan	110.4	108.9	118.5	134.3	152.6	149.5	260.2	360.0	370.1	239.1	320.6	322.9	315.4	297.1
Kyrgyzstan ^g	-	217.6	231.4	243.1	228.0	243.9	291.8	369.2	389.1	345.9	327.1	298.0	270.8	233.1
Tajikistan	24.7	21.7	21.2	17.3	31.7	31.4	40.9	33.1	35.8	54.4	56.4	49.1	60.4	63.0
Turkmenistan	36.8	36.2	36.1	30.6	35.0	44.0	58.7	70.0	88.2	79.8	78.6	62.9	62.6	52.8
Uzbekistan	-	-	21.1	21.6	27.7	33.8	52.2	67.9	76.5	75.0	70.4	60.7	60.5	55.8

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1; in many countries there has been an increase in under-reporting since 1989.
b. Includes chlamydial infection and anogenital herpes.
c. From 1996 data refer to Republika Srpska.
d. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates.
e. Data for 2001-2002 exclude Transdniestr.
f. Includes chlamydial infections; data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.
g. Includes trichomoniasis.

6.8 Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	120.7	81.2	47.2	36.4	33.1	29.2	29.7	29.0	29.9
Hungary	133.3	137.8	111.3	85.3	62.3	59.5	42.2	37.2	30.3	20.7	20.1	23.1	22.1	16.3
Poland	36.6	38.9	27.1	16.6	14.6	8.3	7.7	5.6	5.3	3.8	3.6	2.0	2.4	1.7
Slovakia	101.6	110.5	118.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	11.2
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	424.2	425.2	513.5	601.7	724.4	742.7	643.9	488.7	466.4	377.2	210.0	165.3	111.4	84.9
Latvia ^b	-	-	297.3	414.3	737.7	696.7	596.1	551.7	413.0	305.8	187.6	111.0	62.5	67.8
Lithuania	-	-	203.3	309.1	483.9	575.4	528.9	479.9	345.8	208.5	157.0	127.2	69.6	46.7
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	104.5	113.6	118.3	124.9	106.7	108.3	110.8	121.8	139.6	145.2	134.6
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	12.7	11.6	8.3	6.6	6.3	3.8	2.2	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.6	-	-	-
FYR Macedonia ^c	9.8	14.1	10.1	9.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.2	3.0	-	-	1.2	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	334.5	301.7	299.4	416.7	563.7	674.4	767.3	730.3	638.9	514.1	480.5	384.0	273.5	220.7
Moldova ^d	317.0	269.7	247.4	390.4	499.8	585.9	624.4	602.2	533.0	470.5	320.0	272.8	173.6	172.6
Russia	474.0	422.3	421.2	570.7	806.4	807.9	878.2	953.6	851.1	699.5	611.5	530.2	450.2	378.0
Ukraine	259.8	229.2	215.4	298.5	372.6	489.9	540.2	577.2	458.8	409.9	290.3	242.9	207.8	174.0
Armenia	-	46.6	39.3	31.9	-	63.1	68.5	63.2	53.5	84.8	23.4	21.1	27.0	12.0
Azerbaijan	19.2	14.0	15.1	22.3	26.4	21.1	15.1	33.1	15.0	19.3	9.3	13.6	10.9	8.8
Georgia ^e	-	-	-	71.6	70.9	72.8	55.7	40.7	78.9	94.2	38.4	30.8	98.8	133.4
Kazakhstan	189.8	200.8	227.5	242.2	1,603.8	1,586.9	2,704.6	3,709.3	3,724.6	3,243.5	2,593.4	2,345.7	2,090.9	1,849.3
Kyrgyzstan ^f	54.4	50.6	70.8	93.8	91.0	105.2	162.3	266.0	253.9	215.6	136.8	117.1	114.3	93.9
Tajikistan	27.6	28.2	-	30.2	34.7	32.8	36.9	24.8	32.2	27.8	22.1	18.0	23.4	15.0
Turkmenistan	19.9	23.9	28.0	28.1	39.1	41.7	60.1	63.6	75.2	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	28.1	34.7	39.5	70.6	80.8	82.2	76.8	70.9	62.2	58.4	62.7

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1; in many countries there has been an increase in under-reporting since 1989.
b. Includes chlamydial infection and anogenital herpes.
c. Only gonorrhoea.
d. Data for 2001-2002 exclude Transdniestr.
e. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.
f. Includes trichomoniasis.

6.9 Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	-	-	-	24	27	38	40	50	63	31	50	58	51	50
Hungary	36	40	55	62	56	65	81	62	72	74	61	48	82	78
Poland	-	-	559	482	384	423	539	551	579	638	527	630	560	700
Slovakia	-	3	5	2	5	11	8	4	8	11	2	19	8	11
Slovenia ^b	6	2	5	5	3	4	14	3	7	16	15	13	16	22
Estonia ^c	-	-	-	-	5	12	11	8	9	10	12	390	1,474	899
Latvia	-	6	3	1	5	8	21	17	25	163	241	466	807	542
Lithuania	1	8	1	5	4	9	11	12	31	52	66	65	72	397
Bulgaria ^b	6	10	12	18	12	18	14	34	30	26	27	49	40	43
Romania ^c	-	-	-	-	234	722	854	699	650	648	364	290	440	335
Albania ^c	-	-	-	-	2	9	12	7	3	5	4	10	20	26
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	9	2	6	8
Croatia ^d	3	9	11	6	14	16	15	16	16	12	15	17	26	42
FYR Macedonia ^e	2	1	1	-	3	4	-	3	-	3	5	4	3	5
Serbia and Montenegro ^b	32	54	62	82	69	86	98	91	69	95	55	71	97	88
Belarus	12	14	12	21	10	5	8	1,021	653	554	411	527	578	915
Moldova	-	1	-	2	3	4	40	47	404	408	155	174	210	165
Russia ^f	-	441	84	88	107	161	193	1,511	4,353	4,034	20,129	59,281	87,177	50,378
Ukraine ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,499	5,422	8,934	8,112	5,235	5,654	6,139	7,423
Armenia ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	37	9	35	29	29	41
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	11	66	83	59	120	90
Georgia	1	3	1	6	-	1	2	8	18	24	30	65	80	81
Kazakhstan	-	2	1	1	2	-	5	184	429	297	184	345	1,171	735
Kyrgyzstan ^g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	10	16	149	160
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	33	11
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
Uzbekistan ^c	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	3	7	5	28	154	549	981

a. Official statistics indicate the size of the known HIV population, i.e., those diagnosed with HIV at hospitals or clinics; UNAIDS estimates suggest that the numbers of those infected may be significantly higher than officially registered figures (see www.unaids.org).
b. Data for 2001-2002 taken from EuroHIV (2003).
c. EuroHIV (2003).
d. Includes cases of AIDS.
e. Data for 2002 taken from EuroHIV (2003).
f. Data for 1990 are total cases registered in 1987-1990.
g. Includes foreign citizens.

6.10 Public expenditure on health (per cent GDP)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^a	4.2	4.9	5.0	5.2	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.4
Hungary ^a	5.2	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	-
Poland ^a	-	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
Slovakia ^a	5.0	5.4	4.9	5.1	6.4	7.1	5.9	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.9	-	-
Slovenia ^{a, b}	5.6	5.6	5.2	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.1	5.8
Estonia ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.2
Latvia ^a	-	2.5	2.6	2.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.3	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.6
Lithuania ^a	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.6
Bulgaria ^c	-	-	6.4	5.7	5.1	4.2	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1
Romania ^a	2.4	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	-
Albania ^a	2.9	3.3	4.8	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.6	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^a	3.2	5.1	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	4.2	3.6	4.6	5.3	6.5	-	-
FYR Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.5	5.8	5.1
Serbia and Montenegro ^{c, e}	3.6	5.5	4.8	5.0	-	6.1	6.4	5.7	5.7	5.3	4.1	3.9	-	-
Belarus ^f	-	2.5	-	-	-	4.7	5.2	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.2
Moldova ^{a, g}	-	-	3.9	3.1	4.5	6.2	5.8	6.9	5.8	4.2	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.2
Russia ^h	-	-	2.8	2.7	3.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.1
Ukraine ⁱ	-	-	3.3	-	3.3	-	-	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.1	4.2	3.4	3.4
Armenia ^{c, h}	-	2.4	3.2	4.4	3.2	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.1
Azerbaijan ^k	-	2.3	3.0	2.2	5.1	2.3	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.4
Georgia	-	3.1	3.5	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
Kazakhstan ^{a, b}	-	3.3	4.4	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.7	-	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.8
Kyrgyzstan ^c	-	-	-	3.4	-	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.2
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8
Turkmenistan ^l	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.7	2.4	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.3	-
Uzbekistan ^l	-	-	5.9	-	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.4

a. IRC estimate based on WHO (2004).
b. Data for 2002 are consumption expenditure.
c. Data for consumption expenditure.
d. Includes social welfare expenditure.
e. GDP data for 1989-1992 are for net material product concept.
f. Includes expenditure on physical culture taken from MONEE project country analytical report, Belarus (2001).
g. The International Monetary Fund reports that data for Moldova may overstate expenditure in some years. See International Monetary Fund (2001).
h. Includes expenditure on physical culture, sport and social security.
i. Includes expenditure on physical culture and social assistance.
j. Total expenditures taken from WHO (2004).
k. The government of Azerbaijan reports public health expenditure as 0.9 per cent of GDP in 1998, 1999 and 2001, and as 1.0 per cent of GDP in 2000. See Republic of Azerbaijan (2003), Table 3.2.
l. IRC estimate based on IMF Country Reports (2003).

7. Education

7.1 Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, per cent of population aged 3-6)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^a	81.3	75.2	71.1	72.7	74.5	76.7	77.5	76.1	78.5	82.3	85.4	85.9	86.6	88.1
Hungary ^a	85.7	85.3	86.1	86.9	87.1	86.2	87.0	86.5	86.1	86.3	87.3	-	86.4	87.8
Poland	48.7	47.1	43.9	42.6	42.7	44.3	45.3	46.8	47.9	49.6	49.9	50.2	50.4	51.1
Slovakia ^a	77.9	72.0	-	-	63.1	61.2	57.4	60.6	65.1	68.2	69.5	68.8	69.1	70.7
Slovenia ^{b,c}	56.3	56.6	55.8	56.2	60.3	62.8	65.1	66.7	66.2	68.3	70.1	69.5	68.3	64.2
Estonia	62.2	67.4	60.6	53.9	56.7	59.9	64.6	68.8	72.2	74.1	76.1	79.5	80.3	80.5
Latvia ^d	53.9	45.8	37.1	28.4	32.6	40.1	47.5	51.3	52.9	56.7	62.0	63.5	65.6	77.7
Lithuania ^b	59.5	56.8	48.1	40.4	31.3	34.5	37.7	40.9	45.2	48.6	52.2	51.3	52.5	54.5
Bulgaria	69.1	67.7	58.7	62.5	60.4	62.6	67.5	69.2	65.3	68.5	69.9	70.8	70.6	74.2
Romania ^b	63.3	54.3	51.9	53.3	50.2	55.2	58.4	55.1	62.8	64.2	65.2	66.1	67.5	71.0
Albania ^{b,e}	42.5	44.4	37.5	27.9	27.6	27.8	28.9	28.5	27.4	28.0	28.5	35.7	34.3	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^f	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	10.0	9.8	9.7	8.7	8.9
Croatia	29.4	29.4	19.1	20.0	-	26.1	31.0	30.9	34.1	33.2	33.8	36.3	42.4	38.4
FYR Macedonia ^c	24.2	24.2	24.2	23.0	23.8	23.5	25.4	26.8	26.6	26.3	27.2	27.2	28.5	27.1
Serbia and Montenegro ^g	24.1	23.8	21.9	20.5	21.8	24.6	26.3	28.1	29.2	29.5	42.4	43.7	44.0	44.6
Belarus ^b	63.2	63.4	62.8	58.4	58.8	61.5	62.8	64.6	67.6	63.0	64.0	65.6	68.9	69.2
Moldova ^b	61.2	61.6	58.8	41.9	40.2	37.0	34.4	33.8	38.3	37.4	32.7	36.8	40.8	52.4
Russia ^b	73.4	72.6	71.6	64.7	64.1	62.8	62.8	63.0	63.0	62.5	63.1	64.8	66.4	68.2
Ukraine ^b	64.2	63.2	61.5	58.3	57.1	54.5	51.4	47.8	44.3	44.6	45.3	44.7	46.1	48.7
Armenia ^b	48.5	45.4	45.8	39.5	34.0	29.1	23.8	25.3	25.3	23.8	24.9	23.9	24.6	25.7
Azerbaijan	21.6	20.8	19.8	18.8	18.7	16.2	15.0	13.9	13.2	10.0	14.5	15.8	17.9	19.3
Georgia	44.5	44.4	41.3	32.7	31.5	23.4	25.6	27.7	25.7	26.2	27.5	28.2	28.5	30.8
Kazakhstan ^b	53.1	53.7	53.1	47.0	42.0	31.6	25.5	-	12.3	12.4	10.5	12.0	13.2	13.5
Kyrgyzstan	31.3	30.3	26.7	23.3	13.4	8.8	7.2	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.0	8.7	9.0	9.5
Tajikistan ^b	16.0	15.2	13.9	10.5	10.4	9.4	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.1
Turkmenistan	33.5	33.0	32.1	30.7	31.2	28.3	25.3	22.0	21.1	19.2	19.0	19.5	20.3	20.2
Uzbekistan ⁱ	36.8	37.1	35.1	30.7	29.0	26.1	24.5	19.5	17.6	16.1	16.2	18.2	19.4	19.9

a. Children aged 3-5.
b. Gross enrolments.
c. Includes pre-school preparatory classes.
d. Data for 2001-2002 includes 7 year-olds.
e. Data for 2000-2001 are estimates based on 2001 census.
f. Data refer to children aged 3-7 in Federation of B-H.
g. Pupil data for 1991-1998 exclude ethnic Albanians in Kosovo; 1999-2001 excludes Kosovo; 2002 excludes Kosovo and Montenegro (Kosovo is currently under United Nations administration).
h. Pupil data for 1992-2002 and population 1997-2002 exclude Transdniestri; 2000 survey reports 30.4 (NCPMM and UNICEF 2000).
i. 2000 survey reports 20.0 (SDSU and UNICEF 2000).

7.2 Basic education enrolments (gross rates, per cent of relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	96.9	98.6	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.0	99.6	97.3	97.6	97.6	97.7	98.4	98.6	98.7
Hungary ^c	98.5	98.6	97.7	97.3	96.6	96.2	96.6	96.3	96.1	96.6	97.8	99.2	99.1	99.6
Poland ^d	100.8	100.2	99.9	99.5	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.9	100.1	100.2	100.5	99.8	100.3
Slovakia ^c	97.0	98.1	98.5	98.4	98.5	97.9	97.5	96.8	98.7	101.3	107.5	107.4	106.2	107.0
Slovenia ^e	97.0	97.1	96.9	97.0	97.4	97.7	98.3	98.5	98.7	98.7	99.5	100.1	101.1	-
Estonia ^f	96.3	95.2	94.0	93.1	93.4	93.7	94.9	95.6	96.8	99.2	100.9	102.8	103.8	104.4
Latvia ^f	95.7	97.5	94.2	91.8	89.3	88.8	89.3	91.4	92.2	92.4	93.3	96.5	99.4	101.0
Lithuania ^g	95.0	93.7	92.5	92.9	92.0	93.4	95.6	96.5	98.5	99.8	99.2	101.5	102.4	103.0
Bulgaria ^e	98.4	98.6	97.3	95.1	94.0	94.3	93.7	93.6	94.0	94.3	94.8	95.3	97.1	98.7
Romania ^e	95.8	92.5	91.9	91.7	91.4	92.2	93.7	94.2	96.3	97.8	98.5	98.9	100.0	100.9
Albania ^{e,h}	102.2	102.0	97.9	94.5	95.3	96.6	96.8	96.0	94.6	92.6	89.8	105.5	104.0	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^{e,i}	93.5	93.0	95.0	-	-	-	97.6	96.8	96.1	92.4	86.4	84.0	81.1	79.3
Croatia ^{e,j}	94.2	80.9	79.4	89.4	84.4	82.3	80.4	82.4	82.3	82.8	80.7	82.5	95.2	95.7
FYR Macedonia ^e	102.0	100.7	99.8	97.6	97.0	97.0	97.9	98.4	99.1	98.8	99.6	100.1	98.6	97.1
Serbia and Montenegro ^{d,k}	95.1	94.7	73.1	74.0	72.7	71.6	72.9	71.9	70.9	69.9	67.0	66.1	65.9	-
Belarus ^f	95.9	94.8	94.3	94.5	94.1	94.0	94.6	94.3	94.9	90.8	91.2	91.8	92.3	93.3
Moldova ^{f,l}	94.1	93.9	93.5	79.4	78.3	78.3	79.0	79.2	92.5	92.5	94.1	93.5	94.0	94.7
Russia ^f	90.0	90.0	89.3	88.7	87.5	87.8	88.4	88.7	88.7	88.5	88.8	89.4	90.1	90.0
Ukraine ^f	92.8	92.3	91.5	91.1	90.4	90.6	90.8	91.2	90.7	89.9	89.9	91.7	93.7	94.7
Armenia ^{e,m}	95.5	94.6	91.6	91.1	86.4	82.2	81.4	82.8	82.9	82.6	80.3	79.5	79.1	88.4
Azerbaijan ^{f,n}	88.5	88.5	88.6	88.9	89.4	90.7	91.8	91.2	92.1	86.7	86.1	90.6	91.4	90.4
Georgia ^{f,o}	95.0	94.4	91.5	84.4	91.2	92.1	93.6	97.1	99.5	100.5	100.3	99.2	96.6	97.0
Kazakhstan ^{f,n}	94.8	94.6	93.9	94.1	93.8	94.2	94.4	94.7	94.2	94.1	94.3	99.7	100.1	100.0
Kyrgyzstan ^{f,n,p}	92.2	92.0	92.0	92.0	85.6	86.6	88.0	89.4	89.9	90.3	89.8	96.2	95.2	94.8
Tajikistan ^{f,q}	94.1	94.6	94.8	90.3	85.5	86.4	87.0	85.9	85.8	89.7	89.1	88.5	91.1	94.4
Turkmenistan ^{f,q}	91.2	89.2	85.4	83.3	81.8	80.8	81.5	81.0	80.5	80.5	79.5	80.2	80.4	80.8
Uzbekistan ^{f,n}	92.1	91.5	88.3	87.8	87.3	87.6	88.0	88.4	88.9	89.2	88.9	97.0	97.8	97.5

a. For population sources, see notes to Tables 1.1 and 1.2.
b. Data for 1989-1995 for children aged 6-13; 1996-2002 for children aged 6-14.
c. Children aged 6-13.
d. Data for 1989-2000 for children aged 7-14; 2001-2002 for children aged 7-15.
e. Children aged 7-14.
f. Children aged 7-15.
g. Data for 1989-1998 refer to children aged 7-15; 1999-2002 children aged 7-16.
h. Data for 2000-2001 are estimates based on 2001 census.
i. Data are IRC estimates, end-of-school-year, pupil data 1995 (BHAS, 1999).
j. Pupil data for 1990-2000 are underreported.
k. Pupil data for 1991-1998 exclude ethnic Albanians in Kosovo; 1999-2001 excludes Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).
l. Data for 1997-2002 exclude Transdniestri; 2000 survey reports 98.5 for primary attendance (NCPMM and UNICEF 2000).
m. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.
n. Data for 2000-2002 affected by change in education system.
o. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.
p. 1995 survey reports 86.2 for primary enrolment (MOHK and UNICEF 1995).
q. 1995 survey reports 80.0 for primary enrolment (MOHT and UNICEF 1995).

7.3 General secondary enrolments (gross rates, per cent of population aged 15-18)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	14.1	14.9	13.1	13.0	12.3	12.7	13.6	11.9	12.4	13.4	14.5	17.3	16.9	18.9
Hungary ^c	17.3	17.6	18.2	19.6	20.8	22.1	23.2	24.4	25.7	26.8	27.8	34.3	35.4	36.5
Poland	20.3	20.9	22.5	24.3	25.9	27.7	29.5	30.3	31.8	33.7	36.2	38.9	42.4	46.0
Slovakia ^c	14.3	15.0	15.7	16.7	17.8	19.0	20.5	21.6	22.3	22.6	21.7	23.1	24.9	27.8
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	19.5	20.1	20.5	21.6	22.7	25.6	29.0	31.9	35.1	37.5
Estonia	37.8	36.7	37.2	38.0	41.0	45.9	46.3	47.6	47.7	45.2	44.8	45.0	46.4	46.8
Latvia ^d	22.1	20.9	20.6	20.8	25.2	27.3	29.0	37.1	39.1	41.2	43.1	43.1	41.0	41.6
Lithuania ^e	35.5	34.9	33.0	31.8	31.1	33.6	35.9	40.1	41.1	43.2	37.6	42.2	45.9	48.9
Bulgaria	30.9	29.8	28.9	29.6	30.0	31.6	32.5	32.2	31.4	32.0	32.6	33.1	35.0	38.3
Romania	-	11.5	15.9	17.2	18.6	19.6	20.1	21.0	21.4	21.4	26.3	26.1	26.3	26.2
Albania ^f	24.6	22.4	29.0	30.8	31.8	31.8	30.9	32.8	35.2	36.4	36.4	37.2	41.3	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.1	16.0	16.6
Croatia	-	-	7.8	12.5	18.0	21.9	25.5	26.9	25.9	24.4	22.9	22.1	21.8	21.6
FYR Macedonia	-	-	-	10.6	14.6	15.9	17.3	18.0	18.8	20.3	22.2	24.1	25.7	27.0
Serbia and Montenegro ^g	-	-	6.2	9.5	12.4	12.8	12.9	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.8	-
Belarus	27.1	26.8	26.2	25.2	24.1	25.0	24.8	26.6	28.2	27.9	28.9	27.9	26.8	27.7
Moldova ^h	27.4	26.3	22.2	17.1	17.2	17.6	18.0	19.2	21.7	22.9	21.1	22.7	24.3	27.2
Russia	24.4	24.7	23.6	22.6	22.3	23.4	24.5	25.7	27.1	28.5	29.1	28.6	28.7	29.5
Ukraine	25.3	25.0	24.4	23.3	22.8	23.6	24.1	25.5	27.4	29.3	31.1	30.9	30.5	31.4
Armenia ⁱ	35.9	34.3	32.5	31.3	31.2	30.7	29.1	29.6	30.6	31.8	32.8	32.1	30.5	37.5
Azerbaijani ^j	34.0	33.5	33.7	31.7	27.8	25.7	24.6	26.7	30.9	31.5	31.6	23.2	22.5	32.5
Georgia ^k	39.9	39.2	33.7	26.0	24.1	23.1	25.7	26.4	25.3	26.1	26.5	30.3	31.4	32.0
Kazakhstan ^l	32.5	33.3	32.0	29.5	28.0	26.6	26.2	30.1	34.5	38.5	39.3	30.6	31.2	37.9
Kyrgyzstan ^l	36.7	36.6	35.5	31.9	27.1	26.1	25.2	27.3	30.9	35.2	37.5	23.5	24.5	36.1
Tajikistan	40.4	40.3	37.2	29.5	26.9	25.5	23.8	22.0	22.2	16.3	17.8	22.8	21.1	19.1
Turkmenistan	41.7	40.4	37.5	35.4	34.6	34.5	33.5	23.7	23.8	24.7	28.7	25.1	25.1	21.9
Uzbekistan	36.3	37.1	36.0	30.8	27.6	27.2	26.3	26.2	28.0	29.6	30.9	22.7	21.2	34.9

a. Normally 2-4 year programmes; for population sources, see notes to Tables 1.1 and 1.2.
b. Data for 1989-1995 refer to children aged 14-17; 1996-2002 for children aged 15-18; enrolment rate for 2000-2002 affected by change in education system.
c. Children aged 14-17.
d. Data for 1996-2002 include those in part-time comprehensive education.
e. Data for 1999-2002 for those aged 16-18.
f. Data for 2000-2001 are estimates based on 2001 census.
g. Pupil data for 1991-1998 exclude ethnic Albanians in Kosovo; 1999-2001 exclude Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).
h. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Transdniestra.
i. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.
j. Data for 2000-2002 affected by change in education system.
k. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

7.4 Vocational/technical secondary enrolments (gross rates, per cent population aged 15-18)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	65.1	63.9	60.9	61.7	65.7	72.4	77.4	60.1	60.1	57.6	61.3	68.9	71.0	71.7
Hungary ^c	55.3	55.8	55.8	57.0	58.8	60.3	62.8	65.5	67.4	68.3	68.5	69.2	70.4	71.1
Poland	69.8	68.4	66.8	66.2	66.5	67.1	67.0	67.1	66.5	65.7	65.0	64.0	66.4	65.7
Slovakia ^c	64.7	63.2	62.4	63.1	64.1	65.9	67.7	68.1	68.1	68.8	58.3	59.6	63.6	56.0
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	61.0	62.2	63.6	65.5	66.4	67.7	66.6	65.6	63.9	63.0
Estonia	-	20.6	21.0	20.5	20.4	20.7	21.3	22.7	23.1	23.6	29.9	33.6	34.5	32.9
Latvia	48.1	45.6	44.6	41.0	37.3	34.5	32.4	27.4	28.7	28.1	31.2	31.6	31.3	30.2
Lithuania ^d	37.8	34.0	30.9	21.7	21.2	20.4	20.8	21.0	21.4	21.5	25.5	20.6	18.4	17.7
Bulgaria	47.3	47.2	45.4	43.4	42.2	43.1	43.6	43.3	42.2	41.8	41.5	42.3	44.1	47.3
Romania	-	78.4	57.9	47.7	45.6	47.1	49.1	49.0	48.9	48.2	43.9	46.1	46.9	47.4
Albania ^e	54.6	53.7	29.6	18.1	13.0	9.0	8.0	7.1	6.6	6.3	6.0	6.6	7.6	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.0	-	-	35.8	35.6	35.1
Croatia	-	-	51.9	53.8	58.4	64.8	77.7	82.2	78.9	74.0	66.9	63.3	61.7	61.5
FYR Macedonia	58.4	56.5	55.1	43.7	39.5	39.4	39.7	40.8	41.4	42.3	43.3	43.3	43.3	42.5
Serbia and Montenegro ^f	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.3	42.0	41.2	-
Belarus	50.2	48.8	48.0	47.0	46.2	44.4	42.2	41.0	41.9	42.0	42.7	43.3	43.3	43.8
Moldova ^g	39.7	38.0	35.1	26.4	24.4	23.0	22.3	22.5	25.4	22.8	17.4	14.8	13.6	12.9
Russia	53.4	50.2	48.5	45.7	43.6	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.0	40.1	40.6	41.7	41.1	42.0
Ukraine	40.3	39.6	39.5	39.0	36.5	34.7	33.4	32.6	30.1	28.7	28.2	28.4	28.3	29.3
Armenia	31.6	29.0	25.8	22.7	18.3	14.9	11.3	11.7	10.9	11.4	11.7	10.3	10.5	11.5
Azerbaijan	28.8	26.0	25.0	20.3	15.8	12.8	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.1	10.0
Georgia ^h	16.8	16.3	14.8	15.4	13.9	14.3	14.0	15.9	16.9	19.0	18.1	15.9	14.3	13.2
Kazakhstan	43.6	40.9	38.3	36.7	34.3	31.9	30.9	27.2	22.9	21.3	20.3	21.5	23.3	24.1
Kyrgyzstan	28.3	26.8	26.0	25.2	22.2	19.6	16.1	14.0	13.3	13.1	12.7	12.5	11.9	11.4
Tajikistan	19.7	19.1	18.4	16.0	15.5	14.0	12.3	10.6	9.1	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.8
Turkmenistan	25.1	22.8	22.2	21.1	18.7	13.2	10.5	10.4	7.0	4.8	5.2	5.9	5.5	5.5
Uzbekistan	33.1	30.0	27.8	26.8	25.3	23.4	22.3	21.5	22.6	23.9	25.0	32.5	31.9	33.5

a. Preparatory programmes for specific occupation or trade; for population sources, see notes to Tables 1.1 and 1.2.
b. Data for 1989-1995 refer to children aged 14-17; 1996-2002 for children aged 15-18; rate for 2000-2002 affected by change in education system.
c. Children aged 14-17.
d. Data for 1999-2002 for those aged 16-18; data 1992-1999 have been revised by excluding ISCED 4.
e. Data for 2000-2001 are estimates based on 2001 census.
f. Data for 1999-2001 exclude Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).
g. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Transdniestra.
h. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

7.5 Higher education enrolments (gross rates, per cent of population aged 19-24)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	16.6	17.2	16.0	16.6	17.5	18.6	19.8	21.1	22.1	23.7	26.0	28.2	30.9	35.1
Hungary ^c	12.2	12.1	12.3	13.0	14.2	15.9	18.2	20.0	25.5	28.0	31.6	35.3	39.3	44.6
Poland	16.0	17.0	17.1	18.6	21.2	24.0	27.2	30.8	34.8	39.2	42.8	46.3	49.5	52.4
Slovakia ^d	13.4	14.3	14.1	14.6	15.4	17.1	18.3	21.0	22.8	24.7	27.6	29.4	31.2	32.0
Slovenia ^e	23.1	22.9	25.5	26.1	28.2	30.1	31.3	34.3	44.0	51.0	53.0	58.1	66.6	69.3
Estonia	36.1	34.5	32.9	30.7	30.1	30.8	33.9	37.7	41.5	46.1	48.8	51.0	52.0	53.2
Latvia	20.6	20.8	20.9	19.1	17.9	18.3	21.7	31.3	36.1	42.2	46.8	52.8	56.2	58.9
Lithuania	27.6	26.3	23.4	21.9	21.3	22.0	24.2	27.6	32.8	37.2	42.6	47.7	51.6	56.5
Bulgaria	22.0	26.2	25.7	27.0	28.1	30.3	33.7	34.9	34.1	35.2	34.7	33.3	33.1	33.9
Romania	7.2	9.2	11.3	12.8	13.5	13.5	17.5	18.6	19.1	21.3	23.4	26.8	29.5	32.5
Albania ^f	6.9	7.8	8.8	11.0	10.2	9.7	10.2	11.6	12.0	12.3	12.5	14.3	14.3	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.7	-	-	-	-	14.8	16.3	17.3	18.3	18.1	19.2
Croatia	17.4	18.1	18.1	20.1	21.2	21.2	22.2	23.5	24.2	25.1	26.1	28.2	29.5	31.5
FYR Macedonia	19.3	17.6	16.0	16.2	15.7	16.3	17.1	17.0	17.5	17.9	19.7	18.6	20.2	22.5
Serbia and Montenegro ^g	22.2	20.6	17.6	18.7	18.4	18.4	20.2	21.6	23.6	23.6	27.1	25.3	23.9	-
Belarus	23.0	23.1	22.6	22.8	22.0	22.1	22.9	24.2	25.9	28.4	30.0	31.7	33.3	34.3
Moldova ^h	16.2	15.7	14.9	13.2	12.7	12.9	13.7	14.2	18.3	19.9	20.9	21.1	22.6	24.1
Russia	24.8	24.6	23.9	22.5	21.8	21.6	22.4	23.5	25.6	28.0	31.4	36.2	41.0	43.7
Ukraine	22.3	21.7	21.1	20.1	19.2	20.3	20.8	22.2	25.5	28.0	29.7	32.6	36.7	38.7
Armenia ⁱ	19.3	20.1	19.5	16.9	13.5	16.6	15.2	15.0	15.3	16.0	16.0	15.5	16.3	21.8
Azerbaijan	11.9	12.6	13.1	12.3	12.0	11.5	12.7	13.3	12.8	13.6	14.3	14.3	14.0	13.5
Georgia ⁱ	18.8	20.9	22.7	25.4	20.2	31.1	29.2	31.2	31.1	31.6	33.6	34.9	37.3	38.4
Kazakhstan	18.1	18.7	18.5	17.7	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.2	18.7	21.1	24.1	29.0	33.4	38.0
Kyrgyzstan	13.2	12.9	12.5	11.5	10.7	11.2	12.9	15.3	19.0	24.8	29.8	34.6	37.4	35.0
Tajikistan	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.5	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.4	11.8	12.0	11.4	11.9	13.0
Turkmenistan	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.6	8.1	7.8	6.4	5.8	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.6
Uzbekistan	15.0	15.2	14.8	13.4	11.3	9.4	7.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.3	7.9

a. IRC estimate based on number of students in non-degree or degree-granting tertiary education; for population sources, see notes to Tables 1.1 and 1.2.
b. Data for 1989-1995 refer to those aged 18-22; 1996-2002 to those aged 19-23.
c. Data refer to those aged 18-23.
d. Data refer to those aged 18-22; 1989-1995 for full-time courses only.
e. Data refer to those aged 19-23; data for 1997-2002 include candidates for graduation.
f. Data for 2000-2001 are estimates based on 2001 census.
g. Data refer to those aged 19-23; data for 1991-1998 exclude ethnic Albanians in Kosovo; data for 1999-2001 exclude Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).
h. Enrolment data for 1992-2002 and population data for 1997-2002 exclude Transnistria.
i. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.
j. Data for 1993 exclude private universities.

7.6 Public expenditure on education (per cent GDP)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7
Hungary	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.5	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Poland	-	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.3
Slovakia	-	5.1	5.6	6.0	5.2	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	-
Slovenia	-	-	4.8	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	5.1
Estonia	-	-	-	6.1	7.1	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.8	-
Latvia	-	4.5	4.1	4.5	6.1	6.1	7.0	5.8	5.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1
Lithuania ^b	-	4.5	-	-	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.3
Bulgaria	-	5.0	5.1	6.1	5.7	4.8	4.0	3.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2
Romania	2.2	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.8	2.9	-	-
Albania ^c	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FYR Macedonia	-	5.9	6.8	5.4	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.8	-	-	-	-	3.7
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.7	5.2	4.4	4.9	-	-
Belarus	-	-	4.6	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.8
Moldova	-	-	-	7.8	6.0	8.7	7.6	9.0	8.8	6.2	4.7	4.0	4.6	5.8
Russia ^d	-	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.5	3.6	3.2	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.4	4.4	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.6
Armenia	-	-	7.5	8.9	5.2	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.9
Azerbaijan	-	-	6.9	6.7	7.6	4.9	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.2
Georgia	-	6.1	6.4	4.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	2.1	2.2
Kazakhstan ^e	-	-	-	2.1	3.9	3.0	3.2	-	4.3	3.9	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	6.0	5.0	4.2	5.5	5.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.0	3.5	3.9	4.5
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	3.2	2.1	4.5	6.1	4.7	-	-	5.8
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a. GDP taken from EBRD (2003).
b. Data for 1990 taken from Mockiene, Klepaciene and Jakunas (1997).
c. Data for 1989-1996 taken from Laporte and Ringold (1997).
d. Data for 1990-1991 based on UNESCO (1997); 1999 taken from MONEE project country analytical report, Russia (2001).
e. Data for 1992-1995 from ADB and UNESCO (1995); expenditure for 1997-1998 from IMF (1999).

8. Child protection

8.1 Children in residential care (in 1,000s)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	17.0	17.1	16.7	16.8	17.1	17.6	18.2	18.5	18.6	18.6	19.0	19.1	19.0	19.0
Hungary	14.0	12.6	11.0	10.2	10.0	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.3	9.4	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.1
Poland ^b	62.9	64.8	63.4	63.5	64.4	67.2	77.0	76.5	76.4	77.6	76.9	79.2	61.4	59.5
Slovakia	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.1
Slovenia ^c	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Estonia	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Latvia	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5
Lithuania	-	6.3	5.9	5.2	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	7.3
Bulgaria ^d	-	27.4	27.2	27.0	27.4	26.9	26.6	27.2	24.4	23.5	23.7	22.8	22.0	12.1
Romania	-	47.4	47.0	43.0	44.9	53.0	49.5	52.0	51.8	42.4	35.5	54.5	46.5	43.2
Albania ^e	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^f	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Croatia	-	4.9	-	4.0	-	4.2	-	4.3	-	3.7	-	4.2	2.7	2.6
FYR Macedonia	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Serbia and Montenegro ^g	-	6.9	-	7.1	-	6.6	-	6.8	-	6.6	-	5.8	-	-
Belarus	22.0	22.0	19.0	18.7	17.5	17.3	17.6	17.5	17.7	18.5	18.7	18.6	18.5	17.5
Moldova ^h	15.6	14.3	12.5	8.7	7.7	8.2	8.0	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.1
Russia ⁱ	503.8	494.5	445.1	427.5	410.2	414.3	425.8	434.6	427.7	429.3	428.2	423.5	424.7	421.6
Ukraine	39.6	40.1	38.9	38.0	37.9	38.4	39.0	39.7	40.1	41.2	42.1	44.2	44.1	46.5
Armenia	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Azerbaijan	4.9	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7
Georgia	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.1	4.1	2.9	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.6
Kazakhstan ^j	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3
Kyrgyzstan	-	8.4	7.8	6.3	5.5	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.9
Tajikistan	3.7	4.2	2.9	3.5	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.1
Turkmenistan	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Uzbekistan	14.8	14.8	14.3	17.3	16.5	15.9	15.6	16.8	17.8	18.3	19.2	20.5	22.3	21.9

a. Refers to children in infant homes, in orphanages, in boarding homes and schools for children without parental care, disabled children in boarding schools and homes, family-type homes, SOS villages, etc. Children in punitive institutions are normally excluded. Definitions may differ among countries.

b. Includes the 'socially maladjusted'; 2001 excludes children in foster care.

c. Data for 1999-2001 include those undergoing behavioural rehabilitation in institutions and youth homes.

d. Data for 2002 selected as per the national legal definition under the Child Protection Law.

e. Data for children in infant homes and orphanages.

f. Data for 1996-1999 are IRC estimates based on data from the Federation of B-H.

g. Data for 1998 and 2000 exclude Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).

h. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Transnistria.

i. Includes children in general boarding schools.

j. Data for 1989-1993 are children in infant homes; 1994-2002 children in infant homes and disabled children in public institutional care.

8.2 Rate of children in residential care (per 100,000 population aged 0-17)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	610.3	625.4	623.0	644.6	671.8	711.6	762.0	802.9	834.4	860.0	900.5	925.6	941.6	958.5
Hungary	537.1	488.4	430.0	408.3	409.8	394.4	393.7	392.0	373.9	434.1	405.5	403.4	417.0	401.8
Poland	554.0	572.7	562.7	568.5	583.5	618.7	723.8	734.5	751.2	785.0	799.6	850.7	683.9	687.3
Slovakia	559.7	536.8	546.5	551.9	566.0	576.9	626.1	644.8	658.5	639.7	655.7	679.5	691.5	661.2
Slovenia	363.5	365.0	385.8	421.6	343.5	288.7	315.1	317.9	274.1	287.5	401.3	419.8	413.6	464.9
Estonia	357.5	373.4	345.2	349.1	386.9	408.5	417.9	485.5	507.2	526.0	544.6	559.9	610.2	651.7
Latvia	128.1	252.5	242.7	275.2	322.5	378.4	472.5	554.8	584.2	665.6	685.2	701.6	719.2	719.4
Lithuania	-	630.1	585.8	523.0	607.8	653.9	722.6	746.3	773.0	806.0	803.7	816.7	808.1	909.6
Bulgaria ^b	-	1,281.4	1,307.9	1,349.7	1,400.3	1,417.5	1,441.9	1,520.8	1,409.8	1,401.6	1,451.0	1,428.4	1,467.3	831.3
Romania	-	724.5	734.7	689.2	739.4	898.0	865.4	935.6	959.0	808.6	695.8	1,088.8	944.0	909.4
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	42.9	45.5	44.9	45.8	55.8	49.2	56.9	57.1	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	225.8	-	-	-	-	-	209.1	220.3	218.4	231.4	-	-	-
Croatia	-	427.8	-	359.9	-	372.8	-	393.1	-	339.5	-	451.2	292.2	280.5
FYR Macedonia	221.8	252.4	213.9	253.3	201.0	212.9	209.3	204.8	231.6	200.1	170.6	176.3	167.1	160.2
Serbia and Montenegro	-	238.4	-	249.9	-	239.2	-	251.0	-	249.6	-	226.1	-	-
Belarus	789.3	788.6	685.2	676.9	636.5	641.5	665.8	675.5	699.3	757.4	779.7	796.3	823.3	806.5
Moldova	1,085.6	994.9	870.5	613.2	547.8	590.0	583.5	634.7	735.0	739.7	708.3	681.2	690.0	726.3
Russia	1,254.0	1,233.6	1,116.0	1,083.4	1,056.7	1,082.8	1,133.4	1,183.5	1,193.2	1,229.1	1,263.1	1,290.0	1,343.1	1,380.2
Ukraine	297.4	302.1	294.8	289.5	292.3	302.1	313.0	326.4	339.0	358.9	377.8	410.8	428.0	472.5
Armenia	24.4	28.7	34.4	34.6	37.0	44.0	55.7	64.4	85.7	86.5	128.8	122.0	149.2	148.9
Azerbaijan	178.4	144.5	140.9	123.3	119.2	112.6	101.1	115.3	124.5	132.2	140.5	151.3	157.9	166.5
Georgia	291.1	256.5	232.1	206.1	299.4	216.4	184.6	253.3	266.8	290.6	305.1	312.4	310.5	410.9
Kazakhstan	31.1	29.7	29.2	26.3	30.0	82.8	86.9	97.2	101.2	105.6	107.1	104.8	109.2	110.4
Kyrgyzstan	-	437.3	399.4	319.6	288.0	243.0	252.4	257.4	253.0	240.5	264.2	262.5	232.6	246.3
Tajikistan	141.9	158.9	107.6	127.3	96.1	82.3	53.3	53.6	72.7	84.0	65.6	55.9	61.1	66.3
Turkmenistan	52.1	53.3	47.4	44.6	48.4	40.4	53.2	46.0	48.5	55.9	46.1	46.3	41.8	42.5
Uzbekistan	155.9	152.6	143.2	169.3	158.5	150.2	145.6	154.3	162.0	166.5	174.0	186.4	204.4	201.6

a. See notes to Table 8.1; for population sources, see notes to Tables 1.1 and 1.2.

b. As of 2002 data have been selected according to new national legal definition as per the Child Protection Law.

8.3 Children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	536.7	513.3	492.1	464.6	458.5	477.4	517.3	536.9	554.0	583.8	574.0	478.5	463.8	451.0
Hungary	484.1	437.7	410.3	386.7	398.7	396.5	390.4	395.6	391.1	388.5	373.2	317.3	306.2	295.4
Poland	184.0	194.4	199.4	196.8	196.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	194.5	173.9	171.5	208.7	217.1	243.0	247.6	280.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	41.4	29.1	28.3	26.6	41.0	34.9	24.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia ^c	149.7	150.0	157.6	174.5	188.7	194.9	225.4	259.6	278.6	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	522.9	480.9	473.9	509.8	606.2	696.0	780.5	853.2	919.1	1,034.8	957.7	979.7	876.1	802.9
Lithuania	279.0	206.9	222.5	224.5	252.3	224.3	265.1	310.1	324.0	332.0	323.8	296.9	329.2	342.0
Bulgaria ^d	894.7	880.1	887.9	962.1	1,037.9	1,115.7	1,121.1	1,236.2	1,307.7	1,334.9	1,280.8	1,207.0	1,237.5	1,176.5
Romania	-	610.9	639.6	682.2	790.6	1,099.1	900.9	952.9	950.7	-	-	-	-	-
Albania ^e	-	-	-	-	-	62.4	80.2	79.9	87.7	69.7	58.8	79.6	79.6	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^f	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.9	54.7	-	-	-
Croatia	-	62.8	-	59.6	-	52.0	-	63.8	-	77.5	-	80.6	89.7	81.9
FYR Macedonia	49.1	47.3	50.0	59.7	66.2	81.1	88.0	65.5	80.4	73.1	76.9	68.0	50.8	63.5
Serbia and Montenegro ^g	-	48.5	-	44.5	-	53.4	-	72.9	-	59.2	-	66.8	-	-
Belarus	170.3	168.5	167.1	175.0	192.4	215.5	233.8	253.2	299.9	337.8	356.0	356.1	352.3	335.8
Moldova ^h	185.1	179.2	186.8	178.1	186.9	203.4	201.9	226.1	276.0	295.1	276.2	300.2	275.6	264.7
Russia	206.7	209.5	217.7	237.2	264.3	290.2	317.3	337.2	338.4	370.1	382.4	386.7	383.1	375.4
Ukraine ⁱ	155.6	154.6	153.4	155.0	165.5	183.4	207.2	230.4	244.1	281.6	301.7	308.5	309.7	343.8
Armenia ^j	13.2	11.6	10.8	13.2	12.5	13.9	15.3	17.9	19.0	21.7	23.8	31.4	34.0	29.7
Azerbaijan	35.9	34.6	33.3	27.1	28.3	29.2	26.0	26.6	30.7	33.5	36.9	42.2	42.4	38.5
Georgia	38.5	35.9	29.7	19.3	23.2	18.2	19.9	30.9	26.2	36.9	37.5	44.3	47.3	39.5
Kazakhstan	123.4	121.4	123.1	114.9	136.6	153.2	178.7	209.4	226.0	276.2	304.8	287.0	283.7	271.8
Kyrgyzstan	47.4	45.4	44.6	44.2	51.5	59.1	54.5	55.9	51.4	50.6	55.2	63.4	59.6	62.5
Tajikistan	61.4	57.6	57.2	57.2	39.0	32.3	27.4	23.0	20.4	44.7	49.4	53.9	52.1	54.5
Turkmenistan	61.4	59.4	51.3	45.1	44.3	40.2	45.4	31.6	35.8	41.5	50.0	48.8	43.2	46.7
Uzbekistan	34.8	35.3	32.8	33.3	31.8	31.8	29.5	30.2	30.5	30.8	33.4	35.2	34.8	38.3

a. For population sources, see notes to Tables 1.1 and 1.2.
b. Institutions of the Ministry of Health.
c. Children aged 0-7.
d. As of 2002 data have been selected according to new national legal definition as per the Child Protection Law.
e. Data for 2000-2001 are estimates based on April 2001 census.
f. Data refer to the Federation of B-H.
g. Data for 1998 and 2000 exclude Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).
h. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Transdniestr.
i. Data for 1989-1990 are taken from CIS Stat (1999).
j. Children aged 0-5.

8.4 Children in care of foster parents or guardians (in 1,000s)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.5	8.4
Hungary ^b	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.8	8.2	8.4
Poland	147.5	144.0	137.7	132.9	132.8	134.9	140.2	145.9	151.1	154.3	155.1	153.7	156.5	144.9
Slovakia ^b	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Slovenia	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.2
Estonia ^c	-	-	-	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	4.9	4.9
Latvia ^d	-	-	-	-	3.3	4.6	5.5	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.9	8.8	9.2	9.6
Lithuania ^b	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.9	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.6
Bulgaria	-	-	-	7.5	8.3	8.3	10.5	11.0	-	16.6	19.7	24.2	28.0	30.9
Romania ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	4.0	4.0
FYR Macedonia	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Serbia and Montenegro ^f	8.0	7.1	6.9	8.0	8.0	6.9	8.7	8.2	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.9	8.1	-
Belarus ^d	11.4	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.6	6.1	7.1	8.4	9.7	11.5	12.3	13.0	13.9	14.4
Moldova ^{d,g}	-	-	5.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.0
Russia ^d	174.0	170.5	180.3	190.5	201.4	225.5	252.5	278.1	293.5	303.9	312.3	329.0	347.5	359.7
Ukraine ^d	38.1	38.5	40.2	41.3	42.6	43.6	47.1	50.4	53.7	56.9	59.5	61.6	62.7	65.4
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan ^d	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.3
Georgia ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan ^d	-	3.9	4.6	5.1	5.4	6.4	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.3	7.1	7.4
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan ^d	-	-	-	17.2	17.4	18.0	18.4	19.6	20.8	22.5	23.8	25.1	26.0	27.4

a. Children in foster or guardian care placed with families.
b. Foster care only.
c. Data for 1992-1995 refer to guardian care only.
d. Guardian care only.
e. Data for 1992-1998 refer to foster care only; an alternative source reports 20,800 for 1999, 25,600 for 2000; 479 in 1998, 3,058 in 1999 and 5,157 in 2000 were cared for by maternal assistants (MONEE project country analytical report, Romania, 2001, Table 7.2).
f. Refers to new entrants to care during the year; data for 1998-2001 exclude Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).
g. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Transdniestr.

8.5 Rate of children in care of foster parents or guardians (per 100,000 population aged 0-17)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	270.4	282.0	288.6	288.9	297.1	307.3	323.7	347.3	355.4	366.4	385.2	387.2	420.1	423.4
Hungary	343.3	343.0	333.7	340.3	346.1	347.7	345.9	349.1	360.8	363.9	359.9	375.3	399.4	417.4
Poland	1,299.2	1,272.0	1,221.5	1,189.6	1,203.7	1,242.7	1,316.9	1,400.4	1,486.7	1,559.9	1,613.3	1,651.7	1,745.0	1,672.5
Slovakia	145.5	144.8	148.4	150.7	156.0	156.9	156.9	162.4	158.1	173.0	193.2	207.1	221.9	230.5
Slovenia	394.3	527.1	529.5	544.5	526.8	720.0	716.5	800.7	826.3	805.8	813.5	790.5	759.8	855.1
Estonia	-	-	-	469.5	643.3	591.3	605.8	1,084.4	1,124.8	1,126.0	1,121.6	1,060.7	1,632.5	1,710.6
Latvia	-	-	-	-	512.1	738.1	902.1	991.9	1,150.3	1,382.3	1,468.2	1,678.0	1,822.9	1,977.9
Lithuania	460.8	463.9	499.1	532.2	556.7	558.6	627.7	678.5	735.4	793.9	881.2	888.6	931.6	950.8
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	121.1	136.7	141.4	183.8	198.1	-	316.1	384.8	482.6	568.0	649.2
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	399.4	425.7	440.9
FYR Macedonia	189.5	101.6	107.3	231.8	205.6	212.5	209.4	245.3	239.5	229.6	198.5	205.7	213.6	198.5
Serbia and Montenegro	273.5	243.8	243.3	284.1	287.6	250.1	316.2	303.2	321.2	310.8	298.4	305.4	317.5	-
Belarus	409.6	379.0	372.6	376.3	384.8	226.0	269.5	324.3	385.4	468.7	515.2	557.9	616.9	664.4
Moldova	-	-	348.3	285.0	278.9	280.4	289.5	302.1	370.6	388.4	383.7	424.3	480.9	519.1
Russia	433.0	425.4	452.2	482.7	518.8	589.3	672.2	757.3	818.9	870.0	921.2	1,002.1	1,098.8	1,177.6
Ukraine	285.8	290.1	305.1	314.1	328.5	342.9	378.4	414.9	453.7	495.5	534.2	572.1	608.7	664.6
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	236.6	240.0	253.9	265.9	274.0	281.4	273.6	278.5	287.9	289.3	296.8	309.8	317.8	332.2
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.2	70.0	67.8	81.0	71.3	72.9	83.8
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	205.2	233.5	260.5	287.2	338.4	295.3	308.7	320.6	297.9	292.9	311.3	357.3	374.2
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	168.4	167.0	170.7	171.6	180.0	189.6	204.2	216.2	228.4	238.4	253.0

a. See notes to Table 8.4; for population sources, see notes to Tables 1.1 and 1.2.

8.6 Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	104.2	96.7	103.6	93.7	92.7	111.8	137.1	134.8	160.0	133.6	156.1	142.3	152.0	129.2
Hungary	198.4	195.2	206.7	187.7	182.8	190.6	201.2	228.0	209.3	203.3	231.8	245.1	227.7	222.0
Poland	149.7	157.4	150.3	139.2	133.8	127.7	128.0	136.6	137.8	143.4	144.1	156.7	162.8	164.5
Slovakia	114.6	122.4	126.7	119.3	148.1	140.6	182.9	196.6	179.3	198.1	248.0	176.8	180.6	204.9
Slovenia	153.3	135.1	149.8	131.2	121.6	161.8	93.2	101.3	74.4	81.4	80.3	63.4	80.6	64.2
Estonia	-	-	-	310.6	420.5	422.1	443.8	479.7	430.7	381.3	341.8	336.5	407.6	262.8
Latvia	352.7	349.8	404.7	426.9	356.7	354.7	361.0	400.6	466.9	467.1	497.0	302.8	378.4	376.1
Lithuania	-	-	-	150.4	53.7	152.4	117.2	240.9	260.0	233.7	201.1	107.2	128.4	172.4
Bulgaria	588.7	577.9	551.3	557.0	542.5	603.2	639.1	668.1	725.0	744.4	850.3	791.8	850.9	814.0
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	264.3	243.4	107.9	309.9	467.4	471.3	306.3	202.5
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	24.5	30.7	41.3	22.1	28.7	35.4	28.7	33.7	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	120.1	101.2	48.1	53.3	97.9	137.3	77.7	83.3	71.1	76.1	75.7	82.6	79.5	76.3
FYR Macedonia	190.3	212.7	196.8	165.1	161.9	154.0	143.7	169.9	162.3	146.8	166.1	176.4	161.4	174.0
Serbia and Montenegro ^b	92.5	-	79.7	73.9	62.9	66.0	61.1	66.5	63.5	41.4	44.1	42.4	49.0	-
Belarus	127.9	139.2	132.8	139.3	228.0	308.8	332.9	339.5	297.9	291.1	288.8	326.6	293.2	308.6
Moldova ^c	-	-	-	-	-	128.7	156.4	164.4	178.7	212.6	266.2	157.7	132.9	157.6
Russia	129.9	141.1	152.5	178.6	215.6	252.4	225.5	213.9	263.4	249.8	258.2	272.4	262.3	276.4
Ukraine	217.2	201.1	235.6	243.3	269.0	327.9	341.3	231.3	278.9	297.3	388.4	465.8	492.5	456.4
Armenia	178.2	102.5	71.2	61.1	57.8	166.5	217.2	96.5	197.8	173.8	159.0	85.3	101.6	116.0
Azerbaijan	100.7	87.6	74.9	65.4	54.0	78.0	61.3	73.6	69.3	81.1	70.8	53.3	53.5	65.1
Georgia ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.2	190.4	76.1	64.1	55.0	64.5	107.2
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	269.0	317.2	260.1	246.8	227.1	233.8	266.3	202.5	283.2	209.3	220.0	223.9	209.7
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	258.0	233.7	196.9	210.9	218.4	221.4	231.9	261.1	249.8	261.3	290.1

a. For population sources, see notes to Tables 1.1 and 1.2.

b. Data for 1998-2001 exclude Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).

c. Adoptions for 1994-2002 and population for 1997-2002 exclude Transdniestr.

d. Data exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

9. Crime indicators

9.1 Registered total crime rate (per 100,000 population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	1,166	2,099	2,745	3,345	3,858	3,604	3,637	3,822	3,917	4,138	4,149	3,811	3,503	3,649
Hungary	2,150	3,288	4,245	4,313	3,871	3,765	4,860	4,520	4,999	5,850	4,940	4,414	4,571	4,142
Poland	1,442	2,318	2,265	2,297	2,217	2,351	2,526	2,324	2,568	2,775	2,901	3,278	3,598	3,654
Slovakia	879	1,323	1,668	1,980	2,744	2,576	2,137	1,850	1,716	1,741	1,742	1,645	1,726	1,996
Slovenia	2,002	1,919	2,113	2,709	2,223	2,193	1,919	1,840	1,872	2,789	3,105	3,395	3,747	3,865
Estonia	1,221	1,517	2,033	2,691	2,487	2,444	2,754	2,501	2,928	3,298	3,747	4,219	4,288	3,923
Latvia	1,113	1,302	1,582	2,367	2,061	1,626	1,575	1,555	1,515	1,522	1,839	2,115	2,169	2,109
Lithuania	848	1,002	1,214	1,530	1,640	1,603	1,676	1,890	2,121	2,202	2,188	2,354	2,277	2,094
Bulgaria	672	772	2,062	2,630	2,599	2,639	2,452	2,337	2,896	1,993	1,855	1,828	1,870	1,877
Romania	208	422	606	635	964	1,043	1,309	1,422	1,601	1,773	1,618	1,576	1,519	1,434
Albania	-	-	-	354	296	230	195	158	192	177	166	161	139	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	48	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	1,185	1,123	971	1,324	1,517	1,178	1,018	1,105	945	1,081	986	1,038	1,189	1,393
FYR Macedonia	802	784	848	1,307	1,258	1,204	1,178	1,263	1,101	1,102	1,114	978	842	898
Serbia and Montenegro ^b	1,175	1,144	1,174	1,293	1,656	1,512	1,268	1,238	1,203	1,126	881	888	974	-
Belarus	654	743	798	946	1,009	1,176	1,293	1,252	1,269	1,220	1,301	1,355	1,125	1,339
Moldova ^c	940	986	1,021	901	853	858	885	805	1,002	992	1,079	1,051	1,042	1,002
Russia	1,099	1,244	1,466	1,861	1,890	1,779	1,865	1,781	1,632	1,762	2,057	2,033	2,056	1,760
Ukraine	626	716	784	926	1,039	1,107	1,252	1,214	1,168	1,151	1,125	1,153	1,067	959
Armenia ^d	241	342	363	441	350	265	270	331	326	284	265	317	302	376
Azerbaijan	212	215	215	304	242	244	260	226	209	189	180	173	180	202
Georgia ^e	326	362	514	447	429	363	332	314	306	331	318	340	357	382
Kazakhstan	833	907	1,060	1,222	1,258	1,250	1,163	1,181	1,060	943	934	1,013	1,024	910
Kyrgyzstan	593	675	718	973	941	912	899	856	793	719	826	790	812	749
Tajikistan	317	318	340	457	441	255	256	233	227	222	238	234	224	198
Turkmenistan	481	497	495	443	373	340	331	324	313	301	266	223	190	169
Uzbekistan	835	432	425	438	412	330	295	285	284	288	310	300	298	305

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Data for 1999-2001 exclude Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).
c. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Transdniestra.
d. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.
e. Data for 1989 taken from CIS Stat (1998).

9.2 Total sentencing rate (per 100,000 population)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	557	183	271	301	340	503	532	562	580	525	609	615	588	638
Hungary	617	460	633	747	719	757	830	808	856	948	940	932	935	982
Poland ^b	-	384	-	528	562	624	710	733	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	581	258	433	446	482	476	482	492	416	416	399	414	430	448
Slovenia ^c	637	493	414	382	345	316	174	198	251	289	292	317	354	383
Estonia	208	225	253	328	420	497	557	601	647	596	639	749	827	803
Latvia	279	269	278	348	440	448	394	424	525	537	538	535	538	539
Lithuania	205	213	246	353	443	478	505	472	506	550	558	591	601	573
Bulgaria ^d	186	116	125	114	76	103	127	179	239	293	280	335	330	319
Romania	255	160	265	303	366	421	448	460	496	472	390	336	370	376
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	859	934	665	519	590	575	474	562	522	658	630	622	615	656
FYR Macedonia	642	470	441	421	435	425	452	373	274	352	383	367	336	351
Serbia and Montenegro ^e	475	428	365	317	368	371	398	398	416	475	364	345	357	-
Belarus ^f	238	293	322	359	465	522	577	610	572	593	597	570	505	540
Moldova ^g	218	239	275	273	305	350	336	313	349	377	400	439	-	-
Russia	297	363	401	446	535	625	701	754	690	731	838	815	862	599
Ukraine ^f	175	202	210	222	294	339	415	476	471	465	448	469	531	404
Armenia	126	110	122	136	172	188	167	179	187	170	172	179	144	150
Azerbaijan	100	98	106	96	144	160	181	165	161	204	197	181	169	174
Georgia ^h	156	138	122	61	130	154	114	150	142	130	152	165	187	197
Kazakhstan	249	296	346	404	533	558	588	546	565	387	444	524	477	436
Kyrgyzstan ⁱ	160	197	199	242	332	317	386	378	417	388	365	413	359	344
Tajikistan	99	109	114	81	110	129	113	-	-	118	123	142	134	122
Turkmenistan	154	174	192	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	269	158	183	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a. For population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Adults sentenced by courts of first instance, taken from GUS (1994, 1997).
c. Excludes those under 18.
d. Excludes economic crimes.
e. Data for 1999-2001 exclude Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).
f. Data for 1989 taken from CIS Stat (1998).
g. Data for 1992-2000 exclude Transdniestra.
h. Data for 1989-1991, 1993-1994 taken from CIS Stat (1998).
i. Data for 1989-1990 taken from CIS Stat (1998).

9.3 Registered juvenile crime rate (per 100,000 population aged 14-17)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	-	-	2,468	3,099	3,509	4,119	4,175	4,772	4,300	3,959	3,629	3,335	3,218	2,739
Hungary ^c	1,493	1,790	1,907	2,186	2,200	2,226	2,306	2,285	2,471	2,379	2,190	2,125	2,247	2,278
Poland ^d	2,224	2,450	2,490	2,583	2,783	2,903	3,129	2,619	2,700	2,903	2,617	2,943	2,786	2,658
Slovakia ^b	1,575	2,076	2,502	2,673	3,261	3,062	3,124	2,801	2,685	2,541	2,350	2,096	2,118	3,684
Slovenia	3,362	3,629	3,944	5,633	4,592	4,624	3,705	3,528	3,971	5,393	4,312	4,564	4,172	3,903
Estonia ^e	-	-	-	1,507	2,499	1,770	2,389	2,262	2,124	2,165	2,143	2,167	2,060	2,237
Latvia	1,760	1,659	2,077	2,430	1,911	1,651	1,969	2,266	2,643	2,831	2,571	2,633	2,659	2,488
Lithuania	1,122	1,176	1,290	1,714	2,084	2,164	2,239	2,636	2,570	2,373	2,361	2,501	2,407	2,303
Bulgaria	1,148	1,309	2,209	2,907	2,981	3,084	3,173	3,081	3,918	4,202	3,883	4,286	4,100	4,285
Romania	-	-	348	617	655	1,192	1,334	1,502	1,963	2,054	1,244	1,270	1,265	1,535
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	710	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	244	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia ^e	994	1,025	816	1,026	1,286	1,163	851	925	840	770	909	992	1,224	1,230
FYR Macedonia	2,974	2,805	2,886	4,023	3,845	4,112	3,711	-	2,699	2,979	3,053	2,346	1,706	1,602
Serbia and Montenegro ^{e,f}	903	817	755	894	1,148	895	827	848	937	776	496	589	633	-
Belarus	1,123	1,279	1,309	1,439	1,603	1,681	1,772	1,614	1,590	1,528	1,416	1,344	1,090	1,128
Moldova ^g	1,025	1,036	1,023	746	671	746	702	651	807	822	928	1,007	912	1,014
Russia	1,953	1,987	2,071	2,359	2,599	2,551	2,387	2,275	1,994	2,006	2,164	1,996	1,878	1,423
Ukraine	902	974	977	1,189	1,293	1,391	1,428	1,432	1,353	1,296	1,211	1,201	1,166	1,054
Armenia	104	106	151	-	162	128	142	161	230	180	196	199	197	227
Azerbaijan	95	96	105	196	171	161	161	132	129	112	91	92	65	59
Georgia	-	298	346	328	241	219	299	296	275	310	282	279	299	304
Kazakhstan	776	905	1,031	1,075	1,061	937	829	758	643	623	608	607	657	649
Kyrgyzstan	326	372	435	469	329	307	297	362	371	308	330	284	224	424
Tajikistan ^e	-	277	336	289	240	241	199	184	115	95	86	81	65	71
Turkmenistan ^e	353	371	374	328	248	230	219	216	166	136	97	60	45	45
Uzbekistan ^e	280	324	327	346	291	239	188	164	157	143	144	129	119	117

a. For population sources, see notes to Tables 1.1 and 1.2.
b. Juveniles defined as those aged 15-17.
c. Data refer to number of offenders.
d. Juveniles defined as those aged 13-16.
e. For 1992-1993 juveniles defined as aged 15-17; 1994-2002 juveniles defined as aged 13-17.
f. Data for 1999-2001 exclude Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).
g. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Transnistria.

9.4 Juvenile sentencing rate (per 100,000 population aged 14-17)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	1,060	418	631	755	963	1,147	1,242	1,326	1,446	1,090	1,122	1,026	948	969
Hungary	983	753	875	975	969	1,159	1,404	1,311	1,319	1,486	1,471	1,443	1,358	1,427
Poland ^c	406	413	477	476	498	599	483	747	717	-	1,243	1,330	1,422	-
Slovakia ^b	826	522	871	347	953	1,082	1,427	1,059	1,333	1,123	994	1,022	957	957
Slovenia	1,010	841	901	928	905	848	413	419	531	565	647	558	551	711
Estonia ^d	895	1,081	1,217	1,488	1,539	1,145	1,374	1,518	1,613	1,436	1,456	1,523	1,475	1,555
Latvia	784	756	690	846	918	869	808	927	1,219	1,181	1,228	1,206	1,170	1,196
Lithuania	407	537	586	747	1,033	1,136	989	1,081	953	1,011	1,043	1,268	1,170	1,149
Bulgaria ^e	331	189	204	193	102	136	136	252	364	578	584	752	775	817
Romania	185	130	240	286	438	584	640	704	842	840	679	518	500	502
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	589	621	513	507	748	746	603	530	430	375	411	463	487	557
FYR Macedonia	962	968	1,049	1,115	1,421	1,172	893	868	554	696	699	706	664	587
Serbia and Montenegro ^f	405	458	391	460	570	574	507	420	413	472	394	375	397	-
Belarus	564	745	764	805	1,006	1,019	1,070	1,029	909	952	926	846	746	717
Moldova ^g	469	539	570	517	506	579	602	536	514	575	542	613	-	-
Russia	762	956	1,013	1,070	1,219	1,282	1,326	1,356	1,315	1,401	1,524	1,517	1,447	900
Ukraine	-	428	387	397	497	578	574	652	620	602	577	645	709	655
Armenia	49	55	82	129	151	143	110	131	151	97	110	86	81	78
Azerbaijan	61	55	56	100	124	112	107	77	79	65	60	46	49	48
Georgia	-	-	191	130	-	-	198	218	160	161	172	175	237	224
Kazakhstan	439	576	633	753	814	678	621	491	490	408	386	445	460	467
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	228	268	306	212	308	266	289	274	234	302	241	251
Tajikistan	112	125	148	124	141	155	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	210	206	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	273	160	200	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a. For population sources, see notes to Tables 1.1 and 1.2.
b. Juveniles defined as aged 15-17.
c. Juveniles defined as aged 13-16; refers to juveniles to whom educative and corrective or punitive measures have been lawfully adjudicated.
d. For 1992-1993 juveniles defined as aged 15-17; 1994-1999 juveniles defined as aged 13-17.
e. Exclude economic crimes.
f. Data for 1999-2001 exclude Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).
g. Data for 1992-2000 exclude Transnistria.

10. Economic indicators

10.1 Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)^a

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic	98.8	87.3	86.9	87.0	88.9	94.1	98.2	97.4	96.4	96.9	100.1	103.2	105.3	108.4
Hungary	96.5	85.0	82.4	81.9	84.3	85.5	86.6	90.6	95.1	99.1	104.2	108.1	111.6	115.0
Poland	88.4	82.2	84.3	87.6	92.1	98.6	104.5	111.6	116.9	121.7	126.6	127.9	129.6	133.5
Slovakia	97.5	82.0	76.5	73.7	77.5	82.5	87.3	92.2	95.9	97.2	99.3	102.6	109.0	111.2
Slovenia	95.3	86.8	82.0	83.4	88.3	92.6	95.8	100.3	104.1	109.5	114.5	117.9	118.0	124.5
Estonia	93.5	80.8	69.3	63.2	61.9	64.6	67.1	73.7	77.1	76.6	82.2	87.6	92.8	97.0
Latvia	102.9	92.2	60.0	51.1	52.2	51.7	53.6	58.2	60.9	62.6	66.9	72.2	76.6	81.6
Lithuania	95.0	89.6	70.5	59.1	53.3	55.1	57.6	61.7	66.2	65.0	67.6	72.0	76.8	81.4
Bulgaria	90.9	80.3	74.4	73.3	74.6	76.8	69.6	65.7	68.3	69.9	73.6	76.6	80.3	83.9
Romania	94.4	82.2	75.0	76.1	79.1	84.7	88.1	82.7	78.7	77.8	79.2	83.4	87.5	91.2
Albania	90.0	64.8	60.1	65.9	71.4	80.9	88.2	82.1	92.5	100.7	108.5	115.8	121.3	128.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	92.9	73.3	64.7	59.5	63.1	67.3	71.4	76.0	77.9	77.2	79.5	82.5	86.8	90.4
FYR Macedonia	90.1	83.8	77.1	70.1	68.8	68.0	68.8	69.8	72.1	75.2	78.6	75.1	75.6	77.9
Serbia and Montenegro	92.1	81.4	58.7	40.6	41.6	44.2	47.6	52.4	53.4	43.8	46.0	48.5	50.5	51.5
Belarus	97.0	95.8	86.6	80.1	70.0	62.7	64.4	71.8	77.8	80.5	85.1	89.1	93.3	97.1
Moldova	97.6	80.5	57.1	56.4	39.0	38.4	36.2	36.7	34.4	33.2	33.9	35.9	38.5	40.7
Russia	96.0	91.2	77.7	70.9	61.9	59.5	57.3	58.1	55.0	58.6	64.4	67.6	70.5	74.9
Ukraine	96.6	86.4	78.0	66.9	51.6	45.3	40.8	39.5	38.8	38.7	41.0	44.8	46.9	49.5
Armenia	92.6	81.8	47.6	43.4	45.7	48.9	51.8	53.5	57.4	59.3	62.9	68.9	77.8	84.8
Azerbaijan	88.3	87.7	67.9	52.2	41.9	37.0	37.3	39.5	43.4	47.6	52.9	58.1	64.2	70.3
Georgia	87.6	69.6	38.4	28.6	25.4	26.0	28.7	31.8	32.7	33.7	34.4	36.0	38.0	41.0
Kazakhstan	99.6	88.6	83.9	76.1	66.5	61.1	61.4	62.4	61.3	62.9	69.1	78.4	85.8	93.6
Kyrgyzstan	103.0	97.9	79.3	67.0	53.5	50.6	54.2	59.6	60.8	63.1	66.5	70.0	69.7	73.3
Tajikistan	98.4	91.4	64.9	57.8	46.8	41.0	39.2	39.9	42.0	43.5	47.1	52.0	56.7	61.3
Turkmenistan	102.0	97.2	92.1	82.8	68.5	63.6	59.3	52.6	56.3	65.6	77.1	86.2	90.6	99.4
Uzbekistan	101.6	101.1	89.9	87.8	84.1	83.4	84.7	86.8	90.5	94.4	98.0	102.1	106.4	107.0

a. Taken from EBRD (2003); 2002-2003 are preliminary data.

10.2 Annual change in GDP (per cent)^a

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic	-1.2	-11.6	-0.5	0.1	2.2	5.9	4.3	-0.8	-1.0	0.5	3.3	3.1	2.0	3.0
Hungary	-3.5	-11.9	-3.1	-0.6	2.9	1.5	1.3	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.2	3.7	3.3	3.0
Poland	-11.6	-7.0	2.6	3.8	5.2	7.0	6.0	6.8	4.8	4.1	4.0	1.0	1.4	3.0
Slovakia	-2.5	-15.9	-6.7	-3.7	5.2	6.5	5.8	5.6	4.0	1.3	2.2	3.3	4.4	3.8
Slovenia	-4.7	-8.9	-5.5	1.7	5.8	4.9	3.5	4.6	3.8	5.2	4.6	3.0	3.2	2.3
Estonia	-6.5	-13.6	-14.2	-8.8	-2.0	4.3	3.9	9.8	4.6	-0.6	7.3	6.5	6.0	4.5
Latvia	2.9	-10.4	-34.9	-14.9	2.2	-0.9	3.7	8.4	4.8	2.8	6.8	7.9	6.1	6.5
Lithuania	-5.0	-5.7	-21.3	-16.2	-9.8	3.3	4.7	7.0	7.3	-1.8	4.0	6.5	6.7	6.0
Bulgaria	-9.1	-11.7	-7.3	-1.5	1.8	2.9	-9.4	-5.6	4.0	2.3	5.4	4.0	4.8	4.5
Romania	-5.6	-12.9	-8.8	1.5	3.9	7.1	4.0	-6.1	-4.8	-1.2	1.8	5.3	4.9	4.2
Albania	-10.0	-28.0	-7.2	9.6	8.3	13.3	9.1	-7.0	12.7	8.9	7.7	6.8	4.7	6.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-12.1	-80.0	-10.0	0.0	20.8	86.0	37.0	15.6	9.6	5.6	4.5	3.8	3.5
Croatia	-7.1	-21.1	-11.7	-8.0	5.9	6.8	6.0	6.5	2.5	-0.9	2.9	3.8	5.2	4.2
FYR Macedonia	-9.9	-7.0	-8.0	-9.1	-1.8	-1.2	1.2	1.4	3.4	4.3	4.5	-4.5	0.7	3.0
Serbia and Montenegro	-7.9	-11.6	-27.9	-30.8	2.5	6.1	7.8	10.1	1.9	-18.0	5.0	5.5	4.0	2.0
Belarus	-3.0	-1.2	-9.6	-7.6	-12.6	-10.4	2.8	11.4	8.4	3.4	5.8	4.7	4.7	4.0
Moldova	-2.4	-17.5	-29.1	-1.2	-30.9	-1.4	-5.9	1.6	-6.5	-3.4	2.1	6.1	7.2	5.5
Russia	-4.0	-5.0	-14.8	-8.7	-12.7	-4.0	-3.6	1.4	-5.3	6.4	10.0	5.0	4.3	6.2
Ukraine	-3.4	-10.6	-9.7	-14.2	-22.9	-12.2	-10.0	-3.0	-1.9	-0.2	5.9	9.2	4.8	5.5
Armenia	-7.4	-11.7	-41.8	-8.8	5.4	6.9	5.9	3.3	7.3	3.3	6.0	9.6	12.9	9.0
Azerbaijan	-11.7	-0.7	-22.6	-23.1	-19.7	-11.8	0.8	6.0	10.0	9.5	11.1	9.9	10.6	9.4
Georgia	-12.4	-20.6	-44.8	-25.4	-11.4	2.4	10.5	10.8	2.9	3.0	1.9	4.7	5.6	8.0
Kazakhstan	-0.4	-11.0	-5.3	-9.3	-12.6	-8.2	0.5	1.7	-1.9	2.7	9.8	13.5	9.5	9.0
Kyrgyzstan	3.0	-5.0	-19.0	-15.5	-20.1	-5.4	7.1	9.9	2.1	3.7	5.4	5.3	-0.5	5.2
Tajikistan	-1.6	-7.1	-29.0	-11.0	-18.9	-12.5	-4.4	1.7	5.3	3.7	8.3	10.3	9.1	8.0
Turkmenistan	2.0	-4.7	-5.3	-10.0	-17.3	-7.2	-6.7	-11.3	7.0	16.5	17.6	11.8	5.1	9.7
Uzbekistan	1.6	-0.5	-11.1	-2.3	-4.2	-0.9	1.6	2.5	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.2	0.5

a. Taken from EBRD (2003); 2002-2003 are preliminary data.

10.3 GDP per capita (in US\$ at PPPs)^a

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	-	-	10,120	10,340	10,810	11,720	12,610	12,810	12,900	13,230	14,000	15,020	15,780
Hungary	9,040	8,240	8,140	8,280	8,760	9,180	9,430	10,090	10,850	11,450	12,320	12,870	13,400
Poland	5,980	5,630	5,790	6,110	6,590	7,160	7,660	8,340	8,840	9,330	9,940	10,260	10,560
Slovakia	8,970	7,970	7,580	7,450	8,010	8,620	9,300	10,030	10,560	10,930	11,450	12,110	12,840
Slovenia	-	-	-	10,980	11,480	12,190	12,920	13,860	14,620	15,560	16,610	17,610	18,540
Estonia	8,050	7,720	6,420	6,170	6,330	6,780	7,290	8,520	8,970	9,150	10,280	11,370	12,260
Latvia	8,570	7,980	5,380	4,760	4,970	5,090	5,410	6,070	6,550	7,010	7,610	8,440	9,210
Lithuania	9,230	9,010	7,280	6,250	5,800	6,190	6,720	7,460	8,180	8,210	8,720	9,550	10,320
Bulgaria	5,950	5,840	5,120	5,220	5,460	5,840	5,460	5,250	5,500	5,690	6,230	6,740	7,130
Romania	5,320	4,830	4,600	4,800	5,100	5,610	5,970	5,740	5,550	5,580	5,720	6,160	6,560
Albania	2,550	1,940	1,890	2,060	2,300	2,550	2,880	2,710	3,130	3,450	4,060	4,550	4,830
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	7,870	6,410	5,870	5,490	5,940	6,620	7,330	8,080	8,520	8,660	9,080	9,660	10,240
FYR Macedonia	5,730	5,950	5,820	5,440	5,370	5,350	5,480	5,650	5,870	6,170	6,570	6,390	6,470
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	4,310	4,410	4,070	3,840	3,480	3,190	3,350	3,830	4,220	4,430	4,800	5,160	5,520
Moldova	3,040	2,650	1,930	1,950	1,390	1,410	1,290	1,360	1,290	1,270	1,290	1,380	1,470
Russia	8,340	8,200	7,500	6,870	6,020	5,930	5,860	6,130	6,030	6,500	7,240	7,720	8,230
Ukraine	6,930	6,580	6,200	5,570	4,330	3,950	3,640	3,630	3,660	3,760	4,110	4,570	4,870
Armenia	2,700	2,400	1,730	1,490	1,500	1,660	1,770	1,840	2,080	2,210	2,420	2,730	3,120
Azerbaijan	-	-	2,970	2,300	1,860	1,670	1,730	1,810	2,000	2,180	2,570	2,880	3,210
Georgia	4,060	3,320	1,890	1,390	1,280	1,390	1,540	1,650	1,690	1,780	1,880	2,090	2,260
Kazakhstan	4,620	4,240	4,190	3,830	3,460	3,310	3,420	3,600	3,630	3,910	4,590	5,330	5,870
Kyrgyzstan	1,980	1,860	1,620	1,410	1,170	1,120	1,200	1,350	1,390	1,460	1,560	1,640	1,620
Tajikistan	1,880	1,750	1,250	1,060	850	780	660	650	690	720	800	920	980
Turkmenistan	4,640	4,450	5,910	3,740	3,030	2,850	2,640	2,280	2,470	2,920	3,510	4,250	-
Uzbekistan	-	1,490	1,340	1,300	1,240	1,230	1,250	1,330	1,380	1,450	1,530	1,610	1,670

a. Taken from World Bank, 2004.

10.4 General government balance (per cent GDP)^a

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary ^c	-	-2.9	-6.1	-6.0	-7.5	-6.7	-5.0	-4.8	-4.8	-3.4	-3.4	-4.7	-9.2	-5.5
Poland ^{b,d}	3.1	-2.1	-4.9	-2.4	-2.2	-3.1	-3.3	-3.1	-3.2	-3.3	-3.5	-5.5	-6.7	-6.9
Slovakia ^{b,d}	-	-	-11.9	-6.0	-1.5	0.4	-1.3	-5.2	-5.0	-6.3	-10.4	-7.3	-7.2	-5.0
Slovenia ^{b,d}	-	2.6	0.3	0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-1.7	-1.4	-0.9	-1.3	-1.1	-3.2	-1.5
Estonia ^d	-	-	-	-	1.3	-1.3	-1.5	2.2	-0.3	-4.3	-0.7	0.7	1.2	-0.5
Latvia ^{b,d}	-	-	-	-	-4.4	-4.0	-1.8	0.3	-0.8	-3.9	-3.2	-2.0	-2.7	-2.0
Lithuania ^d	-	-	-	-5.3	-4.8	-4.4	-4.5	-1.8	-5.8	-8.5	-2.8	-2.0	-1.2	-1.5
Bulgaria ^d	-8.1	-4.5	-2.9	-8.7	-3.9	-5.6	-10.3	-2.4	1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.7
Romania	-	-	-4.6	-0.4	-2.2	-2.5	-3.9	-4.6	-5.0	-3.5	-3.7	-3.5	-2.7	-2.7
Albania ^{d,e}	-6.1	-20.7	-23.1	-15.5	-12.6	-10.1	-12.1	-12.9	-9.7	-9.1	-7.9	-7.6	-6.3	-5.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-0.3	-4.4	-0.5	-5.2	-5.8	-5.9	-4.9	-4.5	-2.4
Croatia ^f	-	-	-3.9	-0.8	1.2	-1.4	-1.0	-1.9	-1.0	-8.2	-6.5	-6.8	-4.8	-4.6
FYR Macedonia ^d	-	-4.5	-9.8	-13.4	-2.7	-1.0	-1.4	-0.4	-1.7	0.0	1.8	-7.2	-5.8	-1.5
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.9	-1.3	-4.5	-4.6
Belarus ^{g,e}	-	-	-2.0	-5.5	-3.5	-2.7	-1.6	-0.7	-1.0	-2.0	-0.2	-1.9	-1.8	-1.5
Moldova ^d	-	0.0	-26.6	-7.5	-19.2	-5.8	-7.0	-9.3	-5.7	-5.4	-2.6	-0.5	0.0	-0.8
Russia ^h	-	-	-18.9	-7.3	-10.4	-6.6	-9.4	-8.5	-8.2	-3.1	2.7	2.9	1.4	2.0
Ukraine ^{d,i}	-	-	-25.4	-16.2	-8.7	-6.1	-3.2	-5.4	-2.8	-2.4	-1.3	-1.6	0.5	-1.0
Armenia ^j	-	-1.9	-13.9	-54.7	-16.5	-9.0	-8.5	-5.8	-4.9	-7.4	-6.3	-3.8	-0.6	-2.5
Azerbaijan ^g	-	-	2.7	-15.3	-12.1	-3.1	-2.4	-4.0	-3.9	-4.7	-0.6	0.9	-0.5	-2.0
Georgia ^d	-	-3.0	-25.4	-26.2	-7.4	-5.3	-7.3	-6.7	-5.4	-6.7	-4.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.7
Kazakhstan ^{b,d,k}	1.4	-7.9	-7.3	-4.1	-7.7	-3.4	-5.3	-7.0	-8.0	-5.2	-1.0	-0.9	-0.3	-0.5
Kyrgyzstan ^{d,l}	-	-	-	-14.4	-8.6	-17.3	-9.5	-9.2	-9.5	-12.7	-9.9	-5.5	-5.3	-4.8
Tajikistan ^m	-3.0	-20.2	-30.5	-20.9	-4.6	-6.1	-5.8	-3.3	-2.7	-2.3	-1.6	-1.1	-0.1	-0.9
Turkmenistan ⁿ	1.7	3.0	-9.4	-4.1	-2.3	0.4	0.3	-0.2	-2.6	0.0	0.3	1.0	-2.7	-1.5
Uzbekistan ^{f,o}	-1.1	-3.6	-18.3	-10.4	-6.1	-4.1	-7.3	-2.2	-3.3	-2.6	-2.2	-1.5	-1.7	-2.5

a. Data for 1990-1994 taken from EBRD (2002); 1995-2003 EBRD (2003); 2002-2003 are preliminary data.
b. Excludes privatization revenues.
c. Official fiscal balance data; using ESA 95 methodology, the general government deficit for 2001 was 5.0 of GDP.
d. Includes state, municipalities, extrabudgetary funds.
e. On a commitment basis.
f. Consolidated central government.
g. Includes state budget, social funds, extrabudgetary funds.
h. General consolidated government, including federal, regional and local budgets and extrabudgetary funds and excluding transfers.
i. Data for 1992-1995 are on cash basis; 1996-2002 on accrual basis.
j. Consolidated accounts of republican government and local authorities.
k. Includes quasi-fiscal operations.
l. Includes expenditure through the foreign-financed public investment programme.
m. Excludes state budget transfers to pension and employment funds.
n. Significant off-budget expenditure occurs through extrabudgetary funds and directed lending.
o. Includes extrabudgetary funds.

10.5 General government expenditure (per cent GDP)^a

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	60.1	54.2	49.6	41.2	45.8	43.0	42.2	41.7	40.9	41.9	43.7	44.2	46.6
Hungary ^c	57.5	52.1	59.6	57.5	59.5	52.6	48.8	49.5	50.4	44.8	47.1	51.9	53.5
Poland ^d	39.8	49.0	50.0	49.9	50.5	49.2	46.4	45.8	42.7	42.8	41.7	43.6	44.1
Slovakia ^d	60.1	54.2	58.0	47.6	45.5	45.2	47.0	45.5	42.9	43.3	45.4	47.7	48.4
Slovenia ^d	49.6	41.1	43.0	44.1	43.6	43.4	42.9	43.8	44.4	44.5	42.2	42.6	42.6
Estonia ^{d,e}	32.8	31.8	34.9	40.1	40.5	41.5	40.5	37.6	40.5	43.2	38.5	37.0	38.4
Latvia ^{d,e}	44.0	31.0	28.2	-	40.5	41.5	39.5	41.0	43.3	44.1	42.0	37.2	38.8
Lithuania ^{d,e}	49.2	38.7	31.5	35.4	37.4	35.8	34.2	33.5	37.6	40.3	33.6	31.7	31.4
Bulgaria ^d	65.9	45.6	43.6	48.1	45.7	41.3	42.0	33.1	37.0	39.6	39.7	38.6	37.2
Romania	39.3	38.7	42.0	34.2	33.9	34.7	33.8	34.0	34.7	35.2	34.8	33.4	32.7
Albania ^{d,f}	62.1	61.9	46.7	40.4	36.4	33.4	30.3	30.2	33.2	33.9	30.7	30.4	29.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	39.3	52.7	39.7	61.8	67.1	62.0	56.7	56.3
Croatia ^{e,g}	-	39.0	36.1	35.0	40.6	44.9	45.3	44.4	46.7	56.6	52.7	51.5	50.0
FYR Macedonia ^d	-	40.4	49.1	53.6	45.8	39.0	37.1	35.1	35.0	35.4	34.9	41.6	41.7
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.6	40.2	47.3
Belarus ^{h,f}	-	43.9	47.8	57.8	47.3	43.0	42.4	46.2	45.4	47.3	45.9	46.8	42.0
Moldova ^d	-	24.7	49.0	28.0	49.5	39.6	38.7	43.2	38.7	32.5	30.2	27.4	31.5
Russia ⁱ	-	-	58.4	43.6	45.1	43.3	45.3	47.8	42.6	36.7	34.3	34.1	37.0
Ukraine ^{d,j}	31.4	41.0	58.4	54.5	50.6	37.8	39.9	44.2	38.4	34.2	34.7	35.1	35.9
Armenia ^k	-	28.0	46.7	82.9	44.1	28.9	26.1	25.5	25.6	30.1	25.9	20.8	19.5
Azerbaijan ^d	-	40.7	48.4	55.9	45.9	21.1	16.7	19.2	23.7	23.6	20.8	20.3	28.3
Georgia ^d	-	33.0	35.7	35.9	23.5	12.3	21.1	21.0	19.1	22.1	19.4	18.2	17.8
Kazakhstan ^{d,l}	31.4	32.9	31.8	25.2	18.4	20.8	18.6	20.4	26.1	23.2	23.2	23.4	22.3
Kyrgyzstan ^{d,e,m}	36.3	30.3	33.9	39.0	29.4	42.1	33.4	33.1	33.9	34.0	28.5	25.9	28.0
Tajikistan ⁿ	-	49.6	65.7	54.2	52.2	24.4	17.9	15.5	13.9	14.9	15.2	16.3	16.8
Turkmenistan ^o	-	38.2	30.3	19.4	19.2	20.1	16.3	25.0	24.6	22.6	28.8	24.2	24.5
Uzbekistan ^p	-	52.7	49.7	46.4	35.3	38.7	41.6	32.3	34.3	32.0	30.2	27.4	27.4

a. Data for 1990 from EBRD (1995); 1991, EBRD (1999); 1992, EBRD (2000); 1993, EBRD (2001); 1994-2001, EBRD (2002); 2002, EBRD (2003); 2002 is preliminary data.
b. Excludes privatization revenues.
c. Data for 1990-1995 are official balance data; 1996-2002 reported on a national accounts basis.
d. Includes state, municipalities, extrabudgetary funds.
e. Includes net lending.
f. On a commitment basis.
g. Consolidated central government.
h. Includes state budget, social funds, extrabudgetary funds.
i. General consolidated government, including federal, regional and local budgets and extrabudgetary funds and excluding transfers.
j. Data for 1991-1995 are on cash basis; 1996-2001 on accrual basis.
k. Consolidated accounts of republican government and local authorities.
l. Data for 1999-2002 include extrabudgetary funds.
m. Includes expenditure through the foreign-financed public investment programme.
n. Central government, excluding state budget transfers to pension and employment funds.
o. Significant off-budget expenditure occurs through extrabudgetary funds and directed lending.
p. Includes extrabudgetary funds.

10.6 Annual inflation rate (annual average per cent change in consumer prices)^a

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic	9.7	52.0	11.1	20.8	9.9	9.1	8.8	8.5	10.7	2.1	3.9	4.7	1.8	0.2
Hungary	28.9	35.0	23.0	22.5	18.8	28.2	23.6	18.3	14.3	10.0	9.8	9.2	4.8	4.7
Poland	585.8	70.3	43.0	35.3	32.2	27.8	19.9	14.9	11.8	7.3	10.1	5.5	1.7	0.5
Slovakia	10.8	61.2	10.0	23.2	13.4	9.9	5.8	6.1	6.7	10.6	12.0	7.1	3.3	8.5
Slovenia	549.7	117.7	207.3	32.9	21.0	13.5	9.9	8.4	7.9	6.1	8.9	8.4	7.5	6.1
Estonia	23.1	210.5	1,076.0	89.8	47.7	29.0	23.1	11.2	8.1	3.3	4.0	5.8	3.6	1.4
Latvia	10.5	172.2	951.2	109.2	35.9	25.0	17.6	8.4	4.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.3
Lithuania	8.4	224.7	1,020.5	410.4	72.1	39.6	24.6	8.9	5.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.3	-0.8
Bulgaria	26.3	333.5	82.0	73.0	96.3	62.0	123.0	1,082.0	22.2	0.7	9.9	7.4	5.9	2.0
Romania	5.1	170.2	210.4	256.1	136.7	32.3	38.8	154.8	59.1	45.8	45.7	34.5	22.5	14.5
Albania	-	35.5	226.0	85.0	22.6	7.8	12.7	33.2	20.6	0.4	0.1	3.1	5.4	3.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^b	-	114.0	-	-	780.0	-4.4	-24.5	14.0	5.1	-0.9	1.9	1.9	-0.2	-
Croatia ^c	609.5	123.0	665.5	1,517.5	97.6	2.0	3.5	3.6	5.7	4.2	6.2	4.9	2.4	2.4
FYR Macedonia	608.4	114.9	1,664.4	338.4	126.5	16.4	2.5	0.8	2.3	-1.3	6.5	5.3	2.4	1.5
Serbia and Montenegro	593.0	121.0	9,237.16.5x10 ¹²	3.3	78.6	94.3	21.3	29.5	37.1	60.4	91.3	21.4	12.0	
Belarus	4.7	94.1	970.8	1,190.2	2,221.0	709.3	52.7	63.8	73.2	293.8	168.9	61.4	42.6	29.0
Moldova	4.2	98.0	1,276.4	788.5	329.7	30.2	23.5	11.8	7.7	39.3	31.1	9.6	5.2	10.0
Russia	5.6	92.7	1,526.0	875.0	311.4	197.7	47.8	14.7	27.6	86.1	20.8	21.6	15.7	13.9
Ukraine	4.2	91.0	1,210.0	4,734.0	891.0	377.0	80.0	15.9	10.6	22.7	28.2	12.0	0.8	5.1
Armenia	10.3	274.0	1,346.0	1,822.0	4,962.0	175.8	18.7	14.0	8.7	0.7	-0.8	3.2	1.2	6.1
Azerbaijan	7.8	107.0	912.0	1,129.0	1,664.0	412.0	19.7	3.5	-0.8	-8.5	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.1
Georgia	3.3	79.0	887.4	3,125.415,606.5	162.7	39.4	7.1	3.6	19.2	4.1	4.6	5.6	5.0	
Kazakhstan	-	78.8	1,381.0	1,662.3	1,892.0	176.3	39.1	17.4	7.1	8.3	13.2	8.4	5.8	6.1
Kyrgyzstan	-	85.0	855.0	772.4	228.7	43.5	31.9	23.4	10.5	35.9	18.7	6.9	2.1	2.4
Tajikistan	4.0	112.0	1,157.0	2,195.0	350.0	609.0	418.0	88.0	43.2	27.6	32.9	38.6	12.2	16.0
Turkmenistan	4.6	103.0	493.0	3,102.0	1,748.0	1,005.3	992.4	83.7	16.8	24.2	8.3	11.6	10.6	9.6
Uzbekistan	3.1	82.2	645.0	534.0	1,568.0	304.6	54.0	70.9	29.0	29.1	25.0	27.2	27.6	12.4

a. Data for 1990 taken from EBRD (2002); 1991-2003 EBRD (2003); 2002-2003 are preliminary data.
b. Before 1995, the retail price index used; data refer to Federation of B-H; data for Republika Srpska 1,061.0 (1994), 12.9 (1995), 16.9 (1996), -7.3 (1997), -14.0 (1998), 14.1 (1999), 14.0 (2000), 7.0 (2001), 1.7 (2002).
c. Retail prices.

10.7 Employment ratio (number of employed as per cent of population aged 15-59)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	86.9	85.7	77.4	74.7	75.7	75.8	75.8	75.4	74.5	73.1	71.3	70.6	70.6	71.3
Hungary ^c	83.0	82.9	79.6	71.1	63.9	60.5	59.0	58.1	57.8	58.1	59.0	60.3	60.5	60.8
Poland	74.7	70.6	67.1	64.8	63.3	63.5	63.8	64.8	66.1	65.4	63.8	61.1	59.8	57.5
Slovakia	79.6	77.0	67.5	67.5	65.0	63.5	64.3	62.7	60.2	59.4	56.1	56.8	56.7	56.5
Slovenia ^d	74.5	71.7	66.1	62.6	66.6	67.0	69.2	68.8	70.2	70.9	69.5	69.3	70.7	71.2
Estonia ^d	87.9	86.9	85.5	82.4	77.8	76.7	73.2	72.6	73.1	72.4	69.4	68.7	69.3	70.2
Latvia ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.1	67.4	67.5	66.5	64.9	66.6	68.5
Lithuania ^e	83.9	81.7	83.9	82.4	79.5	75.5	74.6	76.0	77.1	77.0	77.0	65.6	63.5	65.9
Bulgaria ^f	81.5	77.9	68.3	63.3	62.8	63.2	64.2	64.3	61.8	61.7	60.4	58.3	60.1	60.6
Romania ^{e,f}	77.4	76.8	77.0	75.2	72.1	71.4	67.5	66.5	64.0	62.6	59.8	61.1	60.3	61.3
Albania	75.0	73.6	74.4	59.7	57.1	62.4	60.2	58.4	57.2	55.3	53.6	55.8	50.2	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.6	56.5	55.8	52.6	58.3	54.6	55.7
FYR Macedonia ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.7	41.2	43.0	43.0	42.9	46.4	43.2
Serbia and Montenegro ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.3	43.5	42.2	42.1	35.5	35.9	35.5	-
Belarus	84.2	83.7	81.9	79.8	78.6	76.3	71.5	70.8	70.9	71.5	71.6	71.2	70.4	69.3
Moldova ^g	81.0	80.1	80.0	79.3	65.2	64.5	63.9	63.2	67.8	73.4	66.0	66.0	64.5	64.0
Russia	83.6	83.4	81.8	79.7	78.1	75.0	72.4	71.7	70.4	69.4	69.5	69.8	70.0	71.0
Ukraine ^h	83.2	81.9	80.5	78.5	76.2	73.1	76.8	77.2	76.7	74.9	65.6	67.1	67.1	68.0
Armenia	76.1	77.5	78.2	72.5	69.9	66.7	65.5	63.0	59.6	57.5	55.1	53.4	52.1	55.6
Azerbaijan	68.8	87.5	87.2	85.9	84.6	81.5	79.9	80.4	79.5	78.9	77.9	76.2	74.6	72.9
Georgia	82.0	83.6	76.0	60.4	57.4	59.2	67.2	72.7	81.4	74.6	74.7	75.3	75.9	-
Kazakhstan ⁱ	82.6	81.4	79.9	78.0	71.2	68.2	69.1	69.5	69.8	67.1	67.2	67.9	72.8	72.0
Kyrgyzstan	74.3	73.2	72.3	74.8	67.3	64.8	64.1	63.5	64.0	63.6	64.6	63.3	62.6	61.8
Tajikistan	72.5	72.3	72.1	68.7	66.6	66.1	65.3	60.0	60.7	59.2	55.6	54.0	54.6	53.3
Turkmenistan	77.9	89.3	89.5	90.0	90.4	90.4	90.7	91.4	91.9	92.2	90.6	91.0	90.7	91.0
Uzbekistan	72.0	73.9	75.3	73.7	71.9	71.3	70.3	69.4	68.6	67.7	66.5	65.3	64.4	63.9

a. Data are IRC estimates of total number of employed; this differs from employment rate, which only refers to labour force; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.
b. Data for 1993-2002 are labour force survey data.
c. Data for 2001-2002 are IRC estimates based on changes in employment reported in EBRD (2003).
d. Data based on labour force survey.
e. Data for 2000-2002 based on labour force survey data.
f. Data for 1989-1992 refer to state and cooperative sectors.
g. Data for 1999-2002 based on labour force survey data; data for 1992-2002 exclude Transnistria.
h. Data for 1989-1994 taken from CIS Stat (2001).
i. Data for 2001-2002 based on labour force survey data.

10.8 Annual registered unemployment rate (average per cent of labour force)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	-	0.3	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.3	6.0	8.5	9.0	8.5	9.2
Hungary ^b	0.4	0.8	8.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	9.1	9.6	8.7	8.0	-
Poland	-	3.4	9.2	12.9	14.9	16.5	15.2	14.3	11.5	10.0	12.0	14.0	16.2	17.8
Slovakia	-	0.6	6.6	11.4	12.7	14.4	13.8	12.6	12.9	13.7	17.3	18.2	18.2	17.8
Slovenia	2.9	4.7	8.2	11.5	14.4	14.4	13.9	13.9	14.4	14.5	13.6	12.2	11.6	11.6
Estonia	-	-	-	-	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	5.1	5.3	6.5	5.9
Latvia	-	-	-	0.9	4.6	6.4	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	8.9
Lithuania	-	-	0.3	1.3	4.4	3.8	6.1	7.1	5.9	6.4	8.4	11.5	12.5	11.3
Bulgaria	-	-	-	13.2	15.8	14.0	11.4	11.1	14.0	12.2	13.8	18.1	17.5	17.7
Romania ^b	-	-	3.0	8.2	10.4	10.9	9.5	6.6	8.9	10.4	11.8	10.5	8.8	8.1
Albania	7.0	10.0	9.0	27.0	22.0	18.0	12.9	12.7	13.9	17.8	18.4	16.8	14.5	15.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.6	39.3	39.1	38.9	39.8	42.5
Croatia	8.0	9.3	14.9	15.3	14.8	14.5	14.5	16.4	17.5	17.2	19.1	21.1	22.0	22.3
FYR Macedonia	22.6	23.0	24.5	26.0	27.7	30.0	35.6	38.8	41.7	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro ^d	17.9	19.7	21.4	22.8	23.1	23.1	24.6	25.7	24.5	25.1	26.1	26.4	27.5	29.5
Belarus ^b	-	-	0.1	0.5	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.0
Moldova	-	-	-	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
Russia ^b	-	-	0.1	0.8	1.1	2.2	3.3	3.6	2.9	2.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8
Ukraine ^b	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.3	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.8
Armenia	-	-	-	1.6	5.3	6.1	6.6	9.3	10.6	9.4	11.2	11.7	10.4	10.8
Azerbaijan	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Georgia	-	-	0.2	2.3	6.6	3.6	2.6	2.4	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.0	1.2
Kazakhstan ^b	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.1	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.9
Kyrgyzstan ^b	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.9	4.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1
Tajikistan ^b	-	-	-	0.4	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.5
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan ^b	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

a. Registered data frequently differ from unemployment rates derived from labour force surveys conducted on the basis of ILO definitions.
b. End-of-year.
c. Data refer to Federation of B-H.
d. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998 is an SMSO estimate; 1999-2002 exclude Kosovo.

10.9 Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (per cent of total annual unemployed)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^a	-	-	32.7	32.3	31.1	28.3	27.9	27.8	29.7	33.0	29.5	26.2	25.9	25.3
Hungary ^{a, b}	-	-	-	25.8	26.5	27.7	26.6	23.7	22.5	20.3	19.8	19.9	20.0	16.7
Poland	-	-	35.1	34.6	34.4	34.6	34.6	31.1	30.8	30.9	31.0	30.5	29.5	27.8
Slovakia ^a	-	-	55.5	30.9	37.5	31.8	29.0	31.8	33.0	36.3	35.2	31.0	28.9	25.0
Slovenia ^a	57.3	57.9	50.7	41.9	34.6	29.2	31.7	29.7	26.3	24.2	21.4	21.3	23.0	21.6
Estonia ^c	-	-	-	-	10.5	7.5	7.7	8.7	9.6	9.8	10.6	16.6	17.5	17.9
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.8	19.4	18.9	17.0	15.4	14.7	14.6	14.0
Lithuania ^{a, c}	-	-	-	-	18.9	26.5	22.0	16.5	21.7	20.3	20.9	16.8	12.9	10.9
Bulgaria ^d	-	-	47.8	45.1	42.6	41.2	24.5	24.6	21.8	19.3	17.4	16.5	15.0	16.0
Romania ^{a, e}	-	-	-	37.2	36.9	38.4	34.2	35.7	28.5	24.2	21.8	21.9	21.6	-
Albania ^f	-	-	-	-	14.9	16.3	12.1	11.3	12.2	13.7	12.9	12.4	7.1	7.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia ^a	63.5	56.2	41.2	33.7	31.0	34.1	35.3	33.6	32.8	32.7	32.3	30.4	28.5	22.4
FYR Macedonia ^{a, g}	54.7	51.9	47.6	44.1	41.0	39.2	33.3	28.6	24.4	-	45.2	44.5	42.4	39.6
Serbia and Montenegro ^{a, b, h}	52.8	51.4	43.6	41.0	36.3	38.5	35.5	34.3	32.7	31.5	26.5	26.0	24.7	23.2
Belarus ^{a, i}	-	-	-	-	36.7	37.5	34.7	32.9	30.8	35.2	39.4	40.9	40.5	36.7
Moldova ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.2	34.8	35.2	32.1	28.7	32.7	29.7	31.6
Russia ^{a, j}	-	-	16.2	18.6	18.6	16.9	22.4	21.6	20.2	20.8	20.8	21.1	20.7	-
Ukraine ^a	-	-	-	-	31.8	25.8	27.8	24.5	22.0	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia ^{a, k}	-	-	-	-	-	20.2	19.0	18.0	14.8	12.2	9.2	8.3	6.9	6.4
Azerbaijan ^l	-	-	37.9	23.5	46.5	50.3	50.0	47.2	47.6	49.3	24.4	19.4	19.6	19.4
Georgia ^l	-	-	12.2	29.1	12.5	9.5	7.1	3.6	15.4	35.0	32.8	38.3	36.6	13.1
Kazakhstan ^{a, m}	-	-	-	-	54.1	52.4	46.5	40.9	35.5	32.6	28.9	29.1	30.8	30.1
Kyrgyzstan ^{a, n}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.8	17.8	15.8	26.1	24.8	23.4
Tajikistan ^{a, o}	-	-	-	28.2	33.0	21.3	30.1	43.4	40.7	32.1	40.6	39.2	36.5	39.3
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan ^{a, p}	-	-	-	-	41.0	64.1	61.9	63.5	61.8	60.5	59.0	57.2	57.9	56.3

a. End-of-year.
b. Refers to 15-25 years.
c. Refers to 16-24 years.
d. Data for 1991-1994 refer to 15-29 years.
e. Benefit recipients.
f. Refers to under age 20.
g. Refers to under age 30.
h. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) 1998 is an SMSO estimate; 1999-2002 excludes Kosovo.
i. Data for 1993-1994 refer to 15-25 years.
j. Data for 1991-1994 refer to 16-21 years; 1995-2001 refer to 16-24 years.
k. Refers to 15-22 years.
l. Data for 1998-2002 for 15-29 years; renewed registration in 2002.
m. Data for 1993-2000 refer to under-30 year-olds; 2001-2002 based on labour force survey data.
n. Data for 1997-1999 refer to 16-21 year-olds.
o. Data for 1993-1994 refer to 15-22 year-olds; 1995-2002 to 15-21 year-olds.
p. Refers to 18-29 years.

10.10 Real wages (index, base year = 100)^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	100	94.5	71.7	79.1	82.0	88.4	96.1	104.6	106.5	105.2	111.6	114.5	118.5	118.7
Hungary ^c	100	94.3	87.7	86.5	83.1	89.1	78.2	74.3	77.1	79.8	81.0	83.9	90.6	103.2
Poland ^c	100	75.6	75.4	73.3	71.2	71.6	73.7	77.9	82.4	85.2	109.3	110.8	114.3	109.0
Slovakia ^b	100	94.2	67.2	73.6	70.7	73.0	75.9	81.3	86.7	88.1	85.4	81.3	82.0	91.2
Slovenia ^d	100	73.8	61.8	60.1	68.7	72.9	76.1	79.5	81.8	83.0	85.6	86.8	89.5	95.8
Estonia ^{b, e}	100	102.5	56.8	45.2	46.3	51.0	54.1	55.2	59.5	63.5	66.2	70.4	74.7	79.9
Latvia ^b	100	105.0	71.9	49.0	51.5	57.6	57.4	53.9	60.4	64.1	66.2	68.4	71.1	74.5
Lithuania ^d	100	108.8	75.3	46.6	28.4	32.5	33.6	34.7	39.4	44.5	46.6	44.2	44.5	49.7
Bulgaria ^{b, f}	100	109.2	67.5	75.0	68.4	53.5	50.6	41.7	44.9	43.0	47.0	49.1	50.3	59.5
Romania ^d	100	107.8	91.6	81.2	68.8	70.3	79.3	88.3	68.6	67.4	68.6	72.1	77.1	76.6
Albania ^f	100	103.6	97.6	73.4	68.6	86.7	107.9	129.0	83.8	83.6	92.0	105.0	117.2	127.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	117.6	134.2	142.6	120.2	131.7
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	108.5	118.5	126.3	133.5	134.5	130.2	139.0
FYR Macedonia	100	79.2	67.9	41.6	56.5	51.2	48.6	48.8	49.7	50.4	52.5	52.0	51.1	54.5
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	116.1	115.6	116.4	118.9	106.8	131.7	147.4	166.9
Belarus ^b	-	-	-	-	100.0	60.6	57.6	60.5	69.1	81.5	87.4	97.8	-	-
Moldova ^b	100	113.7	105.2	61.6	61.8	50.0	50.7	53.7	56.4	59.6	52.2	53.2	64.6	62.9
Russia ^b	100	109.1	102.4	68.9	69.1	63.1	45.5	51.5	53.9	46.8	36.4	44.0	52.7	63.9
Ukraine	100	109.3	114.2	123.7	63.2	56.5	62.3	59.3	57.7	55.8	48.4	48.9	59.1	81.1
Armenia	100	104.4	37.5	20.5	6.5	18.4	22.0	32.0	28.8	35.1	39.0	44.3	46.2	44.1
Azerbaijan ^{b, e}	100	101.1	80.0	95.0	62.4	24.8	19.8	22.5	34.4	42.0	50.2	59.5	68.7	81.1
Georgia ^b	100	111.2	76.5	50.5	24.1	33.5	28.3	42.2	57.0	71.7	73.2	89.2	108.4	122.7
Kazakhstan ^b	-	-	100.0	64.8	49.1	32.9	33.4	34.4	36.6	38.7	41.5	47.4	52.8	58.7
Kyrgyzstan ^b	-	100.0	70.7	59.4	49.6	42.0	43.5	44.5	49.1	54.1	49.4	54.0	59.8	67.9
Tajikistan	100	106.4	89.9	39.3	13.6	6.5	24.3	15.0	13.5	17.3	17.2	23.5	25.6	31.6
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	100.0	52.9	24.8	20.2	30.9	32.4	34.7	49.6	70.8	66.5
Uzbekistan	100	108.7	95.9	94.7	17.8	9.9	9.2	12.1	12.8	16.2	20.8	24.9	24.9	22.5

a. Based on IRC estimate; consumer price index taken from EBRD (2003).
b. Based on gross wages.
c. For 1989-1997 real net index calculated by central statistical office; data for 1998-2002 IRC estimates.
d. Based on net wages.
e. 2002 IMF Country Reports, 2003.
f. Public sector only.
g. Data refer to Federation of B-H.

10.11 Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	0.204	-	0.212	0.214	0.258	0.260	0.282	0.254	0.259	0.258	0.257	0.270	0.273	0.273
Hungary ^{b,c,d}	0.268	0.293	-	0.305	0.320	0.324	-	-	0.350	-	-	-	0.386	-
Poland ^e	0.207	-	0.239	0.247	0.256	0.281	0.290	0.302	0.300	0.294	0.305	-	-	-
Slovakia	0.200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	0.219	0.232	0.273	0.260	0.276	0.275	0.358	0.298	0.307	0.306	0.305	0.306	0.310	0.307
Estonia ^{c,f}	0.253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.336	0.384	0.401	0.376	0.388	-
Latvia ^{c,g}	0.244	-	0.247	0.333	0.283	0.325	0.346	0.349	0.336	0.332	0.333	0.337	0.322	0.328
Lithuania ^{c,f}	0.260	-	-	0.372	-	0.390	0.374	0.350	0.345	0.357	0.368	-	0.382	0.390
Bulgaria ^{f,g}	-	0.212	0.262	-	0.251	-	-	0.291	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	0.155	-	0.204	-	0.226	0.277	0.287	0.305	0.352	0.358	0.372	0.406	0.388	0.391
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FYR Macedonia ^h	-	0.223	0.267	0.235	0.272	0.253	0.270	0.250	0.259	0.271	0.277	0.277	0.286	0.282
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus ^{c,i}	0.234	-	-	0.341	0.399	-	0.373	0.356	0.354	0.351	0.337	0.337	0.343	0.342
Moldova ^{c,i}	0.250	-	-	0.411	0.437	0.379	0.390	0.414	-	0.426	0.441	0.392	0.391	0.426
Russia ^b	0.271	0.269	0.325	0.371	0.461	0.446	0.471	0.483	-	-	-	-	0.521	0.491
Ukraine	0.244	-	-	0.251	0.364	-	-	0.413	0.406	0.391	0.427	0.462	0.452	0.418
Armenia ^c	0.258	-	0.296	0.355	0.366	0.321	0.381	-	-	-	-	0.486	-	-
Azerbaijan ^c	0.275	-	-	0.361	-	0.428	0.459	0.458	0.462	0.462	-	0.506	0.501	0.508
Georgia	0.301	-	-	0.369	0.400	-	-	-	0.498	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan ^c	0.276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan ^{c,f}	0.260	-	-	0.300	0.445	0.443	0.395	0.428	0.431	0.429	0.466	0.470	0.512	0.490
Tajikistan ^c	0.276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan ^{c,g}	0.255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.249	0.209	0.265	-	-	-
Uzbekistan ^c	0.257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a. Monthly earnings, with bonuses, for full-time employees as reported by employers.

b. Excludes small-scale employers. c. 1989: Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

d. Data for 1989 refer to 1988.

e. Data for 1989-1991 based on net earnings; 1992-1999 based on gross earnings.

f. Excludes self-employed and farmers.

g. Public sector.

h. Based on net earnings.

i. Excludes small private enterprises.

j. Data for 1992-2001 exclude private enterprises; for 2001 the Gini for private enterprises is 0.44; 1993-2002 exclude Transdniestr.

10.12 Distribution of income: Gini coefficient^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic ^b	0.198	0.190	-	0.215	0.214	0.230	0.216	0.230	0.239	0.212	0.232	0.231	0.237	0.234
Hungary ^{c,d}	0.225	-	0.209	-	0.231	0.234	0.242	0.246	0.254	0.250	0.253	0.259	0.272	0.267
Poland ^e	0.275	0.268	0.265	0.274	0.317	0.323	0.321	0.328	0.334	0.326	0.334	0.345	0.341	0.353
Slovakia ^f	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.237	0.249	0.262	0.249	0.264	0.263	0.267
Slovenia ^g	-	-	0.265	0.259	-	0.246	0.264	0.252	0.240	0.243	0.248	0.246	0.244	-
Estonia ^h	0.280	-	-	-	-	-	0.398	0.370	0.361	0.354	0.361	0.389	0.385	0.393
Latvia ^{h,i}	0.260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.326	0.330	0.330	0.327	-	0.358
Lithuania ^h	0.263	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.347	0.309	0.332	0.343	0.355	0.354	0.357
Bulgaria ^j	0.233	-	-	0.331	0.335	0.374	0.384	0.357	0.366	0.345	0.326	0.332	0.333	0.370
Romania	0.237	0.227	0.258	0.259	0.267	0.264	0.306	0.302	0.305	0.298	0.299	0.310	0.353	0.291
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia ^k	0.360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.350	-	-	-	-
FYR Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	0.273	0.295	0.311	0.295	0.308	0.308	0.346	0.334	0.332
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.294	0.289	0.273	0.373	0.378	-
Belarus ^{h,l}	0.229	-	-	-	-	-	0.253	0.244	0.249	0.253	0.235	0.247	0.245	0.246
Moldova ^h	0.251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.464	-	-	0.437	0.435	0.436
Russia ^m	-	-	-	-	-	0.441	0.439	0.501	-	0.446	-	0.432	0.422	-
Ukraine ^{h,n}	0.228	-	-	-	-	-	0.470	-	-	-	0.320	0.363	0.364	0.327
Armenia ^{h,o}	0.251	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.420	-	-	-	-	-	0.359
Azerbaijan ^h	0.308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.301	0.373	-
Georgia ^{h,p}	0.280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.503	-	-	0.458	0.454
Kazakhstan ^h	0.281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan ^{h,q}	0.270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.411	0.399	0.414	0.377	0.382
Tajikistan ^{h,r}	0.281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.470	-	-	-
Turkmenistan ^h	0.279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan ^h	0.280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a. Unless specified, estimates are based on interpolated distributions from grouped data from household budget surveys reported to the MONEE project (see Atkinson and Micklewright, 1992, "Sources and Methods"); survey coverage may vary over time; data refer to the distribution of population by per capita household income.

b. Microcensus data; Flemming and Micklewright (1999, Appendix B) report 0.228 and 0.258 for 1992 and 1996.

c. Milanovic (1998, Table A4.3) reports 0.210 for 1987 based on household budget survey data; Atkinson and Micklewright (1992, Table H11) report 0.244 for 1987 based on household income survey data.

d. Tarki panel (Galasi, 1998, Table 1) report 0.285, 0.282, 0.307, 0.318, 0.312 for 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 respectively; data refer to year of interview, but since annual income data in survey cover the 12 months to March, here the year is the preceding one.

e. Atkinson and Micklewright (1992, Table P11) report 0.246 for 1988 based on household budget survey data.

f. Atkinson and Micklewright (1992, Table CSIS) report 0.194 for 1988 based on microcensus data; Garner and Terrell (1998, footnote 30) report 0.176 for 1989 and 0.185 for 1993 based on household budget survey data.

g. Milanovic (1998, Table A4.5) reports 0.210 for 1987 based on household budget survey data; World Bank (2000, p. 431) reports 0.250 for 1998 based on household income and expenditure survey data.

h. Data for 1989 from Flemming and Micklewright (1999, Table 2), based on household budget survey data.

i. Data for 1997 provided by the World Bank.

j. Data for 1989 from Milanovic (1998, Table A4.1), based on household budget survey data; World Bank (2000, p. 424) reports 0.410 for 1995 based on integrated household survey data.

k. Data for 1989 refers to 1987-1990 from World Bank (2000, p. 140); 1998 from World Bank (2000, p. 424).

l. World Bank (2000, p. 423) reports 0.260 for 1996 and 1999 based on household sample survey data.

m. IRC estimates from Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS rounds 5-10); data for 1995-1998 replace estimates from different sources in Social Monitor 2002; Flemming and Micklewright (1999, Appendix B) report 0.265, 0.289, 0.398, 0.409, 0.381 and 0.375 for 1989, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996 respectively and data for 1997-1998 provided by the World Bank are 0.388 and 0.374 respectively.

n. Data for 1995, 1999 from World Bank (2000, p. 433), based on household income and expenditures survey data; data for 1997 from World Bank reports 0.313 based on household budget survey data.

o. World Bank (2000, p. 421) reports 0.590 for 1998-1999 from living standards measurement survey data.

p. World Bank (2000, p. 426) reports 0.430 for 1996-1997 based on household survey data.

q. World Bank (2000, p. 427) reports 0.470 for 1997 from living standards measurement survey data.

r. Data for 1999 from World Bank (2000, p. 432) from living standards measurement survey data.

Country profiles

Albania^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	90.0	64.8	60.1	65.9	71.4	80.9	88.2	82.1	92.5	100.7	108.5	115.8	121.3
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-10.0	-28.0	-7.2	9.6	8.3	13.3	9.1	-7.0	12.7	8.9	7.7	6.8	4.7
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	-	35.5	226.0	85.0	22.6	7.8	12.7	33.2	20.6	0.4	0.1	3.1	5.4
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^b	75.0	73.6	74.4	59.7	57.1	62.4	60.2	58.4	57.2	55.3	53.6	55.8	50.2	-
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	7.0	10.0	9.0	27.0	22.0	18.0	12.9	12.7	13.9	17.8	18.4	16.8	14.5	15.8
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^c	-	-	-	-	14.9	16.3	12.1	11.3	12.2	13.7	12.9	12.4	7.1	7.8
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^d	100.0	103.6	97.6	73.4	68.6	86.7	107.9	129.0	83.8	83.6	92.0	105.0	117.2	127.0
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de facto population, 1,000s) ^b	3,182	3,287	3,260	3,190	3,167	3,202	3,249	3,283	3,324	3,354	3,373	3,401	3,068	3,084
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population) ^e	39.1	38.4	38.6	39.1	39.3	38.9	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.1	37.9	37.7	35.3	35.0
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	75.5	75.4	75.4	74.3	74.3	75.6	74.3	-	-	-	76.4	-	-	-
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	69.6	69.3	69.3	68.5	68.5	69.5	68.5	-	-	-	71.7	71.5	-	-
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration) ^b	18.8	19.5	18.5	18.1	15.6	16.7	16.6	15.4	13.0	12.5	12.2	10.6	10.8	-
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	2.96	3.03	2.80	2.80	2.60	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.20	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Live births (1,000s)	78.9	82.1	77.4	75.4	67.7	72.2	72.1	68.4	61.7	60.1	57.9	50.1	48.3	50.1
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) ^b	15.6	15.3	14.8	16.5	17.3	21.2	22.9	22.8	19.4	17.7	15.9	15.7	16.6	-
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	3.4	2.8
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	29.6	31.8	39.3	36.8	49.4	43.4	44.8	40.6	35.8	31.5	34.4	41.9	35.5	34.9
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population) ^b	8.6	8.9	7.7	8.3	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.4	7.2	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.7	-
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	22.8	22.6	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.6	23.0	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.5	-	23.1	23.1
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.6	26.7	27.3	27.8	28.4	28.5	29.1	29.2	-	28.2	28.2
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.7	7.6	8.6	6.9	5.9	7.2	7.8	7.0	10.4	13.4
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17) ^e	1.8	2.0	1.7	-	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.8	-	2.4	-
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^f	30.8	28.3	32.9	30.9	33.2	35.7	34.0	25.8	22.5	20.4	12.3	12.1	12.1	14.6
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	49.5	37.7	29.7	25.2	16.2	40.2	33.3	27.8	27.5	21.6	6.9	18.0	20.7	-
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.9	-
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (new cases per 100,000 population)	21.5	20.0	19.5	16.7	20.0	17.0	20.3	21.4	19.6	20.6	21.3	21.6	-	-
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ^g	-	-	-	-	2	9	12	7	3	5	4	10	20	26
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^h	42.5	44.4	37.5	27.9	27.6	27.8	28.9	28.5	27.4	28.0	28.5	35.7	34.3	-
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ⁱ	102.2	102.0	97.9	94.5	95.3	96.6	96.8	96.0	94.6	92.6	89.8	105.5	104.0	-
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	79.2	76.1	58.6	48.9	44.9	40.8	39.0	39.9	41.8	42.7	42.4	43.8	49.0	-
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24) ⁱ	6.9	7.8	8.8	11.0	10.2	9.7	10.2	11.6	12.0	12.3	12.5	14.3	14.3	-
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3) ⁱ	-	-	-	-	-	62.4	80.2	79.9	87.7	69.7	58.8	79.6	79.6	-
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3) ^e	-	-	-	-	-	24.5	30.7	41.3	22.1	28.7	35.4	28.7	33.7	-
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17) ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	710	-	-	-	-	-

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data for 2001 taken from 2001 census; 2002 projection based on 2001 census.

c. Refers to under age 20.

d. Public sector only.

e. Data for 1989-2000 are IRC estimates based on national data for 5-year age groups; 2001 and 2002 based on 2001 census.

f. Data for 1999-2002 based on incomplete coverage.

g. EuroHIV (2003).

h. Gross enrolments.

i. Data for 2000-2001 are estimates based on 2001 census.

j. Children aged 7-14.

Armenia^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	92.6	81.8	47.6	43.4	45.7	48.9	51.8	53.5	57.4	59.3	62.9	68.9	77.8
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-7.4	-11.7	-41.8	-8.8	5.4	6.9	5.9	3.3	7.3	3.3	6.0	9.6	12.9
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	10.3	274.0	1,346.0	1,822.0	4,962.0	175.8	18.7	14.0	8.7	0.7	-0.8	3.2	1.2
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59)	76.1	77.5	78.2	72.5	69.9	66.7	65.5	63.0	59.6	57.5	55.1	53.4	52.1	55.6
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	-	-	-	1.6	5.3	6.1	6.6	9.3	10.6	9.4	11.2	11.7	10.4	10.8
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^b	-	-	-	-	-	20.2	19.0	18.0	14.8	12.2	9.2	8.3	6.9	6.4
Real wages (index, base year = 100)	100.0	104.4	37.5	20.5	6.5	18.4	22.0	32.0	28.8	35.1	39.0	44.3	46.2	44.1
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^c	0.258	-	0.296	0.355	0.366	0.321	0.381	-	-	-	-	0.486	-	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (mid-year de facto population, 1,000s) ^d	3,485	3,545	3,612	3,686	3,731	3,747	3,760	3,774	3,786	3,795	3,801	3,803	3,801	3,212
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population) ^e	34.9	35.4	35.5	35.4	35.1	34.7	34.2	33.6	32.9	32.1	31.1	30.1	29.0	30.0
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	74.7	75.2	75.6	75.5	74.4	74.9	75.9	76.2	77.3	78.1	75.5	74.5	75.9	76.1
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	69.0	68.4	68.9	68.7	67.9	68.1	68.9	69.3	70.3	70.8	70.7	70.5	71.0	70.0
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration) ^f	15.5	16.3	15.1	12.1	8.5	7.1	6.4	6.1	5.3	4.3	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.1
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman) ^g	2.61	2.62	2.58	2.35	1.97	1.70	1.63	1.60	1.45	1.30	1.19	1.11	1.02	1.21
Live births (1,000s)	75.3	79.9	77.8	70.6	59.0	51.1	49.0	48.1	43.9	39.4	36.5	34.3	32.1	32.2
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	62.7	70.0	76.6	82.5	77.0	68.0	56.2	53.3	43.4	34.6	29.8	27.3	23.4	28.0
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	7.9	9.3	10.9	12.3	14.0	15.3	15.2	22.3	25.8	28.2	31.3	34.6	36.3	36.3
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births) ^h	6.8	6.5	6.7	7.7	7.4	6.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	7.3	8.0
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births) ⁱ	34.7	31.6	34.9	39.6	47.3	59.8	62.8	65.1	57.5	46.5	39.5	34.3	32.5	30.3
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population) ^j	7.8	8.0	7.8	6.2	5.8	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.2	4.3
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	22.3	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.9	22.1	22.7	22.4	22.6	23.1	22.8	22.7
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.8	26.1	26.3	26.5	26.8	26.6	26.7	27.1	26.9	26.9
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	15.2	15.4	13.8	13.7	14.3	20.1	17.2	18.3	18.5	14.2	10.1	12.2	14.4	12.3
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.5
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^k	20.4	18.5	17.9	18.5	17.1	14.7	14.2	15.5	15.4	14.7	15.4	15.6	15.4	14.0
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	34.6	40.1	23.1	14.2	27.1	29.3	34.7	20.8	38.7	25.4	32.9	52.5	21.8	9.3
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	33.8	28.9	22.6	38.1	46.0	110.1	44.8	51.8	41.2	37.7	26.1	21.4	18.3	22.8
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	41.2	33.2	30.1	20.4	37.3	44.6	47.1	55.3	44.4	39.8	35.8	30.8	31.8	35.1
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	-	46.6	39.3	31.9	-	63.1	68.5	63.2	53.5	84.8	23.4	21.1	27.0	12.0
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population) ^l	18.1	16.6	20.0	15.8	15.8	19.5	21.6	24.0	27.7	37.4	43.2	42.3	39.9	50.8
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ^m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	37	9	35	29	29	41
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ⁿ	48.5	45.4	45.8	39.5	34.0	29.1	23.8	25.3	25.3	23.8	24.9	23.9	24.6	25.7
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^o	95.5	94.6	91.6	91.1	86.4	82.2	81.4	82.8	82.9	82.6	80.3	79.5	79.1	88.4
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	67.5	63.4	58.3	54.1	49.5	45.6	40.4	41.3	41.5	43.2	44.5	42.4	41.1	49.1
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24) ^o	19.3	20.1	19.5	16.9	13.5	16.6	15.2	15.0	15.3	16.0	16.0	15.5	16.3	21.8
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3) ^p	13.2	11.6	10.8	13.2	12.5	13.9	15.3	17.9	19.0	21.7	23.8	31.4	34.0	29.7
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	178.2	102.5	71.2	61.1	57.8	166.5	217.2	96.5	197.8	173.8	159.0	85.3	101.6	116.0
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	104	106	151	-	162	128	142	161	230	180	196	199	197	227

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. End-of-year; refers to 15-22 years.

c. 1989: Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

d. Data for 1989 recalculated from 1989 census; 2002 based on October 2001 census.

e. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.

f. Data for 2001-2002 based on 2001 census.

g. 2000 survey reports 1.7 for 1998-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).

h. 2000 survey reports 6.0 for 1995-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).

i. 2000 survey reports 146.3 for 1998-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).

j. 2000 survey reports 36.1 for 1996-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001).

k. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.

l. Data for 2001-2002 taken from EuroHIV (2003).

m. Gross enrolments.

n. Children aged 7-14.

o. Children aged 0-5.

Azerbaijan^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	88.3	87.7	67.9	52.2	41.9	37.0	37.3	39.5	43.4	47.6	52.9	58.1	64.2
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-11.7	-0.7	-22.6	-23.1	-19.7	-11.8	0.8	6.0	10.0	9.5	11.1	9.9	10.6
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	7.8	107.0	912.0	1,129.0	1,664.0	412.0	19.7	3.5	-0.8	-8.5	1.8	1.5	2.8
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59)	68.8	87.5	87.2	85.9	84.6	81.5	79.9	80.4	79.5	78.9	77.9	76.2	74.6	72.9
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^b	-	-	37.9	23.5	46.5	50.3	50.0	47.2	47.6	49.3	24.4	19.4	19.6	19.4
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^c	100.0	101.1	80.0	95.0	62.4	24.8	19.8	22.5	34.4	42.0	50.2	59.5	68.7	81.1
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^d	0.275	-	-	0.361	-	0.428	0.459	0.458	0.462	0.462	-	0.506	0.501	0.508
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de jure population, 1,000s) ^e	7,014	7,132	7,219	7,324	7,440	7,550	7,644	7,726	7,800	7,877	7,949	8,016	8,081	8,141
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.0	37.7	37.4	37.2	37.7	36.9	36.1	35.1
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	74.2	74.8	74.5	73.9	73.9	73.9	72.9	73.8	74.6	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.2	75.0
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	66.6	67.0	66.3	65.4	65.2	65.2	65.2	66.3	67.4	67.9	68.1	68.6	68.6	69.4
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	19.5	19.5	20.0	17.6	16.3	13.8	12.0	10.4	10.9	9.8	8.9	8.7	8.0	7.9
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman) ^f	2.79	2.77	2.89	2.74	2.70	2.52	2.29	2.06	2.07	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.83	1.84
Live births (1,000s)	181.6	183.0	190.4	181.4	174.6	159.8	143.3	129.2	132.1	124.0	117.5	117.0	110.4	110.7
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	28.0	26.7	30.6	35.0	38.2	40.4	39.5	35.8	41.4	36.4	31.8	28.9	26.4	26.3
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	2.5	2.6	3.7	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.8	7.5	5.6	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.6
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births) ^g	5.6	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.9
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	21.5	13.4	17.9	17.5	19.4	20.8	20.0	21.9	19.1	20.1	17.8	15.0	16.6	15.0
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.3	8.0	6.2	5.6	5.0	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.1
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	22.8	23.2	22.9	22.7	22.3	22.3	22.9	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.9	23.1	23.1	23.4
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	25.7	26.2	26.2	25.9	25.9	24.2	26.5	26.6	26.8	26.6	27.1	27.3	27.3	27.6
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	15.9	19.2	14.4	13.8	10.9	13.3	13.1	14.5	12.4	13.8	13.4	13.8	12.9	13.8
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^h	26.2	23.0	25.3	25.5	28.2	25.2	23.3	19.9	19.6	16.6	16.5	12.8	12.5	12.8
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	28.6	9.3	10.5	17.6	34.4	43.8	37.0	44.1	31.0	41.1	43.4	37.6	25.4	19.9
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	16.4	27.3	27.4	133.7	127.4	174.7	40.0	28.1	25.3	35.4	35.0	19.2	18.4	16.1
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	25.0	13.3	12.0	17.8	21.1	24.4	35.4	25.4	21.5	21.1	20.3	18.2	17.4	16.5
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	19.2	14.0	15.1	22.3	26.4	21.1	15.1	33.1	15.0	19.3	9.3	13.6	10.9	8.8
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	41.0	34.9	37.0	36.9	39.4	37.1	38.9	48.0	54.9	55.0	58.0	63.5	60.1	53.7
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	11	66	83	59	120	90
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6)	21.6	20.8	19.8	18.8	18.7	16.2	15.0	13.9	13.2	10.0	14.5	15.8	17.9	19.3
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ⁱ	88.5	88.5	88.6	88.9	89.4	90.7	91.8	91.2	92.1	86.7	86.1	90.6	91.4	90.4
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18) ^j	62.8	59.5	58.7	52.0	43.5	38.5	35.3	36.9	40.6	41.0	41.2	32.9	32.6	42.5
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	11.9	12.6	13.1	12.3	12.0	11.5	12.7	13.3	12.8	13.6	14.3	14.3	14.0	13.5
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	13.2	11.6	10.8	13.2	12.5	13.9	15.3	17.9	19.0	21.7	23.8	31.4	34.0	29.7
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	100.7	87.6	74.9	65.4	54.0	78.0	61.3	73.6	69.3	81.1	70.8	53.3	53.5	65.1
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	-	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	95	96	105	196	171	161	161	132	129	112	91	92	65	59

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Refers to under age 30.

c. Based on gross wages; public sector only.

d. 1989: Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

e. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census.

f. 2001 survey reports 2.1 for 1999-2001 (Serbanescu et al., 2002).

g. 2001 survey reports 11.9 for 1996-2000 (Serbanescu et al., 2002).

h. 2000 survey reports 79.0 for 1996 (SSCA and UNICEF 2000); 2001 survey reports 74.4 for 1996-2000 (Serbanescu et al., 2002).

i. Children aged 7-15.

j. Data for 2000-2002 affected by change in education system.

Belarus^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	97.0	95.8	86.6	80.1	70.0	62.7	64.4	71.8	77.8	80.5	85.1	89.1	93.3
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-3.0	-1.2	-9.6	-7.6	-12.6	-10.4	2.8	11.4	8.4	3.4	5.8	4.7	4.7
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	4.7	94.1	970.8	1,190.2	2,221.0	709.3	52.7	63.8	73.2	293.8	168.9	61.4	42.6
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59)	84.2	83.7	81.9	79.8	78.6	76.3	71.5	70.8	70.9	71.5	71.6	71.2	70.4	69.3
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force) ^b	-	-	0.1	0.5	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.0
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^{b,c}	-	-	-	-	36.7	37.5	34.7	32.9	30.8	35.2	39.4	40.9	40.5	36.7
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^d	-	-	-	-	100.0	60.6	57.6	60.5	69.1	81.5	87.4	97.8	-	-
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^e	0.234	-	-	0.341	0.399	-	0.373	0.356	0.354	0.351	0.337	0.337	0.343	0.342
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de facto population, 1,000s) ^f	10,152	10,189	10,190	10,198	10,235	10,244	10,210	10,177	10,142	10,093	10,045	10,019	9,990	9,951
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.2	27.0	26.8	26.4	26.0	25.6	25.1	24.4	23.9	23.3	22.6
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	76.4	75.6	75.5	75.4	74.4	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.4	73.9	74.7	74.5	74.1
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	66.8	66.3	65.5	64.9	63.8	63.5	62.9	63.0	62.9	62.7	62.2	63.4	62.8	62.3
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	4.9	3.2	1.7	1.1	-1.1	-1.9	-3.2	-3.7	-4.7	-4.4	-4.9	-4.1	-4.9	-5.8
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	2.03	1.91	1.80	1.75	1.61	1.51	1.39	1.31	1.23	1.27	1.31	1.31	1.27	1.22
Live births (1,000s)	153.4	142.2	132.0	128.0	117.4	110.6	101.1	95.8	89.6	92.6	93.0	93.7	91.7	88.7
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	39.8	43.6	45.1	46.0	43.7	43.0	39.5	36.3	33.7	31.2	29.5	27.0	25.7	23.4
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	7.9	8.5	9.4	9.8	10.9	12.1	13.5	14.9	16.2	17.0	17.8	18.6	20.5	21.4
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	163.5	179.2	178.2	183.1	181.2	187.8	186.5	177.4	166.2	152.2	140.7	124.2	104.6	95.6
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	9.6	9.7	9.3	7.8	8.0	7.4	7.6	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.3	6.2	6.9	6.7
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	24.1	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.7	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.8
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	35.3	35.3	39.9	50.0	54.5	58.3	54.7	67.7	67.8	66.0	64.7	69.6	59.5	56.1
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	11.3	11.3	12.9	14.0	16.4	15.8	15.2	16.1	17.8	17.9	17.0	16.0	14.9	13.8
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5	13.2	13.3	12.5	12.4	11.3	11.5	9.3	9.1	7.8
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	24.8	21.8	31.1	21.1	20.4	19.0	13.8	21.9	25.7	28.1	20.4	21.3	14.2	18.0
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	43.0	56.4	62.9	66.2	57.7	63.8	68.8	63.1	65.1	61.1	65.7	55.5	61.3	58.4
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	108.9	101.9	107.5	143.1	197.4	244.6	317.0	339.6	305.8	264.6	240.3	204.0	158.5	125.1
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	334.5	301.7	299.4	416.7	563.7	674.4	767.3	730.3	638.9	514.1	480.5	384.0	273.5	220.7
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	30.6	29.8	30.9	33.8	37.3	42.5	44.3	49.3	53.4	55.6	53.6	49.9	47.5	45.0
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)	12	14	12	21	10	5	8	1,021	653	554	411	527	578	915
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^g	63.2	63.4	62.8	58.4	58.8	61.5	62.8	64.6	67.6	63.0	64.0	65.6	68.9	69.2
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^h	95.9	94.8	94.3	94.5	94.1	94.0	94.6	94.3	94.9	90.8	91.2	91.8	92.3	93.3
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	77.2	75.6	74.2	72.2	70.2	69.4	67.0	67.6	70.0	69.9	71.5	71.2	70.1	71.6
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	23.0	23.1	22.6	22.8	22.0	22.1	22.9	24.2	25.9	28.4	30.0	31.7	33.3	34.3
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	170.3	168.5	167.1	175.0	192.4	215.5	233.8	253.2	299.9	337.8	356.0	356.1	352.3	335.8
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	127.9	139.2	132.8	139.3	228.0	308.8	332.9	339.5	297.9	291.1	288.8	326.6	293.2	308.6
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	-	7.2	8.8	12.1	9.4	12.1	14.1	12.1	13.1	13.5	13.4	12.2	13.8	14.3
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	1,123	1,279	1,309	1,439	1,603	1,681	1,772	1,614	1,590	1,528	1,416	1,344	1,090	1,128

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. End-of-year.

c. Data for 1993-1994 refer to 15-25 years.

d. Based on gross wages.

e. Excludes small private enterprises; 1989: Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

f. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census; data for 1999 taken from 1999 census.

g. Gross enrolments.

h. Children aged 7-15.

Bosnia-Herzegovina^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-	-12.1	-80.0	-10.0	0.0	20.8	86.0	37.0	15.6	9.6	5.6	4.5	3.8
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices) ^{b,c}	-	-	114.0	-	-	780.0	-4.4	-24.5	14.0	5.1	-0.9	1.9	1.9	-0.2
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force) ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.6	39.3	39.1	38.9	39.8	42.5
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	117.6	134.2	142.6	120.2	131.7
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de facto population, 1,000s) ^d	-	4,457	4,464	4,438	4,290	3,928	3,530	3,302	3,291	3,418	3,596	3,763	3,879	3,943
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	-	29.4	28.9	28.3	27.7	26.6	25.5	24.6	24.4	24.5	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.4
Female life expectancy at birth (in years) ^e	74.6	75.2	-	-	-	-	75.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male life expectancy at birth (in years) ^e	69.2	69.7	-	-	-	-	69.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	-	8.5	7.6	-	-	-	-	6.6	6.1	4.7	3.7	2.4	1.9	1.4
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	1.91	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	1.81	1.31	-	-	-	-
Live births (1,000s) ^f	66.8	67.0	65.4	-	-	-	-	46.6	48.1	45.0	42.5	39.6	37.7	35.6
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) ^{d,f}	38.2	38.3	38.3	-	-	-	-	33.9	38.3	25.8	22.6	18.3	18.2	19.2
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births) ^f	6.9	7.4	8.9	-	-	-	-	8.1	9.1	11.4	12.4	11.8	11.0	11.2
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births) ^g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population) ^d	7.8	6.7	6.3	-	-	-	-	6.5	7.0	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.1
Average age of women at first marriage (in years) ^h	22.9	23.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.6	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.3
Average age of men at first marriage (in years) ^h	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.3	28.1	27.8	27.8	27.9
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	6.1	5.9	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.5	11.3
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17) ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ⁱ	18.4	15.3	14.6	20.6	22.7	13.8	13.2	14.0	11.8	11.0	10.1	9.7	7.6	9.4
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25.4	10.5	21.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	5.1	2.7	8.4
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population) ^{d,j}	6.1	4.2	3.3	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	-
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population) ^d	94.2	90.2	69.4	-	-	-	-	22.7	24.9	25.3	21.6	18.0	18.7	19.0
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ^k	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	9	2	6	8
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	10.0	9.8	9.7	8.7	8.9
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^{d,m}	93.5	93.0	95.0	-	-	-	97.6	96.8	96.1	92.4	86.4	84.0	81.1	79.3
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18) ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.9	51.5	51.7
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.7	-	-	-	-	14.8	16.3	17.3	18.3	18.1	19.2
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3) ^{b,d}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.9	54.7	-	-	-
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population) ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	2.1	2.4	-
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17) ^d	244	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data refer to Federation of B-H.

c. Before 1995, the retail price index used; data for Republika Srpska 1,061.0 (1994), 12.9 (1995), 16.9 (1996), -7.3 (1997), -14.0 (1998), 14.1 (1999), 14.0 (2000), 7.0 (2001), 1.7 (2002).

d. Data based on US Census Bureau (2003).

e. Data for 1989 refers to 1988-1989; 1990 taken from COE (1997); 1995 refers to 1990-1995 taken from UN (1997).

f. Data for 1996-1998 taken from BHAS 2000.

g. 2000 survey reports 3.3 (BHAS and UNICEF 2000).

h. Data for 1989-1990 based on COE (1993); data for 1998-2002 are unweighted average for Federation of B-H and Republika Srpska.

i. Data for 1992-1995 are for the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

j. From 1996 data refer to Republika Srpska.

k. EuroHIV (2003).

l. Data refer to children aged 3-7 in Federation of B-H.

m. Children aged 7-14; data are IRC estimates, end-of-school-year, pupil data 1995 (BHAS, 1999).

Bulgaria^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	90.9	80.3	74.4	73.3	74.6	76.8	69.6	65.7	68.3	69.9	73.6	76.6	80.3
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-9.1	-11.7	-7.3	-1.5	1.8	2.9	-9.4	-5.6	4.0	2.3	5.4	4.0	4.8
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	26.3	333.5	82.0	73.0	96.3	62.0	123.0	1082.0	22.2	0.7	9.9	7.4	5.9
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^b	81.5	77.9	68.3	63.3	62.8	63.2	64.2	64.3	61.8	61.7	60.4	58.3	60.1	60.6
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	-	-	-	13.2	15.8	14.0	11.4	11.1	14.0	12.2	13.8	18.1	17.5	17.7
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^c	-	-	47.8	45.1	42.6	41.2	24.5	24.6	21.8	19.3	17.4	16.5	15.0	16.0
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^d	100.0	109.2	67.5	75.0	68.4	53.5	50.6	41.7	44.9	43.0	47.0	49.1	50.3	59.5
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^e	-	0.212	0.262	-	0.251	-	-	0.291	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de facto population, 1,000s) ^f	8,987	8,767	8,669	8,595	8,485	8,460	8,427	8,385	8,341	8,283	8,230	8,191	8,149	7,891
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population) ^f	25.3	25.0	24.7	24.2	23.6	23.1	22.6	22.0	21.5	20.9	20.4	19.9	19.6	19.0
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	75.1	74.8	74.7	74.5	74.6	74.9	74.9	74.6	74.4	-	74.8	75.3	75.3	75.4
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.0	67.7	67.3	67.1	67.1	67.2	-	67.9	68.1	68.6	68.5
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration) ^g	0.6	-0.4	-1.7	-2.2	-3.0	-3.8	-5.1	-5.4	-6.9	-6.4	-4.8	-5.1	-5.4	-5.9
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	1.90	1.81	1.65	1.54	1.45	1.37	1.23	1.24	1.09	1.11	1.23	1.27	1.24	1.21
Live births (1,000s)	112.3	105.2	95.9	89.1	84.4	79.4	72.0	72.2	64.1	65.4	72.3	73.7	68.2	66.5
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	75.2	72.7	72.7	70.5	67.3	60.8	53.5	51.2	45.1	45.1	49.1	47.1	44.7	41.5
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	11.4	12.4	15.5	18.5	22.1	24.5	25.7	28.1	30.0	31.5	35.1	38.4	42.0	42.8
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	6.9	7.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.1	9.9	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	117.6	137.5	144.3	149.1	127.3	122.8	134.9	136.5	137.1	122.2	100.1	83.3	75.0	76.4
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population) ^h	7.1	6.9	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.7
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.6	23.1	23.4	23.5	23.8	24.7	24.8	24.8
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.9	25.2	25.7	26.0	26.3	26.5	26.6	27.1	28.1	28.1	28.1
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	20.0	19.0	22.6	21.1	18.3	21.1	29.0	28.0	26.9	29.2	27.5	30.1	32.1	34.9
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.0	3.9	3.6	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.6
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.4	14.8	16.9	15.9	15.5	16.3	14.8	15.6	17.5	14.4	14.6	13.3	14.4	13.3
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	18.7	20.9	10.4	21.3	14.2	12.6	13.9	19.4	18.7	15.3	23.5	17.6	19.1	16.5
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	37.8	44.9	35.8	42.8	42.2	45.3	40.5	38.0	32.4	30.9	36.7	32.7	29.2	24.4
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	51.7	66.7	72.4	65.7	47.4	43.5	43.9	48.2	46.3	50.7	45.6	26.8	24.6	21.4
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	25.9	25.9	29.8	37.9	38.0	37.5	40.5	37.2	41.3	49.9	45.5	41.0	48.9	47.8
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ^h	6	10	12	18	12	18	14	34	30	26	27	49	40	43
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6)	69.1	67.7	58.7	62.5	60.4	62.6	67.5	69.2	65.3	68.5	69.9	70.8	70.6	74.2
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ⁱ	98.4	98.6	97.3	95.1	94.0	94.3	93.7	93.6	94.0	94.3	94.8	95.3	97.1	98.7
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	78.2	77.0	74.2	73.0	72.2	74.8	76.1	75.4	73.6	73.8	74.1	75.4	79.0	85.5
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	22.0	26.2	25.7	27.0	28.1	30.3	33.7	34.9	34.1	35.2	34.7	33.3	33.1	33.9
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3) ^j	894.7	880.1	887.9	962.1	1,037.9	1,115.7	1,121.1	1,236.2	1,307.7	1,334.9	1,280.8	1,207.0	1,237.5	1,176.5
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	588.7	577.9	551.3	557.0	542.5	603.2	639.1	668.1	725.0	744.4	850.3	791.8	850.9	814.0
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	8.7	8.4	7.6	9.1	10.2	8.9	9.4	8.1	9.2	7.6	5.9	4.0	4.9	5.9
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	1,148	1,309	2,209	2,907	2,981	3,084	3,173	3,081	3,918	4,202	3,883	4,286	4,100	4,285

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data for 1989-1992 refer to state and cooperative sectors.

c. Data for 1991-1994 refer to 15-29 years.

d. Based on gross wages; public sector only.

e. Excludes self-employed and farmers; public sector.

f. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.

g. Data for 2001-2002 based on 2001 census.

h. Data for 2001-2002 taken from EuroHIV (2003).

i. Children aged 7-14.

j. Data for 2002 selected as per the national legal definition under the Child Protection Law.

Croatia^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	92.9	73.3	64.7	59.5	63.1	67.3	71.4	76.0	77.9	77.2	79.5	82.5	86.8
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-7.1	-21.1	-11.7	-8.0	5.9	6.8	6.0	6.5	2.5	-0.9	2.9	3.8	5.2
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices) ^b	-	609.5	123.0	665.5	1517.5	97.6	2.0	3.5	3.6	5.7	4.2	6.2	4.9	2.4
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.6	56.5	55.8	52.6	58.3	54.6	55.7
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	8.0	9.3	14.9	15.3	14.8	14.5	14.5	16.4	17.5	17.2	19.1	21.1	22.0	22.3
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^d	63.5	56.2	41.2	33.7	31.0	34.1	35.3	33.6	32.8	32.7	32.3	30.4	28.5	22.4
Real wages (index, base year = 100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	108.5	118.5	126.3	133.5	134.5	133.2	139.0
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (mid-year de facto population, 1,000s) ^e	4,767	4,778	4,784	4,782	4,779	4,777	4,776	4,494	4,572	4,501	4,554	4,381	4,437	4,443
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population) ^f	24.3	24.1	23.7	23.0	23.0	23.4	23.4	23.7	24.0	24.0	23.9	23.9	21.0	20.8
Female life expectancy at birth (in years) ^g	74.8	-	76.0	-	-	-	75.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male life expectancy at birth (in years) ^g	66.8	-	68.6	-	-	-	67.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	0.6	0.7	-0.6	-1.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.8	-1.2	-1.5	-1.5	-1.9	-2.4
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	1.63	1.63	1.53	1.48	1.52	1.47	1.58	1.67	1.69	1.45	1.38	1.39	1.38	1.34
Live births (1,000s)	55.7	55.4	51.8	47.0	48.5	48.6	50.2	53.8	55.5	47.1	45.2	43.7	41.0	40.1
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	11.7	27.4	25.3	22.7	20.4	19.6	18.3	20.0	18.6	16.5	16.1	15.8	15.4	14.9
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	11.7	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.3	8.1	8.2	9.0	9.4	9.6
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	5.8	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.5	5.9	5.8	4.7	5.5
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	92.2	84.2	77.8	74.3	64.4	53.5	39.8	36.5	29.5	32.5	32.5	31.7	31.9	29.9
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	6.1	5.8	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	23.5	23.6	23.7	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.5	24.7	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.6
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	26.7	26.9	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.6	27.8	28.1	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.8
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	18.6	19.6	22.6	16.6	20.3	19.3	17.4	14.7	15.9	16.3	15.6	20.1	21.2	19.7
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17) ^f	5.7	5.9	5.6	4.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.9	4.5
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.7	10.7	11.1	11.6	9.9	10.2	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.0
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.6	1.8	7.7	4.3	10.3	10.3	12.0	1.9	10.8	6.4	11.1	6.9	2.4	10.0
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.5	36.2	34.3
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	11.0	9.0	7.1	4.7	3.9	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.8
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	12.7	11.6	8.3	6.6	6.3	3.8	2.2	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.6	-	-	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population) ^h	60.0	53.9	45.1	45.8	47.7	46.4	44.3	48.4	44.9	47.1	38.9	37.5	34.3	33.1
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ⁱ	3	9	11	6	14	16	15	16	16	12	15	17	26	42
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6)	29.4	29.4	19.1	20.0	-	26.1	31.0	30.9	34.1	33.2	33.8	36.3	42.4	38.4
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^j	94.2	80.9	79.4	89.4	84.4	82.3	80.4	82.4	82.3	82.8	80.7	82.5	95.2	95.7
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18) ^j	-	-	59.7	66.3	76.4	86.7	103.2	109.2	104.9	98.3	89.8	85.5	83.5	83.1
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24) ^j	17.4	18.1	18.1	20.1	21.2	21.2	22.2	23.5	24.2	25.1	26.1	28.2	29.5	31.5
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	-	62.8	-	59.6	-	52.0	-	63.8	-	77.5	-	80.6	89.7	81.9
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3) ^f	120.1	101.2	48.1	53.3	97.9	137.3	77.7	83.3	71.1	76.1	75.7	82.6	79.5	76.3
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	6.1	5.5	8.6	13.2	12.0	11.0	9.3	14.2	10.7	11.0	13.8	8.4	7.8	8.1
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17) ^k	994	1,025	816	1,026	1,286	1,163	851	925	840	770	909	992	1,224	1,230

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Retail prices.

c. Data based on labour force survey.

d. End-of-year.

e. Data for 1989 are IRC estimates; 2001 based on March 2001 census.

f. Data for 1989-2000 and 2002 are IRC estimates based on national data for 5-year age groups.

g. Data for 1989 refers to 1989-1990 taken from COE (1993); data for 1995 refers to 1990-1995 taken from UN (1997).

h. All cases registered during the year.

i. Includes cases of AIDS.

j. Children aged 7-14; pupil data for 1990-2000 are underreported.

k. Data refer to number of offenders.

Czech Republic^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	98.8	87.3	86.9	87.0	88.9	94.1	98.2	97.4	96.4	96.9	100.1	103.2	105.3
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-1.2	-11.6	-0.5	0.1	2.2	5.9	4.3	-0.8	-1.0	0.5	3.3	3.1	2.0
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	9.7	52.0	11.1	20.8	9.9	9.1	8.8	8.5	10.7	2.1	3.9	4.7	1.8
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^b	86.9	85.7	77.4	74.7	75.7	75.8	75.8	75.4	74.5	73.1	71.3	70.6	70.6	71.3
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force) ^c	-	0.3	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.3	6.0	8.5	9.0	8.5	9.2
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^c	-	-	32.7	32.3	31.1	28.3	27.9	27.8	29.7	33.0	29.5	26.2	25.9	25.3
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^d	100.0	94.5	71.7	79.1	82.0	88.4	96.1	104.6	106.5	105.2	111.6	114.5	118.5	118.7
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient	0.204	-	0.212	0.214	0.258	0.260	0.282	0.254	0.259	0.258	0.257	0.270	0.273	0.273
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de jure population, 1,000s) ^e	10,360	10,362	10,305	10,313	10,326	10,334	10,333	10,321	10,309	10,299	10,290	10,278	10,267	10,206
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.0	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.1	22.3	21.6	21.1	20.6	20.1	19.8
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	75.4	75.4	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.6	76.6	77.3	77.5	78.1	78.1	78.3	78.4	78.5
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	68.1	67.6	68.2	68.4	69.2	69.5	69.7	70.4	70.5	71.1	71.4	71.6	72.1	72.1
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-1.0	-2.1	-2.2	-2.1	-1.8	-2.0	-1.8	-1.7	-1.5
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	1.87	1.89	1.86	1.72	1.67	1.44	1.28	1.19	1.17	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.17
Live births (1,000s)	128.4	130.6	129.4	121.7	121.0	106.6	96.1	90.4	90.7	90.5	89.5	90.9	90.7	92.8
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	44.9	44.7	46.7	44.7	42.9	32.6	24.9	20.1	18.0	16.4	15.3	13.2	11.5	11.6
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	7.9	8.6	9.8	10.7	12.7	14.5	15.6	16.9	17.8	19.0	20.6	21.8	23.5	25.3
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.2
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	98.6	96.5	92.8	89.8	70.6	63.3	64.1	66.3	62.8	61.5	58.2	52.1	49.7	47.1
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population) ^f	7.8	8.8	7.0	7.2	6.4	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	21.2	21.1	21.4	21.6	21.7	22.0	22.4	22.8	23.3	23.6	24.1	24.6	25.0	25.5
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	23.8	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.7	25.0	25.4	25.9	26.3	26.7	27.1	27.6	28.1
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	38.6	35.2	40.8	38.6	45.8	52.9	56.7	61.4	56.2	58.8	44.2	53.7	60.3	59.1
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	12.4	12.8	11.8	11.7	12.6	13.2	13.5	14.8	14.7	14.7	9.8	13.5	14.9	15.1
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.0	10.8	10.4	9.9	8.5	7.9	7.7	6.0	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.3	8.4	13.1	9.9	11.6	6.6	2.1	5.5	2.2	5.5	6.7	5.5	3.3	3.2
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	31.8	37.8	41.4	42.8	41.4	40.1	45.1	40.2	38.3	35.5	37.5	35.2	32.9	34.5
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	59.9	62.8	71.4	73.3	46.5	31.1	22.9	15.9	15.2	15.2	15.0	16.6	21.1	17.9
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	-	-	-	-	-	120.7	81.2	47.2	36.4	33.1	29.2	29.7	29.0	29.9
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	19.2	18.7	20.2	19.2	18.0	19.0	17.8	18.8	17.8	17.5	15.9	14.0	13.2	11.8
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)	-	-	-	24	27	38	40	50	63	31	50	58	51	50
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^g	81.3	75.2	71.1	72.7	74.5	76.7	77.5	76.1	78.5	82.3	85.4	85.9	86.6	88.1
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^h	96.9	98.6	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.0	99.6	97.3	97.6	97.6	97.7	98.4	98.6	98.7
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18) ⁱ	79.2	78.7	74.0	74.7	78.0	85.0	91.0	72.0	72.5	71.0	75.9	86.2	87.9	90.6
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24) ^j	16.6	17.2	16.0	16.6	17.5	18.6	19.8	21.1	22.1	23.7	26.0	28.2	30.9	35.1
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3) ^k	536.7	513.3	492.1	464.6	458.5	477.4	517.3	536.9	554.0	583.8	574.0	478.5	463.8	451.0
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	104.2	96.7	103.6	93.7	92.7	111.8	137.1	134.8	160.0	133.6	156.1	142.3	152.0	129.2
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	5.6	5.8	7.8	6.6	6.9	8.0	10.7	8.8	8.5	7.1	8.3	6.2	5.8	6.6
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17) ^l	-	-	2,468	3,099	3,509	4,119	4,175	4,772	4,300	3,959	3,629	3,335	3,218	2,739

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data for 1993-2002 are labour force survey data.

c. End-of-year.

d. Based on gross wages.

e. Data for 1991-2001 based on 1991 census; 2002 based on 2001 census.

f. Rates for 2001-2002 based on 2001 census.

g. Children aged 3-5.

h. Data for 1989-1995 for children aged 6-13; 1996-2002 for children aged 6-14.

i. Data for 1989-1995 for children aged 14-17; 1996-2001 for children aged 15-18; data for 2000-2001 affected by change in education system.

j. Data for 1989-1995 refer to those aged 18-22; 1996-2002 for those aged 19-23.

k. Institutions of the Ministry of Health.

l. Juveniles defined as those aged 15-17.

Estonia^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	93.5	80.8	69.3	63.2	61.9	64.6	67.1	73.7	77.1	76.6	82.2	87.6	92.8
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-6.5	-13.6	-14.2	-8.8	-2.0	4.3	3.9	9.8	4.6	-0.6	7.3	6.5	6.0
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	23.1	210.5	1,076.0	89.8	47.7	29.0	23.1	11.2	8.1	3.3	4.0	5.8	3.6
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^b	87.9	86.9	85.5	82.4	77.8	76.7	73.2	72.6	73.1	72.4	69.4	68.7	69.3	70.2
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	-	-	-	-	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	5.1	5.3	6.5	5.9
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^c	-	-	-	-	10.5	7.5	7.7	8.7	9.6	9.8	10.6	16.6	17.5	17.9
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^d	100.0	102.5	56.8	45.2	46.3	51.0	54.1	55.2	59.5	63.5	66.2	70.4	74.7	79.9
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^e	0.253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.336	0.384	0.401	0.376	0.388	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de jure population, 1,000s) ^f	1,566	1,571	1,568	1,555	1,511	1,477	1,448	1,425	1,406	1,393	1,379	1,372	1,367	1,361
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	26.5	26.5	26.3	26.2	25.8	25.4	25.1	24.7	24.3	23.9	23.4	22.9	22.4	21.8
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	74.7	74.6	74.8	74.7	73.8	73.1	74.3	75.5	76.0	75.5	76.1	76.0	76.2	77.0
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	65.7	64.6	64.4	63.5	62.5	61.1	61.7	64.5	64.5	64.4	65.4	65.1	64.7	65.2
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	3.7	1.8	-0.2	-1.4	-4.0	-5.5	-5.1	-4.1	-4.3	-5.3	-4.4	-3.9	-4.3	-3.9
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	2.22	2.05	1.80	1.71	1.49	1.42	1.38	1.37	1.32	1.28	1.32	1.39	1.34	1.37
Live births (1,000s)	24.3	22.3	19.4	18.0	15.3	14.2	13.5	13.2	12.6	12.2	12.4	13.1	12.6	13.0
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	53.4	55.0	53.9	50.5	44.2	40.5	37.9	35.6	31.1	27.5	26.4	25.6	23.8	21.9
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	25.3	27.2	31.2	33.9	38.2	41.0	44.2	48.1	51.6	52.5	54.2	54.5	56.2	56.3
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	-	-	-	4.3	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.6
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	116.0	131.9	151.5	157.5	167.8	158.4	151.9	147.0	152.3	151.4	137.0	117.3	111.2	101.1
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	8.1	7.5	6.6	5.8	5.2	5.0	4.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.9	23.4	23.5	23.7	24.0	24.3	24.6	25.0	25.2	25.5
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.6	25.0	25.6	25.7	26.1	26.3	26.6	27.1	27.5	27.8	28.2
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	46.8	49.1	55.8	74.9	74.3	76.0	106.4	102.5	94.5	82.7	81.6	77.1	76.4	69.6
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	12.7	12.8	13.2	15.5	13.4	13.1	19.6	16.1	15.0	13.0	13.6	12.5	12.6	11.6
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.8	12.3	13.3	15.7	15.6	14.4	14.9	10.5	10.0	9.4	9.6	8.4	8.8	5.7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	41.1	31.4	30.9	22.2	32.8	56.4	51.8	-	15.9	16.4	16.1	45.9	7.9	7.7
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	83.1	92.6	93.5	80.0	87.0	104.0	88.4	56.5	83.6	55.7	78.1	56.7	59.0	69.8
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	132.3	132.4	154.7	193.5	259.5	269.5	272.6	240.8	219.2	189.5	141.8	104.1	80.9	60.7
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	424.2	425.2	513.5	601.7	724.4	742.7	643.9	488.7	466.4	377.2	210.0	165.3	111.4	84.9
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	23.1	20.7	21.3	21.4	29.5	35.4	35.9	41.9	44.4	46.9	43.8	46.9	42.0	38.6
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ^g	-	-	-	-	5	12	11	8	9	10	12	390	1,474	899
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^h	62.2	67.4	60.6	53.9	56.7	59.9	64.6	68.8	72.2	74.1	76.1	79.5	80.3	80.5
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ⁱ	96.3	95.2	94.0	93.1	93.4	93.7	94.9	95.6	96.8	99.2	100.9	102.8	103.8	104.4
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	-	57.2	58.2	58.5	61.4	66.6	67.6	70.3	70.7	68.8	74.6	78.6	80.9	79.7
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	36.1	34.5	32.9	30.7	30.1	30.8	33.9	37.7	41.5	46.1	48.8	51.0	52.0	53.2
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3) ^j	149.7	150.0	157.6	174.5	188.7	194.9	225.4	259.6	278.6	-	-	-	-	-
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	-	-	-	310.6	420.5	422.1	443.8	479.7	430.7	381.3	341.8	336.5	407.6	262.8
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	21.0	13.8	14.9	13.4	18.6	20.0	15.1	15.2	15.1	13.8	24.2	13.4	13.3	13.1
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17) ^k	-	-	-	1,507	2,499	1,770	2,389	2,262	2,124	2,165	2,143	2,167	2,060	2,237

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data based on labour force survey.

c. Refers to 16-24 years.

d. Based on gross wages; 2002 IMF Country Report, 2003.

e. Gross earnings; excludes self-employed and farmers; data for 1989 taken from Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

f. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census.

g. EuroHIV (2003).

h. Gross enrolments.

i. Children aged 7-15.

j. Children aged 0-7.

k. For 1992-1993 juveniles defined as aged 15-17; 1994-2002 juveniles defined as aged 13-17.

FYR Macedonia^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	90.1	83.8	77.1	70.1	68.8	68.0	68.8	69.8	72.1	75.2	78.6	75.1	75.6
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-9.9	-7.0	-8.0	-9.1	-1.8	-1.2	1.2	1.4	3.4	4.3	4.5	-4.5	0.7
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	608.4	114.9	1,664.4	338.4	126.5	16.4	2.5	0.8	2.3	-1.3	6.5	5.3	2.4
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.7	41.2	43.0	43.0	42.9	46.4	43.2
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	22.6	23.0	24.5	26.0	27.7	30.0	35.6	38.8	41.7	-	-	-	-	-
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^c	54.7	51.9	47.6	44.1	41.0	39.2	33.3	28.6	24.4	-	45.2	44.5	42.4	39.6
Real wages (index, base year = 100)	100.0	79.2	67.9	41.6	56.5	51.2	48.6	48.8	49.7	50.4	52.5	52.0	51.1	54.5
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^d	-	0.223	0.267	0.235	0.272	0.253	0.270	0.250	0.259	0.271	0.277	0.277	0.286	0.282
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de jure population, 1,000s) ^e	1,873	1,895	1,910	1,921	1,929	1,937	1,957	1,975	1,991	2,002	2,013	2,022	2,031	2,039
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	31.8	31.4	31.1	30.8	30.5	30.1	29.8	29.4	29.1	28.6	28.1	27.5	27.0	26.4
Female life expectancy at birth (in years) ^f	74.0	-	74.4	-	-	74.0	74.4	74.5	74.7	74.8	74.8	75.2	-	-
Male life expectancy at birth (in years) ^f	70.1	-	70.1	-	-	69.6	70.1	70.3	70.4	70.3	70.5	70.7	-	-
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	11.3	10.9	10.5	8.9	8.7	9.1	8.0	7.7	6.5	6.2	5.2	5.9	5.0	4.8
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	2.09	2.06	2.30	2.18	2.16	2.08	1.97	1.90	1.75	1.90	1.75	1.88	1.70	-
Live births (1,000s)	35.9	35.4	34.8	33.2	32.4	33.5	32.2	31.4	29.5	29.2	27.3	29.3	27.0	27.8
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	53.0	50.3	46.9	43.9	47.0	45.7	44.2	38.9	36.6	33.7	30.8	31.8	27.1	25.9
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.3	8.1	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.9	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.4	10.7
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.4
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	84.7	61.8	66.5	59.7	57.0	49.2	49.2	45.1	40.9	41.1	31.0	38.9	31.6	-
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.1
Average age of women at first marriage (in years) ^g	22.6	22.8	-	22.6	22.6	22.9	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.8
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	-	-	-	-	25.9	-	26.1	-	26.2	26.3	26.5	26.6	26.8	26.8
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	5.8	4.7	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.5	5.0	7.3	7.3	7.4	9.3	10.9	9.0
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.7	31.6	28.2	30.6	24.1	22.5	22.7	16.4	15.7	16.3	14.9	11.8	11.9	10.2
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.7	11.3	11.5	9.0	6.2	11.9	21.8	0.0	3.4	3.4	7.3	13.6	14.8	-
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	17.6	18.6	22.1	21.8	20.4	17.2	14.6	17.6	19.2	25.1	26.8	18.5	16.8	22.2
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	5.1	7.7	6.3	4.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	-
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population) ^h	9.8	14.1	10.1	9.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.2	3.0	-	-	1.2	-	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	40.3	39.7	35.2	32.1	36.8	35.7	39.6	-	34.7	30.9	26.4	33.0	34.3	-
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ⁱ	2	1	1	-	3	4	-	3	-	3	5	4	3	5
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^j	24.2	24.2	24.2	23.0	23.8	23.5	25.4	26.8	26.6	26.3	27.2	27.2	28.5	27.1
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^k	102.0	100.7	99.8	97.6	97.0	97.0	97.9	98.4	99.1	98.8	99.6	100.1	98.6	97.1
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	-	-	-	54.4	54.1	55.3	57.0	58.7	60.2	62.6	65.5	67.4	69.1	69.6
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	19.3	17.6	16.0	16.2	15.7	16.3	17.1	17.0	17.5	17.9	19.7	18.6	20.2	22.5
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	49.1	47.3	50.0	59.7	66.2	81.1	88.0	65.5	80.4	73.1	76.9	68.0	50.8	63.5
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	190.3	212.7	196.8	165.1	161.9	154.0	143.7	169.9	162.3	146.8	166.1	176.4	161.4	174.0
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	3.9	-	5.0	-	3.7	3.7	1.2	2.4	3.0	4.2	4.2	2.4	3.0	1.2
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	2,974	2,805	2,886	4,023	3,845	4,112	3,711	-	2,699	2,979	3,053	2,346	1,706	1,602

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data based on labour force survey.

c. End-of-year; refers to under age 30.

d. Based on net earnings.

e. Data for 1989 is an IRC estimate based on UN Census Bureau (2003).

f. Data for 1989 refers to 1989-1990 taken from COE (1993); 1995 refers to 1994-1995; 1996 refers to 1995-1996; 1997 refers to 1996-1997.

g. Data for 1989-1990 taken from COE (1993).

h. Only gonorrhoea.

i. Data for 2002 taken from EuroHIV (2003)

j. Includes pre-school preparatory classes.

k. Children aged 7-14.

Georgia^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	87.6	69.6	38.4	28.6	25.4	26.0	28.7	31.8	32.7	33.7	34.4	36.0	38.0
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-12.4	-20.6	-44.8	-25.4	-11.4	2.4	10.5	10.8	2.9	3.0	1.9	4.7	5.6
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	3.3	79.0	887.4	3,125.4	15,606.5	162.7	39.4	7.1	3.6	19.2	4.1	4.6	5.6
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59)	82.0	83.6	76.0	60.4	57.4	59.2	67.2	72.7	81.4	74.6	74.7	75.3	75.9	-
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	-	-	0.2	2.3	6.6	3.6	2.6	2.4	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.0	1.2
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^b	-	-	12.2	29.1	12.5	9.5	7.1	3.6	15.4	35.0	32.8	38.3	36.6	13.1
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^c	100.0	111.2	76.5	50.5	24.1	33.5	28.3	42.2	57.0	71.7	73.2	89.2	108.4	122.7
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient	0.301	-	-	0.369	0.400	-	-	-	0.498	-	-	-	-	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de facto population, 1,000s) ^d	5,401	5,424	5,453	5,467	5,346	4,930	4,794	4,675	4,558	4,505	4,470	4,435	4,401	4,372
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population) ^e	29.4	29.2	28.9	28.6	28.2	27.9	27.6	27.3	27.1	26.8	26.6	26.3	26.0	26.0
Female life expectancy at birth (in years) ^f	75.0	75.0	75.0	74.6	73.2	74.1	74.2	74.3	74.5	74.8	75.1	75.0	74.8	74.8
Male life expectancy at birth (in years) ^g	67.3	67.5	67.1	66.0	64.4	66.0	66.3	66.9	67.1	67.4	67.5	67.5	68.0	68.0
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration) ^{h,i}	7.7	7.7	6.7	3.2	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman) ^j	2.13	2.15	2.07	1.72	1.54	1.52	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.44	1.46	1.44	1.42
Live births (1,000s) ^h	91.1	92.8	89.1	72.6	61.6	57.3	56.3	55.0	54.0	51.5	48.7	48.8	47.6	46.6
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) ^h	58.0	56.6	56.6	49.5	55.4	65.3	63.0	58.7	54.4	50.7	45.9	39.4	32.2	32.6
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births) ^h	17.7	18.2	18.7	21.8	25.1	28.4	29.2	30.9	33.4	35.4	36.4	41.1	44.4	45.9
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births) ^{h,k}	6.0	4.9	8.6	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.8	7.0	6.7	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.4	6.3
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births) ^{h,l}	75.6	65.9	66.7	69.9	73.3	85.4	77.2	58.1	43.3	40.8	37.6	30.6	31.5	29.8
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population) ^m	7.1	6.8	7.0	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	24.5	25.3	24.4	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.5	25.1	24.9	25.3	25.0
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	27.6	28.8	27.9	27.6	27.7	27.8	28.0	27.9	28.1	28.5	28.8	28.9	29.2	28.2
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages) ^h	19.2	21.2	19.5	18.2	13.3	14.1	12.5	11.8	13.3	11.5	11.7	14.4	14.9	14.6
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17) ^h	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.2	-	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^{h,n}	19.6	20.7	20.8	22.1	27.6	28.6	28.2	28.0	23.9	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.9	23.8
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) ^h	54.9	40.9	37.0	46.8	35.7	31.4	53.2	47.3	68.5	66.0	51.3	47.1	56.7	45.1
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population) ^h	30.4	34.2	28.9	50.6	-	36.6	28.8	29.4	20.4	26.0	18.4	11.9	14.2	21.2
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population) ^{h,o}	76.4	-	55.0	47.0	43.1	39.1	44.2	41.7	76.4	95.8	97.1	86.5	63.2	94.1
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population) ^h	-	-	-	71.6	70.9	72.8	55.7	40.7	78.9	94.2	38.4	30.8	98.8	133.4
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population) ^h	27.8	27.7	27.5	22.9	22.8	58.7	67.9	119.8	119.7	99.6	101.4	96.8	86.7	96.9
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)	1	3	1	6	-	1	2	8	18	24	30	65	80	81
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6)	44.5	44.4	41.3	32.7	31.5	23.4	25.6	27.7	25.7	26.2	27.5	28.2	28.5	30.8
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^{h,p}	95.0	94.4	91.5	84.4	91.2	92.1	93.6	97.1	99.5	100.5	100.3	99.2	96.6	97.0
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18) ^h	56.6	55.5	48.6	41.4	38.0	37.4	39.7	42.2	42.1	45.1	44.6	46.2	45.8	45.2
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24) ^r	18.8	20.9	22.7	25.4	20.2	31.1	29.2	31.2	31.1	31.6	33.6	34.9	37.3	38.4
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	38.5	35.9	29.7	19.3	23.2	18.2	19.9	30.9	26.2	36.9	37.5	44.3	47.3	39.5
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3) ^s	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.2	190.4	76.1	64.1	55.0	64.5	107.2
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	-	298	346	328	241	219	299	296	275	310	282	279	299	304

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data for 1998-2002 for 15-29 years; renewed registration in 2002.

c. Based on gross wages.

d. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census; data for 1994-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

e. Data for 1990-2001 and 2003 are IIRC estimates based on national data for 5-year age groups.

f. Tsuladze et al. (2001) report 75.3 for 2000.

g. Tsuladze et al. (2001) report 68.1 for 2000.

h. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

i. Tsuladze et al. (2001) report 0.5 for 2000.

j. Tsuladze et al. (2001) report 1.67 for 2000; 1999 survey reports 1.7 for 1997-1999 (Serbanescu et al., 2001).

k. 1999 survey reports 5.5 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu et al., 2001).

l. 1999 survey reports 210 for 1997-1999 (Serbanescu et al., 2001).

m. Marriages 1992-2002 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

n. 1999 survey reports 41.6 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu et al., 2001).

o. Includes chlamydia infections.

p. Children aged 7-15.

r. Data for 1993 exclude private universities.

s. Data exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

Hungary^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	96.5	85.0	82.4	81.9	84.3	85.5	86.6	90.6	95.1	99.1	104.2	108.1	111.6
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-3.5	-11.9	-3.1	-0.6	2.9	1.5	1.3	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.2	3.7	3.3
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	28.9	35.0	23.0	22.5	18.8	28.2	23.6	18.3	14.3	10.0	9.8	9.2	4.8
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^b	83.0	82.9	79.6	71.1	63.9	60.5	59.0	58.1	57.8	58.1	59.0	60.3	60.5	60.8
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force) ^c	0.4	0.8	8.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	9.1	9.6	8.7	8.0	-
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^d	-	-	-	25.8	26.5	27.7	26.6	23.7	22.5	20.3	19.8	19.9	20.0	16.7
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^e	100.0	94.3	87.7	86.5	83.1	89.1	78.2	74.3	77.1	79.8	81.0	83.9	90.6	103.2
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^f	0.268	0.293	-	0.305	0.320	0.324	-	-	0.350	-	-	-	0.386	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de facto population, 1,000s) ^g	10,589	10,375	10,373	10,374	10,365	10,350	10,337	10,321	10,301	10,280	10,253	10,222	10,200	10,175
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	25.0	25.2	25.0	24.7	24.2	23.6	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.6	21.1	20.7	20.4	20.2
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	73.8	73.7	73.8	73.7	73.8	74.2	74.5	74.7	75.1	75.2	75.1	75.6	76.5	76.6
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	65.4	65.1	65.0	64.6	64.5	64.8	65.3	66.1	66.4	66.1	66.3	67.1	68.2	68.3
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	-2.0	-1.9	-1.7	-2.6	-3.2	-3.0	-3.2	-3.7	-3.8	-4.2	-4.7	-3.7	-3.4	-3.5
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	1.80	1.84	1.85	1.76	1.68	1.64	1.57	1.45	1.37	1.33	1.29	1.33	1.31	1.31
Live births (1,000s)	123.3	125.7	127.2	121.7	117.0	115.6	112.1	105.3	100.4	97.3	94.6	97.6	97.0	96.8
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	41.3	40.2	38.7	36.3	34.7	34.3	31.9	29.8	27.7	25.9	23.5	23.6	22.1	21.6
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	12.4	13.1	14.1	15.6	17.6	19.4	20.7	22.6	25.0	26.6	28.0	29.0	30.3	31.4
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	87.8	85.9	84.1	84.7	77.9	77.9	82.3	86.8	89.5	85.9	85.1	76.0	74.3	75.0
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.5
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.7	22.0	22.2	22.6	23.5	23.8	24.2	24.7	25.2	25.7
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.7	25.0	25.2	26.2	26.4	26.8	27.2	27.8	28.2
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	37.3	37.5	39.9	37.9	41.3	43.3	46.5	46.2	53.3	57.4	56.3	49.9	56.0	55.4
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.6	9.1	11.1	11.6	11.7	10.9	11.0	11.6
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.7	14.8	15.6	14.1	12.5	11.5	10.7	10.9	9.9	9.7	8.4	9.2	8.1	7.2
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.4	20.7	12.6	9.9	18.8	10.4	15.2	11.4	20.9	6.2	4.2	10.2	5.2	8.3
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	47.3	50.1	41.1	47.5	32.5	37.2	29.2	28.9	27.9	26.3	26.2	22.4	24.5	24.0
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	44.6	48.1	43.8	36.8	26.6	25.1	23.2	21.2	18.5	16.6	14.7	15.2	14.4	12.9
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	133.3	137.8	111.3	85.3	62.3	59.5	42.2	37.2	30.3	20.7	20.1	23.1	22.1	16.3
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	36.0	34.6	35.3	38.2	40.6	40.2	42.0	41.5	40.3	39.0	38.2	35.2	32.6	29.6
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)	36	40	55	62	56	65	81	62	72	74	61	48	82	78
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^h	85.7	85.3	86.1	86.9	87.1	86.2	87.0	86.5	86.1	86.3	87.3	-	86.4	87.8
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ⁱ	98.5	98.6	97.7	97.3	96.6	96.2	96.6	96.3	96.1	96.6	97.8	99.2	99.1	99.6
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18) ^j	72.7	73.5	74.0	76.6	79.5	82.4	86.0	89.9	93.0	95.1	96.3	103.5	105.7	107.6
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24) ^k	12.2	12.1	12.3	13.0	14.2	15.9	18.2	20.0	25.5	28.0	31.6	35.3	39.3	44.6
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	484.1	437.7	410.3	386.7	398.7	396.5	390.4	395.6	391.1	388.5	373.2	317.3	306.2	295.4
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	198.4	195.2	206.7	187.7	182.8	190.6	201.2	228.0	209.3	203.3	231.8	245.1	227.7	222.0
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	11.1	9.5	8.3	11.7	9.7	10.1	9.1	8.4	7.7	7.0	8.2	6.9	7.0	7.6
Registered juvenile crime rate juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17) ^l	1,493	1,790	1,907	2,186	2,200	2,226	2,306	2,285	2,471	2,379	2,190	2,125	2,247	2,278

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data for 2001-2002 are IRC estimates based on changes in employment reported in EBRD (2003).

c. End-of-year.

d. Refers to 15-25 years.

e. For 1989-1997 real net index calculated by central statistical office; data for 1998-2002 IRC estimates.

f. Excludes small-scale employers; data for 1989 refer to 1988; data for 1989 taken from Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

g. Data for 1990 taken from 1990 census.

h. Children aged 3-5.

i. Children aged 6-13.

j. Children aged 14-17.

k. Data refer to those aged 18-23.

l. Data refer to number of offenders.

Kazakhstan^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	99.6	88.6	83.9	76.1	66.5	61.1	61.4	62.4	61.3	62.9	69.1	78.4	85.8
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-0.4	-11.0	-5.3	-9.3	-12.6	-8.2	0.5	1.7	-1.9	2.7	9.8	13.5	9.5
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	-	78.8	1,381.0	1,662.3	1,892.0	176.3	39.1	17.4	7.1	8.3	13.2	8.4	5.8
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^b	82.6	81.4	79.9	78.0	71.2	68.2	69.1	69.5	69.8	67.1	67.2	67.9	72.8	72.0
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force) ^c	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.1	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.9
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^d	-	-	-	-	54.1	52.4	46.5	40.9	35.5	32.6	28.9	29.1	30.8	30.1
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^e	-	-	100.0	64.8	49.1	32.9	33.4	34.4	36.6	38.7	41.5	47.4	52.8	58.7
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^f	0.276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de facto population, 1,000s) ^g	16,194	16,298	16,358	16,452	16,426	16,335	15,957	15,676	15,481	15,188	14,955	14,900	14,863	14,846
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	37.6	37.2	36.9	36.8	36.5	36.3	36.0	35.8	35.3	34.9	34.4	33.9	33.4	32.8
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	73.1	72.7	72.4	72.3	70.8	70.3	69.4	69.7	69.9	70.4	70.7	70.7	71.1	71.1
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	63.9	63.2	62.6	62.4	60.1	59.7	58.0	58.0	58.5	59.0	60.3	59.7	60.1	60.6
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	15.7	14.3	13.3	12.2	9.7	9.0	6.8	5.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.3
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman) ^h	2.84	2.76	2.72	2.62	2.45	2.41	2.22	2.05	1.90	1.84	1.79	1.83	1.82	1.88
Live births (1,000s)	380.8	362.1	353.2	337.6	315.5	305.6	276.1	253.2	232.4	222.4	216.0	220.4	219.3	227.2
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	47.9	52.3	54.6	52.0	52.8	54.6	49.8	44.8	39.2	37.1	33.1	30.4	27.7	25.3
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	12.0	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	14.5	15.7	17.6	21.0	21.8	23.6	24.2	25.0	25.9
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births) ⁱ	5.8	5.7	6.5	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.3	6.1
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births) ^j	77.5	76.9	101.5	102.6	92.1	85.7	81.2	76.7	67.5	67.1	64.0	60.9	62.4	54.8
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	10.1	10.0	10.1	8.9	8.9	7.6	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.7
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	22.4	22.3	22.2	22.1	21.6	20.8	21.0	22.2	22.4	23.3	23.2	23.3	23.5	23.6
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	24.6	24.5	25.0	24.4	24.0	24.1	24.6	24.7	24.9	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.6
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	27.5	26.4	29.3	33.8	31.0	33.9	33.4	39.5	35.1	36.9	29.8	30.1	31.9	31.6
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	6.8	6.7	7.6	7.9	7.3	6.7	6.5	7.1	6.8	7.2	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.5
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^k	25.6	26.3	27.3	25.9	28.1	27.1	27.0	25.4	24.9	21.6	20.5	18.9	19.3	17.0
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.4	20.7	12.6	9.9	18.8	10.4	15.2	11.4	20.9	6.2	4.2	10.2	5.2	8.3
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	69.0	69.7	77.3	78.8	86.0	75.9	76.9	77.1	78.7	73.5	70.6	80.0	69.7	65.2
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	110.4	108.9	118.5	134.3	152.6	149.5	260.2	360.0	370.1	239.1	320.6	322.9	315.4	297.1
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	189.8	200.8	227.5	242.2	1,603.8	1,586.9	2,704.6	3,709.3	3,724.6	3,243.5	2,593.4	2,345.7	2,090.9	1,849.3
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	74.1	67.2	66.0	66.4	63.6	61.9	70.1	87.0	93.9	122.8	141.0	153.1	155.4	164.8
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)	-	2	1	1	2	-	5	184	429	297	184	345	1,171	735
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6)	53.1	53.7	53.1	47.0	42.0	31.6	25.5	-	12.3	12.4	10.5	12.0	13.2	13.5
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^{m,n}	94.8	94.6	93.9	94.1	93.8	94.2	94.4	94.7	94.2	94.1	94.3	99.7	100.1	100.0
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18) ⁿ	76.1	74.2	70.3	66.2	62.3	58.5	57.1	57.3	57.4	59.8	59.6	52.1	54.5	62.0
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	18.1	18.7	18.5	17.7	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.2	18.7	21.1	24.1	29.0	33.4	38.0
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	123.4	121.4	123.1	114.9	136.6	153.2	178.7	209.4	226.0	276.2	304.8	287.0	283.7	271.8
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	16.4	16.7	18.0	20.6	24.6	19.8	20.3	22.0	24.8	20.7	20.8	22.6	19.3	20.7
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	776	905	1,031	1,075	1,061	937	829	758	643	623	608	607	657	649

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data for 2001-2002 based on labour force survey data.

c. End-of-year.

d. Data for 1993-2000 refer to under-30 year-olds; 2001-2002 based on labour force survey data.

e. Based on gross wages.

f. 1989: Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

g. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census.

h. 1999 survey reports 2.05 for 1997-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).

i. 1999 survey reports 7.3 for 1995-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).

j. 1999 survey reports 70.8 for 1997-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).

k. 1999 survey reports 61.9 for 1995-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000).

l. Gross enrolments.

m. Children aged 7-15.

n. Data for 2000-2002 affected by change in education system.

Kyrgyzstan^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	103.0	97.9	79.3	67.0	53.5	50.6	54.2	59.6	60.8	63.1	66.5	70.0	69.7
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	3.0	-5.0	-19.0	-15.5	-20.1	-5.4	7.1	9.9	2.1	3.7	5.4	5.3	-0.5
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	-	85.0	855.0	772.4	228.7	43.5	31.9	23.4	10.5	35.9	18.7	6.9	2.1
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59)	74.3	73.2	72.3	74.8	67.3	64.8	64.1	63.5	64.0	63.6	64.6	63.3	62.6	61.8
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force) ^b	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.9	4.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^{b,c}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.8	17.8	15.8	26.1	24.8	23.4
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^d	-	100.0	70.7	59.4	49.6	42.0	43.5	44.5	49.1	54.1	49.4	54.0	59.8	67.9
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^e	0.260	-	-	0.300	0.445	0.443	0.395	0.428	0.431	0.429	0.466	0.470	0.512	0.490
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de facto population, 1,000s) ^f	4,254	4,358	4,425	4,502	4,528	4,505	4,525	4,596	4,661	4,732	4,806	4,867	4,908	4,946
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.6	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1	41.6	41.0	40.4
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	72.4	72.6	72.7	72.2	71.7	70.7	70.4	71.0	71.4	71.2	72.6	72.4	72.6	72.1
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	64.3	64.2	64.6	64.2	62.9	61.6	61.4	62.3	62.6	63.1	64.9	64.9	65.0	64.4
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	23.3	22.4	22.1	21.3	18.2	16.2	17.6	15.9	14.4	14.6	14.7	12.8	13.3	13.2
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman) ^g	3.81	3.63	3.57	3.50	3.14	2.94	3.11	2.80	2.59	2.70	2.63	2.44	2.40	2.50
Live births (1,000s)	131.5	128.8	129.5	128.4	116.8	110.1	117.3	108.0	102.1	104.2	104.1	96.8	98.1	101.0
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	44.7	47.4	52.3	56.2	57.2	51.9	53.6	51.9	44.3	42.7	39.0	34.1	32.8	30.5
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	12.7	13.0	13.9	13.2	16.7	16.8	18.5	21.1	24.1	27.4	28.8	32.1	32.0	32.7
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births) ^h	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births) ⁱ	66.3	57.3	51.3	46.3	45.1	44.8	36.2	31.6	31.0	27.0	24.8	22.8	23.8	18.8
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	9.7	9.9	10.5	9.0	8.2	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.6	6.3
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.4	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.7	22.0	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.8
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.2	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.7	24.9	25.2	25.6	25.6	25.9	26.3
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	19.7	18.0	19.0	19.7	19.9	21.2	22.3	25.1	24.6	24.2	24.2	22.0	21.3	19.5
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	4.2	3.6	4.3	3.6	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.8
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^j	32.2	30.0	29.7	31.5	31.9	29.1	28.1	25.9	28.2	26.2	22.7	22.6	21.7	21.2
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	42.6	62.9	55.6	49.9	44.5	42.7	44.3	31.5	62.7	33.6	42.3	45.5	43.8	53.5
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	41.8	43.1	44.5	48.5	42.8	37.3	44.7	33.2	36.7	40.0	33.2	31.5	30.3	31.3
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population) ^k	-	217.6	231.4	243.1	228.0	243.9	291.8	369.2	389.1	345.9	327.1	298.0	270.8	233.1
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population) ^k	54.4	50.6	70.8	93.8	91.0	105.2	162.3	266.0	253.9	215.6	136.8	117.1	114.3	93.9
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	49.5	52.1	56.4	57.2	53.7	58.7	71.6	85.9	110.5	121.0	131.8	108.3	127.3	126.5
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ^l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	10	16	149	160
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6)	31.3	30.3	26.7	23.3	13.4	8.8	7.2	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.0	8.7	9.0	9.5
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^{m,n}	92.2	92.0	92.0	92.0	85.6	86.6	88.0	89.4	89.9	90.3	89.8	96.2	95.2	94.8
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18) ⁿ	65.0	63.5	61.5	57.1	49.3	45.7	41.3	41.3	44.2	48.3	50.1	36.0	36.4	47.5
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	13.2	12.9	12.5	11.5	10.7	11.2	12.9	15.3	19.0	24.8	29.8	34.6	37.4	35.0
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	47.4	45.4	44.6	44.2	51.5	59.1	54.5	55.9	51.4	50.6	55.2	63.4	59.6	62.5
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	-	269.0	317.2	260.1	246.8	227.1	233.8	266.3	202.5	283.2	209.3	220.0	223.9	209.7
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	9.1	8.9	10.2	11.0	9.3	7.4	13.2	6.1	7.8	10.0	9.3	8.2	11.5	9.9
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	326	372	435	469	329	307	297	362	371	308	330	284	224	424

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. End-of-year.

c. Data for 1997-1999 refer to 16-21 year-olds.

d. Based on gross wages.

e. Excludes self-employed and farmers; data for 1989 taken from Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

f. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census.

g. 1997 survey reports 3.37 for 1995-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).

h. 1997 survey reports 5.7 for 1995-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).

i. 1997 survey reports 43.2 for 1995-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).

j. 1997 survey reports 61.3 for 1993-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998).

k. Includes trichomoniasis.

l. Includes foreign citizens.

m. Children aged 7-15; 1995 survey reports 86.2 for primary enrolment (MOHK and UNICEF 1995).

n. Data for 2000-2002 affected by change in education system.

Latvia^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	102.9	92.2	60.0	51.1	52.2	51.7	53.6	58.2	60.9	62.6	66.9	72.2	76.6
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	2.9	-10.4	-34.9	-14.9	2.2	-0.9	3.7	8.4	4.8	2.8	6.8	7.9	6.1
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	10.5	172.2	951.2	109.2	35.9	25.0	17.6	8.4	4.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.9
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.1	67.4	67.5	66.5	64.9	66.6	68.5
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	-	-	-	0.9	4.6	6.4	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	8.9
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.8	19.4	18.9	17.0	15.4	14.7	14.6	14.0
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^c	100.0	105.0	71.9	49.0	51.5	57.6	57.4	53.9	60.4	64.1	66.2	68.4	71.1	74.5
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^d	0.244	-	0.247	0.333	0.283	0.325	0.346	0.349	0.336	0.332	0.333	0.337	0.322	0.328
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de jure population, 1,000s) ^e	2,666	2,668	2,658	2,643	2,586	2,541	2,501	2,470	2,445	2,421	2,399	2,382	2,364	2,346
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.4	25.3	25.0	24.8	24.5	24.1	23.6	23.1	22.6	22.1	21.4
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	75.2	74.6	74.8	74.8	73.8	72.9	73.1	75.6	75.9	75.5	76.2	76.0	76.6	76.8
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	65.3	64.2	63.9	63.3	61.6	60.7	60.8	63.9	64.2	64.1	64.9	64.9	65.2	65.4
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	2.4	1.2	0.0	-1.5	-4.9	-6.9	-7.0	-5.9	-6.0	-6.6	-5.6	-5.0	-5.7	-5.3
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	2.04	2.00	1.85	1.74	1.52	1.41	1.27	1.18	1.13	1.11	1.18	1.24	1.21	1.23
Live births (1,000s)	38.9	37.9	34.6	31.6	26.8	24.3	21.6	19.8	18.8	18.4	19.4	20.2	19.7	20.0
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	44.7	49.9	50.8	48.6	44.1	34.0	29.9	25.8	21.5	19.0	19.0	18.3	17.2	16.0
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	15.9	16.9	18.4	19.6	23.0	26.4	29.9	33.1	34.8	37.1	39.1	40.3	42.1	43.1
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	-	-	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.2	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.9
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	-	-	112.1	108.7	117.1	110.5	120.1	122.5	115.6	108.4	93.0	85.1	79.6	73.3
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.2	5.7	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.4	22.5	22.5	22.8	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.4	24.9
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	24.3	23.9	23.9	24.1	24.3	24.3	25.0	25.1	25.7	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.5	27.0
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	45.9	45.7	49.6	77.0	70.4	72.7	70.6	62.8	63.0	64.4	63.9	66.6	62.0	61.1
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	14.3	14.0	14.7	20.6	14.3	12.9	12.5	9.4	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.7	10.1	10.6
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.3	13.7	15.7	17.6	16.2	15.7	18.8	15.9	15.3	15.0	11.3	10.4	11.0	9.8
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	46.2	23.7	31.8	41.2	29.9	57.7	37.0	40.4	42.5	43.5	41.2	24.7	25.4	5.0
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	91.5	92.2	92.4	102.5	108.9	80.0	97.0	70.2	73.8	59.5	62.2	67.5	63.1	55.4
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population) ^f	106.0	104.4	101.2	137.0	300.5	367.4	392.8	356.0	269.4	219.0	142.8	104.3	75.8	79.7
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population) ^f	-	-	297.3	414.3	737.7	696.7	596.1	551.7	413.0	305.8	187.6	111.0	62.5	67.8
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	26.8	27.4	29.0	29.5	33.9	44.9	51.3	60.1	69.4	75.5	70.0	72.3	73.4	65.9
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)	-	6	3	1	5	8	21	17	25	163	241	466	807	542
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^g	53.9	45.8	37.1	28.4	32.6	40.1	47.5	51.3	52.9	56.7	62.0	63.5	65.6	77.7
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^h	95.7	97.5	94.2	91.8	89.3	88.8	89.3	91.4	92.2	92.4	93.3	96.5	99.4	101.0
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18) ⁱ	70.2	66.4	65.2	61.8	62.5	61.8	61.4	64.4	67.8	69.3	74.4	74.7	72.3	71.8
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	20.6	20.8	20.9	19.1	17.9	18.3	21.7	31.3	36.1	42.2	46.8	52.8	56.2	58.9
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	522.9	480.9	473.9	509.8	606.2	696.0	780.5	853.2	919.1	1034.8	957.7	979.7	876.1	802.9
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	352.7	349.8	404.7	426.9	356.7	354.7	361.0	400.6	466.9	467.1	497.0	302.8	378.4	376.1
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	14.1	13.6	14.4	20.8	18.7	17.1	15.9	15.9	13.2	15.1	10.7	13.3	9.8	8.0
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	1,760	1,659	2,077	2,430	1,911	1,651	1,969	2,266	2,643	2,831	2,571	2,633	2,659	2,488

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data based on labour force survey.

c. Based on gross wages.

d. Public sector; data for 1989 taken from Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

e. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census.

f. Includes chlamydial infections and anogenital herpes.

g. Data for 2001-2002 includes 7 year-olds.

h. Children aged 7-15.

i. Data for 1996-2002 include those in part-time comprehensive education.

Lithuania^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	95.0	89.6	70.5	59.1	53.3	55.1	57.6	61.7	66.2	65.0	67.6	72.0	76.8
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-5.0	-5.7	-21.3	-16.2	-9.8	3.3	4.7	7.0	7.3	-1.8	4.0	6.5	6.7
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	8.4	224.7	1,020.5	410.4	72.1	39.6	24.6	8.9	5.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.3
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^b	83.9	81.7	83.9	82.4	79.5	75.5	74.6	76.0	77.1	77.0	77.0	65.6	63.5	65.9
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	-	-	0.3	1.3	4.4	3.8	6.1	7.1	5.9	6.4	8.4	11.5	12.5	11.3
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^c	-	-	-	-	18.9	26.5	22.0	16.5	21.7	20.3	20.9	16.8	12.9	10.9
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^d	100.0	108.8	75.3	46.6	28.4	32.5	33.6	34.7	39.4	44.5	46.6	44.2	44.5	49.7
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^e	0.260	-	-	0.372	-	0.390	0.374	0.350	0.345	0.357	0.368	-	0.382	0.390
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de jure population, 1,000s) ^f	3,675	3,694	3,702	3,706	3,694	3,671	3,643	3,615	3,588	3,562	3,536	3,512	3,487	3,476
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	27.2	27.0	26.8	26.7	26.6	26.4	26.1	25.8	25.6	25.3	25.1	24.8	24.5	23.8
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	76.3	76.3	75.9	76.0	75.0	74.9	75.1	75.9	76.6	76.7	77.0	77.5	77.6	77.6
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	66.9	66.4	65.2	64.9	63.2	62.6	63.3	64.6	65.5	66.0	66.4	66.8	66.0	66.2
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.5	0.4	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.4	-2.5	-3.2
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	1.98	2.03	2.01	1.97	1.74	1.57	1.55	1.49	1.47	1.46	1.46	1.39	1.30	1.24
Live births (1,000s)	55.8	56.9	56.0	54.4	47.5	42.4	41.2	39.1	37.8	37.0	36.4	34.1	31.5	30.0
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	36.6	41.2	47.0	48.9	43.5	41.7	40.9	37.9	33.6	30.1	26.6	24.6	21.0	20.6
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.9	9.1	10.9	12.8	14.3	16.5	18.0	19.8	22.6	25.4	27.9
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	-	-	-	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.8
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	-	-	72.8	75.3	74.2	71.6	75.9	71.2	60.0	56.8	51.8	47.6	43.4	41.6
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	9.4	9.8	9.2	8.1	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.7
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	22.5	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.3	23.7	24.0	24.3
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	-	24.2	24.0	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.6	24.8	25.3	25.7	26.1	26.4
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	35.5	35.1	44.5	46.4	58.6	47.4	46.1	55.4	60.5	63.6	63.7	64.4	69.9	65.5
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	11.6	12.1	15.4	14.0	13.6	12.0	11.7	13.1	13.4	13.9	13.2	12.9	12.9	12.8
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.7	10.3	14.4	16.3	15.4	14.0	12.4	10.0	10.3	9.2	8.6	8.5	7.8	7.9
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	28.7	22.9	19.6	20.2	12.6	16.5	17.0	12.8	15.9	16.2	13.7	8.8	12.7	20.0
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	77.9	66.8	86.4	72.1	83.5	82.1	75.8	77.5	61.4	67.1	72.1	71.0	74.8	69.8
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	-	81.8	87.8	116.8	171.6	209.0	204.9	184.4	144.5	107.4	83.1	62.2	47.3	34.0
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	-	-	203.3	309.1	483.9	575.4	528.9	479.9	345.8	208.5	157.0	127.2	69.6	46.7
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	32.6	34.1	34.7	37.2	44.2	55.1	58.5	65.7	78.0	79.6	72.6	66.6	63.9	60.4
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)	1	8	1	5	4	9	11	12	31	52	66	65	72	397
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^g	59.5	56.8	48.1	40.4	31.3	34.5	37.7	40.9	45.2	48.6	52.2	51.3	52.5	54.5
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^h	95.0	93.7	92.5	92.9	92.0	93.4	95.6	96.5	98.5	99.8	99.2	101.5	102.4	103.0
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18) ⁱ	73.3	68.9	63.9	53.5	52.3	54.0	56.8	61.1	62.5	64.7	63.1	62.8	64.3	66.7
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	27.6	26.3	23.4	21.9	21.3	22.0	24.2	27.6	32.8	37.2	42.6	47.7	51.6	56.5
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	279.0	206.9	222.5	224.5	252.3	224.3	265.1	310.1	324.0	332.0	323.8	296.9	329.2	342.0
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	-	-	-	150.4	53.7	152.4	117.2	240.9	260.0	233.7	201.1	107.2	128.4	172.4
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	-	9.6	18.0	14.6	14.8	20.1	19.8	18.8	21.5	16.4	23.8	21.4	20.4	23.7
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	1,122	1,176	1,290	1,714	2,084	2,164	2,239	2,636	2,570	2,373	2,361	2,501	2,407	2,303

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data for 2000-2002 based on labour force survey data.

c. End-of-year; refers to 16-24 years.

d. Based on net wages.

e. Gross earnings; excludes self-employed and farmers; data for 1989 taken from Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

f. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census.

g. Gross enrolments.

h. Data for 1989-1998 refer to children aged 7-15; 1999-2002 children aged 7-16.

i. Data for 1999-2002 for those aged 16-18; data 1992-1999 have been revised by excluding ISCED 4.

Moldova^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	97.6	80.5	57.1	56.4	39.0	38.4	36.2	36.7	34.4	33.2	33.9	35.9	38.5
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-2.4	-17.5	-29.1	-1.2	-30.9	-1.4	-5.9	1.6	-6.5	-3.4	2.1	6.1	7.2
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	4.2	98.0	1,276.4	788.5	329.7	30.2	23.5	11.8	7.7	39.3	31.1	9.6	5.2
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^{b,c}	81.0	80.1	80.0	79.3	65.2	64.5	63.9	63.2	67.8	73.4	66.0	66.0	64.5	64.0
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	-	-	-	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.2	34.8	35.2	32.1	28.7	32.7	29.7	31.6
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^e	100.0	113.7	105.2	61.6	61.8	50.0	50.7	53.7	56.4	59.6	52.2	53.2	64.6	62.9
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^f	0.250	-	-	0.411	0.437	0.379	0.390	0.414	-	0.426	0.441	0.392	0.391	0.426
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de facto population, 1,000s) ^g	4,335	4,359	4,364	4,357	4,346	4,350	4,346	4,332	4,318	3,651	3,650	3,644	3,635	3,628
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	32.7	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.6	32.2	31.9	31.5	31.0	31.0	30.3	29.6	28.8	27.8
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	72.3	71.8	71.0	71.9	71.1	69.8	69.7	70.4	70.3	71.4	71.0	71.2	71.7	71.7
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	65.5	65.0	64.3	63.9	64.3	62.3	61.8	62.9	62.9	64.0	63.7	63.9	64.5	64.4
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration) ^h	9.7	7.9	6.0	5.8	4.5	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	-0.8	-1.2	-1.0	-1.7
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman) ⁱ	2.46	2.39	2.26	2.21	2.10	1.95	1.76	1.67	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.20
Live births (1,000s) ^h	82.2	77.1	72.0	69.7	66.2	62.1	56.4	51.9	45.6	41.3	38.5	36.9	36.4	35.7
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) ^h	56.2	57.8	61.6	62.1	65.7	65.1	61.7	53.1	47.7	43.6	38.9	36.3	33.6	30.2
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births) ^h	10.4	11.0	11.8	11.6	11.2	12.3	13.3	14.6	17.3	17.8	18.8	20.5	22.5	22.9
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births) ^j	7.1	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.6	5.4	5.1
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births) ^{k,l}	110.5	106.3	102.0	102.5	97.0	94.7	101.4	88.7	83.9	80.4	72.5	70.5	44.0	44.1
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population) ^h	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.1	7.8	7.6	6.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.0
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	22.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	22.0
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	24.0	22.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages) ^h	31.1	32.2	35.0	37.7	36.7	40.9	44.6	51.5	45.9	46.6	37.9	44.8	51.3	58.6
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17) ^c	7.4	8.1	9.0	10.0	9.6	8.7	9.4	-	-	8.4	7.6	7.8	8.3	7.6
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^h	20.4	19.0	19.8	18.4	21.5	22.6	21.2	20.2	19.8	17.5	18.2	18.3	16.3	14.7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) ^h	34.1	44.1	26.4	37.3	33.2	17.7	12.4	40.5	48.3	36.3	28.6	27.1	43.9	33.6
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population) ^h	65.5	52.7	52.5	78.7	59.3	55.2	49.5	47.0	44.8	43.7	43.9	39.1	41.9	35.3
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population) ^k	128.4	117.4	110.2	151.8	195.0	233.6	274.8	281.5	292.4	274.3	208.6	174.8	142.9	135.5
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population) ^k	317.0	269.7	247.4	390.4	499.8	585.9	624.4	602.2	533.0	470.5	320.0	272.8	173.6	172.6
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population) ^k	45.5	39.6	43.8	43.1	44.6	50.8	63.5	67.6	73.0	80.0	72.6	70.4	83.1	83.6
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)	-	1	-	2	3	4	40	47	404	408	155	174	210	165
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^m	61.2	61.6	58.8	41.9	40.2	37.0	34.4	33.8	38.3	37.4	32.7	36.8	40.8	52.4
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^{h,n}	94.1	93.9	93.5	79.4	78.3	78.3	79.0	79.2	92.5	92.5	94.1	93.5	94.0	94.7
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18) ^o	67.1	64.3	57.3	43.5	41.6	40.6	40.3	41.7	47.1	45.7	38.5	37.5	37.9	40.1
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24) ^o	16.2	15.7	14.9	13.2	12.7	12.9	13.7	14.2	18.3	19.9	20.9	21.1	22.6	24.1
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3) ^p	185.1	179.2	186.8	178.1	186.9	203.4	201.9	226.1	276.0	295.1	276.2	300.2	275.6	264.7
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3) ^p	-	-	-	-	-	128.7	156.4	164.4	178.7	212.6	266.2	157.7	132.9	157.6
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population) ^h	-	6.0	9.0	8.6	11.3	10.1	7.4	5.7	9.0	3.6	6.7	5.1	6.1	4.1
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17) ^h	1,025	1,036	1,023	746	671	746	702	651	807	822	928	1,007	912	1,014

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Transdnestr; data for 1999-2002 based on labour force survey.

c. Population data for 1998-2002 exclude Transdnestr.

d. Refers to 16-24 years.

e. Based on gross wages.

f. Data for 1992-2001 exclude private enterprises; for 2001 the Gini for private enterprises is 0.44; 1993-2002 exclude Transdnestr; data for 1989 taken from Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

g. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census; data for 1998-2002 exclude Transdnestr.

h. Data for 1997-2002 exclude Transdnestr.

i. 1997 survey reports 1.8 for 1995-1997 (Serbanescu et al., 1998).

j. 1997 survey reports 5.4 for 1995-1997 (Serbanescu et al., 1998).

k. Data for 2001-2002 exclude Transdnestr.

l. 1997 survey reports 69.6 for 1993-1997 (Serbanescu et al., 1998).

m. Pupil data for 1992-2002 and population 1997-2002 exclude Transdnestr; 2000 survey reports 30.4 (NCPMM and UNICEF 2000).

n. Children aged 7-15; 2000 survey reports 98.5 for primary attendance (NCPMM and UNICEF 2000).

o. Data for 1992-2002 exclude Transdnestr.

p. Adoptions for 1994-2002 and population for 1997-2002 exclude Transdnestr.

Poland^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	88.4	82.2	84.3	87.6	92.1	98.6	104.5	111.6	116.9	121.7	126.6	127.9	129.6
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-11.6	-7.0	2.6	3.8	5.2	7.0	6.0	6.8	4.8	4.1	4.0	1.0	1.4
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	585.8	70.3	43.0	35.3	32.2	27.8	19.9	14.9	11.8	7.3	10.1	5.5	1.7
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59)	74.7	70.6	67.1	64.8	63.3	63.5	63.8	64.8	66.1	65.4	63.8	61.1	59.8	57.5
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	-	3.4	9.2	12.9	14.9	16.5	15.2	14.3	11.5	10.0	12.0	14.0	16.2	17.8
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed)	-	-	35.1	34.6	34.4	34.6	34.6	31.1	30.8	30.9	31.0	30.5	29.5	27.8
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^b	100.0	75.6	75.4	73.3	71.2	71.6	73.7	77.9	82.4	85.2	109.3	110.8	114.3	109.0
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^c	0.207	-	0.239	0.247	0.256	0.281	0.290	0.302	0.300	0.294	0.305	-	-	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de facto population, 1,000s)	37,885	38,038	38,183	38,309	38,418	38,505	38,581	38,609	38,639	38,660	38,667	38,654	38,644	38,632
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	30.0	29.8	29.6	29.4	29.1	28.7	28.1	27.6	27.0	26.3	25.6	24.9	24.1	23.2
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	75.5	75.5	75.3	75.7	76.0	76.1	76.4	76.6	77.0	77.3	77.5	78.0	78.4	78.8
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	66.7	66.5	66.1	66.7	67.4	67.5	67.6	68.1	68.5	68.9	68.8	69.7	70.2	70.4
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration) ^d	4.8	4.1	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	2.05	2.04	2.05	1.93	1.85	1.80	1.61	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.30
Live births (1,000s)	564.4	547.7	547.7	515.2	494.3	481.3	433.1	428.2	412.6	395.6	382.0	378.3	368.2	353.8
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	30.9	31.5	32.2	29.3	27.2	25.5	22.0	21.1	19.5	18.7	17.5	16.9	15.8	15.4
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.5	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.2	11.0	11.6	11.7	12.1	13.1	14.4
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	7.9	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	14.6	10.8	5.6	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population) ^d	6.7	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.0
Average age of women at first marriage (in years) ^e	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.2	23.5	23.7	24.0
Average age of men at first marriage (in years) ^e	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.4	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.7	25.9	26.2
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	18.5	16.6	14.5	14.7	13.4	15.2	18.4	19.4	20.8	21.7	19.2	20.3	23.2	23.7
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	4.4	4.0	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.8
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.1	19.3	18.2	17.3	16.1	15.1	13.6	12.2	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.1	7.7	7.5
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10.6	12.8	12.8	9.9	11.7	11.0	9.9	4.9	5.8	4.8	5.5	7.9	3.5	5.4
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	45.8	47.1	49.2	47.8	43.1	45.8	43.4	38.0	40.2	39.0	40.0	35.0	33.3	35.8
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	27.4	27.0	19.6	15.1	12.9	10.0	8.1	7.2	6.1	5.6	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.6
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	36.6	38.9	27.1	16.6	14.6	8.3	7.7	5.6	5.3	3.8	3.6	2.0	2.4	1.7
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	42.6	42.3	43.1	43.1	43.8	43.2	41.3	39.8	36.1	34.4	31.5	29.7	27.6	27.3
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)	-	-	559	482	384	423	539	551	579	638	527	630	560	700
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6)	48.7	47.1	43.9	42.6	42.7	44.3	45.3	46.8	47.9	49.6	49.9	50.2	50.4	51.1
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^f	100.8	100.2	99.9	99.5	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.9	100.1	100.2	100.5	99.8	100.3
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	90.2	89.3	89.3	90.5	92.5	94.9	96.5	97.4	98.3	99.5	101.2	102.9	108.8	111.8
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	16.0	17.0	17.1	18.6	21.2	24.0	27.2	30.8	34.8	39.2	42.8	46.3	49.5	52.4
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	184.0	194.4	199.4	196.8	196.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	149.7	157.4	150.3	139.2	133.8	127.7	128.0	136.6	137.8	143.4	144.1	156.7	162.8	164.5
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.9	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	10.3	8.5	8.5	8.5
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17) ^g	2,224	2,450	2,490	2,583	2,783	2,903	3,129	2,619	2,700	2,903	2,617	2,943	2,786	2,658

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. For 1989-1997 real net index calculated by central statistical office; data for 1998-2002 IRC estimates; consumer price index EBRD (2003)

c. Data for 1989-1991 based on net earnings; 1992-1999 based on gross earnings.

d. Data for 2002 based on 2002 census.

e. Median age.

f. Data for 1989-2000 for children aged 7-14; 2001 for children aged 7-15.

g. Juveniles defined as those aged 13-16.

Romania^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	94.4	82.2	75.0	76.1	79.1	84.7	88.1	82.7	78.7	77.8	79.2	83.4	87.5
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-5.6	-12.9	-8.8	1.5	3.9	7.1	4.0	-6.1	-4.8	-1.2	1.8	5.3	4.9
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	5.1	170.2	210.4	256.1	136.7	32.3	38.8	154.8	59.1	45.8	45.7	34.5	22.5
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^b	77.4	76.8	77.0	75.2	72.1	71.4	67.5	66.5	64.0	62.6	59.8	61.1	60.3	61.3
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force) ^c	-	-	3.0	8.2	10.4	10.9	9.5	6.6	8.9	10.4	11.8	10.5	8.8	8.1
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^d	-	-	-	37.2	36.9	38.4	34.2	35.7	28.5	24.2	21.8	21.9	21.6	-
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^e	100.0	107.8	91.6	81.2	68.8	70.3	79.3	88.3	68.6	67.4	68.6	72.1	77.1	76.6
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient	0.155	-	0.204	-	0.226	0.277	0.287	0.305	0.352	0.358	0.372	0.406	0.388	0.391
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de jure population, 1,000s)	23,112	23,211	23,192	22,811	22,779	22,748	22,712	22,656	22,582	22,526	22,489	22,455	22,430	22,392
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	28.8	28.6	28.2	28.0	27.4	26.7	26.0	25.3	24.6	24.0	23.3	22.7	22.3	22.0
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	72.4	72.7	73.1	73.2	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.1	73.0	73.3	73.7	74.2	74.8	74.9
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.1	65.9	65.7	65.3	65.2	65.5	66.1	67.0	67.7	67.6
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration) ^f	5.3	2.9	1.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-1.5	-2.4	-1.9	-1.4	-1.4	-0.9	-1.8	-2.7
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman) ^g	2.20	1.84	1.57	1.52	1.44	1.41	1.34	1.30	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.23	1.25
Live births (1,000s)	369.5	314.7	275.3	260.4	250.0	246.7	236.6	231.3	236.9	237.3	234.6	234.5	220.4	210.5
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	59.9	51.8	50.2	48.0	47.7	45.7	42.6	40.5	41.4	40.8	40.4	39.6	36.2	32.8
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	-	-	-	-	17.0	18.3	19.7	20.7	22.2	23.0	24.1	25.5	26.7	26.7
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births) ^h	7.3	7.1	7.9	8.2	10.9	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.9	8.8	9.0
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births) ⁱ	52.1	315.3	314.9	265.7	234.3	214.9	212.5	197.2	146.5	114.4	110.8	110.0	115.6	117.6
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population) ^j	7.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.9
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	22.1	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.1
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	25.3	25.0	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.6	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.9	27.2	27.3
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	20.2	17.1	20.2	16.8	19.3	25.7	22.7	23.7	23.6	27.5	24.6	22.6	24.0	24.6
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	4.6	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.5	5.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.7	4.7	4.0	4.3	3.1
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^k	26.9	26.9	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.9	21.2	22.3	22.0	20.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	17.3
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	169.4	83.6	66.5	60.3	53.2	60.4	47.8	41.1	41.4	40.5	41.8	32.8	34.0	22.3
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	43.2	42.0	37.5	34.1	36.4	37.7	34.5	37.3	37.0	36.4	37.6	38.2	30.3	28.4
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	-	-	-	54.8	52.8	54.9	59.7	51.9	52.1	51.7	54.5	67.0	76.2	75.8
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	-	-	-	104.5	113.6	118.3	124.9	106.7	108.3	110.8	121.8	139.6	145.2	134.6
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	58.3	64.6	62.1	73.3	82.5	87.4	94.9	98.5	98.2	101.1	104.0	105.5	115.3	122.3
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ^k	-	-	-	-	234	722	854	699	650	648	364	290	440	335
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^l	63.3	54.3	51.9	53.3	50.2	55.2	58.4	55.1	62.8	64.2	65.2	66.1	67.5	71.0
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^m	95.8	92.5	91.9	91.7	91.4	92.2	93.7	94.2	96.3	97.8	98.5	98.9	100.0	100.9
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	-	89.9	73.8	65.0	64.2	66.6	69.2	70.1	70.3	69.6	70.2	72.2	73.2	73.6
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	7.2	9.2	11.3	12.8	13.5	13.5	17.5	18.6	19.1	21.3	23.4	26.8	29.5	32.5
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	-	610.9	639.6	682.2	790.6	1,099.1	900.9	952.9	950.7	-	-	-	-	-
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	264.3	243.4	107.9	309.9	467.4	471.3	306.3	202.5
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.3	5.4	5.5	4.7	4.6
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	-	-	348	617	655	1,192	1,334	1,502	1,963	2,054	1,244	1,270	1,265	1,535

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data for 1989-1992 refer to state and cooperative sectors; data for 2001-2002 IRC estimate based on changes in employment reported in EBRD (2003).

c. End-of-year.

d. Beneficiary recipients.

e. Based on net wages.

f. Data for 2002 based on 2002 census.

g. 1999 survey reports 1.3 for 1997-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001).

h. 1999 survey reports 9.0 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001).

i. 1999 survey reports 150 per 100 live births for 1996-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001).

j. 1999 survey reports 31.5 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001).

k. EuroHIV (2003).

l. Gross enrolments.

m. Children aged 7-14.

Russia^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	96.0	91.2	77.7	70.9	61.9	59.5	57.3	58.1	55.0	58.6	64.4	67.6	70.5
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-4.0	-5.0	-14.8	-8.7	-12.7	-4.0	-3.6	1.4	-5.3	6.4	10.0	5.0	4.3
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	5.6	92.7	1,526.0	875.0	311.4	197.7	47.8	14.7	27.6	86.1	20.8	21.6	15.7
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59)	83.6	83.4	81.8	79.7	78.1	75.0	72.4	71.7	70.4	69.4	69.5	69.8	70.0	71.0
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force) ^b	-	-	0.1	0.8	1.1	2.2	3.3	3.6	2.9	2.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^{b,c}	-	-	16.2	18.6	18.6	16.9	22.4	21.6	20.2	20.8	20.8	21.1	20.7	-
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^d	100.0	109.1	102.4	68.9	69.1	63.1	45.5	51.5	53.9	46.8	36.4	44.0	52.7	63.9
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^e	0.271	0.269	0.325	0.371	0.461	0.446	0.471	0.483	-	-	-	-	0.521	0.491
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de jure population, 1,000s) ^f	147,022	147,662	148,164	148,326	148,295	147,997	147,939	147,609	147,137	146,739	146,328	145,559	144,819	143,954
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	27.2	27.2	27.1	26.9	26.6	26.2	25.9	25.5	25.0	24.4	23.9	23.3	22.7	22.0
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	74.5	74.3	74.3	73.8	71.9	71.2	71.7	72.5	72.9	72.9	72.4	72.2	72.3	72.0
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	64.2	63.8	63.5	62.0	58.9	57.6	58.3	59.8	60.8	61.3	59.9	59.0	59.0	58.5
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	3.9	2.3	0.7	-1.5	-5.1	-6.0	-5.7	-5.3	-5.1	-4.8	-6.4	-6.6	-6.5	-6.5
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	2.01	1.89	1.73	1.55	1.39	1.40	1.34	1.28	1.23	1.24	1.17	1.21	1.25	1.32
Live births (1,000s)	2,160.6	1,988.9	1,794.6	1,587.6	1,379.0	1,408.2	1,363.8	1,304.6	1,259.9	1,283.3	1,214.7	1,266.8	1,311.6	1,397.0
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	52.1	55.1	54.3	50.8	46.8	48.7	44.6	38.9	35.9	33.8	29.2	27.9	27.9	28.1
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	13.5	14.6	16.0	17.1	18.2	19.6	21.1	23.0	25.3	27.0	27.9	28.0	28.8	29.5
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.2
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	204.9	206.3	201.1	216.5	235.2	217.3	202.8	203.3	198.3	182.8	179.6	168.8	153.6	139.2
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	9.4	8.9	8.6	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.3	5.9	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.9	7.1
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	22.9	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.7	24.8	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	42.1	42.4	46.8	60.7	59.9	63.0	61.9	64.9	59.8	59.1	58.4	70.0	76.2	83.7
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	11.9	11.6	13.1	14.3	15.2	15.9	15.5	12.5	12.5	11.0	-	-	-	-
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.8	17.4	17.8	18.0	19.9	18.6	18.1	17.4	17.2	16.5	16.9	15.3	14.7	13.3
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	49.0	47.4	52.4	50.8	51.6	52.3	53.3	48.9	50.2	44.0	44.2	39.7	36.5	33.6
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	79.1	82.0	84.6	92.0	109.6	111.0	125.5	111.5	97.0	100.1	104.7	110.8	103.9	99.1
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	141.8	133.3	135.9	183.0	263.9	289.4	350.9	401.8	389.8	336.5	305.7	286.1	252.0	213.4
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	474.0	422.3	421.2	570.7	806.4	807.9	878.2	953.6	851.1	699.5	611.5	530.2	450.2	378.0
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	37.6	34.2	34.0	35.8	42.9	47.9	57.5	67.2	73.6	75.7	85.0	90.0	88.1	85.9
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ^g	-	441	84	88	107	161	193	1,511	4,353	4,034	20,129	59,281	87,177	50,378
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^h	73.4	72.6	71.6	64.7	64.1	62.8	62.8	63.0	63.0	62.5	63.1	64.8	66.4	68.2
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ⁱ	90.0	90.0	89.3	88.7	87.5	87.8	88.4	88.7	88.7	88.5	88.8	89.4	90.1	90.0
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	77.8	74.9	72.2	68.4	66.0	64.6	65.9	67.1	68.1	68.6	69.7	70.3	69.9	71.5
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	24.8	24.6	23.9	22.5	21.8	21.6	22.4	23.5	25.6	28.0	31.4	36.2	41.0	43.7
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	206.7	209.5	217.7	237.2	264.3	290.2	317.3	337.2	338.4	370.1	382.4	386.7	383.1	375.4
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	129.9	141.1	152.5	178.6	215.6	252.4	225.5	213.9	263.4	249.8	258.2	272.4	262.3	276.4
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	12.4	15.0	15.4	16.2	19.8	22.0	22.9	21.5	21.6	21.0	21.6	22.8	23.8	23.3
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	1,953	1,987	2,071	2,359	2,599	2,551	2,387	2,275	1,994	2,006	2,164	1,996	1,878	1,423

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. End-of-year.

c. Data for 1991-1994 refer to 16-21 years; 1995-2001 refer to 16-24 year.

d. Based on gross wages.

e. Excludes small-scale employers.

f. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census. According to the Population Census conducted in October 2002 the permanent population of Russia was 145,185,000.

g. Data for 1990 are total cases registered in 1987-1990.

h. Gross enrolments.

i. Children aged 7-15.

Serbia and Montenegro^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	92.1	81.4	58.7	40.6	41.6	44.2	47.6	52.4	53.4	43.8	46.0	48.5	50.5
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-7.9	-11.6	-27.9	-30.8	2.5	6.1	7.8	10.1	1.9	-18.0	5.0	5.5	4.0
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	593.0	121.0	9,237.0	116.5x10	3.3	78.6	94.3	21.3	29.5	37.1	60.4	91.3	21.4
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.3	43.5	42.2	42.1	35.5	35.9	35.5	-
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force) ^{c,d}	17.9	19.7	21.4	22.8	23.1	23.1	24.6	25.7	24.5	25.1	26.1	26.4	27.5	29.5
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^{d,e}	52.8	51.4	43.6	41.0	36.3	38.5	35.5	34.3	32.7	31.5	26.5	26.0	24.7	23.2
Real wages (index, base year = 100)	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	116.1	115.6	116.4	118.9	106.8	131.7	147.4	166.9
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de jure population, 1,000s) ^f	10,445	10,500	10,558	10,434	10,469	10,503	10,535	10,568	10,594	10,614	10,629	10,637	10,645	10,662
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	28.0	27.8	27.5	27.3	27.0	26.6	26.3	26.0	25.6	25.3	24.9	24.6	24.2	23.9
Female life expectancy at birth (in years) ^g	73.8	74.3	74.6	74.4	74.5	74.5	74.7	74.6	74.7	74.8	74.9	74.9	75.2	-
Male life expectancy at birth (in years) ^g	68.7	69.1	69.0	68.6	69.1	69.1	69.9	69.9	69.8	69.8	69.9	69.9	70.1	-
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration) ^g	5.3	5.4	4.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.6	-
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	2.06	2.08	2.08	1.91	1.91	1.85	1.88	1.83	1.74	1.67	1.63	1.64	1.71	-
Live births (1,000s) ^h	154.6	155.0	152.3	140.8	141.0	137.6	140.5	137.7	131.4	128.5	124.0	125.9	130.2	-
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) ^h	42.8	41.1	39.2	35.5	35.3	34.0	32.2	30.2	28.2	26.5	24.7	25.2	25.3	-
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births) ^h	12.4	12.7	13.6	14.0	15.8	16.0	16.4	17.8	19.1	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.4
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births) ^h	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.3	5.4
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births) ^h	130.5	126.2	103.5	101.1	84.6	71.9	68.9	60.7	48.8	45.7	-	-	-	-
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population) ^h	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.4	-
Average age of women at first marriage (in years) ^{h,i}	23.2	23.6	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.7	24.8	24.9	25.3
Average age of men at first marriage (in years) ^{h,i}	26.9	27.5	27.7	27.6	27.8	27.4	27.6	27.8	27.9	28.0	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.9
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages) ^h	17.5	16.5	14.2	11.2	11.9	11.7	13.2	13.9	14.1	14.4	13.6	14.6	15.3	22.9
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17) ^h	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	-
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^{h,j}	29.3	22.8	20.9	21.7	21.9	18.4	16.8	15.0	14.3	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.1	10.2
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) ^{h,j}	16.8	11.0	13.1	8.5	17.7	13.1	12.1	7.3	13.7	9.3	5.6	5.6	6.9	2.3
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population) ^h	22.9	27.4	36.6	38.6	24.0	24.2	21.8	25.1	28.1	24.9	26.3	22.5	21.0	-
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population) ^h	9.2	4.0	3.9	9.3	10.3	17.6	25.1	20.4	20.0	16.3	13.3	3.9	4.8	-
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population) ^k	48.2	39.4	42.9	36.1	36.6	34.3	39.5	42.6	38.3	39.9	36.0	38.9	16.5	-
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ^l	32	54	62	82	69	86	98	91	69	95	55	71	97	88
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^m	24.1	23.8	21.9	20.5	21.8	24.6	26.3	28.1	29.2	29.5	42.4	43.7	44.0	44.6
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^{m,n}	95.1	94.7	73.1	74.0	72.7	71.6	72.9	71.9	70.9	69.9	67.0	66.1	65.9	-
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18) ^m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.5	56.0	55.0	-
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24) ^{m,o}	22.2	20.6	17.6	18.7	18.4	18.4	20.2	21.6	23.6	23.6	27.1	25.3	23.9	-
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3) ^p	-	48.5	-	44.5	-	53.4	-	72.9	-	59.2	-	66.8	-	-
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	92.5	-	79.7	73.9	62.9	66.0	61.1	66.5	63.5	41.4	44.1	42.4	49.0	-
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population) ^q	4.1	5.4	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	6.3	6.2	6.6	4.6	6.5	5.7	-	-
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17) ^q	903	817	755	894	1,148	895	827	848	937	776	496	589	633	-

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table. Where noted data include or exclude estimates for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration).

b. Data based on labour force survey.

c. Data for Kosovo 1998 is an SMSO estimate.

d. Data for 1999-2002 exclude Kosovo.

e. End-of-year.

f. Data for Kosovo 1999-2002 are SMSO estimates.

g. Data for Kosovo 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates.

h. Abortions performed by private practitioners are underreported (MONEE project country analytical report, Serbia and Montenegro, 2001).

i. Data for 2002 exclude Kosovo and Montenegro.

j. Data for 2002 exclude Kosovo.

k. Data for Kosovo 1998-2000 are SMSO estimates; 2001 excludes Kosovo.

l. Data for 2001-2002 taken from EuroHIV (2003).

m. Pupil data for 1991-1998 exclude ethnic Albanians in Kosovo; 1999-2001 exclude Kosovo; 2002 exclude Kosovo and Montenegro.

n. Data for 1989-2000 for children aged 7-14; 2001 for children aged 7-15.

o. Data refer to those 19-23.

p. Data for 1998 and 2000 exclude Kosovo.

q. Data refer to number of offenders; data for 1999-2001 exclude Kosovo.

Slovakia^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	97.5	82.0	76.5	73.7	77.5	82.5	87.3	92.2	95.9	97.2	99.3	102.6	109.0
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-2.5	-15.9	-6.7	-3.7	5.2	6.5	5.8	5.6	4.0	1.3	2.2	3.3	4.4
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	10.8	61.2	10.0	23.2	13.4	9.9	5.8	6.1	6.7	10.6	12.0	7.1	3.3
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59)	79.6	77.0	67.5	67.5	65.0	63.5	64.3	62.7	60.2	59.4	56.1	56.8	56.7	56.5
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	-	0.6	6.6	11.4	12.7	14.4	13.8	12.6	12.9	13.7	17.3	18.2	18.2	17.8
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^b	-	-	55.5	30.9	37.5	31.8	29.0	31.8	33.0	36.3	35.2	31.0	28.9	25.0
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^c	100.0	94.2	67.2	73.6	70.7	73.0	75.9	81.3	86.7	88.1	85.4	81.3	82.0	91.2
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient	0.200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de jure population, 1,000s) ^d	5,264	5,288	5,272	5,296	5,314	5,336	5,356	5,368	5,379	5,388	5,393	5,399	5,403	5,379
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population) ^d	30.7	30.5	30.3	29.9	29.4	28.9	28.3	27.6	26.8	26.1	25.4	24.7	24.1	23.6
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	75.2	75.4	75.2	76.2	76.7	76.5	76.3	76.7	76.7	76.7	77.0	77.2	77.6	77.6
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	66.8	66.6	66.8	67.6	68.4	68.3	68.4	68.8	68.9	68.6	69.0	69.1	69.5	69.9
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration) ^e	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	-0.2	-0.1
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	2.08	2.09	2.05	1.98	1.92	1.66	1.52	1.47	1.43	1.38	1.33	1.28	1.20	1.20
Live births (1,000s)	80.1	80.0	78.6	74.6	73.3	66.4	61.4	60.1	59.1	57.6	56.2	55.2	51.1	50.8
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	46.8	45.5	50.2	47.4	45.7	38.3	32.4	30.5	28.6	26.9	25.6	24.0	21.4	21.4
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	7.2	7.6	8.9	9.8	10.6	11.7	12.6	14.0	15.1	15.3	16.9	18.3	19.8	21.6
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.9
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	70.3	70.2	67.6	66.4	62.2	62.2	58.4	51.4	47.0	46.3	45.5	42.8	44.6	43.5
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population) ^f	6.9	7.7	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.7
Average age of women at first marriage (in years) ^g	22.9	22.7	21.3	21.7	21.1	21.3	21.5	21.6	22.5	22.7	23.1	23.6	23.8	24.2
Average age of men at first marriage (in years) ^g	25.6	25.4	23.8	24.2	23.6	23.8	-	-	25.0	25.2	25.6	26.1	26.3	26.8
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	22.7	21.9	24.1	23.8	26.5	30.8	32.7	34.2	32.7	33.9	35.3	35.8	41.3	43.7
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	6.8	8.4	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.8	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	6.2
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.5	12.0	13.2	12.6	10.6	11.2	11.0	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.6	6.2	7.6
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10.0	6.3	14.0	1.3	12.3	6.0	8.1	5.0	5.1	8.7	10.7	1.8	15.6	7.9
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	34.9	38.9	38.5	31.1	33.6	34.3	33.0	28.8	37.1	35.1	24.1	29.4	29.1	31.3
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	31.4	38.1	38.3	37.0	26.4	14.6	11.0	7.0	7.2	5.7	7.4	8.5	13.9	13.4
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	101.6	110.5	118.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	11.2
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	27.2	26.3	29.9	32.6	33.7	32.9	28.7	28.0	27.9	23.9	22.5	20.6	20.0	19.6
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)	-	3	5	2	5	11	8	4	8	11	2	19	8	11
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^h	77.9	72.0	-	-	63.1	61.2	57.4	60.6	65.1	68.2	69.5	68.8	69.1	70.7
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^h	97.0	98.1	98.5	98.4	98.5	97.9	97.5	96.8	98.7	101.3	107.5	107.4	106.2	107.0
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18) ⁱ	79.0	78.2	78.0	79.8	81.9	84.9	88.1	89.7	90.4	91.5	80.0	82.7	88.5	83.8
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24) ^j	13.4	14.3	14.1	14.6	15.4	17.1	18.3	21.0	22.8	24.7	27.6	29.4	31.2	32.0
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	194.5	173.9	171.5	208.7	217.1	243.0	247.6	280.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	114.6	122.4	126.7	119.3	148.1	140.6	182.9	196.6	179.3	198.1	248.0	176.8	180.6	204.9
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	5.7	5.7	7.0	4.1	6.3	6.9	6.7	5.5	5.0	7.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	4.2
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17) ^k	1,575	2,076	2,502	2,673	3,261	3,062	3,124	2,801	2,685	2,541	2,350	2,096	2,118	3,684

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. End-of-year.

c. Based on gross wages.

d. Data for 2002 based on 2001 census.

e. Data for 2001-2002 based on 2001 census.

f. Data for 1995-1996 taken from COE (1997).

g. Children aged 3-5.

h. Children aged 6-13.

i. Children aged 14-17.

j. Data refer to those aged 18-22; 1989-1995 for full-time courses only.

k. Juveniles defined as those aged 15-17.

Slovenia^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	95.3	86.8	82.0	83.4	88.3	92.6	95.8	100.3	104.1	109.5	114.5	117.9	118.0
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-4.7	-8.9	-5.5	1.7	5.8	4.9	3.5	4.6	3.8	5.2	4.6	3.0	3.2
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	549.7	117.7	207.3	32.9	21.0	13.5	9.9	8.4	7.9	6.1	8.9	8.4	7.5
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^b	74.5	71.7	66.1	62.6	66.6	67.0	69.2	68.8	70.2	70.9	69.5	69.3	70.7	71.2
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	2.9	4.7	8.2	11.5	14.4	14.4	13.9	13.9	14.4	14.5	13.6	12.2	11.6	11.6
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^c	57.3	57.9	50.7	41.9	34.6	29.2	31.7	29.7	26.3	24.2	21.4	21.3	23.0	21.6
Real wages (index, base year = 100) ^d	100.0	73.8	61.8	60.1	68.7	72.9	76.1	79.5	81.8	83.0	85.6	86.8	89.5	95.8
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient	0.219	0.232	0.273	0.260	0.276	0.275	0.358	0.298	0.307	0.306	0.305	0.306	0.310	0.307
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de facto population, 1,000s) ^e	1,996	1,996	2,000	1,999	1,994	1,989	1,989	1,990	1,987	1,985	1,978	1,988	1,990	1,994
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	25.6	25.4	25.0	24.5	24.1	23.6	23.1	22.7	22.0	21.4	20.9	20.2	19.7	19.3
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	76.7	77.3	77.4	77.3	77.3	77.4	76.8	78.3	78.6	78.7	78.8	79.1	79.6	79.9
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	68.8	69.4	69.5	69.5	69.4	69.6	70.3	70.3	71.0	71.1	71.4	71.9	72.1	72.3
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	1.52	1.46	1.42	1.34	1.34	1.32	1.29	1.28	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.26	1.21	1.21
Live births (1,000s)	23.4	22.4	21.6	20.0	19.8	19.5	19.0	18.8	18.2	17.9	17.5	18.2	17.5	17.5
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	27.2	24.6	21.1	19.4	16.1	14.3	13.3	11.1	9.2	8.5	7.9	7.6	6.7	6.0
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	23.2	24.5	26.4	27.7	28.0	28.8	29.8	31.9	32.7	33.6	35.4	37.1	39.4	40.2
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	5.9	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.0
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	67.7	65.9	65.0	66.3	61.4	58.2	56.9	54.4	53.5	51.1	49.7	46.4	44.6	41.9
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	4.9	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	23.5	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.7	24.9	25.2	25.4	25.6	25.6	26.2	26.7	27.3	27.4
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	26.4	26.6	26.8	27.1	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.2	28.5	28.8	29.1	29.6	30.1	30.1
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	22.1	21.8	22.4	21.6	21.7	23.1	19.2	26.5	26.6	27.6	26.9	29.5	33.1	34.8
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.3	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.7
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.9	6.8	6.5	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.2	3.8
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.3	8.9	4.6	5.0	10.1	10.3	5.3	26.6	11.0	-	17.1	-	-	-
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	51.6	41.3	52.3	45.8	46.9	64.6	49.6	50.4	36.9	53.4	36.4	41.8	49.0	36.5
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	5.0	4.6	6.6	9.3	-	-
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	-	-	30.9	34.1	32.5	26.4	-	-	23.5	20.4	-	18.9	15.0	-
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ^f	6	2	5	5	3	4	14	3	7	16	15	13	16	22
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^g	56.3	56.6	55.8	56.2	60.3	62.8	65.1	66.7	66.2	68.3	70.1	69.5	68.3	64.2
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^h	97.0	97.1	96.9	97.0	97.4	97.7	98.3	98.5	98.7	98.7	99.5	100.1	101.1	-
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	-	-	-	-	80.5	82.3	84.2	87.2	89.1	93.3	95.6	97.5	99.0	100.5
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24) ⁱ	23.1	22.9	25.5	26.1	28.2	30.1	31.3	34.3	44.0	51.0	53.0	58.1	66.6	69.3
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	41.4	29.1	28.3	26.6	41.0	34.9	24.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	153.3	135.1	149.8	131.2	121.6	161.8	93.2	101.3	74.4	81.4	80.3	63.4	80.6	64.2
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	9.0	6.8	7.4	9.4	16.0	13.9	12.5	12.7	10.8	20.1	10.6	12.4	9.8	7.7
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	3,362	3,629	3,944	5,633	4,592	4,624	3,705	3,528	3,971	5,393	4,312	4,564	4,172	3,903

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data based on labour force survey.

c. End-of-year.

d. Based on net wages.

e. Data for 1991 taken from 1991 census.

f. Data for 2001-2002 taken from EuroHIV (2003).

g. Gross enrolments; includes pre-school preparatory classes.

h. Children aged 7-14.

i. Data refer to those aged 19-23; data for 1997-2002 includes candidates for graduation.

Tajikistan^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	98.4	91.4	64.9	57.8	46.8	41.0	39.2	39.9	42.0	43.5	47.1	52.0	56.7
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-1.6	-7.1	-29.0	-11.0	-18.9	-12.5	-4.4	1.7	5.3	3.7	8.3	10.3	9.1
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	4.0	112.0	1,157.0	2,195.0	350.0	609.0	418.0	88.0	43.2	27.6	32.9	38.6	12.2
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59)	72.5	72.3	72.1	68.7	66.6	66.1	65.3	60.0	60.7	59.2	55.6	54.0	54.6	53.3
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force) ^b	-	-	-	0.4	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.5
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^{b,c}	-	-	-	28.2	33.0	21.3	30.1	43.4	40.7	32.1	40.6	39.2	36.5	39.3
Real wages (index, base year = 100)	100.0	106.4	89.9	39.3	13.6	6.5	24.3	15.0	13.5	17.3	17.2	23.5	25.6	31.6
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^d	0.276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de jure population, 1,000s) ^e	5,094	5,244	5,361	5,506	5,567	5,580	5,634	5,701	5,769	5,876	6,001	6,127	6,250	6,376
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	49.3	49.4	49.6	49.7	49.9	50.1	50.3	50.5	50.5	50.2	49.9	49.5	48.9	48.3
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	71.8	72.6	72.9	71.0	68.1	68.2	69.1	70.0	69.6	69.7	70.8	-	-	-
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	66.7	67.1	67.3	65.4	56.4	63.2	63.6	64.1	64.0	64.3	66.1	-	-	-
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	32.3	32.6	33.0	25.8	24.6	27.0	28.0	24.5	25.7	31.3	25.6	27.0	27.2	27.3
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	5.08	5.09	5.04	4.13	4.23	4.35	4.38	3.86	3.93	4.02	3.84	3.68	-	-
Live births (1,000s)	200.4	205.8	212.6	179.5	186.5	191.6	193.2	172.3	178.1	185.7	180.9	167.2	171.6	175.6
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	38.5	40.3	46.2	41.2	53.7	56.7	52.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	7.0	6.9	8.2	7.5	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births)	5.6	-	5.4	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.6
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	20.1	19.6	24.5	26.2	21.5	18.6	16.9	16.5	15.3	13.2	11.7	13.2	11.1	12.0
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	9.2	9.5	10.4	8.4	9.7	6.9	5.7	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.6	5.0
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.1	20.9	20.8	21.1	21.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	24.3	24.3	24.5	23.9	23.7	23.7	23.9	24.1	-	-	24.0	-	-	-
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	15.9	14.7	13.4	13.9	9.8	11.3	13.5	15.5	14.7	11.9	10.3	9.0	7.9	7.1
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	-	-	0.9	-	-	-
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^f	43.2	40.7	40.6	45.9	47.0	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	38.9	41.8	53.2	69.6	74.0	74.1	50.2	66.1	51.1	54.4	44.2	43.1	45.4	45.0
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	-	23.6	25.2	34.7	80.6	47.8	32.2	29.4	26.6	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	24.7	21.7	21.2	17.3	31.7	31.4	40.9	33.1	35.8	54.4	56.4	49.1	60.4	63.0
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	27.6	28.2	-	30.2	34.7	32.8	36.9	24.8	32.2	27.8	22.1	18.0	23.4	15.0
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	46.9	44.2	39.1	30.2	32.0	35.7	29.3	28.7	34.2	41.2	42.1	44.9	55.6	49.6
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	33	11
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^g	16.0	15.2	13.9	10.5	10.4	9.4	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.1
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^h	94.1	94.6	94.8	90.3	85.5	86.4	87.0	85.9	85.8	89.7	89.1	88.5	91.1	94.4
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	60.1	59.4	55.6	45.5	42.4	39.5	36.1	32.6	31.3	24.7	26.4	31.4	29.1	26.9
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.5	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.4	11.8	12.0	11.4	11.9	13.0
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	61.4	57.6	57.2	57.2	39.0	32.3	27.4	23.0	20.4	44.7	49.4	53.9	52.1	54.5
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	2.4	3.8	5.4	4.9	2.7	2.5	3.7	1.7	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17) ⁱ	-	277	336	289	240	241	199	184	115	95	86	81	65	71

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. End-of-year.

c. Data for 1993-1994 refer to 15-22 year-olds; 1995-2002 to 15-21 year-olds.

d. 1989: Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

e. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census.

f. 2000 survey reports 89.0 for 1993 (SSAT and UNICEF 2000).

g. Gross enrolments.

h. Children aged 7-15.

i. Data refer to number of offenders.

Turkmenistan^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	102.0	97.2	92.1	82.8	68.5	63.6	59.3	52.6	56.3	65.6	77.1	86.2	90.6
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	2.0	-4.7	-5.3	-10.0	-17.3	-7.2	-6.7	-11.3	7.0	16.5	17.6	11.8	5.1
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	4.6	103.0	493.0	3,102.0	1,748.0	1,005.3	992.4	83.7	16.8	24.2	8.3	11.6	10.6
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59)	77.9	89.3	89.5	90.0	90.4	90.4	90.7	91.4	91.9	92.2	90.6	91.0	90.7	91.0
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real wages (index, base year = 100)	-	-	-	-	100.0	52.9	24.8	20.2	30.9	32.4	34.7	49.6	70.8	66.5
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^b	0.255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.249	0.209	0.265	-	-	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de jure population, 1,000s) ^c	3,518	3,668	3,818	3,970	4,124	4,288	4,435	4,525	4,601	4,685	4,766	4,849	4,934	5,014
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	46.8	46.9	47.0	47.0	47.0	46.9	46.7	46.5	46.2	45.9	45.4	45.0	44.5	43.9
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	68.4	69.7	69.3	69.4	68.8	67.8	67.5	67.8	67.6	69.0	70.4	71.8	72.0	71.8
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	61.8	62.9	62.3	62.9	62.5	61.3	61.9	62.0	62.2	62.0	63.4	64.9	65.4	64.9
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	27.1	26.6	25.4	25.6	23.7	22.4	22.1	20.4	20.7	19.5	19.7	19.2	18.0	16.6
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman) ^d	4.30	4.20	4.10	3.90	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.30	3.20	3.10	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.60
Live births (1,000s)	125.0	125.3	126.2	131.0	130.7	129.7	130.2	125.4	126.2	121.9	120.1	119.7	115.4	111.0
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	21.9	23.5	25.0	25.8	29.4	26.7	24.9	25.1	27.2	28.4	27.6	26.1	24.1	22.3
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	3.5	4.4	4.7	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.6	5.0	6.0	7.6	7.1	9.3	8.9	8.4
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births) ^e	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.2
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births) ^f	28.0	28.5	28.1	35.9	25.2	25.8	26.0	25.5	26.3	20.7	16.7	16.9	15.0	15.2
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.0	8.1	7.4	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.6
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.2	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	23.0	22.9
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.3	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.1	24.2	24.2
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	14.2	13.2	14.4	13.7	13.3	17.5	18.0	22.4	19.4	20.3	20.2	18.7	20.6	17.8
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^g	54.7	45.2	47.0	43.6	45.9	46.4	42.2	40.5	37.8	32.9	25.4	21.4	20.1	17.7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	55.2	42.3	45.9	58.8	44.4	46.3	48.4	39.1	17.4	13.1	13.3	3.3	6.1	13.5
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	38.2	46.7	44.3	41.8	40.9	41.3	37.7	40.7	45.6	40.9	37.8	34.6	30.5	39.5
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	36.8	36.2	36.1	30.6	35.0	44.0	58.7	70.0	88.2	79.8	78.6	62.9	62.6	52.8
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	19.9	23.9	28.0	28.1	39.1	41.7	60.1	63.6	75.2	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population) ^h	58.4	61.3	58.6	50.1	51.0	43.8	43.3	45.2	71.8	78.6	83.4	81.1	77.1	71.5
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6)	33.5	33.0	32.1	30.7	31.2	28.3	25.3	22.0	21.1	19.2	19.0	19.5	20.3	20.2
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ⁱ	91.2	89.2	85.4	83.3	81.8	80.8	81.5	81.0	80.5	80.5	79.5	80.2	80.4	80.8
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	66.8	63.1	59.7	56.6	53.3	47.7	44.1	34.1	30.9	29.5	33.9	31.0	30.6	27.4
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.6	8.1	7.8	6.4	5.8	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.6
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	61.4	59.4	51.3	45.1	44.3	40.2	45.4	31.6	35.8	41.5	50.0	48.8	43.2	46.7
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	6.3	10.2	10.5	11.2	9.6	8.2	6.9	9.4	15.0	12.6	12.6	12.0	7.5	11.6
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17) ^j	353	371	374	328	248	230	219	216	166	136	97	60	45	45

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Public sector; 1989 Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

c. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census; 1990-1994 based on 1995 census; 1995-2002 based on survey data.

d. 2000 survey reports 2.89 for 1998-2000 (Gecrmch and ORC Macro, 2001).

e. 2000 survey reports 5.7 for 1995-2000 (ORC Macro, 2001).

f. 2000 survey reports 25.7 for 1998-2000 (Gecrmch and ORC Macro, 2001).

g. 2000 survey reports 73.9 for 1996-2000 (Gecrmch and ORC Macro, 2001).

h. Cases in active phase.

i. Children aged 7-15; 1995 survey reports 80.0 for primary enrolment (MOHT and UNICEF 1995).

j. Data refer to number of offenders.

Ukraine^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	96.6	86.4	78.0	66.9	51.6	45.3	40.8	39.5	38.8	38.7	41.0	44.8	46.9
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	-3.4	-10.6	-9.7	-14.2	-22.9	-12.2	-10.0	-3.0	-1.9	-0.2	5.9	9.2	4.8
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	4.2	91.0	1,210.0	4,734.0	891.0	377.0	80.0	15.9	10.6	22.7	28.2	12.0	0.8
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59) ^b	83.2	81.9	80.5	78.5	76.2	73.1	76.8	77.2	76.7	74.9	65.6	67.1	67.1	68.0
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force) ^c	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.3	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.8
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^c	-	-	-	-	31.8	25.8	27.8	24.5	22.0	-	-	-	-	-
Real wages (index, base year = 100)	100.0	109.3	114.2	123.7	63.2	56.5	62.3	59.3	57.7	55.8	48.4	48.9	59.1	81.1
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient	0.244	-	-	0.251	0.364	-	-	0.413	0.406	0.391	0.427	0.462	0.452	0.418
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de facto population, 1,000s) ^d	51,452	51,584	51,690	51,802	51,989	51,860	51,474	51,079	50,639	50,245	49,851	49,456	49,037	48,241
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population) ^d	25.9	25.8	25.6	25.4	25.3	25.0	24.7	24.4	24.0	23.6	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.4
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	75.0	75.0	75.0	74.0	74.0	73.2	72.7	73.0	73.0	73.7	73.7	73.6	73.6	73.6
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	66.0	66.0	66.0	64.0	64.0	62.8	61.8	61.0	62.0	63.0	63.0	62.4	62.4	62.4
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration) ^e	1.8	0.5	-0.8	-1.9	-3.5	-4.7	-5.8	-6.1	-6.2	-6.0	-7.0	-7.6	-7.7	-7.6
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman) ^f	1.90	1.90	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.10
Live births (1,000s)	691.0	657.2	630.8	596.8	557.5	521.5	491.1	457.4	423.6	389.9	356.2	322.5	376.5	390.7
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	55.3	58.8	59.8	59.8	57.7	56.2	54.3	50.8	45.7	41.2	34.9	32.1	28.9	29.2
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	10.8	11.2	11.9	12.1	13.0	12.8	13.2	13.6	15.2	16.2	17.4	17.3	18.0	19.0
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births) ^g	-	-	-	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.2
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births) ^h	153.2	155.1	151.7	156.2	154.4	153.1	150.2	147.1	134.8	125.3	127.4	112.7	98.2	88.6
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population) ^e	9.5	9.3	9.5	7.6	8.2	7.7	8.4	6.0	6.8	6.2	6.9	5.6	6.4	6.6
Average age of women at first marriage (in years)	21.9	21.6	21.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.9	22.8	22.5	22.3
Average age of men at first marriage (in years)	23.9	23.7	23.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.1	25.3	25.1	25.0
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	39.6	39.9	40.7	56.5	51.2	52.0	45.9	62.8	54.6	57.9	51.0	71.9	58.6	57.9
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	11.7	11.9	12.9	14.2	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.3	10.8	11.7
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.0	12.8	13.9	14.0	14.9	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.0	12.8	12.8	11.9	11.3	10.3
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	32.7	32.4	29.8	31.3	32.8	31.3	32.3	30.4	25.1	27.2	25.2	24.7	23.9	21.8
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	61.0	59.4	58.3	64.0	61.8	70.6	70.2	65.0	58.2	57.7	57.4	61.8	58.3	54.6
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	86.1	79.1	78.7	104.5	135.9	177.3	208.5	226.1	208.0	194.7	167.0	144.8	129.8	110.8
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	259.8	229.2	215.4	298.5	372.6	489.9	540.2	577.2	458.8	409.9	290.3	242.9	207.8	174.0
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	34.5	31.9	32.3	35.0	38.4	39.9	41.8	46.0	49.3	55.5	54.6	60.4	69.7	76.0
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ⁱ	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,499	5,422	8,934	8,112	5,235	5,654	6,139	7,423
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^j	64.2	63.2	61.5	58.3	57.1	54.5	51.4	47.8	44.3	44.6	45.3	44.7	46.1	48.7
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^k	92.8	92.3	91.5	91.1	90.4	90.6	90.8	91.2	90.7	89.9	89.9	91.7	93.7	94.7
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	65.6	64.6	63.9	62.3	59.3	58.2	57.4	58.2	57.6	58.0	59.3	59.3	58.8	60.8
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	22.3	21.7	21.1	20.1	19.2	20.3	20.8	22.2	25.5	28.0	29.7	32.6	36.7	38.7
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3) ^l	155.6	154.6	153.4	155.0	165.5	183.4	207.2	230.4	244.1	281.6	301.7	308.5	309.7	343.8
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	217.2	201.1	235.6	243.3	269.0	327.9	341.3	231.3	278.9	297.3	388.4	465.8	492.5	456.4
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	8.5	8.3	8.4	9.2	10.3	11.3	11.7	10.6	10.4	11.0	10.5	-	11.1	9.1
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17)	902	974	977	1,189	1,293	1,391	1,428	1,432	1,353	1,296	1,211	1,201	1,166	1,054

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. Data for 1989-1994 taken from CIS Stat (2001).

c. End-of-year.

d. Data for 1989 taken from 1989 census; 2002 based on December 2001 census.

e. Data for 2001-2002 based on 2001 census.

f. 1999 survey reports 1.42 for 1998-1999 (KIIS, USAID nd CDC, 2001).

g. 1999 survey reports 5.0 for 1995-1999 (CDC, 2003).

h. 1999 survey reports 110 for 1998-1999 (KIIS, USAID and CDC, 2001).

i. Includes cases of AIDS.

j. Gross enrolments.

k. Children aged 7-15.

l. Data for 1989-1990 are taken from CIS Stat (1999).

Uzbekistan^a

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>The economy</i>														
Real GDP growth (index, 1989 = 100)	100.0	101.6	101.1	89.9	87.8	84.1	83.4	84.7	86.8	90.5	94.4	98.0	102.1	106.4
Annual change in GDP (%)	-	1.6	-0.5	-11.1	-2.3	-4.2	-0.9	1.6	2.5	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.2
Annual inflation rate (annual average % change in consumer prices)	-	3.1	82.2	645.0	534.0	1,568.0	304.6	54.0	70.9	29.0	29.1	25.0	27.2	27.6
Employment ratio (number of employed as % of population aged 15-59)	72.0	73.9	75.3	73.7	71.9	71.3	70.3	69.4	68.6	67.7	66.5	65.3	64.4	63.9
Annual registered unemployment rate (average % of the labour force) ^b	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Registered unemployed aged 15-24 (% of total annual average unemployed) ^{b,c}	-	-	-	-	41.0	64.1	61.9	63.5	61.8	60.5	59.0	57.2	57.9	56.3
Real wages (index, base year = 100)	100.0	108.7	95.9	94.7	17.8	9.9	9.2	12.1	12.8	16.2	20.8	24.9	24.9	22.5
Distribution of earnings: Gini coefficient ^d	0.257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>The demographic situation</i>														
Total population (beginning-of-year de facto population, 1,000s)	19,887	20,222	20,608	21,106	21,602	22,092	22,462	22,906	23,349	23,772	24,136	24,488	24,813	25,116
Population aged 0-17 (% of total population)	46.9	47.1	47.2	47.2	47.3	47.2	47.0	46.9	46.6	46.2	45.6	45.0	44.3	43.5
Female life expectancy at birth (in years) ^e	72.1	72.4	73.3	72.1	71.5	71.2	71.7	71.9	72.6	72.3	73.5	73.2	73.6	73.6
Male life expectancy at birth (in years) ^e	66.0	66.1	67.3	66.7	66.4	66.1	66.4	66.5	67.5	67.5	68.6	68.4	68.9	68.9
Rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population; excludes changes due to migration)	27.0	27.8	28.4	26.7	25.0	22.9	23.5	21.2	19.8	17.3	17.0	15.9	15.2	15.6
<i>Reproductive behaviour</i>														
Total fertility rate (births per woman) ^f	-	4.07	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.54	3.60	3.31	3.08	2.82	2.72	2.58	2.46	2.50
Live births (1,000s)	668.8	691.6	723.4	710.5	692.3	657.7	678.0	634.8	602.7	553.7	544.8	527.6	513.0	532.5
Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	41.1	44.0	48.2	56.7	68.1	64.8	59.2	56.7	49.2	27.5	24.1	21.1	17.3	15.1
Share of non-marital births (% of total live births)	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.5	4.1	5.3	6.4	8.4	9.4	11.1	11.1	10.2
Share of low-weight births (births under 2,500 grams as % of total live births) ^g	-	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.0	-	-	-
Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)	-	27.8	26.1	27.0	21.4	18.2	17.5	17.6	14.1	13.5	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.0
<i>Marriages and divorces</i>														
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mid-year population)	10.0	10.6	13.0	11.0	10.3	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.6
Average age of women at first marriage (in years) ^h	22.3	21.3	21.0	20.7	20.5	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.4	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.6
Average age of men at first marriage (in years) ^h	-	23.9	23.8	23.3	23.2	23.1	23.4	23.7	24.5	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.4
General divorce rate (per 100 marriages)	14.9	13.8	12.3	13.9	12.0	13.8	12.4	11.8	11.9	8.6	5.9	11.8	9.2	11.1
Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.6
<i>Health</i>														
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ⁱ	38.1	34.6	35.5	37.4	32.0	28.2	26.0	24.2	22.8	21.8	20.2	18.9	18.3	16.7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	42.8	34.1	33.3	30.1	24.1	17.3	18.9	12.0	10.5	9.6	14.7	34.5	33.5	26.9
Mortality rate due to injuries for population aged 15-19 (includes suicides; per 100,000 relevant population)	24.7	32.2	37.1	31.2	33.4	26.5	24.2	27.4	26.1	27.9	26.4	27.0	26.5	24.1
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)	-	-	21.1	21.6	27.7	33.8	52.2	67.9	76.5	75.0	70.4	60.7	60.5	55.8
Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)	-	-	-	28.1	34.7	39.5	70.6	80.8	82.2	76.8	70.9	62.2	58.4	62.7
Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)	-	46.1	46.0	44.0	44.9	43.5	44.1	52.4	55.8	59.4	64.6	65.5	73.3	79.4
Registered cases of HIV (newly registered) ^j	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	3	7	5	28	154	549	981
<i>Education</i>														
Pre-primary enrolments (net rates, % of population aged 3-6) ^k	36.8	37.1	35.1	30.7	29.0	26.1	24.5	19.5	17.6	16.1	16.2	18.2	19.4	19.9
Basic education enrolments (gross rates, % of relevant population) ^l	92.1	91.5	88.3	87.8	87.3	87.6	88.0	88.4	88.9	89.2	88.9	97.0	97.8	97.5
Upper secondary enrolments (general and vocational/technical; gross rates, % of population aged 15-18)	69.4	67.1	63.9	57.6	52.9	50.7	48.6	47.7	50.6	53.5	55.9	55.2	53.1	68.4
Higher education enrolments (gross rates, % of population aged 19-24)	15.0	15.2	14.8	13.4	11.3	9.4	7.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.3	7.9
<i>Child protection and support for adolescents</i>														
Rate of children in infant homes (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	34.8	35.3	32.8	33.3	31.8	31.8	29.5	30.2	30.5	30.8	33.4	35.2	34.8	38.3
Gross adoption rate (per 100,000 population aged 0-3)	-	-	-	258.0	233.7	196.9	210.9	218.4	221.4	231.9	261.1	249.8	261.3	290.1
Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (per 100,000 relevant population)	-	7.4	8.2	9.0	7.4	6.4	5.3	6.2	7.5	7.2	8.3	9.3	8.3	7.5
Registered juvenile crime rate (juvenile crimes per 100,000 population aged 14-17) ^m	280	324	327	346	291	239	188	164	157	143	144	129	119	117

a. The information in this country profile is taken from Tables 1.1 to 10.12 in the statistical annex; for further information, see the relevant annex table.

b. End-of-year.

c. Refers to 18-29 years.

d. 1989: Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

e. Data for 1989-1990 taken from CIS Stat (2001).

f. 1996 survey reports 3.3 for 1994-1996 (CDC, 2003).

g. 2000 survey reports 5.7 (SDSU and UNICEF 2000).

h. Data for 1989 taken from UNDP (1997).

i. 1996 survey reports 49.1 for 1992-1996 (IOG and ORC Macro, 1997).

j. EuroHIV (2003).

k. 2000 survey reports 20.0 (SDSU and UNICEF 2000).

l. Children aged 7-15; data for 2000-2002 affected by change in education system.

m. Data refer to number of offenders.

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Glossary

Abortion: Includes induced early foetal deaths and excludes spontaneous abortions (miscarriages).

Adolescents: According to the UN definition, the population aged 10–19. The term includes early, middle and late adolescence.

Adolescent birth rate: The frequency of childbirths among very young women calculated as the number of live births among women aged 15–19 per 1,000 mid-year female population in the same age group.

Adoption: Domestic adoption involves adoptive parents of the same nationality and the same country of residence as the child. Intercountry adoption involves a change in the child's habitual country of residence, irrespective of the nationality of the adoptive parents. International adoption involves adoptive parents of a nationality other than that of the child irrespective of where they reside.

B-H: Refers to Bosnia and Herzegovina, consisting of the Republika Srpska, and the Federation of Bosnia Herzegovina. The statistical offices are respectively Bosnia Herzegovina Agency for Statistics (BHAS), and two entities offices (the Statistical Office of the Republika Srpska (SIRS), and the Statistical Office of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina (SOFBH).

Child dependency ratio: The ratio of the population aged 0–14 to the population aged 15–59.

Children in infant homes: The number of children in infant homes is a useful proxy for indicators of child abandonment and institutional care. Infant homes normally care for very young children (0–3 years) who are without parental care. Infants may enter homes on temporary placement; in some countries children may be over the age of 3.

Children in out-of-home care: The sum of all children in residential care, foster care and guardianship.

Children in residential care: Children in infant homes, orphanages and boarding homes and schools, including homes for disabled children, family-type homes, SOS villages etc. Children in punitive institutions are normally excluded; definitions differ among countries.

Consumer price index (CPI): The most widely used measure of inflation which compares the price levels of a representative basket of consumer goods and services recorded in retail trade outlets and service units during two periods. The aggregate index is based on actual consumer expenditure patterns gauged through household surveys.

Crime and sentencing rates: Crime data only cover reported and registered crime. Crime and sentencing rates are subject to national legislation, which varies widely within the region and hinders comparisons between countries and across years.

Crude birth rate (CBR): The frequency of childbirths in a population calculated as the number of live births per 1,000 mid-year population.

Crude death rate (CDR): The frequency of deaths in a population calculated as the number of deaths per 1,000 mid-year population.

Crude divorce rate: The frequency of divorces in a

population, calculated as the number of registered divorces in a given year per 1,000 mid-year population.

Crude marriage rate: The frequency of marriages in a population, calculated as the number of registered marriages in a given year per 1,000 mid-year population.

Elderly dependency ratio: The ratio of the population aged 60 to the population aged 15–59.

Employed: All persons above a specific age in paid employment (either working, or with a job but not working), or self-employed (either working, or with their own enterprise, but not working).

Employment ratio: In Social Monitor 2004 this is the share of the total number of employed as a percentage of the population aged 15–59. This differs from the employment rate, which only considers the labour force.

Enrolment rates: Net enrolment rate is based on the number of children in a specified age group (corresponding to legislated standards) enrolled in a given level of education divided by the total number of children in the same age group in the general population. Gross enrolment rate is based on the number of children, irrespective of age, enrolled in a given level of education divided by the total number of children in the general population that corresponds to the age group specified for that level of education.

Enrolment rates by education level: Based on the International Standard Classification System of Education Levels (ISCED97, see below), although the situation may differ among countries.

- Pre-primary education (ISCED 0): children aged 3–5 or 3–6 and excludes nursery provision for children aged 0–2.
- Basic education (ISCED 1/2): 'compulsory schooling' or 'elementary schooling', normally lasts from age 6/7 to age 14/15; often divided into primary (to age 10), and lower secondary levels.
- General secondary (ISCED 3A): general secondary schools (gymnasias/lycees) with 2–4-year programmes of academic study, often leading to higher education, with entry on a selective basis; in CIS countries, this level normally comprises the two or three upper classes of the comprehensive school, while in CEE countries it involves longer programmes at separate institutions; in a number of countries, the gymnasium streams begin in lower secondary grades.
- Vocational/technical education (ISCED 3B/3C): programmes that prepare for entry into specific occupations or trades which may or may not allow entry to higher education; in this publication courses of post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4) are included for some countries.
- Post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4): more advanced than ISCED 3 and designed to broaden the knowledge of participants who have completed a programme at level 3, but not leading to a university degree or a recognized equivalent qualification.
- The first stage of tertiary education (ISCED 5): tertiary programmes with a more advanced educational content than levels 3–4; entry requires successful completion of ISCED level 3A/3B or a similar qualification at ISCED level 4; provides a non-doctorate-related university degree or a

recognized equivalent qualification. In this publication enrolment in higher education are IRC estimates based on the number of students in post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4), and the first stage of tertiary education (ISCED 5); advanced degree-granting tertiary education (ISCED 6) is often excluded.

Foster/guardian care: Children in foster and guardian care are in public care in the legal sense, but placed with families rather than in institutions. Foster parents normally receive a special fee or allowance. In many countries, this is not available for guardians who are relatives (e.g. grandparents).

General government balance: Difference between government revenues and government expenditure, this usually includes local, state and central governments, but the practice may vary among countries. The balance may be positive or negative.

Gini coefficient: A measure of the degree of inequality in the distribution of earnings and income which is '0' in the case of total earnings/income equality (everyone receives the same earnings/income), and '1' in the case of total inequality (one person receives all the earnings/income).

Gross adoption rate: The total number of adoptions per 100,000 children aged 0–3, although there may also be adoptions of older children.

Gross domestic product (GDP): The most widely used concept of national income defined in the System of National Accounts. It is the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy during a given period regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims, calculated without making deductions for depreciation (see also, *Net material product*).

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (PPP\$): GDP per capita of a country converted into US\$ on the basis of the Purchasing Power Parity exchange rate. A \$ converted in PPP rates should be able to buy the same amount of goods and services in different countries. PPPs are in effect both currency converters and price deflators. PPP rates allow a standard comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time. Otherwise, normal exchange rates may overvalue or undervalue purchasing power (for a useful discussion on PPPs, see, Deaton 2003).

Immunization rate: DPT refers to diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine. OPV refers to oral polio vaccine. BCG refers to tuberculosis vaccine.

Infant mortality rate (IMR): Frequency of the deaths of infants between birth and 1 year. It is the annual number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births during the same period (see also, *Live births*).

Juvenile crime and sentencing rates: Juvenile crime data only refer to crimes where the participation of juveniles is proven.

Life expectancy at birth: Widely used measure of the general level of mortality as the theoretical number of years a newborn will live if the age-specific mortality rates in the year of birth are taken as constant, i.e. the sum of the mortality rates for all ages combined for a given year.

Live births: According to the standard definition used by the World Health Organization, this

includes all births, with the exception of stillbirths, regardless of the size, gestation age, or 'viability' of the newborn infant, and regardless of whether they die soon after birth or before the required birth-registration date. A few countries covered used the WHO concept before the transition. Many used the 'Soviet concept' where infants who were not breathing when born were classified as 'stillbirths', and infants born before the end of the 28th week of pregnancy and weighing below 1,000 grams or measuring less than 35 cm and who died during the first seven days of life were classified as 'miscarriages'. Most countries examined have moved towards the WHO definition, and only a few still use the Soviet concept (see also, Aleshina and Redmond 2003).

Maternal mortality rate: Annual number of deaths of women due to pregnancy or childbirth-related causes per 100,000 live births.

MONEE: The terms 'MONEE project', 'MONEE project database' and 'MONEE project country report', mentioned in the main text and as a source in some tables, refer to data and written papers provided for the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre's MONEE project, usually by central statistical offices; (the data are not necessarily consistent with those found in other UNICEF publications, which sometimes rely on other sources).

Net material product: A measure of national income used widely in Central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union before the transition. This includes the total final output of goods and productive services for a given period, but excludes activities (e.g. health care, education, or public administration) that do not generate material output (see also, *Gross domestic product*).

Population data: Generally refer to de jure population (all people resident in an area, including those who may be temporarily absent) as opposed to de facto population (all people physically present in an area at the time of a population census or population estimate). Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are normally excluded.

Public expenditure on education: Current and capital expenditure on education by local, regional and national governments, including municipalities; household contributions are normally excluded. The information in the Statistical Annex is reported direct to the MONEE project by National Statistical Offices. The World Bank publish educational expenditure statistics for countries in the CEE/CIS region in their annual publication "World Development Indicators" (www.worldbank.org). The International Monetary Fund and UNESCO also publish educational statistics (www.imf.org, www.unesco.org).

Public expenditure on health: For most countries public expenditure on health is reported direct to the MONEE Project, and defined as final consumption expenditure on health for all levels of government (see also the UN's, Classification of the Functions of Government, excluding expenditure on general administration, regulation and research which are treated as collective consumption). Data for some countries are from the World

Health Organization "Health for All Database" (www.who.dk). The WHO defines public health expenditure as including 'publicly funded health care by both publicly and privately owned providers; public funds are provided by state, regional and local government bodies and social security schemes; public capital formation on health includes publicly-financed investment in health facilities plus capital transfers to the private sector for hospital construction and equipment and government subsidies to health care service providers; it includes funds for state employees'. The World Bank publishes information on public health expenditure in their annual publication "World Development Indicators" as does the International Monetary Fund (www.worldbank.org; www.imf.org).

Rate of natural population increase: The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths in a given year divided by the mid-year population. This excludes changes due to migration and may be positive or negative.

Real wage: Proxy for the quantity of goods and services which can be purchased with money wages. The real wage is the money wage adjusted for inflation.

Serbia and Montenegro: In 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia became officially known as 'The State Union of Serbia and Montenegro', consisting of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro, referred to here as 'Serbia and Montenegro'. Where relevant, the exclusion of the UN-administered province of Kosovo in data for Serbia and Montenegro is noted.

SMSO: The Serbia and Montenegro Statistical

Office, formerly Federal Statistical Office of Serbia and Montenegro or Federal Statistical Office of Yugoslavia.

Total fertility rate: Overall measure of fertility taken as the theoretical number of births to a woman during her childbearing years taking the given year's age-specific birth rates as a constant and calculated as the sum of the age-specific birth rates for all women of childbearing age.

Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR): This measures the probability of dying between birth and age 5. It represents the annual number of deaths of children under age 5 per 1,000 live births. In the Statistical Annex, the U5MR has been calculated by comparing the number of under-5 deaths to the number of live births in the current year.

Unemployed: According to the International Labour Organization, this category comprises all persons above a specific age who, during a specified reference period, have been without work (i.e. not in paid employment or self-employment), are available for work, and are seeking work (i.e. have taken specific steps in the specified period to seek paid employment or self-employment). The concept differs from registered unemployment, which refers to the segment of the labour force registered at labour offices as unemployed. The latter administrative approach reflects national rules and conditions and usually generates figures which differ from in surveys using the ILO concept of unemployment.

Working-age population: The population above the age of compulsory education and below official retirement age. The age range generally differs between men and women, and the relevant age ranges may differ among countries.

INNOCENTI SOCIAL MONITOR 2004

"Innocenti Social Monitor 2004" reviews recent socio-economic trends in the 27 countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. It examines child poverty in an integrating world from four different perspectives:

Economic Growth and Child Poverty looks at children in poverty related to family income and indicates that since the late 1990s steady economic growth has reduced the proportion of people living in households with incomes below national subsistence minima. Despite years of good intentions and more recent economic growth, large numbers of children in the region remain trapped in poverty.

Economic Integration, Labour Markets and Children finds that integration into the global economy, as measured by trade and volumes of foreign direct investment, has grown across the region, but is particularly concentrated in the new EU member countries. It shows that conventional market adjustment mechanisms have impoverished children in disadvantaged areas of many countries.

Migration Trends and Policy Implications finds that migration has grown greatly in the region since the 1980s; reasons for this upsurge include the fragmentation of nations from eight countries into 27 at the start of the 1990s, causing many people to migrate.

The article stresses the need for governments in both originating and receiving countries to better manage migration and increase avenues for legal migration across the region.

Young People and Drugs: Increasing Health Risks, investigates the health consequences of the use of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs by children and young people, particularly the links between drug use and young people's deaths across the region.

Additionally, the Statistical Annex covers a broad range of indicators for the years 1989 to 2002-2003, including population trends, births and fertility, mortality, family formation, health, education, child protection, crime, income, as well as a comprehensive statistical profile of each country in the region.

Innocenti Social Monitor 2004 is the third in an annual series, the Innocenti Social Monitor, the purpose of which is to analyze the impact of socio-economic trends on children.

The text of the *Innocenti Social Monitor* and the Statistical Annex can be downloaded from the IRC website, at www.unicef.org/irc. The web also contains TransMONEE Database, a menu-driven database, which includes in electronic format more than 100 indicators that are relevant to human welfare in the 27 countries.

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