POPULATIONS AT RISK IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE: First Quarterly Report

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FOREWORD

This report is the first in a series of eight quarterly reports commissioned by ENI/PCS/PAC from the U.S. Bureau of Census to identify target groups at risk in Central and Eastern Europe. The series addresses trends and develops country progress indicators applicable to the Europe and the New Independent States Bureau's Strategic Assistance Area #3: Quality of Life/Social Sector Restructuring.

In this volume, an overview is provided of relevant quality of life trends and data against an initial set of country progress indicators: of poverty below the national level, related patterns of mortality and dietary changes, issues affecting pensioners, and an initial look at tracking environmental risks.

Subsequent reports will focus further on particular issues including: unemployment and employment (report #2); sources of income and characteristics of low income groups disaggregated various ways (report #3); and health and environmental trends (report #4).

To express reactions and make suggestions regarding this series, please contact Ron Sprout, ENI/PCS/PAC, Room 3320A NS, tel: (202) 647-3806.

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OVERVIEW

USAID/ENI commissioned the following report to address concerns the US Government has about the welfare of the people of Central and Eastern Europe in the post-communist era. Based upon discussions in a series of conferences, BUCEN was asked to prepare a background research paper and policy briefing which responded to three questions: Who are the poor?; Which specific populations are at risk?; and What progress was being made towards social restructuring?. Subsequent answers to these questions are organized around a number of themes: poverty, unemployment and pensions, mortality and suicide, diet, environment, and social restructuring. Before we can turn to the substance of our response, a number of data and methodological issues need to be aired.

BUCEN examined extensive sets of data from secondary and tertiary sources including: the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS), selected published census materials and various statistical yearbooks from all eight of the target countries, the Employment Observatory of the European Commission, and the BUCEN International Data Base. Generating primary information was beyond the scope of work. Our review of these source materials pointed to a number of issues concerning data completeness, quality, comparability, and consistency which had to be clarified before analysis could begin. It was not always possible to identify common base years when comparing the different risk indicators. This may not be a problem for variables which change slowly over time, as is the case with life expectancy and the dependency ratio. But for more volatile indicators, like unemployment and diet quality, we generally restricted them to being within two years of the reference country entry. In those instances, where we could not resolve the problems directly, we indicated our concerns and sought alternative measures (proxies) or set aside the data, pending future examination.[1] More specifically, lack of information in the LIS reports[2] forced the use of proxy measures in the analysis of poverty. The section on mortality raised disturbing questions about the compatibility of observed trends in life expectancy with current infant mortality rates. Inconsistent application of measurement standards by the different host countries confounded the discussion of environmental pollution. Those topics with

[1] Divorce is an example of one issue which after we examined the data we decided not to include in the report. There was very little change over time and the changes that did occur had no consistent pattern.

[2] LIS reports refers to the information the LIS researchers provided us from Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, and Poland.

unresolved data problems did not factor into the cross national comparisons found in the section on social restructuring.

Data issues also had a significant impact on the choice of methodologies and scientific rigor of the analysis. Lack of access to the raw data and limited numbers of observations made it difficult to employ standard statistical techniques for identifying significant differences in trends beyond the noise. On occasion, we had to "eyeball" the data, or otherwise use judgement where mean values or standard deviations would have been preferred. Likewise, the creation of risk indices must be considered a heuristic device for summarizing data, as opposed to a scientifically objective exercise in measurement.

Keeping these reservations in mind, it is possible to respond directly and specifically to USAID/ENI's charge. This report is organized into seven sub-sections (poverty, unemployment, pensions, mortality, diet, environment, and social restructuring). Tables and figures for the sub-sections are located at the end of each section. A glossary of terms and appendix tables are found at the end of the entire report. Each country has a set of appendix tables. Data on minority groups by region which are not explicitly discussed in the text, but potentially are populations at risk are also presented in the appendix tables and maps.

Section 1 answers the question about poverty from the perspective of the household as a unit existing in social (occupation, size, marital status) and geographic (sub-national region) space. For four of the eight countries, the sustenance[3] minimum is used as the standard for comparison. Because of this choice, large numbers of people just above the threshold are not considered at risk, even though minor downturns in their fortunes could force their reclassification. The danger in widening the definition of poverty to include those marginally above subsistence is the loss of specificity in targeting aid. Unless one is willing to put entire populations into "receivership", budget realities force hard decisions to be made. For the remaining four countries, proxies for poverty are used to examine the regional incidence of poverty, including the unemployment rate, dependency ratio (ratio of the population above or below working age to those in working ages) and average wage rate. Justification for the choice of proxies is found in the discussions in sections 1 through 3 where it is noted that people without jobs or on pensions are apt to be poor because of the meager stipends involved.

Two of the population groups that are at particular risk in the transition to market economies are the unemployed and the pensioners. Sections 2 and 3 take a closer look at these populations at

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[3] Sustenance minimum income (SMI) is defined as the minimum amount of income necessary for survival for an individual. This concept is grounded in physical as opposed to cultural need and thus should be fairly uniform across countries when costed out using world prices. If costed out in domestic prices and then converted to a common currency, it will reflect variations in supply/demand balances and factor endowments as they affect the purchase price of food, clothing, and shelter.

economic risk by examining issues such as duration of unemployment, gender differences, regional variation, and compensation deficits.

One way to measure health risks to a population is to examine mortality measures such as infant mortality rate and life expectancy at birth. Death rates from suicide is a measure perhaps of the mental health risks or the social stress in a population. Section 4, mortality, provides national and regional perspectives on physical and mental health risks by examining these three measures of mortality.

Section 5, diet, addresses health risk from the immediate perspective of food. Based upon trends in total caloric intake and the starchy-staple ratio, we seek to identify whether malnourishment is affecting significant segments of the national population.

Section 6, environment, examines health risk from the perspective of pollution. Data on emissions at the national and sub-national level are displayed. Unfortunately, a lack of uniform reporting on concentrations and measurement standards prevents us from drawing any strong inferences about relative damage and the need for remediation.

The final section, social restructuring, makes an attempt to place the experience of the target countries in cross-national perspective. Risk indicators, based upon the data in sections 1 through 5, are developed and compared, where the Czech Republic serves as the standard of reference (numeraire country). Summary rankings suggest which countries are most vulnerable in making their social transitions to secure, self-sustaining post-communist societies.

Gender Issues

BUCEN realizes that gender issues are of a particular concern to USAID/ENI. In those instances where data permit, variables are examined by sex. Given the limitations of the data, there are some important conclusions that can be drawn. The first is that women are suffering more from unemployment than are men. In all of the countries except Hungary, women have higher rates of unemployment than men. Women also tend to remain unemployed for longer periods than men.

Another of the populations BUCEN has found to be at risk is the elderly, of which women account for more than half in the countries examined. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over that is female ranges from 55 percent in Macedonia to almost 66 percent in Lithuania. Elderly women are also much more likely to be widowed than are elderly men.

BUCEN has also found single parent households to be at risk in some of the countries. Since the majority of single-parent households are headed by women, gender again becomes an important concern.

SECTION 1
POVERTY

Identifying social groups with economic risk should, in principle, be a straightforward exercise once the complete distribution of income from all sources is known and the social/subsistence minimum income defined. For three countries, Lithuania, Poland and the Czech Republic, the available information provides sufficient detail to make classification of social groups and geographic regions falling below some welfare threshold, feasible. Unfortunately, much of the remaining data at our disposal falls short of these requirements, and cannot support a standardized set of calculations for the other four target countries. Nevertheless, the potential for drawing meaningful conclusions is still there if we make certain simplifying assumptions about the consistency of the relationship between income and reported wages and the generality of socio-demographic processes which select against the living standards of households with high levels of unemployment and/or high dependency ratios. As long as the reader is aware that there is a sacrifice of precision in generating these alternative estimates, then the use of secondary calculations based on related sets of data or proxies permits us to expand the portrait of regional poverty from three (Poland, Czech Republic, Lithuania) to five countries (Poland, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Hungary, Bulgaria).

Sub-National Data:

Czech Republic

Since the Czech Republic, by virtue of its "graduation status", has been selected as the reference country for all of the subsequent cross national comparisons, we begin our examination of income and poverty here. While Appendix Table 5 does not explicitly provide an estimate of the 1992 person equivalent sustenance minimum income (SMI) (see footnote below for definition[4]), information contained in Appendix Tables 7 and 11, permit us to reconstruct this value with very little effort. The unreported 1992 SMI turns out to be 20,313 Czech crowns (CRK), which is 50 percent of the median equivalent income. As luck would have it, this coincides with one of the distribution intervals reported in Appendix Table 6 (0-50 percent). Thus, we can assert that 6.9 percent of the Czech population, on a person equivalent income basis, fell below the poverty threshold (SMI) in 1992. It should also be noted that the authors of the OECD study, *Structural Change In Central And Eastern Europe: Labor Market And*

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[4] Person equivalent sustenance minimum income is the minimum expenditure necessary by an "adult" living alone to sustain life. Sustenance minimum income will vary by age and household status since children have a lower equivalence weight than adults (.33 versus 1.0) and there are economies of scale associated with household size. In an attempt to standardize for the differences attributed to nutritional needs of people with varying maturities and living arrangements, the person equivalent concept was devised.

Social Policy Implications, write that 9.2 percent of the Czech population was living in poverty as of March 1991 (p.82).

With regard to the households most at risk, there are three groups that are particularly disadvantaged: households headed by single parents with children under 18 had a median equivalent income which was 88 percent of the total median equivalent income, single person households whose head is over 60 years old (75 percent), and two person households whose head is over 60 (87 percent--see Table 1.1 and Appendix Table 7). Appendix Table 10 identifies which type of household, according to the status of the head, belongs to the social stratum with income below 50 percent of the median. Poverty is most pronounced where the head is "unemployed" (19.4 percent) or classified as "other" (students, people living off of property income etc.--27.5 percent).

Regional detail is provided in Appendix Table 9. If we adopt the working hypothesis, that incomes below 50 percent of the median person equivalent level indicate significant economic stress, then only 1.1 percent of all households, on an adjusted household income basis, are in jeopardy. Regionally, the percentage varies between 0.7 and 1.9 percent. This result appears to be somewhat inconsistent with the magnitudes reported in Appendix Table 6 (16.7 and 6.9 percent). Nevertheless, one can still point out where pockets of extreme poverty exceed the national average. Thus, West Bohemia and Central Bohemia deserve further attention from policy makers seeking to channel assistance to high need areas.

The portrait of regional poverty emerging from this information is largely corroborated by the data on unemployment and dependency. Table 1.2 examines the consistency of the regional standings based upon the partition of the data sets into values above or below the national average. Of the seven regions plus Prague, there is full or substantial agreement (2 out of 3 rankings coincide) about Central Bohemia, North Bohemia, South Bohemia, West Bohemia, North Moravia, South Moravia, and Prague. Only East Bohemia's indicators produce erratic signals. From a policy perspective, the most important finding is that Central Bohemia ranks above average on all three measures of economic stress (see Map 1.1 and Table 1.3).

Poland

Appendix Table 5 reports that the SMI in 1992 was 1,110,000 zlotys on a person equivalent basis. This is approximately two thirds of the median value of 1,723,708. If we assume that the distribution of the population across the intervals of the income scale is uniform, then all incumbents of the 0-50 percent interval fall below the SMI threshold, and roughly 60 percent of those in the 50-75 percent interval are likewise at risk (Appendix Table 6). Thus nearly 17.65 percent[5] of the population might be living in dire circumstances. This estimate is less than half of all those classified as poor in 1991, according to the OECD (40+ percent, see

[5](6.25 + (19.02 * .6))

Structural Change In Central And Eastern Europe: Labor Market And Social Policy Implications, p.11). If we reject the uniform distribution characterization of the data, then another plausible alternative is to assume that the SMI threshold is 75 percent of the median instead of the two-thirds mentioned above. Under these conditions, the prevalence of poverty in the population rises from 17.65 to 25.27 percent, a figure still well within the 40 percent limit just cited.

By adopting the 75 percent approach, we can utilize available information directly without engaging in speculative manipulation of the data. Disaggregation of the data into households of different types reveals that Poles, like the Czech, are subject to similar patterns of economic selection. Single parent families with children under 18 fall below the SMI threshold at a higher rate than the national average (38.66 percent compared to 25.27 percent for the country as a whole); this is also true for one person families where the head is over 60 years old (42.96 percent--Appendix Table 8). Incumbents from these two household categories receive, respectively, 85 percent and 79 percent of the median person equivalent income (see Table 1.1). Not surprisingly, the higher incidence of poverty in Poland translates into additional groups being at risk. Appendix Tables 7 and 8 together suggest that households where at least one child is under 18, and households composed of three or more members where the head is over 60 also experience significant economic stress. Further insight into the composition of poverty comes from Appendix Tables 10 and 11. Table 10 indicates that 36.82 percent of farmers and 42.76 percent of pensioners receive incomes below 75 percent of the median. The latter result essentially reproduces the earlier finding that 42.96 percent of single person families with heads over 60 are among the most disadvantaged socioeconomic groups. The high percentage of single parent families with young children (28 percent) and elderly single person households (25 percent) having incomes below the SMI reconfirms the peril identified in Appendix Table 7 (see Appendix Table 11).

Based upon the 75 percent assumption and implied 25.27 percent population threshold, concentrations of regional poverty are likely to be above the national average in the West-Central (34.13 percent), East-Central (32 percent) and Northern (30.19 percent) geographic areas (Appendix Table 9). Pockets of poverty are also apt to be found in the East-Southern and South-Western regions. These results are in partial agreement with the mapping exercise based on unemployment and dependency ratios. Both techniques identify the West-Central region as poverty prone; after this similarity, they part company (see Map 1.2 and Table 1.3).

Lithuania

In March 1994, the SMI was 85.53 litas per month (Appendix Table 5). This figure is 44 percent of the median value for person equivalent income. From Appendix Table 6, we see that 11.2 percent of all persons have incomes less than 50 percent of the median adjusted value. If

we assume a uniform distribution of people over the (0-50 percent) income interval, then roughly 10 percent[6] of the population is critically impoverished.

Disaggregation of the data by type of household reveals that economic selection is harshest for those groups where the head is over 60 years of age (see Table 1.1). None of these households has an equivalent income above 72 percent of the median. Circumstances appear to be especially grim for household units composed of three or more persons (Appendix Table 8). By way of contrast, households headed by persons under 60 have incomes ranging from 105 to 130 percent of the median. Somewhat surprisingly, single parent households with young children do not appear to be experiencing the same degree of deprivation as their counterparts in Poland or the Czech Republic. This does not mean that pockets of poverty are wholly absent from the younger group. There is some cause for concern about couples without children and couples whose children are all under 18 years of age (14.5 and 12.8 percent of these groups, respectively, have incomes in the 0-50 percent interval--Appendix Table 8).

Regional identification of poverty is problematic. Appendix Table 9 indicates that 11.2 percent of persons in households, across the country, fall into the "poverty" income interval. Unfortunately, none of the sub-national regions has a figure above that threshold. The range given is from a low of 2.7 percent in Vilnius to a high of 8.9 percent in Siauliai. Computation of a weighted average from these regions will not support the national total. Based on the data in the unemployment table, we can conclude that coverage is incomplete. The former explicitly identifies regions that are not mentioned in Appendix Table 9. These missing regions are, by implication, where poverty is above the national average.

Hungary

SMI income is not reported, nor can we reconstruct it from data in Appendix Tables 7 and 11 since the latter table was not provided. Fortunately, the 1993 Statistical Yearbook of Hungary includes information on the SMI for June 1992 (p.235). Based on a population weighted average of the rural and urban adult budgets, we estimate that the monthly poverty threshold is 11,972 forints. On an annual basis, the threshold is 73 percent[7] of the median equivalent income.

Practically speaking, the first two income intervals, 0-50 percent and 50-75 percent, embracing 27.6 percent of the population, determine the magnitude of risk (Appendix Table 6). From Table 1.1, we learn which types of household are likely to fall below the 75 percent threshold. Clearly, "other" households with heads under the age of 60 are the worst off. Their median equivalent income falls 15 percentage points below the approximate poverty threshold. Elderly people living by themselves are also faring poorly, with incomes just hovering at approximate

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[6](44/50*(11.2))

[7](143,664/197,673)

minimum sustenance. There is also reason to be concerned about single person households with head under 60, and two person households with head over 60 (Appendix Table 7). As in Lithuania, single parent families with young children are not at risk which is likely related to the generous social benefit system in Hungary. Single person households, regardless of the age of the head, and "other" households are particularly vulnerable. Each has an incidence of poverty well above the national average of 27.6 percent: 36.5 percent, 35.5 percent and 64.5 percent of these respective groups receive less than the approximate SMI. Finally, disaggregation of the data by occupation of the head of the household reveals that the unemployed, pensioners, and "other inactive" groups have rates of poverty (75 percent threshold) well above the national average (Appendix Table 10).

No specific regions or cities, with the exception of Budapest, are named, so we can only guess about the spatial distribution of poverty (Appendix Table 9). About all that can be said is that villages, and by inference rural areas, appear to be hardest hit. The OECD study, *Structural Change In Central And Eastern Europe: Labor Market And Social Policy Implications*, reports that in 1990 the Government of Hungary designated five regions, dominated by the mining, steel and electronics industries, as eligible for supplemental income maintenance under their *Programme for Crisis Regions*. The regions and cities covered were Baranya, Ozd, Recsk and Egercsehi, Fejer, and Nograd. We can expand on this characterization by examining the regional incidence of unemployment and magnitude of dependency burden. By this standard, the following regions are experiencing strains above the national average: Somogy, Bacs-Kiskun, Nograd, Heves, Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok, Hajdu-Bihar, Szabolkcs-Szatmar-Bereg, Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen (see Map 1.3 and Table 1.3).

Bulgaria

In isolation, much of the available data for Bulgaria are practically useless, but in conjunction with the OECD study, "Structural Change...", and other source materials, a number of limited inferences can be drawn. To begin with, OECD reports that as of early 1991, more than 70 percent of all households had incomes below the official social minimum of 715.67 Bulgarian lev (BGL). At the same time, 17.9 percent had incomes below subsistence (p.51-2). Collapse of the economy was rapid and dramatic as indicated by the 35 percent decline in real per capita income between 1990 and 1991. The crisis subsequently deepened with the further erosion of income to 50.3 percent of its 1990 level by 1993 (LIS report p.2).

The clear implication is that the level of poverty has risen since 1991. This proposition is consistent with what we know about the cost of the social minimum basket of goods in constant value BGL. Between March 1991 and December 1992, the index of consumer prices rose 5.268 times (OECD, *Structural Change In Central And Eastern Europe: Labor Market And Social Policy Implications*, p.65; *Statistical Reference Book of Republic of Bulgaria*, 1993, p.56). Thus a basket of goods costing 715.67 BGL in March 1991 would cost 3,770 BGL 21 months later. Put differently, it would cost 45,247 BGL per year to buy the socially minimum basket of goods for each person. Less than 10 percent of the population had per capita incomes that high

(Appendix Table 6). In fact, per capita income at the ninth decile was only 34,678 BGL. If we accept the earlier figure cited by OECD (over 70 percent), then the percentage of the population falling below the social minimum increased by roughly 20 percentage point in under two years.

One cannot determine directly what segments of the population are living in abject poverty, although it would appear that the burdens of economic privation are borne disproportionately by households where the head is unemployed or economically inactive. Mean incomes per capita for these two groups are respectively, 67.2 percent and 93.6 percent of the national average for all households.

There are no data covering the distribution of income in the different regions in Bulgaria. In its absence, we have computed a proxy "average" regional wage using the 1988 regional structure of employment and 1992 national wage rates by sector of the economy. By this measure, Bourgas (2,015), Varna (2,014), Montana (2,009), Rousse (1,993), Sofia District (2,023) and Haskovo (1,988) are poorer than the average (wages below 2,032 BGL per month). Based upon the mapping of support ratios and unemployment rates, we find that Montana, Haskovo and Bourgas are likely to have the most people in poverty (see Map 1.4 and Table 1.3).

Romania

Little information is available on Romania from foreign sources, nor does the Romanian National Commission for Statistics appear to publish very much primary data on the general question of income and the standard of living. Scattered information in the Romanian Statistical Yearbook and in the OECD study point to a significant decline in the real wage between October 1990 and March 1993. Over that period, monthly wages rose from 3,414 to 37,146 lei, while prices increased 17.5 fold (1993 *Romanian Quarterly Statistical Bulletin*, pp.16-17, 66-67). This implies that real wages fell by 38 percent. In the absence of more information about the nature of the decline and structure of the economy, one is forced to assume that the downturn was widespread and non-discriminatory. If this is so, then those regions already on the margins of poverty, may have crossed the threshold.

Preliminary identification of the marginal income areas can be based on comparative wage levels. The method adopted to calculate average wages in Bulgaria can be applied in the Romanian case. We use 1991 regional employment totals by sector of the economy and commensurate national wage rates, to calculate a proxy for income in the different geographic areas, and compare these levels to the national average (7,553 lei per month). The following regions had "average" wages below the national figure: Arad (7,410), Arges (7,535), Bistrita-Nasaud (7,494), Botosani (7,390), Brasov (7,370), Braila (7,419), Buzau (7,450), Calarasi (7,293), Cluj (7,472), Covasna (7,477), Dolj (7,532), Galati (7,486), Ialomita (7,391), Iasi (7,410), Mures (7,448), Neamt (7,373), Olt (7,440), Prahova (7,544), Satu Mare (7,341), Sibiu

(7,339), Timis (7,390), Tulcea (7,424), Vaslui (7,317), Vrancea (7,423), Municipil Bucurest (7,472).

Albania

There are very few useful data addressing the issue of poverty in this country. In specific terms, we know that large segments of the population, especially those living in urban areas, continue to depend on humanitarian assistance to meet basic food requirements. In more general terms, we know that the economy experienced a severe depression following the collapse of central planning in 1990 and 1991, but appears to have begun a recovery during 1993. The CIA estimates that gross domestic product per capita was $1,100 in 1993 (World Factbook 1994, p.4). According to the European Commission, mid year 1993 real wage levels were 47.5 percent below those recorded in 1990.

The depression also had a significant impact on the income of those who became unemployed during this period (estimated at 32.5 percent of the labor force in the second quarter of 1993). From 1992 to the second quarter of 1993, average unemployment benefits fell from 56 to 36.2 percent of the average wage. The situation was equally miserable for pensioners whose minimum stipend dropped 15.9 percentage points over the same period to stand at 32.1 percent of the average wage (see *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe #5*, pp.47-48).

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Virtually nothing can be said about poverty in Macedonia. Indices of real net pay fell from 110 in 1990 to 64 in 1992 (1968=100). Below the national level, the distribution of average annual net pay relative to the total for Macedonia (base 100) allows us to identify which regions are likely to be the worst off, *ceteris paribus* (see *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Macedonia*, 1993 pp.158). The areas adversely screened are: Berovo (86), Brod (77), Valandovo (67), Vinica (86), Geveglija (90), Gostivar (90), Debar (80), Demir Hisar (92), Kavadarci (95), Kicevo (90), Kocani (87), Kratovo (83), Kriva Palanka (84), Krusevo (80), Negotino (81), Ohrid (84), Prilep (96), Resen (81), Struga (87), Strumica (79), Tetovo (96), Stip (83).

Table 1.1. Ratio of Median Equivalent Income of Groups to Total Median Equivalent Income.

Persons in Household Types	Czech Republic 1992[a]	Hungary 1992[b]	Lithuania 1994[c]	Poland 1992[d]
Households With Head Under Age 60				
One-person households	.98	.87	1.30	1.17
Couples without children	1.13	.94	1.19	1.32
Couples with children all under age 18	1.03	1.25	1.06	1.01
One parent families with all children under age 18	.88	1.41	1.06	.85
Other households with at least one child under age 18	1.03	1.00	1.14	.92
Other households	1.12	.60	1.29	1.10
Households With Head Age 60 or Over				
One person households	.75	.75	.60	.79
Two person household	.87	.85	.72	.96
Other households (three or more persons)	.98	.91	.67	.89

[a] Microcensus 1992

[b] Hungarian Household Panel 1992.

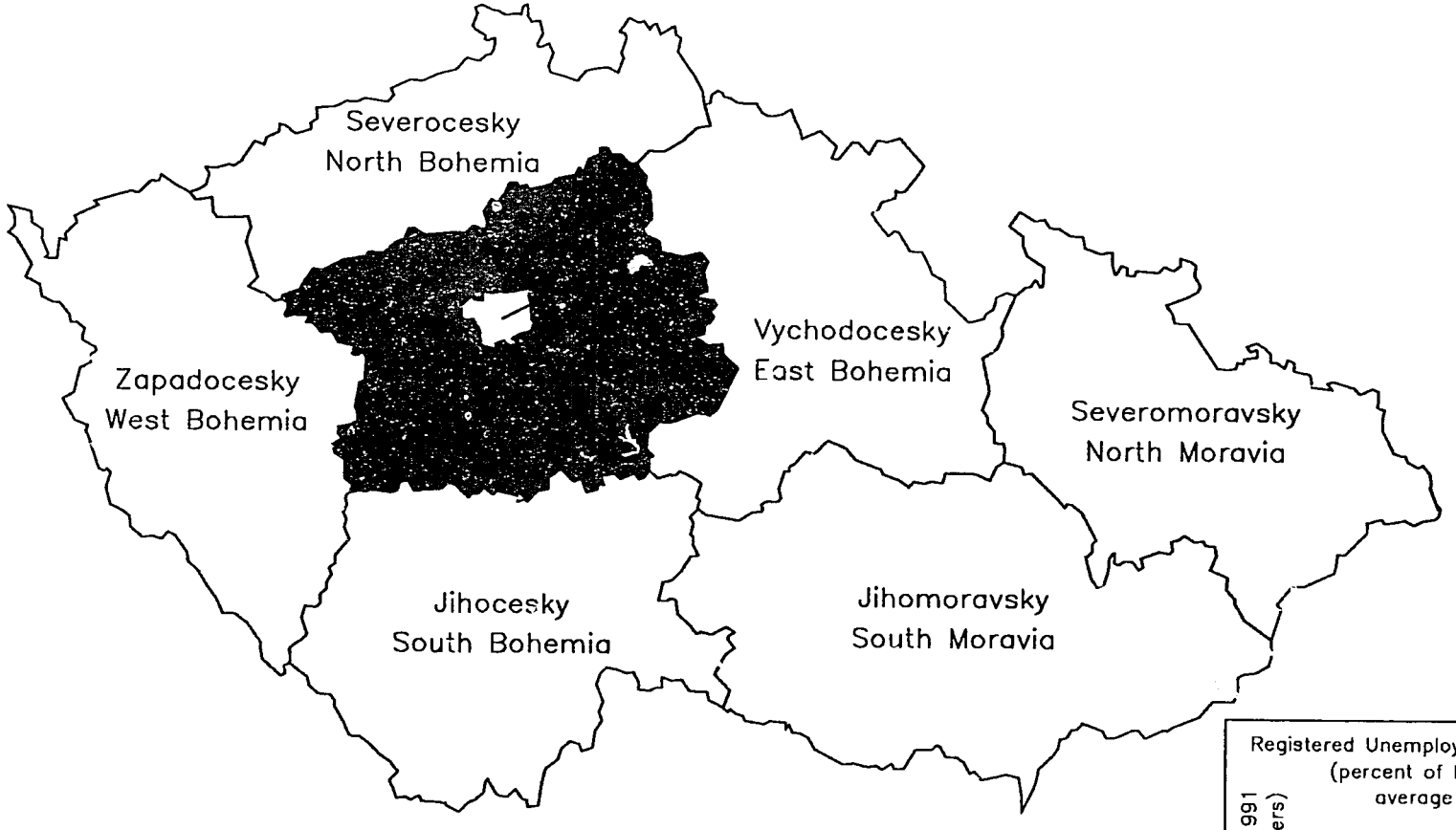
[c] Department of Statistics of Lithuania, 04/01/94; Institute for Labor and Social Research of Lithuania 07/01/94.

[d] Household Budget Survey 1992, individual records with population weights.

Table 1.2 Regional Poverty in the Czech Republic						
Region	Percent below the SMI	Comparison with Czech Republic	Dependency ratio	Comparison with Czech Republic	Unemployment rate	Comparison with Czech Republic
Prague	1.0	below	73.91	above	2.49	below
Central Bohemia	1.4	above	72.72	above	4.21	above
North Bohemia	0.9	below	67.22	below	3.98	above
West Bohemia	1.9	above	68.35	below	3.96	above
South Bohemia	0.8	below	71.23	above	3.11	below
East Bohemia	1.1	average	73.01	above	3.53	below
North Moravia	0.7	below	67.79	below	4.98	above
South Moravia	1.2	above	73.01	above	3.80	below
Czech Republic	1.1		70.94		3.86	

Table 1.3 : Regional Poverty Identified by SMI* and Unemployment/Dependency Tests				
	Czech Republic	Poland	Hungary	Bulgaria
Below SMI	• West Bohemia • Central Bohemia	• Central-East • Central-West • Northern	N/A	N/A
Above Average Unemployment and Dependency	• Central Bohemia	• Central • Central-West • North-East	• Bacs-Kiskun • Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen • Hadju-Bihar • Heves • Jasz-Nogykun-Szolnok • Nograd • Somogy • Szalbolkcs-Szatmar-Bereg	• Bourgas • Haskovo • Montana
* Sustenance Minimum Income				

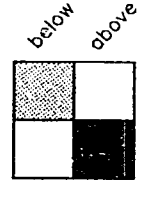
Map 1.1 Dependency Ratios and Unemployment in Czech Republic



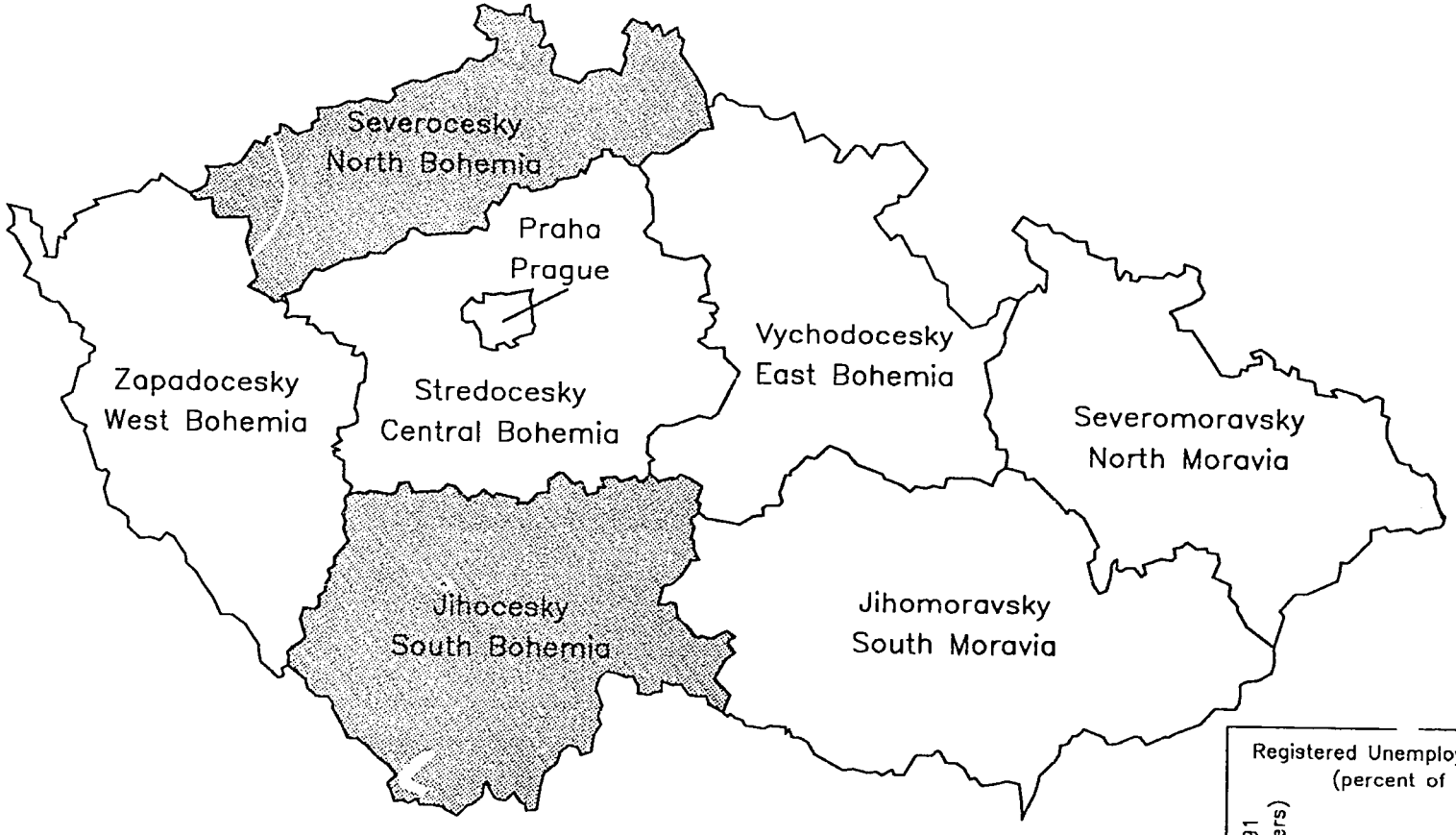
Note: Dependents are males under age 15 and over age 59, and females under age 15 and over age 54.

Registered Unemployment, Spring 1993
(percent of labor force)
average = 3.9

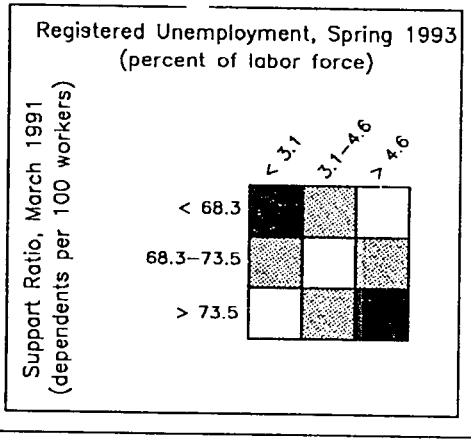
Dependency Ratio, March 1991
(dependents per 100 workers)
average = 70.9



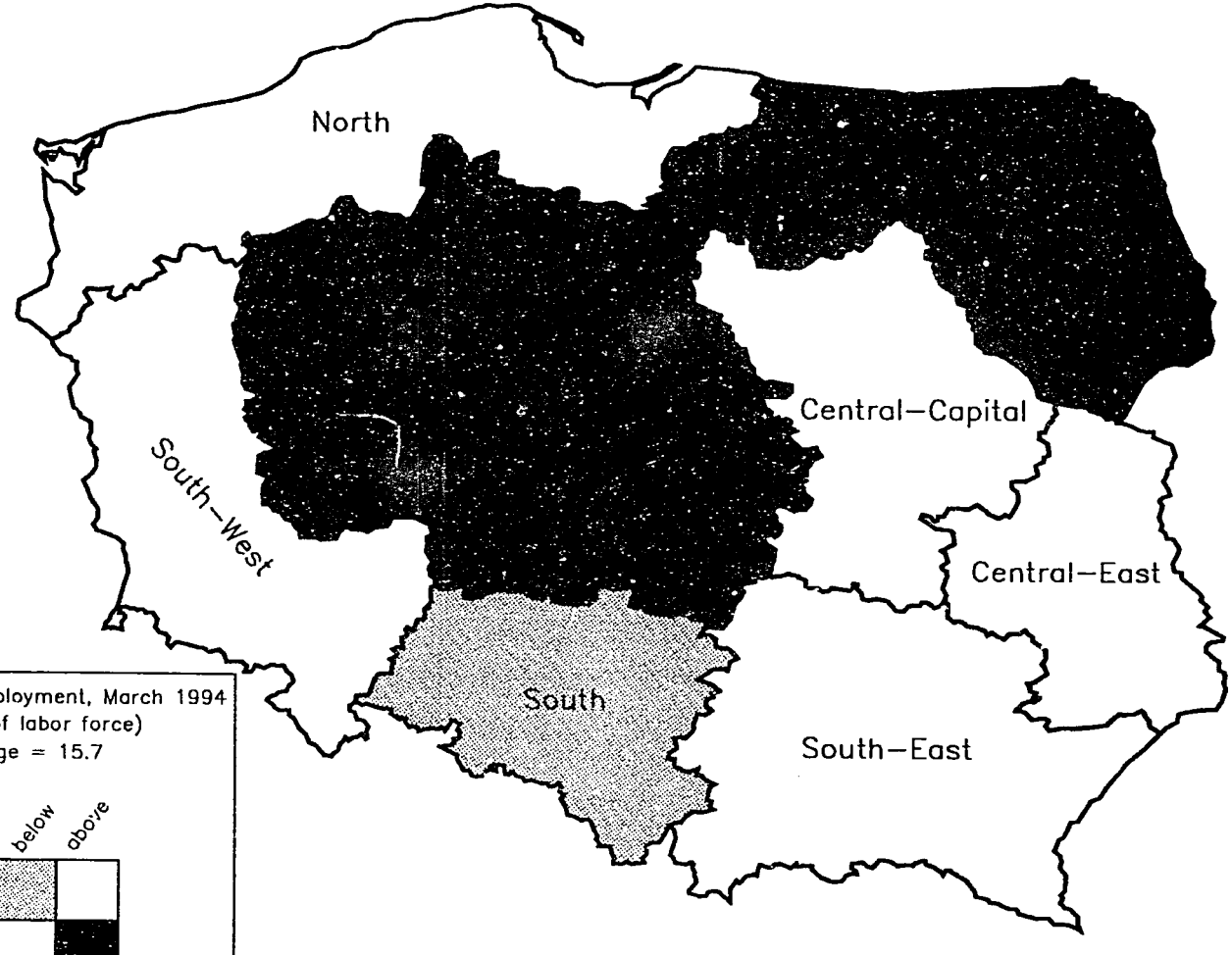
Map 1.1a Support Ratios and Unemployment in Czech Republic



Note: Dependents are males under age 15 and over age 59, and females under age 15 and over age 54.



Map 1.2 Dependency Ratios and Unemployment in Poland



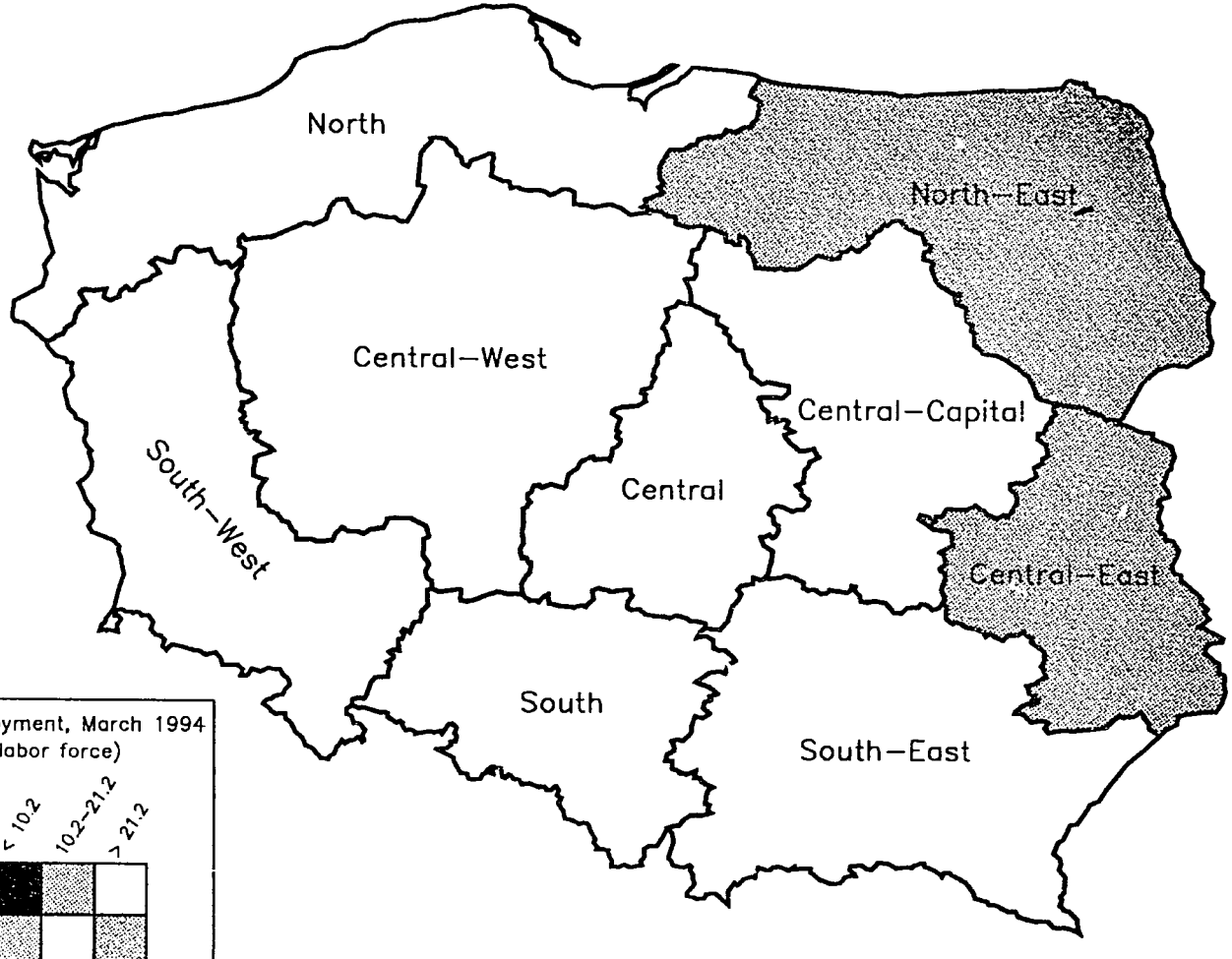
Dependency Ratio, December 1992
(dependents per 100 workers)
average = 72.9

Registered Unemployment, March 1994
(percent of labor force)
average = 15.7

	below	above
below		
above		

Note: Dependents are males under age 15 and over age 59, and females under age 15 and over age 54.

Map 1.2a Support Ratios and Unemployment in Poland



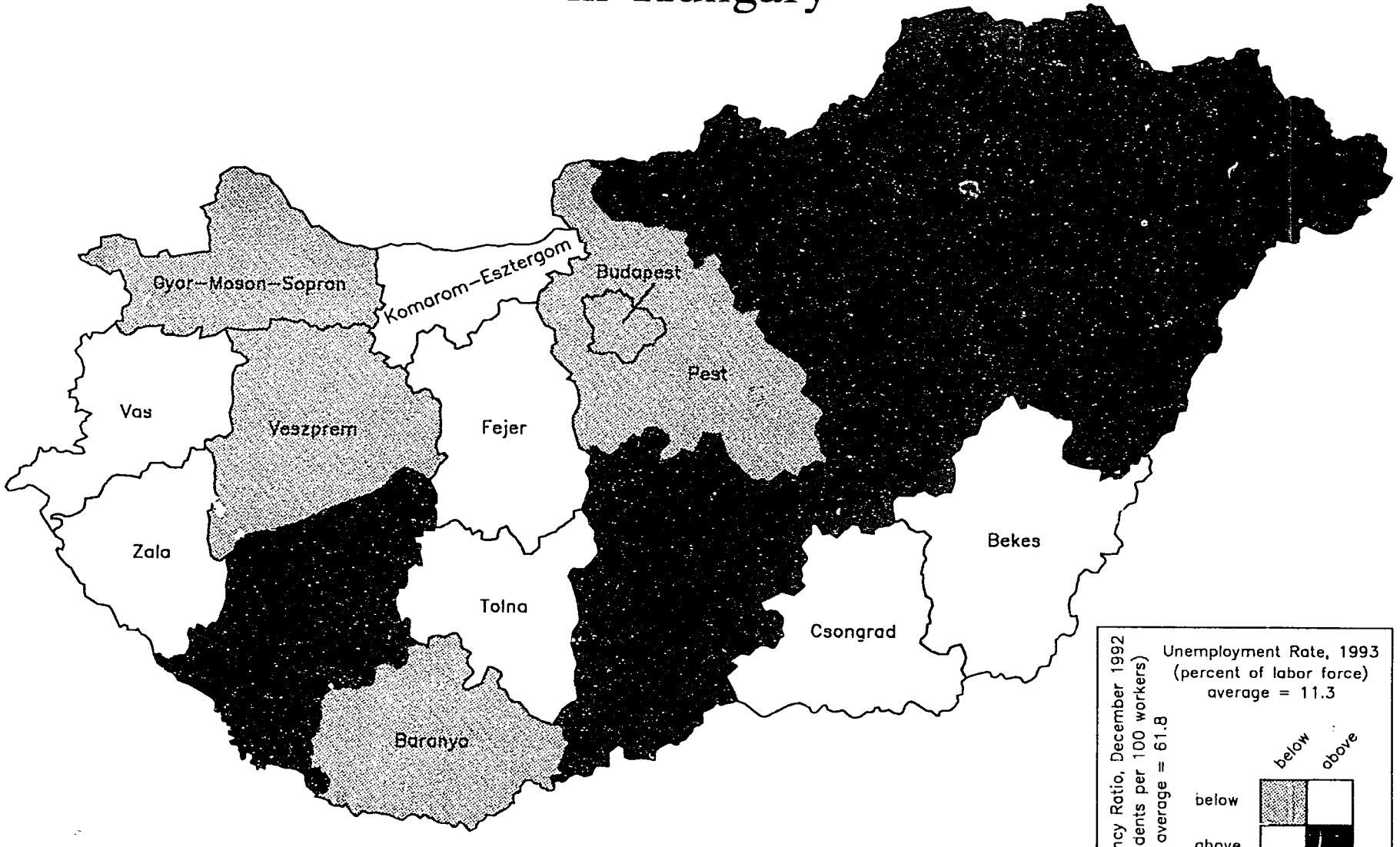
Registered Unemployment, March 1994
(percent of labor force)

Support Ratio, December 1992
(dependents per 100 workers)

	< 10.2	10.2–21.2	> 21.2
< 67.0			
67.0–78.8			
> 78.8			

Note: Dependents are males under age 15 and over age 59, and females under age 15 and over age 54.

Map 1.3 Dependency Ratios and Unemployment in Hungary



Note: Dependents are males under age 15 and over age 59, and females under age 15 and over age 54.

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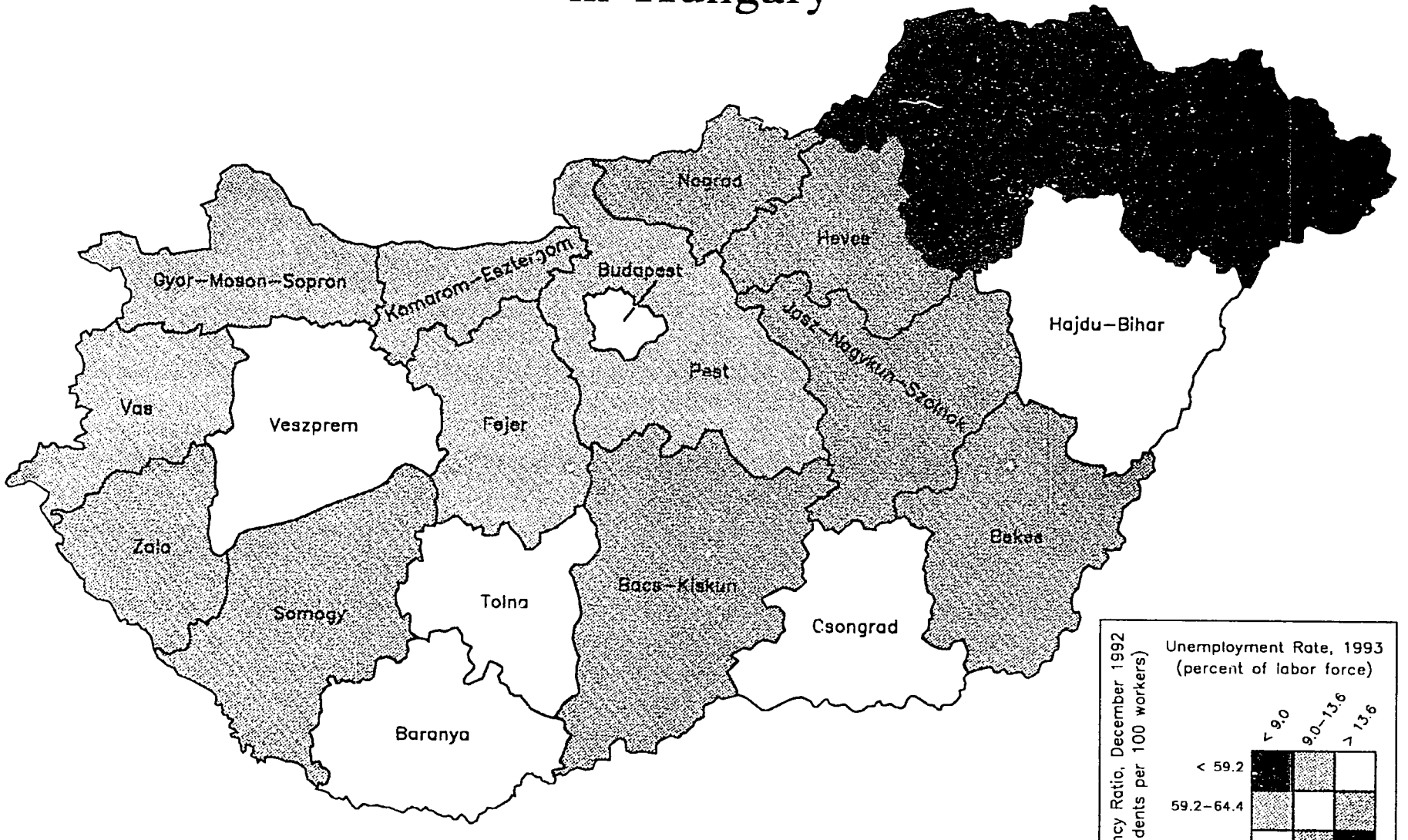
Map 1.3a Dependency Ratios and Unemployment in Hungary



Note: Dependents are males under age 15 and over age 59, and females under age 15 and over age 54.

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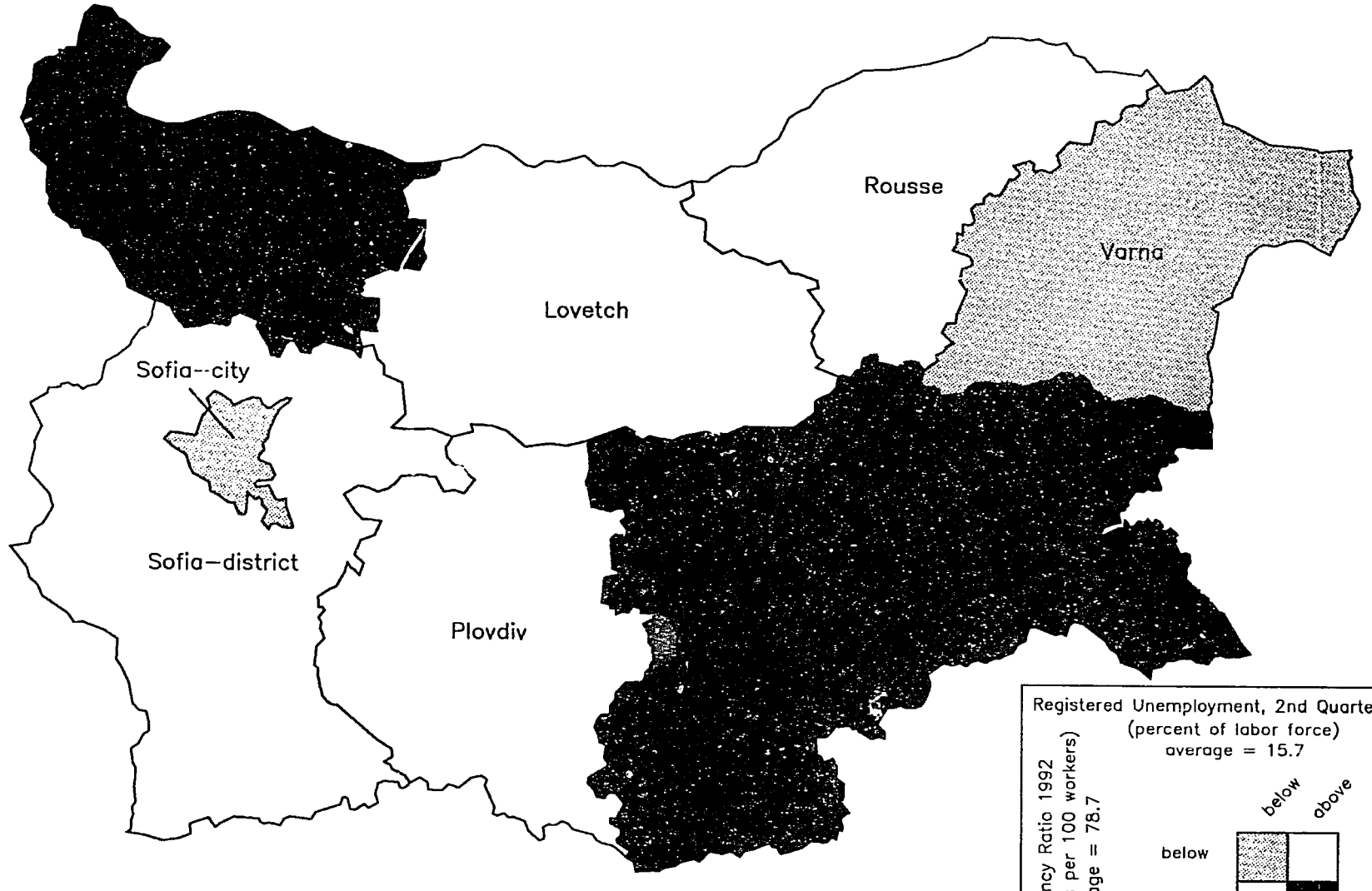
Map 1.4 Dependency Ratios and Unemployment in Bulgaria



Note: Dependents are males under age 15 and over age 59, and females under age 15 and over age 54.

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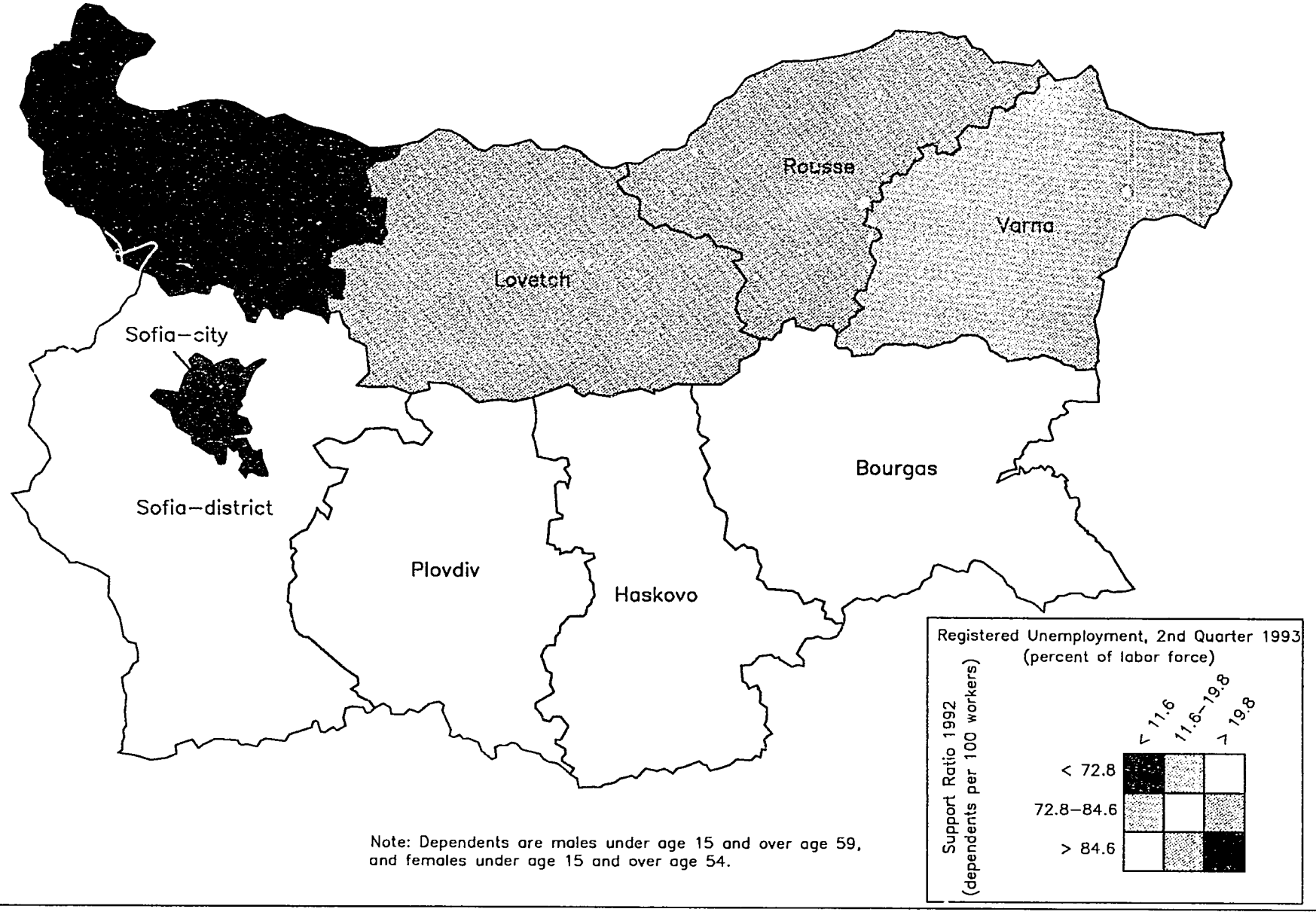
Map 1.4a Support Ratios and Unemployment in Bulgaria



Note: Dependents are males under age 15 and over age 59, and females under age 15 and over age 54.

SECTION 2
UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployed are one of the populations at risk in Central and Eastern Europe. This is particularly true because in most of these countries, unemployment is a relatively recent phenomenon and consequently the system for assisting the unemployed is not well developed.

There are two different sources for data on unemployment. The first is the number of people who are registered at the unemployment offices. This number tends to understate the real level of unemployment because there may be dis-incentives to register and there is little motivation to continue to register once one's benefits have expired. The second source of unemployment figures are those from labor force surveys. Several of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe have either instituted or are about to institute labor force surveys similar to those done by EUROSTAT/OECD and in compliance with ILO standards. Not surprisingly, the northern tier countries are farther along on implementing these labor force surveys than are the southern tier. Hungary and Poland began taking labor force surveys in 1992 and have continued to do so on a quarterly basis. The Czech Republic and Slovakia began their labor force surveys in 1993 and these are also quarterly surveys. The surveys in Albania, Bulgaria, and Slovenia are on an annual basis and began in 1993. Romania began its first labor force survey this year (1994) and is in the process of evaluating the results. The Romanians intend to carry out the labor force survey on an annual basis. Lithuania is still in the pilot phase of the survey. The results of these surveys will provide useful information on the status of the labor force in Central and Eastern Europe.

Unemployment data are presented in Appendix Table 4 for each of the countries. For most of these countries, unemployment was virtually non-existent before the transformation of the economies; however, in many of the countries in this report, unemployment has become a problem very quickly. For instance, in Poland the registered unemployment rate was less than 1 percent in January 1990. By January 1991 the registered unemployment rate had already reached 8.6 percent and by March of this year the rate was 16.0 percent. Other countries, such as Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia, have had similar increases in their unemployment rates. A few countries, such as Albania, Croatia, and Macedonia, have had longer histories of unemployment. In Albania, in 1989 the unemployment rate was already 7.5 percent and it increased dramatically to 32.5 by the second quarter of 1993. Similarly, Macedonia had a registered unemployment rate of nearly 21 percent as far back as 1987. Although the situation is not so severe in Croatia, it also experienced unemployment during the 1980s. The Czech Republic is the only country in Central and Eastern Europe for which unemployment is not a serious problem.

For all of the countries in the study, with the exception of Hungary, women have higher rates of unemployment than do men (see figure 2.1). Since many of the decreases in labor force have been in industrial sectors where men tend to dominate, these rates could be an indication of men being favored over women in layoff decisions.

Duration of Employment

In the countries for which there are data available, a substantial proportion of the unemployed have been unemployed for over a year (see Table 2.1). The Czech Republic has the smallest proportion in this duration with only 32 percent of its unemployed population having been unemployed for over a year. Macedonia has the highest proportion with 85 percent of the unemployed in the long term unemployed category in 1992. Slovakia is another country with a high proportion of the unemployed in the long term category (54 percent in the second quarter of 1993). Women are more likely to be in the long term unemployment category than are men.

One of the consequences of long term unemployment is that these people tend to lose their eligibility for unemployment benefits because there is a limit to the amount of time one can receive these benefits. Data are limited on the proportion of the unemployed who are entitled to benefits, but for those countries for which there are data, it is clear that a majority of the unemployed are *not* eligible (see Table 2.2). Macedonia is the most extreme case with 92 percent of the unemployed in 1992 not receiving benefits. Romania has the lowest proportion of the unemployed who are not eligible for unemployment benefits, 37 percent in March of 1993.

Even the unemployed who are eligible for unemployment benefits are likely to be poor. The average unemployment benefit for the countries for which there are data available, are between 25 and 42 percent of the average wage (see Table 2.3). The situation has been worsening over time, with the value of the unemployment benefit decreasing over time. For instance, in Bulgaria in 1991, the unemployment benefit was 61 percent of the average wage but by the second quarter of 1993 it had dropped to 42 percent.

Sub-National Data:

There are some data for all of the countries on regional variations in unemployment with the exception of Albania and Croatia. These data are presented in the country appendix tables as well as in maps when possible.[8]

Bulgaria

There is variation in registered unemployment rates among the 9 districts of Bulgaria. Sofia (the city) had the lowest rate, 8.8 percent in the second quarter of 1992, and Montana and Rousse had the highest rates of registered unemployment (over 20 percent). The rates have generally been increasing over time, with the largest increase occurring between 1990 and 1991. Some districts experienced an increase in their registered unemployment rate of more than 10 percentage points. After 1991, most districts experienced more gradual increases or leveling off of the rates (see Map 2.1).

[8] Currently, BUCEN does not have regional mapping capability for Lithuania and Macedonia.

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Czech Republic

The registered unemployment rate in the Czech Republic in the second quarter of 1992 was 2.6 percent, the lowest in all of Eastern Europe. Only one region, North Moravia, has an unemployment rate that is somewhat higher than this (4.6 percent). However, unemployment does not seem to be a large problem in this country (see Map 2.2).

Hungary

Of the 20 regions in Hungary, 8 had unemployment rates over 13 percent in 1993. These regions are mainly located in the North East portion of the country as can be seen from the map. Areas with higher unemployment rates are also areas with a lower proportion of the unemployed receiving benefits (see Map 2.3).

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

As with the other countries, there is a wide range of unemployment rates among the regions of Macedonia. Resen has the lowest registered rate, 18 percent, compared with the highest rate of 42 percent in Krusevo. Fourteen of the 30 municipalities in Macedonia had unemployment rates of over 30 percent in 1992 (see Map 2.4). Five of these 14 municipalities were areas with large ethnic minority populations (mainly Albanian, although Turks and Vlachs also account for a notable share).

Poland

In Poland, the North and North East Regions have been the hardest hit in terms of unemployment. Six voivodships had registered unemployment rates over 24.6 percent in March of 1994 (see Map 2.5). Walbryskie stands out in the South West as the only voivodship with a registered unemployment rate over 24.6. Not surprisingly, 6 of the 7 voivodships with the highest unemployment rates also had higher than average proportions of long term unemployed. With long term unemployment, comes high proportions of the unemployed who are no longer eligible for unemployment benefits. At the national level, over half of the unemployed (52 percent) were not entitled to unemployment benefits, however, some areas have higher proportions, in three voivodships, over 60 percent of the unemployed were no longer eligible.

One of the issues connected with unemployment in Poland is the difference in rates between men and women. At the national level, women have had higher unemployment rates than men, although the gender gap in unemployment has narrowed somewhat over time. In February 1994, Polish women had an unemployment rate of 17 percent compared with 15 percent for men. Unemployment rates by sex are not available for the voivodships but the proportion of the unemployed by sex is. Women made up a majority of the unemployed in 22 of the 48 voivodships in March 1994 (see Map 2.6).

For Poland as a whole, the registered unemployment rate increased by 9 percentage points between January 1991 and March 1994. However, some areas experienced much larger increases during this time frame. Five voivodships (Elbaskie, Koszalinskie, Olsztynskie, Pilskie, and Suwalskie) all experienced increases of over 16 percentage points in their registered

unemployment rates. Not surprisingly, these are all areas which also have a high proportion of long term unemployment.

Romania

The latest available registered unemployment data for Romania are for 1992. Bucharest, the capital, had the lowest rate (5.7 percent) while South and North Moldova had the highest rates with 12.0 and 12.1 respectively (see Map 2.7).

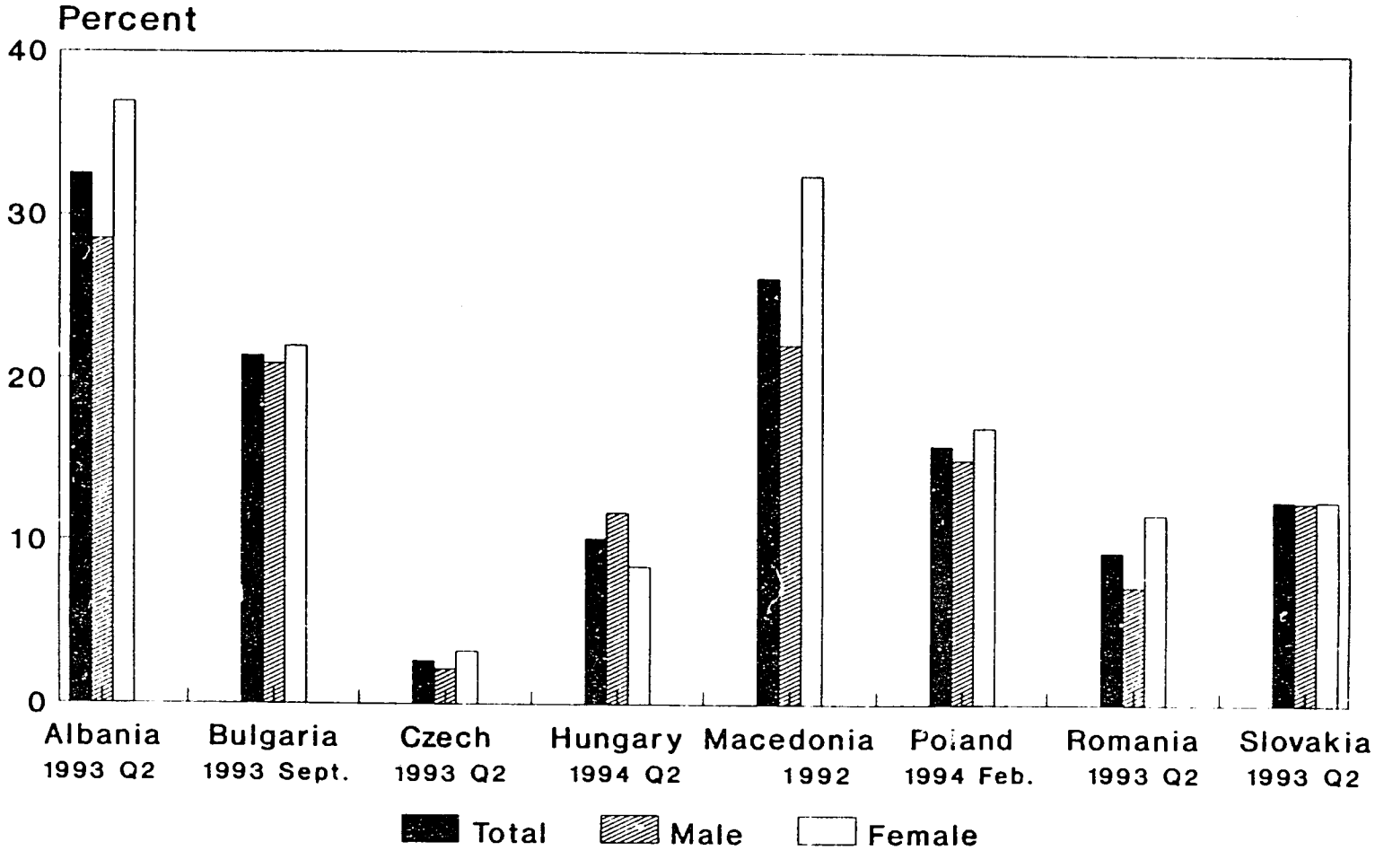
Regional unemployment data for Romania are available only for 2 points in time 1991 and 1992. Rates increased in all of the areas but Cluj; and both South and North Moldova experienced the largest increases.

Table 2.1: Long Term* Unemployment				
Country	Year	Percent of unemployed population that are long term	Male long term unemployment	Female long term unemployment
Czech Republic	Spring 1993	33	32	34
Hungary	1993 Q4	37	na	na
Macedonia	1992	85	na	na
Poland	March 1994	45	40	49
Romania	1993 Q2	41	34	45
Slovakia	1993 Q2	54	51	60
* Long term unemployment refers to those who have been unemployed for over a year.				

Table 2.2: Percent of Unemployed Not Entitled to Unemployment Benefits		
Country	Year	Percent
Czech Republic	1994 Q1	50
Hungary	July 1994	65
Macedonia	1992	92
Poland	March 1994	52
Romania	March 1993	37

Table 2.3: Unemployment Benefit as a Percent of the Average Wage, Second Quarter 1993	
Country	**Percent**
Albania	36.2
Bulgaria	42.3
Czech Republic[a]	24.8
Hungary	36.7
Poland	36.0
Slovakia[a]	33.6
[a] Data for the Czech Republic refer to 1992 and data for Slovakia refer to the first quarter of 1993.	

Figure 2.1
Unemployment Rates by Sex



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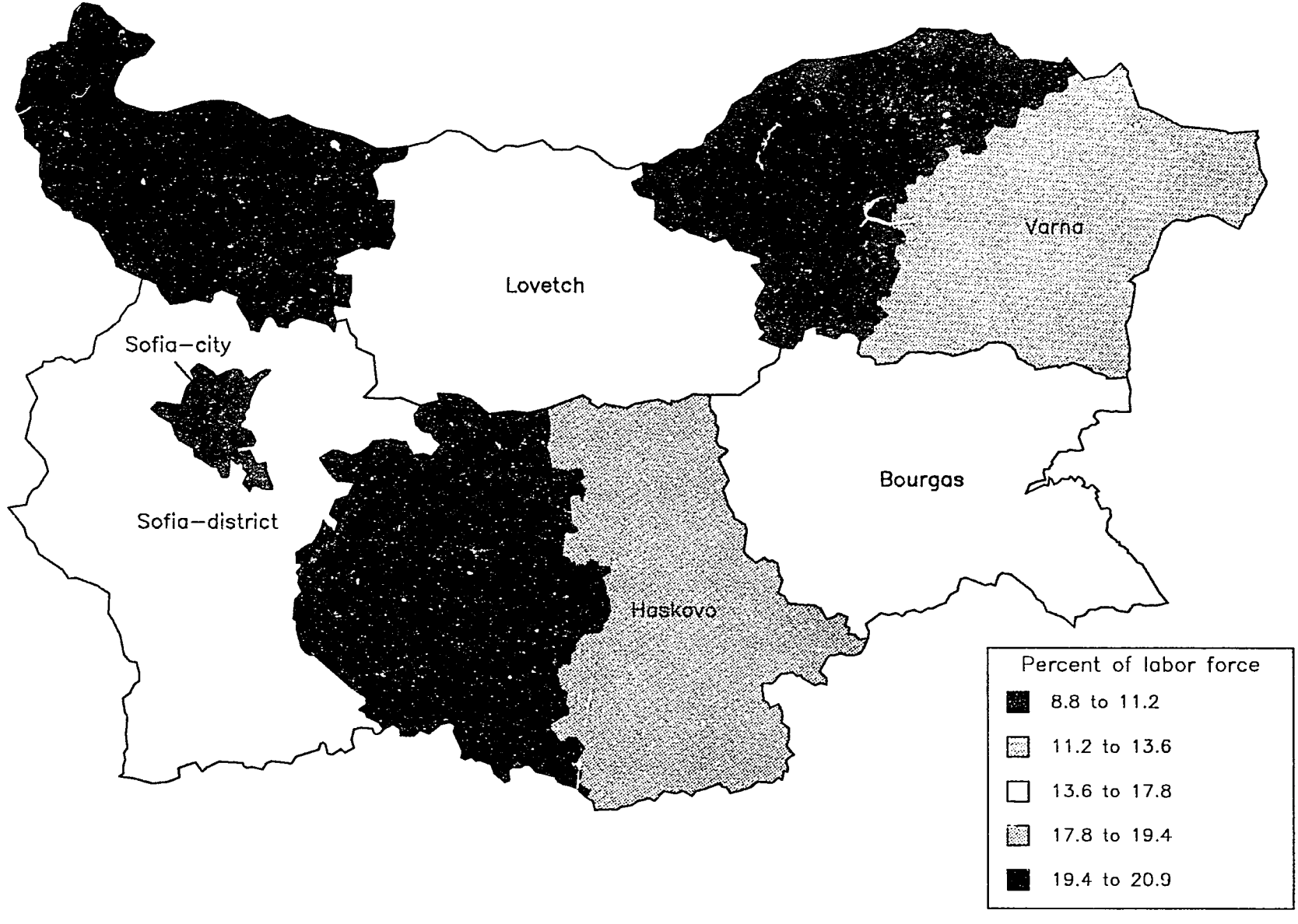
Map 2.1 Registered Unemployment in Bulgaria Second Quarter 1993



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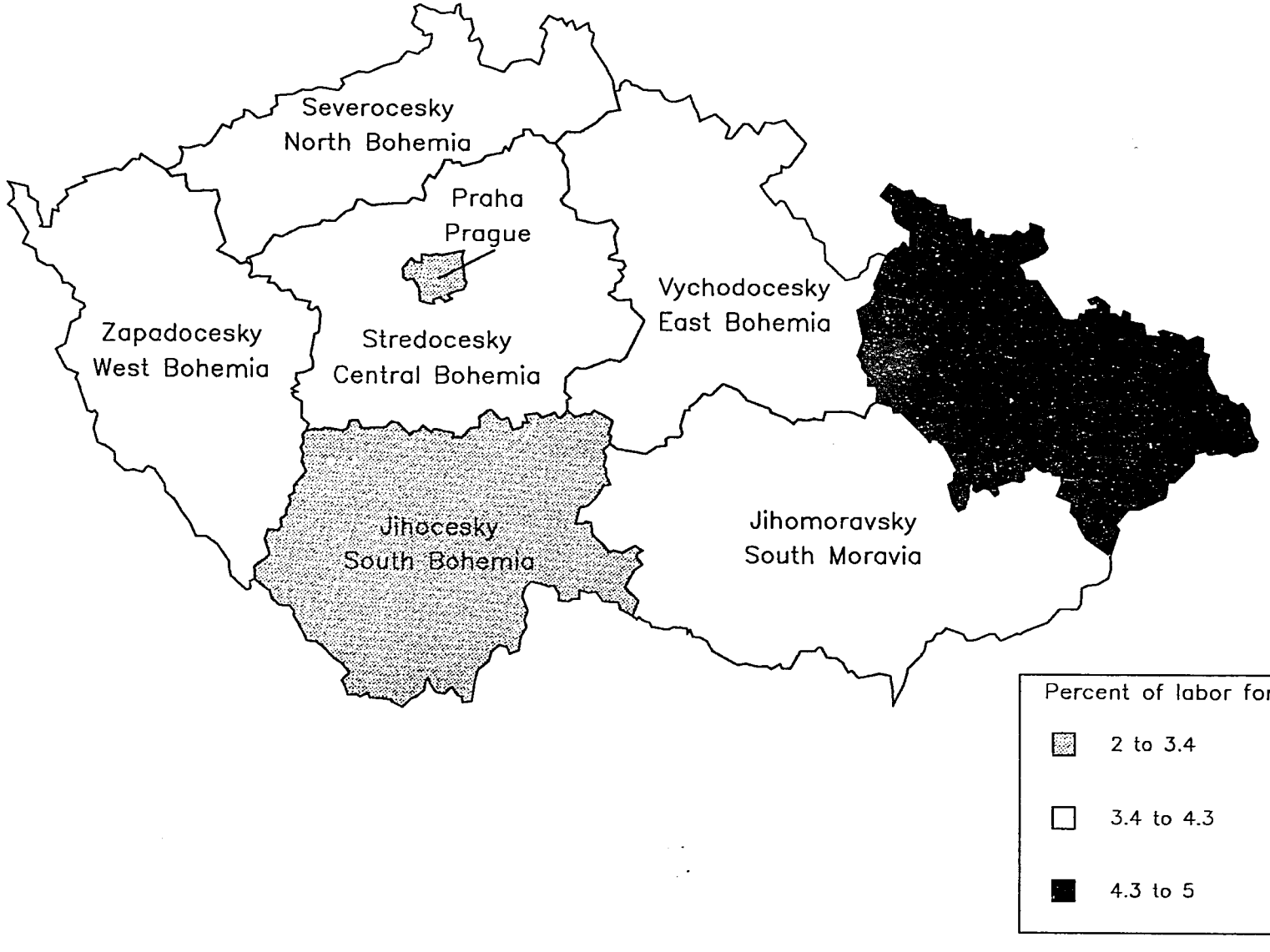
Map 2.2 Registered Unemployment in Czech Republic Spring 1993



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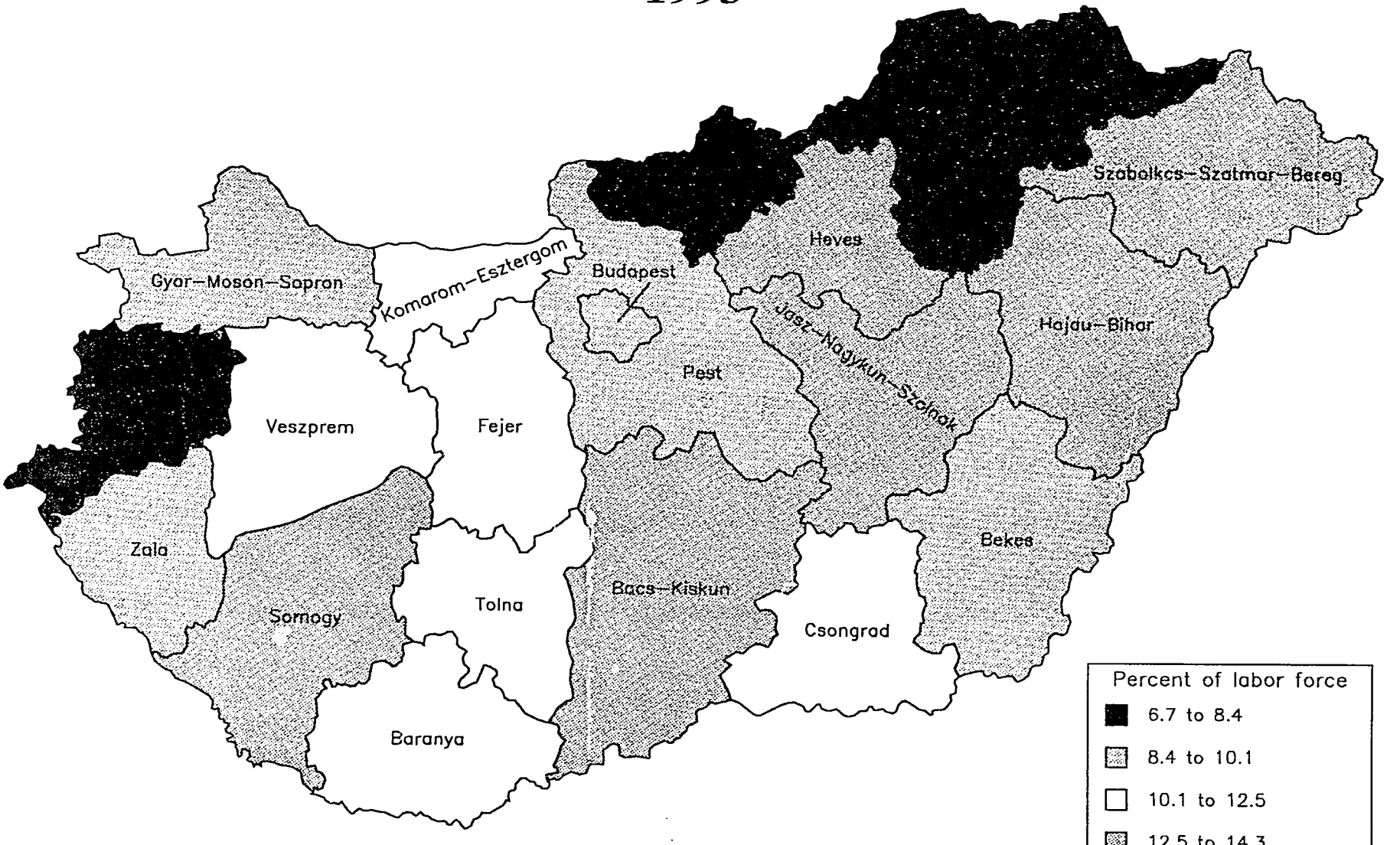
Map 2.3 Unemployment Rate in Hungary 1993



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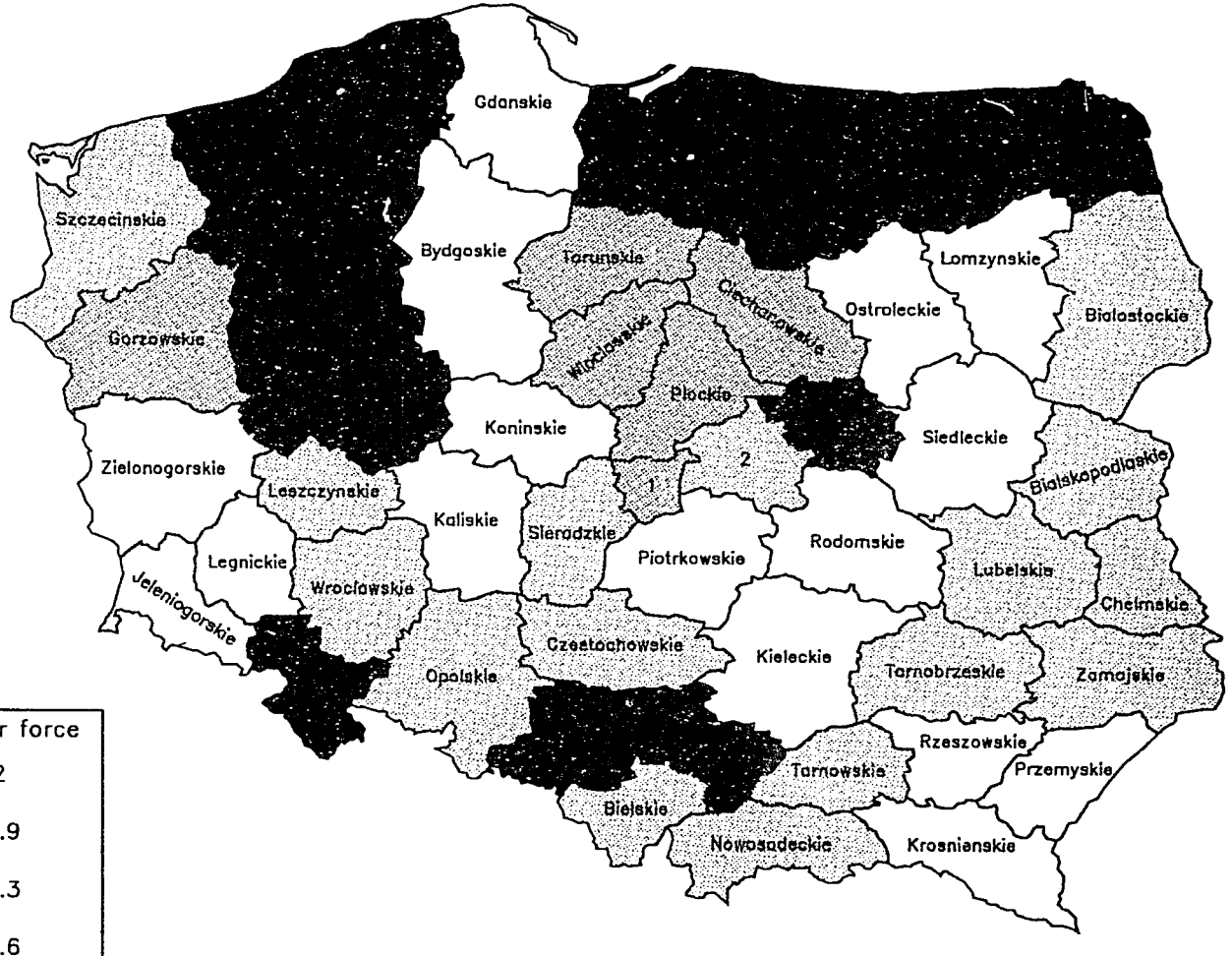
JD10/94:UNEMRATE–US

Map 2.4 Registered Unemployment in Poland March 1994



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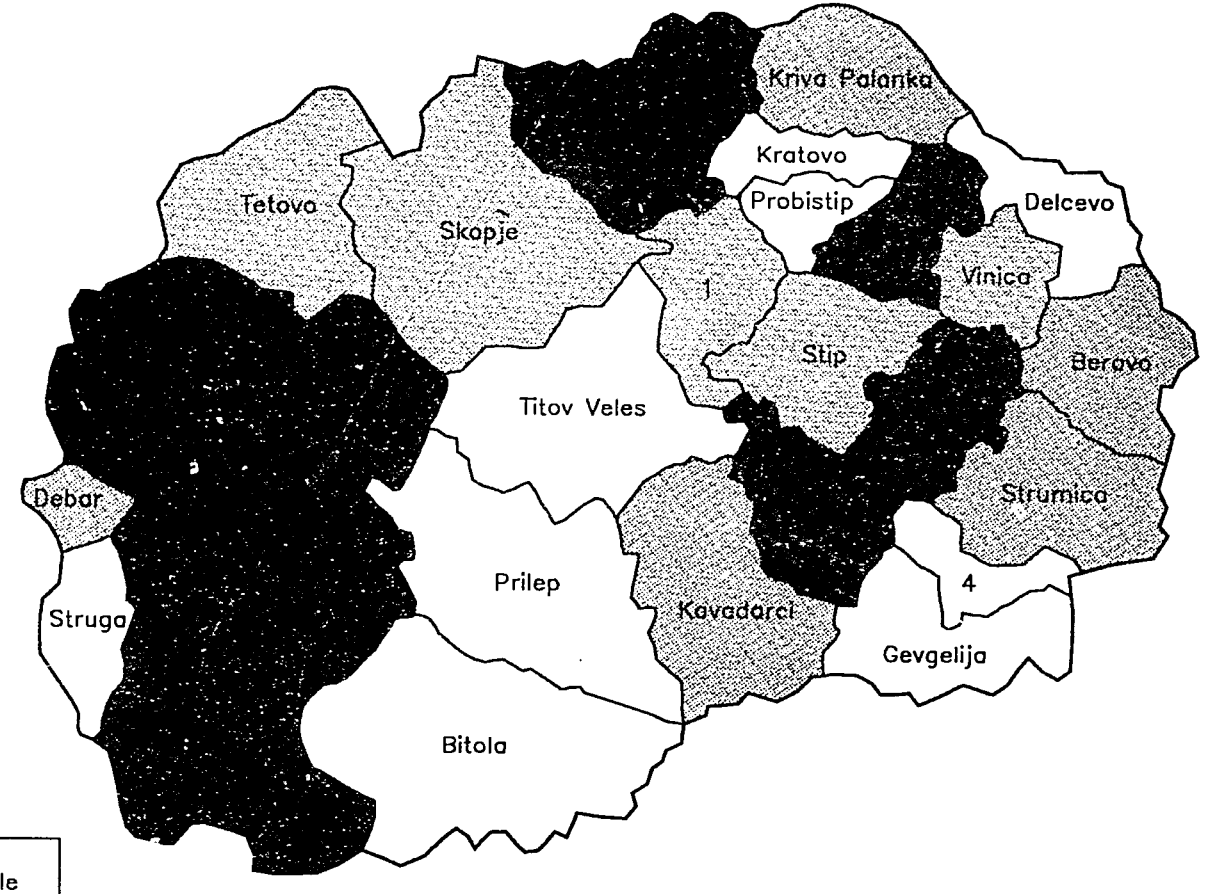
Map 2.4 Registered Unemployment in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 1992



1 Sveti Nikole
2 Krusevo
3 Demir Hisar
4 Valandovo

Percent of labor force
- 18.04 to 18.88
- 18.88 to 22.56
- 22.56 to 29.92
- 29.92 to 33.60
- 33.60 to 42.30

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Map 2.6 Female Registered Unemployment in Poland March 1994

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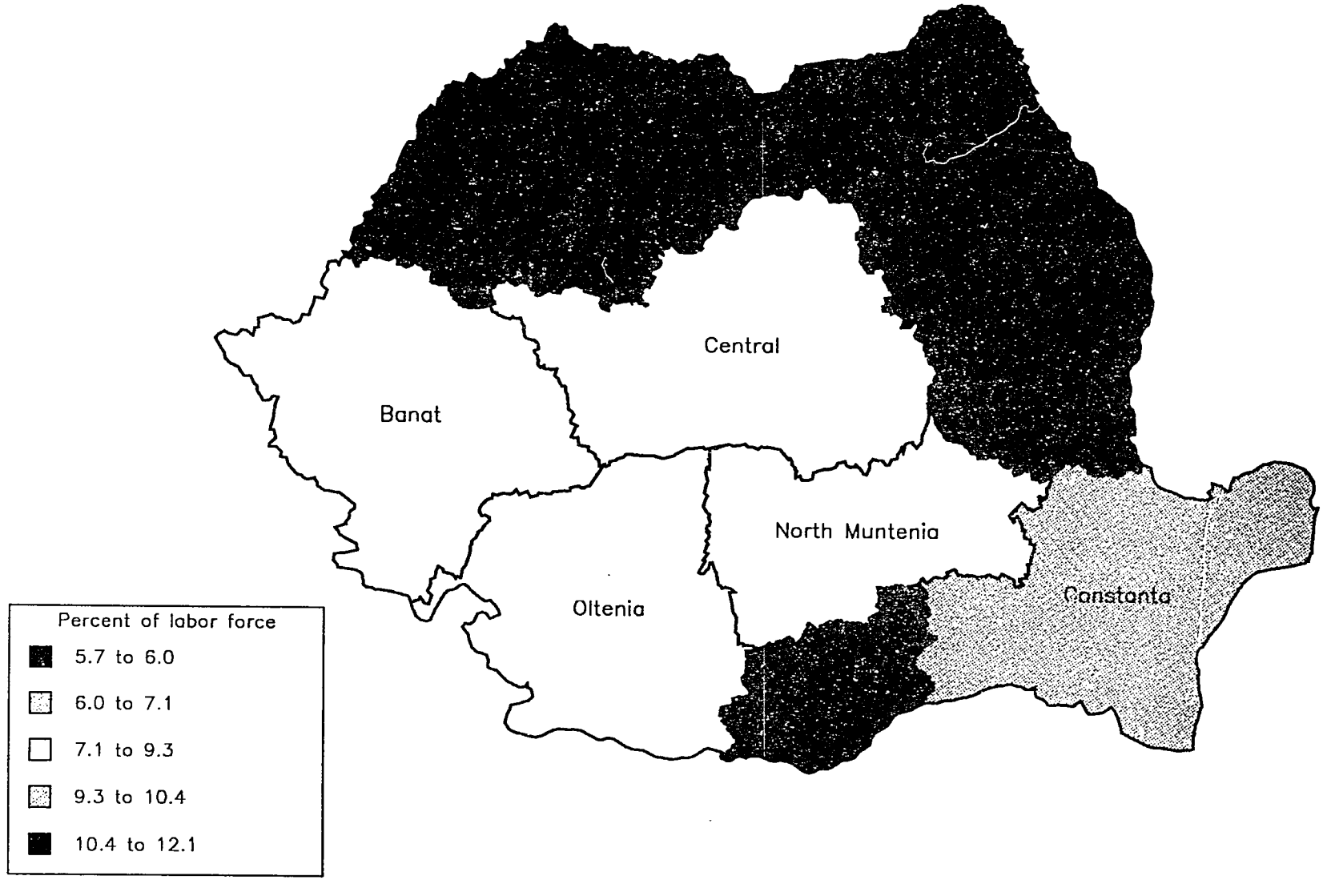
Map 2.7 Registered Unemployment in Romania 1992



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SECTION 3
PENSIONERS

Another population group typically at risk are the elderly or the pensioners. This group usually is living on a fixed income and in many of the Central and Eastern European countries, the average monthly pensions have not been indexed to inflation until recently. In Hungary, the minimum pension is still not indexed to inflation. In most of these countries, the minimum pension is very low, between 24 and 39 percent of the average monthly wage (see Table 3.1).

The official retirement ages in the countries in this study are 60 for men and 55 for women with the exception of Poland for which the official retirement ages are 65 for men and 60 for women. However, the rules on retirement have been somewhat lenient in these countries with people allowed to retire before the official age for a variety of reasons. Thus, while on average the proportion of the population above working age is around 20 percent, some of these countries have approximately 30 percent of their population on pensions (see Table 3.2). Two of the southern tier countries, Albania and Macedonia, have relatively young populations with only 10 percent and 15 percent respectively of their populations above the working ages. Poland also has a lower than average proportion of its population above the working ages which is directly related to the older retirement ages in Poland. If the typical East European retirement ages are applied to Poland, then just over 18 percent of its population is over the working ages.

The rules about working while on a pension are lenient in many of the countries of Eastern Europe. For example, 9 percent of the pensioners in the Czech republic were in the labor force in 1992.

Sub-National Data:
Some of the countries in this study have regional data either on age structure or the number of pensioners (Albania, Bulgaria, Czech, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia). These data are presented in the country appendix tables. Albania and Hungary are the only countries with regional data on the number of pensioners. The remaining countries have data on age structures which we have used to calculate the proportion over the working age.

Albania

There is very little variation in the percent of the population on pensions among the 26 regions of Albania. Ten percent of the population is on a pension for Albania as a whole, and most of the districts do not deviate more than 3 percentage points above or below the mean. Two of the districts do deviate, Gjirokaster with 13.6 percent of its population on pensions and Tirane with 13.8 percent in 1990 (see Map 3.1).

Bulgaria

Bulgaria has one of the oldest populations of the countries in this study with 22.7 percent over the working age in 1992. Two regions had a notably larger proportion of the population above the working ages, Lovetch and Montana, with 26.9 and 30.0 percent respectively. Montana was also one of the districts with a higher than average unemployment rate. If we use a slightly

different measure of the age structure, the elderly support ratio which is defined as the number over the working age per 100 people in the working ages, we see that again Lovetch and Montana are the worst areas with elderly support ratios of 50 and 58 respectively compared with 40.6 for Bulgaria as a whole.

Czech Republic

The Czech Republic is fairly homogenous in terms of age structures. Central-Bohemia is the oldest region with 21.7 percent of its population over the working ages and North Bohemia and North Moravia have the youngest populations with 18.5 percent above the working age each.

Hungary

The regional age data for Hungary are for the end of 1992. The percent over the working age is calculated as the percent aged 60 and over for both sexes due to data restrictions.[9] For Hungary as a whole, the group aged 60 and over made up 19 percent of the total population, with only minor variation among the regions. Only two areas, Budapest and Bekes, have populations with over 21 percent aged 60 and over (21.6 and 21.2 percent respectively).

Perhaps a better regional indicator of the elderly population at risk and also a measure of the strain on the social system is the proportion of the population receiving a pension. For Hungary as a whole, the proportion of the population on pensions has been increasing over time. In 1970, only 13 percent of the population was receiving a pension compared with 27 percent in 1993. For the regions in 1992, 3 areas had 30 percent of their population on pensions (Bekes, Heves, Nograd).

Poland

Thirteen percent of the population in Poland is over the working ages.[10] Six voivodships had at least 15 percent of the population over the working ages, Warsawskie, Bialskopodlaskie, Chelmskie, Siedleckie, Sieradzkie, and Zielonogorskie. Zielonogorskie also had a higher than average unemployment rate.

Slovakia

There are only four regions within Slovakia, thus regional data is not especially illuminating. Of the four regions, West Slovakia has the oldest population, 18.6 percent over the working ages.

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[9] Comparing Hungary's regional age data with other East European countries will be misleading because the women aged 55 and over are not included in the proportion over the working ages. Thus, Hungary, which is actually one of the oldest countries in Eastern Europe, will erroneously appear younger than other countries.

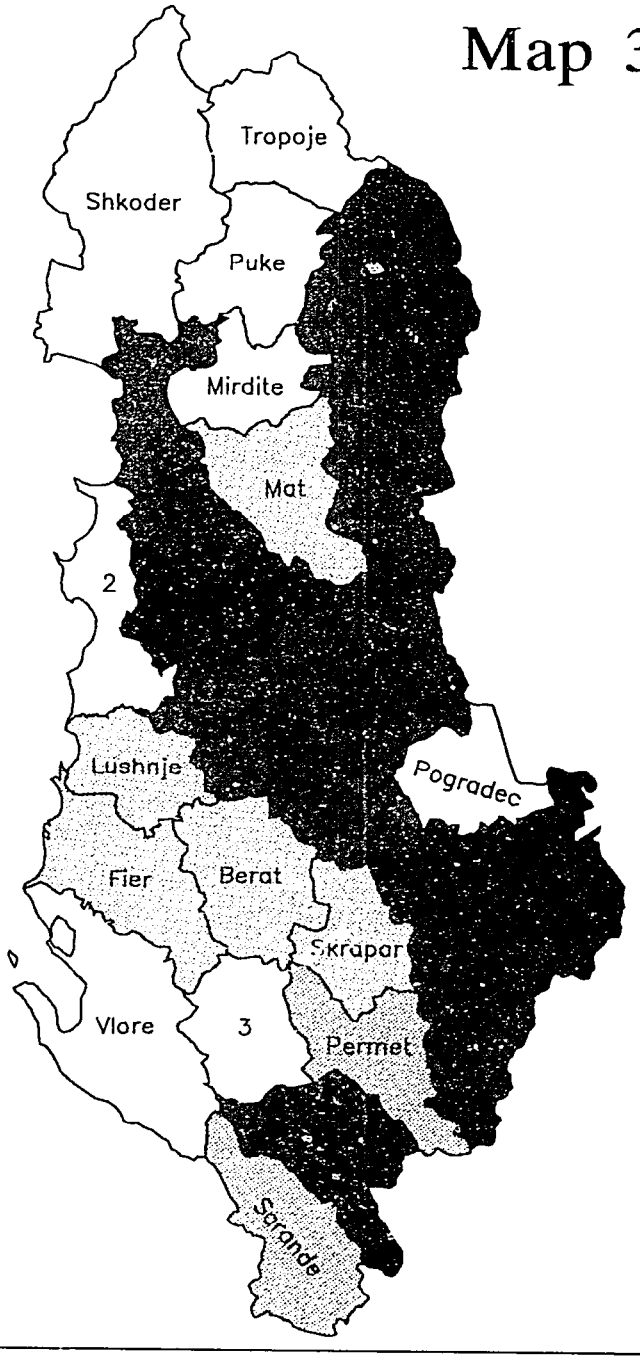
[10] Note that the retirement ages in Poland are 65 for men and 60 for women which is different from the other Eastern European countries.

Table 3.1: Minimum Pension as a Percent of Average Wage, Second Quarter of 1993	
Country	**Percent**
Albania	32.1
Bulgaria*	34.0
Czech Republic	34.3
Hungary	23.8
Poland	32.3
Romania*	35.5
Slovakia	39.0
* Data for Bulgaria refer to 1991 and data for Romania refer to 1992.	

Table 3.2: Population Above Working Age and Pensioners			
Country	Year	Percent above working age	Percent of population on pensions
Albania	1990	9.6	10.0
Bulgaria	1991	22.7	27.0
Croatia	1994	22.4	na
Czech Republic	1992	20.5	29.0
Hungary	1993	22.3	27.1
Lithuania	1991	19.6	23.6
Macedonia	1992	14.2	9.0
Poland	1992	13.1[a]	22.0
Romania	1992	19.4	19.0
Slovakia	1994	17.5	na

[a] Data refer to Poland's working ages, 18.3 percent of Poland's population is above the working age if retirement ages 60 for men and 55 for women are used.

Map 3.1 Pensioners in Albania 1990



Percent of total population

- 7.4 to 8.1
- 8.1 to 9.0
- 9.0 to 10.8
- 10.8 to 11.7
- 11.7 to 13.8

1 Lezhe
2 Durres
3 Tepelene
4 Kolonje

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SECTION 4
MORTALITY

Life Expectancy

Two measures of mortality are considered for this presentation: the infant mortality rate and life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy at birth is a summary measure of a population's overall mortality level.[11] The male life expectancies at birth for the 8 countries range from 65 to 71 years (see Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1), which is roughly the level of variation that obtains between states in the US; a similar statement applies to the female life expectancies for the 8 countries, which range from 72 to 77 years.

The rankings of the countries with respect to life expectancy at birth appear to conform to a North-South pattern, but the direction of the relationship differs between the sexes. For men the southern countries exhibit the highest life expectancies and the northern countries the lowest.[12] Among women, on the other hand, Lithuania, Poland and the Czech Republic enjoy the highest life expectancies at birth, while Romania has the lowest. As will be seen below, the

---

[11] For a given population and date, life expectancy at birth indicates the length of time an infant born at that date would expect to live if over the course of its lifetime it experienced the regime of age-specific death rates prevailing at the given date. This measure has the statistical virtue of freedom from the influence of age composition, which often confounds comparisons of mortality across populations and/or points in time. It should be kept in mind that we use the (period) life expectancy to summarize the level of mortality at a given point in time rather than to predict how long someone will actually live.

[12] *Caveat about Life Expectancies*: The discrepancy between the rankings of the countries on male and female life expectancy leaves us uneasy. Moreover, it seems unusual that Macedonia and Romania would register the highest infant mortality rates and still have the highest male life expectancies; this implies especially low levels of male mortality at later ages in these two countries. The female life expectancies are in better accord with the infant mortality rates.

To determine what explains the male discrepancy would require further investigation and involve additional time and effort beyond the parameters of the present exercise. For this reason, we have chosen to omit the life expectancies from the table on social restructuring. This does not mean that life expectancy is not a reliable measure, nor that the data are necessarily wrong. Rather, we are merely suspending judgement with respect to life expectancy in the present exercise.

This decision entails the additional advantage of keeping the components of our summary index on more or less analogous metrics; that is, the components are rates rather than a hodgepodge of different measures.

female pattern is in the same direction as the pattern of variation in infant mortality rates. In terms of trends, life expectancy at birth appears to be rising among women in Romania, Macedonia and the Czech Republic while remaining roughly stationary or declining slightly elsewhere. Among men, Romania and the Czech Republic represent the only instances of clearcut improvement, while declines are evident in Hungary, Lithuania, Albania, and Bulgaria.

Infant Mortality

Infants under age 1 are especially vulnerable in terms of mortality and are frequently targeted as a special risk group. The infant mortality rates of the countries under consideration conform more or less to the North-South pattern observed for female life expectancies at birth: Albania, Macedonia and Romania exhibit the highest rates, while the Czech Republic stands out clearly with the lowest (see Table 4.2). In most of the countries infant mortality rates have declined over the period considered (see Figure 4.2). Intriguingly, the infant mortality rates of most of the included countries appear to be converging.

For a number of countries, data on internal regional variations on infant mortality are available to the present analysis (see Maps 4.1 through 4.4). In Albania, a North-South pattern is evident again. In Romania an East-West or East-Center pattern appears; the regions of Romania with the lowest infant mortality rates are territories in which Hungarians comprise a substantial share of the population. In Poland, the variations in infant mortality between voivodships are considerably less pronounced than the internal territorial variations within the preceding countries. The Polish voivodships with the lowest infant mortality rates include the portion of former East Prussia that was annexed by Poland after the Second World War; the contiguous Polish voivodships to the south, particularly those on the Vistula river, rank among the highest in terms of their infant mortality rates. Bulgaria registers the least internal variation in infant mortality of all countries included in the present analysis; perhaps a modest East-West pattern can be discerned.

In terms of trends in the internal regional data, the data included in the present analysis do not exhibit temporal trends that can be distinguished with high confidence from fluctuations that could occur by chance. If further resources and time were made available to incorporate more of the existing data, this might permit more conclusive findings.

Suicide

The suicide rate is often taken as a measure of social malaise. Suicide rates vary widely among the included countries (see Table 4.3). Hungarian and Lithuanian men register suicide rates that are roughly double those of their counterparts in Poland and Romania. The relative differences among women are even greater. Male suicide rates have been increasing in the countries for which there are data for two time points. Among women, however, the instances of decline (Hungary, Lithuania) are more clearcut than the instances of increase (Poland, Bulgaria). Perhaps the most noteworthy regularity in these data pertains to the sex differential: the differences within countries between the suicide rates of men and women are often greater than

the differences between countries in suicide rates of members of the same sex. The social and behavioral mechanisms underlying this pattern deserve further investigation.

Table 4.1 Life Expectancy at Birth					
Country	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
MALES					
Albania	68.5	68.2	na	na	na
Bulgaria	68.3	68.1	68.1	na	na
Czech Republic	67.1	67.1	67.5	68.2	68.5
Hungary	66.2	65.4	65.1	65.0	64.6
Lithuania	67.1	66.3	65.9	na	na
Macedonia	69.7	70.1	na	70.1	na
Poland	67.2	66.8	66.5	66.1	66.7
Romania	69.4	69.6	69.8	na	na
Slovakia	67.1	66.9	66.6	[illegible]	66.6
FEMALES					
Albania	74.4	74.3	na	na	na
Bulgaria	74.7	74.8	74.7	na	na
Czech Republic	75.3	75.4	76.1	75.7	76.1
Hungary	74.0	73.8	73.7	73.8	73.7
Lithuania	76.1	75.8	75.7	na	na
Macedonia	73.5	74.0	na	74.4	na
Poland	75.7	75.5	75.5	75.3	75.7
Romania	72.4	72.7	73.1	na	na
Slovakia	75.5	75.4	75.4	75.2	75.4

Note: NA does not mean necessarily that the data do not exist rather it indicates that BUCEN did not have access to these data in their sources.

Table 4.2 Infant Mortality Rates (Infant deaths per 1000 live births)										
Country	**1980**	**1985**	**1986**	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**
Albania	71.8	43.0	na	na	na	44.0	40.4	na	na	na
Bulgaria	20.2	15.4	14.6	14.7	13.6	14.4	14.8	16.9	15.9	15.5
Czech Republic	16.9	12.5	12.3	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.8	10.4	9.9	na
Hungary	23.2	20.4	19.0	17.3	15.8	15.7	14.8	15.8	14.1	na
Lithuania	24.2	23.9	19.6	20.7	19.4	18.0	17.4	na	na	15.6
Macedonia	54.2	43.4	43.6	41.9	39.8	36.7	31.6	28.2	30.6	24.4
Poland	21.3	18.4	17.3	17.4	16.1	15.9	15.9	15.0	14.3	na
Romania	29.3	25.6	23.2	28.9	25.4	26.9	26.9	22.7	na	na
Slovakia	20.9	16.3	15.0	14.2	13.3	13.5	12.0	13.2	12.6	na

Note: NA does not mean that the data do not exist rather it indicates these data were not available to BUCEN in their sources.

Table 4.3 Suicide Rates (Deaths per 100,000 population)				
	1988		**1992**	
Country	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Bulgaria	23.1	9.4	26.4	9.5
Czech Republic[a]	26.4	9.5	29.6	9.5
Hungary	58.1	25.6	59.3	19.8
Lithuania[b]	42.6	12.2	44.3	9.7
Poland	20.5	4.3	25.3	5.0
Romania	na	na	18.5	4.9

[a] Czech data for 1988 refer to the former Czechoslovakia.
[b] The data for 1992 for Lithuania are 1990 data.
Source: World Health Statistics Annual for various years

Figure 4.1a
Life Expectancies at Birth
Males

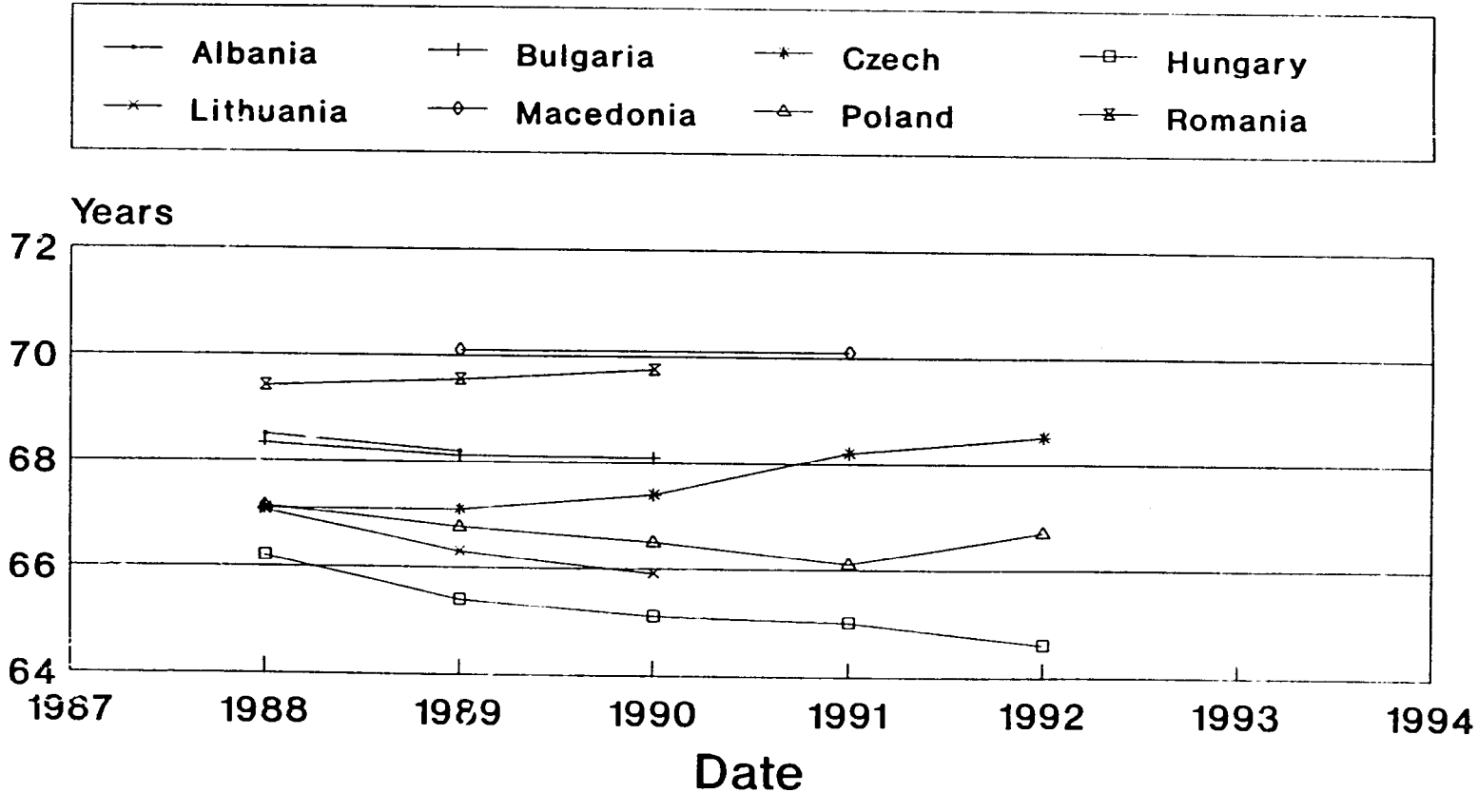

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Figure 4.1b
Life Expectancies at Birth
Females

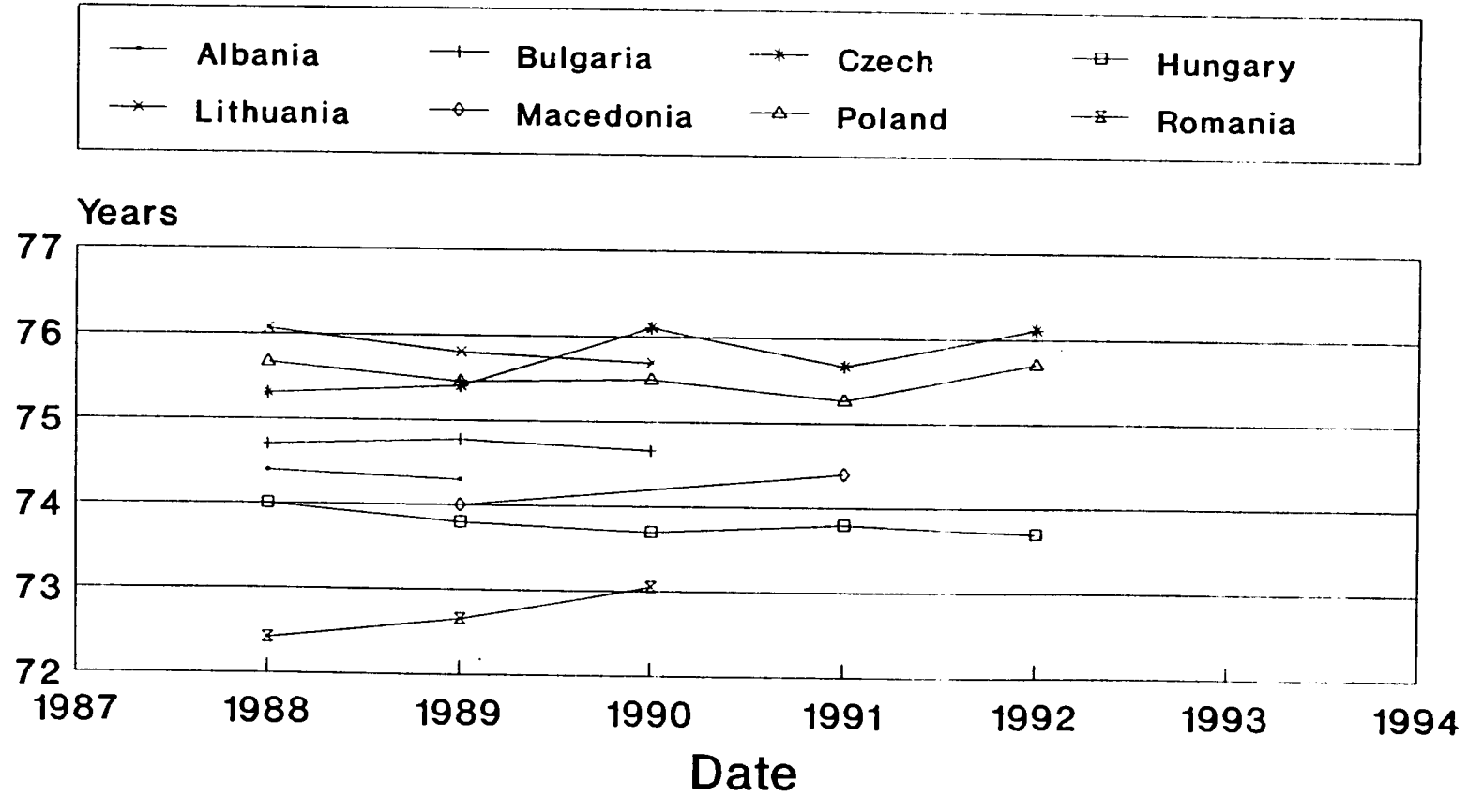

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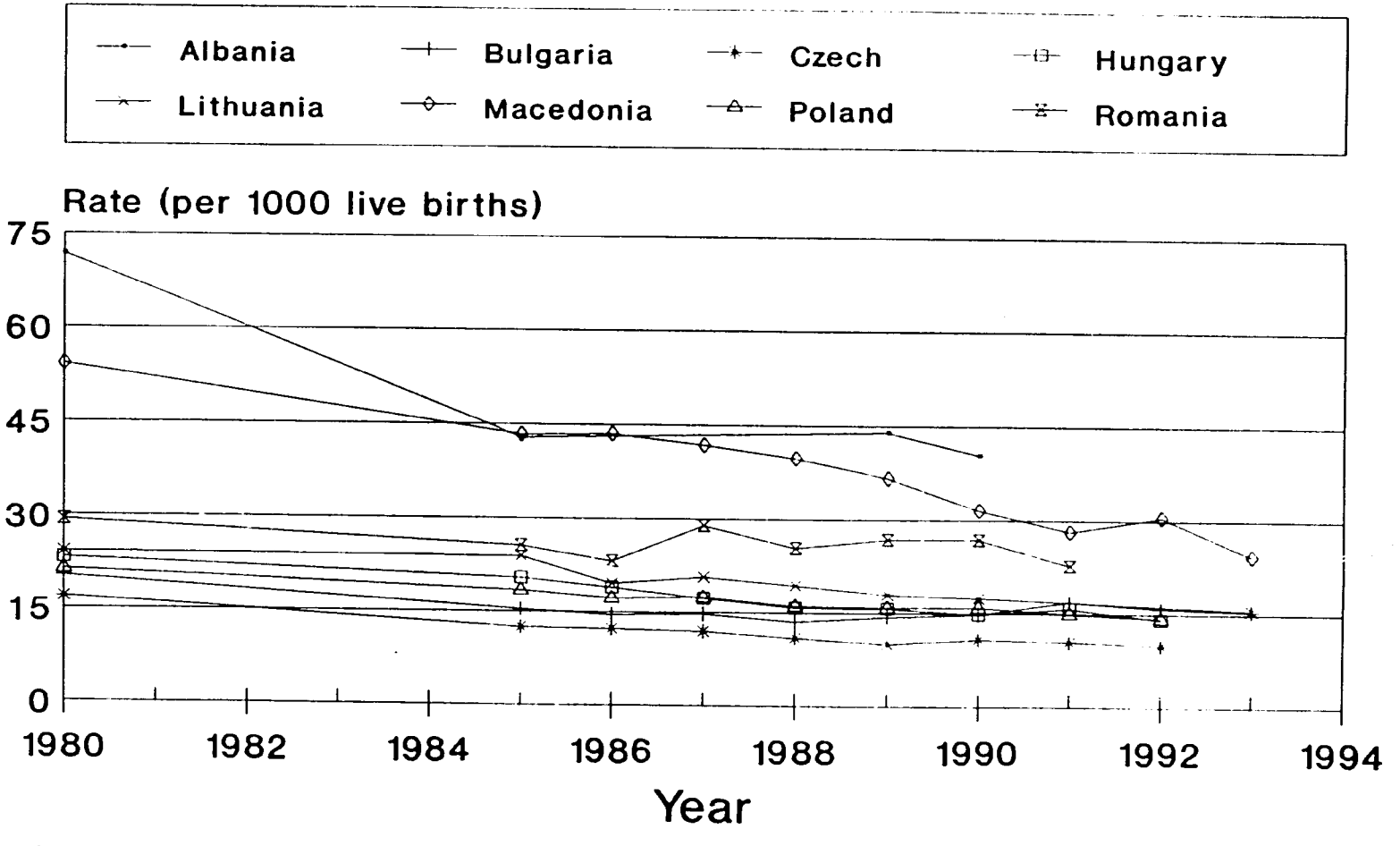
Figure 4.2
Infant Mortality Rates



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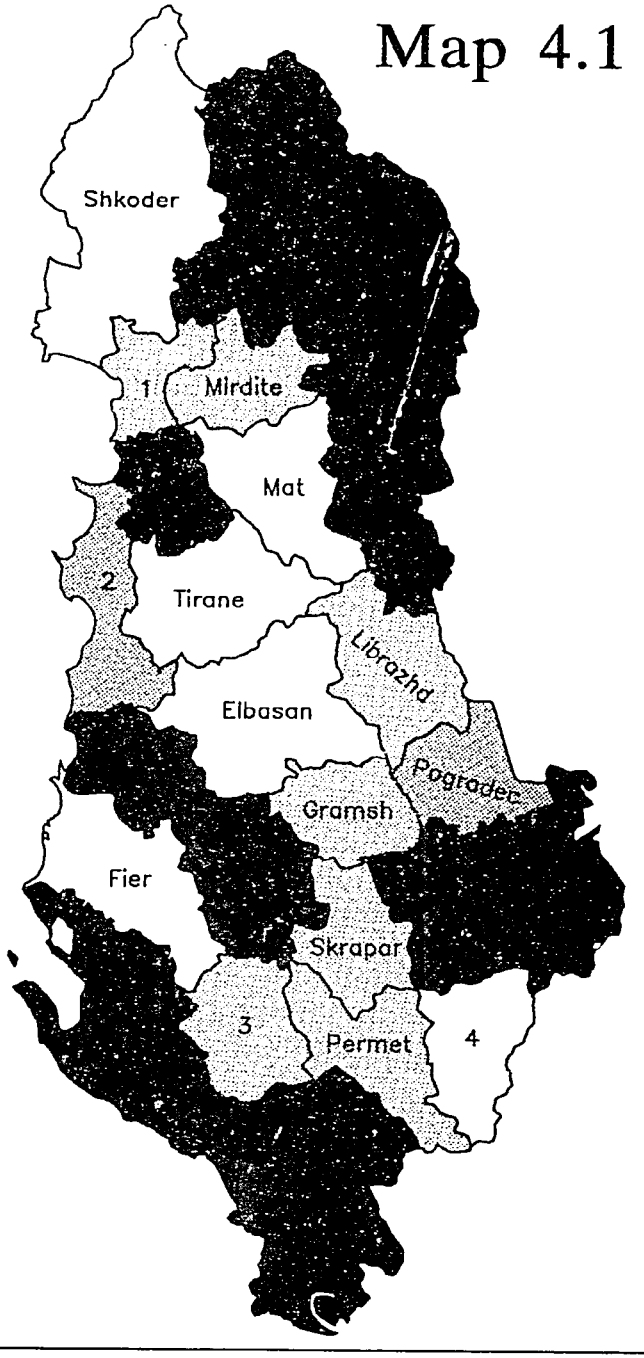
Map 4.1 Infant Mortality in Albania 1990



Deaths per 1000 live births

- 23.4 to 29.3
- 29.3 to 33.1
- 33.1 to 40.9
- 40.9 to 44.7
- 44.7 to 50.9

1 Lezhe
2 Durres
3 Tepelene
4 Kolonje

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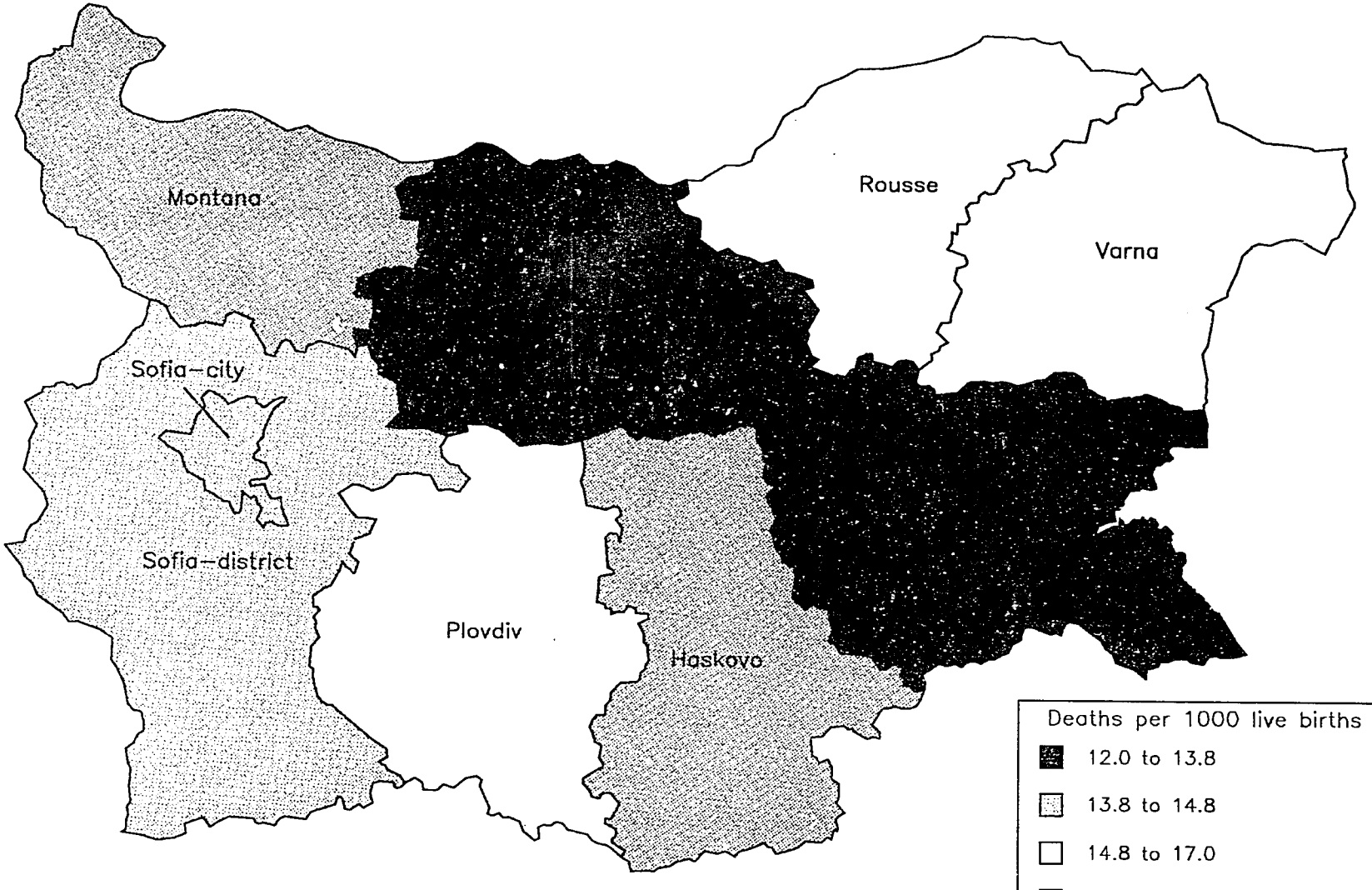
Map 4.2 Infant Mortality in Bulgaria 1992



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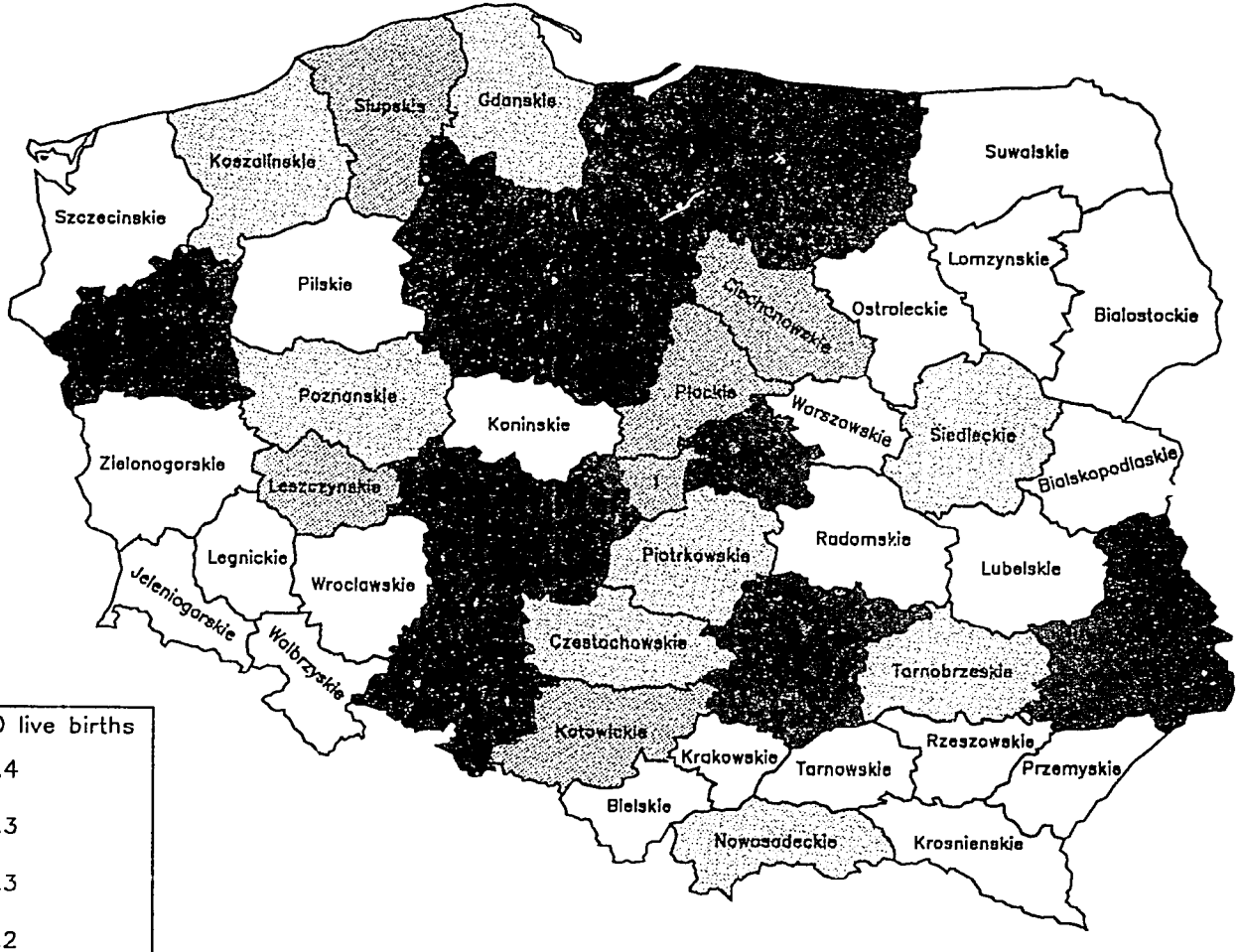
Map 4.3 Infant Mortality in Poland 1992



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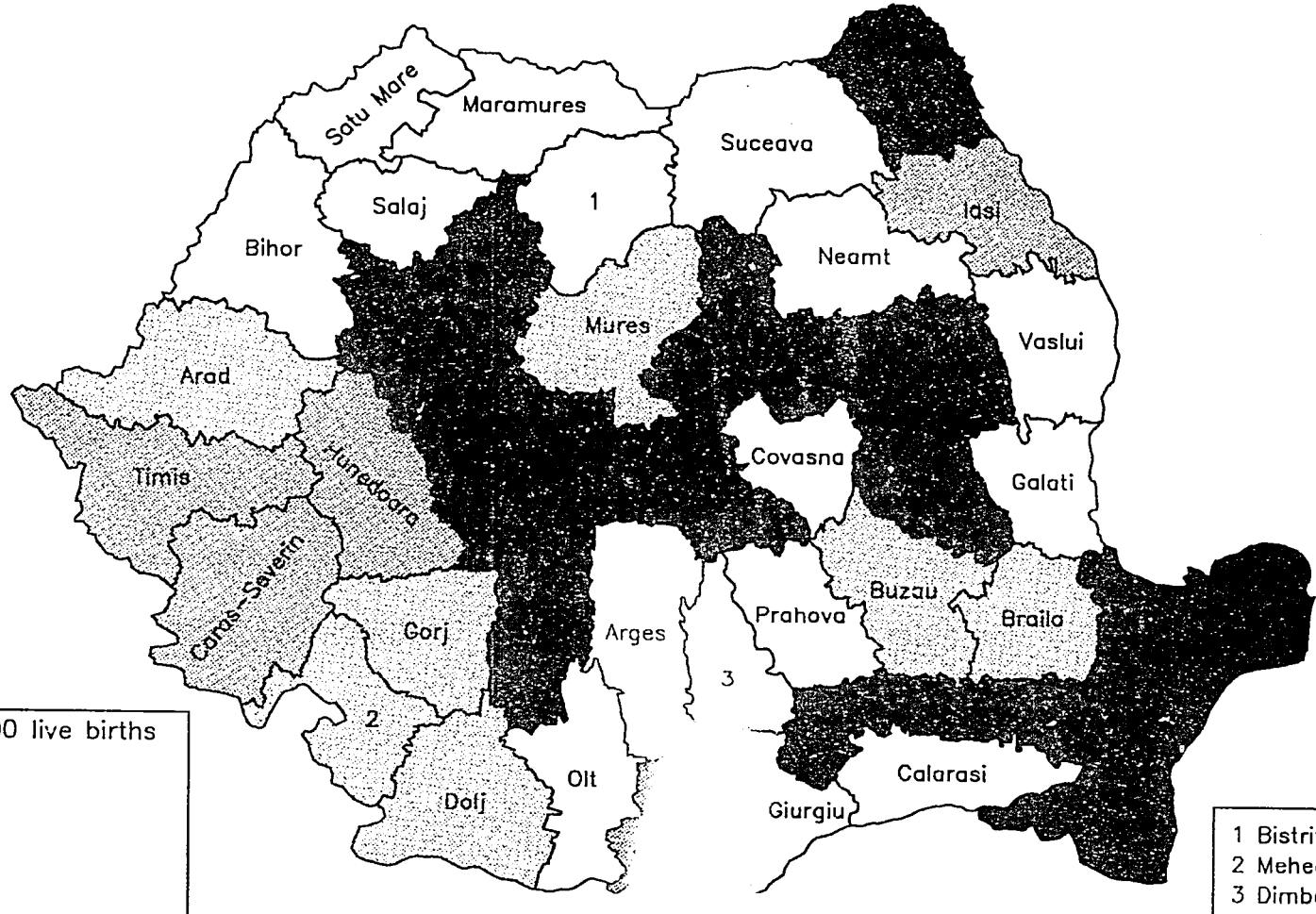
Map 4.4 Infant Mortality in Romania 1991



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SECTION 5
DIET

One way to assess whether a given population is undergoing a real decline in its standard of living is to examine the quality of its diet over time. In this section, we present some preliminary data on caloric intake and starchy-staple ratios in Central and Eastern Europe (see Table 5.1). Ideally, we would like sub-national data, however, these are not available and in this section we only make cross-national comparisons.

It must be stressed that what follows is not a nutritional treatise, nor is it intended to resolve any of the current controversies regarding the optimal diet. Moreover, we cannot fully attest to the accuracy/comparability of much of the data, since it is not entirely clear how the information, aside from the FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN) statistics was collected. FAO statistics are used to establish the baseline for Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. Cross national comparisons limited to these countries for the years 1988-90 can be made with some confidence. All other estimates must be considered less authoritative, since they are reconstructions based on the per capita consumption of different food groups, as reported in the national statistical abstracts. Without further documentation, it is difficult to know how the issue of food losses attributable to processing, distribution and preparation are handled. Even so, comparison of total calories ingested between base and current year are largely consistent with our expectations about the magnitude and direction of change. The slight increase in calories consumed in the Czech Republic and Romania are not easy to explain, but may represent nothing more than minor methodological differences between FAO and Census reconstructions of the food balances. Trends in starchy-staple ratios also seem reasonable, a priori. Given this uncertainty, we try to assure the maximum amount of commensurability by using a standard set of food products, covering more than 95 percent of caloric intake, and a common set of conversion factors for transforming quantities of food into their caloric equivalents.

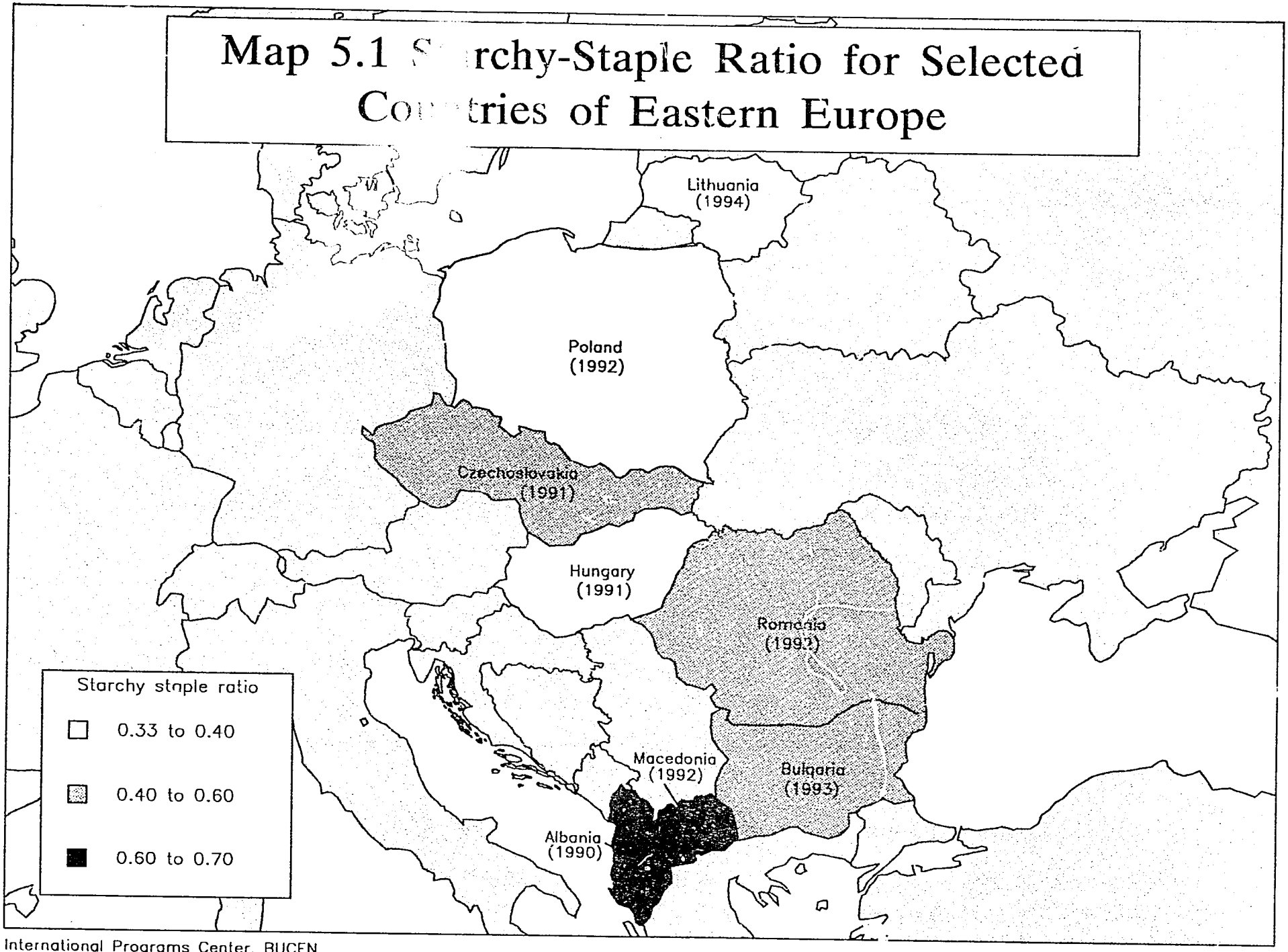
In analyzing diet, we take the position that per capita declines in mean daily caloric intake, in and of themselves, need not be cause for alarm as long as the total remains above some recommended level for all members of society. We operationalize this concept by comparing per capita calories ingested to the recommended levels for adult US men and women. The RDA (recommended daily allowance) for adult men in the US ranges between 2,400 and 2,900 calories. For women, the figures are 1,800-2,100. By this standard, none of the countries, with the possible exceptions of Bulgaria (2,768) and Macedonia (2,570) seems to be in imminent danger. Of course, this finding assumes that the standard deviation of caloric intake is small relative to the mean, and that the general decline in total intake is not at the expense of essential vitamins and minerals.

We also assert that increases in the starchy-staple ratio reflect a deterioration in diet, not withstanding the current controversy about the health dangers associated with high protein regimens. Economists have long observed that when real incomes increase, consumers in all societies will substitute certain "quality" foods (i.e., meat, milk, vegetables) for starchy-staples

such as grain products and potatoes. In short, starchy-staples are "inferior goods" with a negative income elasticity of demand (Engle's Law). The clear implication of the law is that declines in the consumption of high quality foods are caused by declines in real income, such as those which attended the collapse of living standards after the fall of communism. Indeed, from 1990-1993, real wages fell by 50 percent in Bulgaria, 48 percent in Albania and 38 percent in Romania (see Section 1 on poverty). To operationalize this quality of diet concept, we look both at the levels and trends in the starchy-staple ratio. Deterioration in nutrition between the base and current year observations, as indicated by a rise in the ratio, occurred in the Czech Republic (.33 to .42), Hungary (.32 to .33), Romania (.46 to .50) and Bulgaria (.41 to .53). At .70 and .68 respectively, the Albanian and Macedonian ratios were very high to begin with. For comparison purposes, note that the value of the ratio in the US during the latter half of the 1980s was 23 percent (see Maps 5.1 and 5.2).

Table 5.1 Calories per Day and Starchy-Staple Ratio				
	Time Period 1		Time Period 2	
Country	Calories per Day	Starchy-Staple Ratio	Calories per Day	Starchy-Staple Ratio
Albania (1990)	na	na	3096	.70
Bulgaria (1988-90, 1993)	3695	.41	2768	.53
Czech Republic (1988-90, 1991)	3574	.33	3679	.42
Hungary (1988-90, 1991)	3608	.32	3164	.33
Lithuania (1990, 1994)	3422	.38	2938	.38
Macedonia (1992)	na	na	2570	.68
Poland (1988-90, 1992)	3426	.39	3282	.39
Romania (1988-90, 1992)	3081	.46	3100	.50
Starchy-Staple Ratio is the calories from potatoes and grain as a proportion of total calories.				

Map 5.1 Starchy-Staple Ratio for Selected Countries of Eastern Europe



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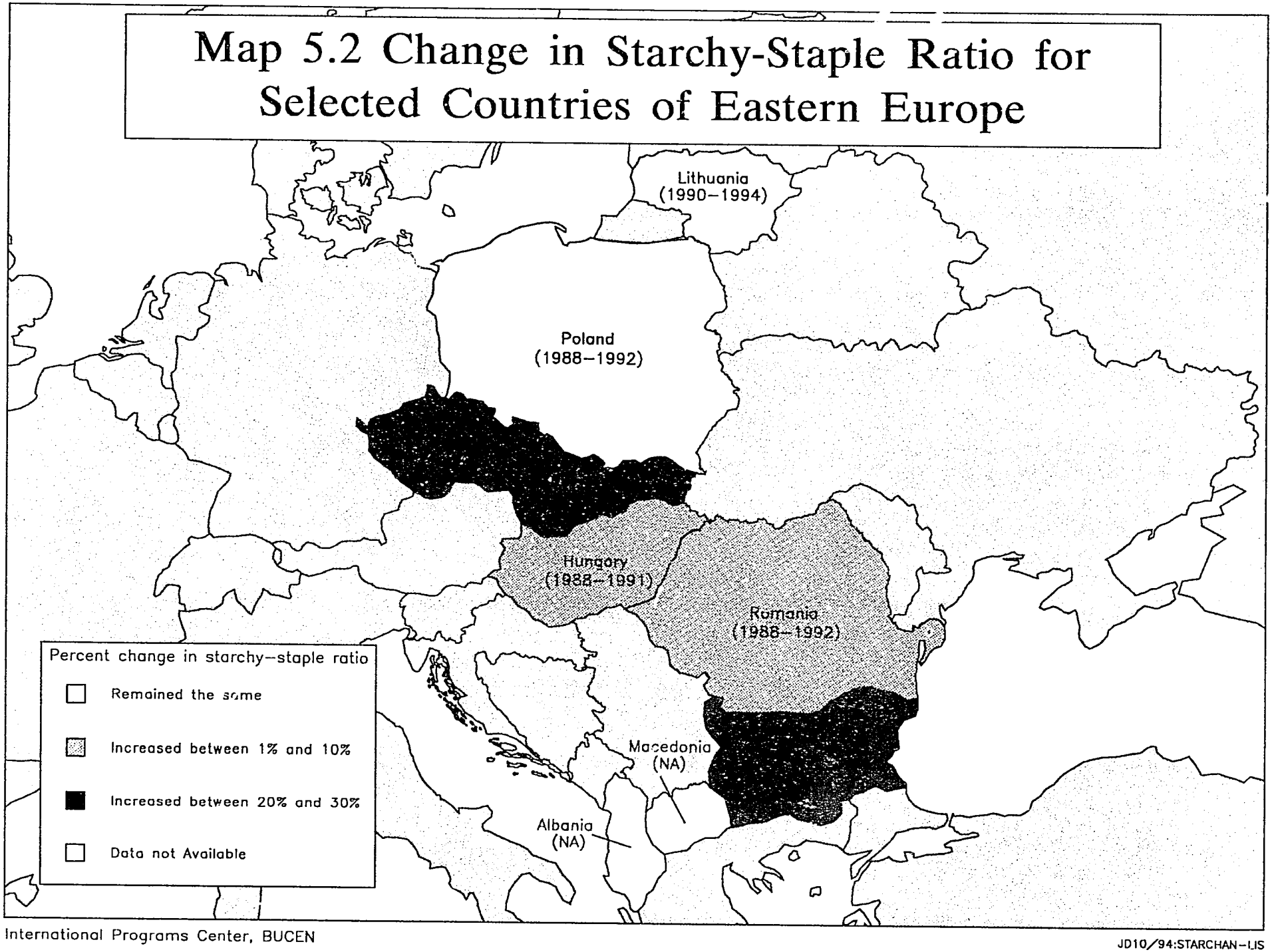
Map 5.2 Change in Starchy-Staple Ratio for Selected Countries of Eastern Europe



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SECTION 6
ENVIRONMENT

We presently lack comprehensive data on which countries in Central and Eastern Europe consistently exceed World Health Organization pollution guidelines. However, we can report that air pollution emissions are declining in several of these countries, although the cause for the declines is probably due to declining production at least as much as it is to the pressure to conform to European environmental standards. Yet even as these countries attempt to reduce emissions through improved pollution control, they also face the cost of redressing the effects of the near neglect of environmental concerns for most of the communist period. Virtually all of the countries have areas that have been damaged by air and water pollution. Among the major reasons for damage are a lack of investment in appropriate pollution control equipment at factories that used otherwise antiquated and excessively polluting process technology; price subsidization leading to over-use of natural materials and fuels, and the over-militarization of the region during the Soviet occupation.

Trends in Air Pollution Emissions

Emissions of several types of air pollutants have fallen considerably since 1989. Our incomplete data show reduced air pollution emissions since Moscow's control of the region began to unravel. Between 1989 and 1992, emissions of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide, and particulates have all declined (Tables 6.1-6.3). And we can say that at least for Poland (and likely for the others as well), virtually all of the decline in emissions has occurred due to reduced smokestack emissions (likely caused by diminished production levels.) The only report we have of increased pollution emissions are for carbon monoxide in the Czech Republic, where they rose roughly one-sixth between 1989 and 1991.

Air Pollution Levels

Although the Czech Republic provides some data on pollution concentrations (see Appendix Tables 13-14), they do not supply enough data to definitively state which cities exceed world standards. For instance, the Czech Republic reports average concentrations for the year, but many world standards are based on the number of days that pollution concentrations exceed certain levels. Even though the data are incomplete, we can probably infer from the reported high average concentrations, such as for particulates, that concentrations considerably exceed world standards. Similarly, Lithuania provides pollution concentration data for several types of pollutants (Appendix Table 12), but only concentrations of sulfur dioxide can be judged within the context of international standards (their concentrations are within the safe range). Having said this, several caveats are in order. There are numerous problems with collection of air pollution concentration samples in the former Soviet republics and Eastern Europe. The most obvious one, presumably due to a lack of funding, is infrequent monitoring of air pollution data collection sites. It seems likely that other methodological problems exist, as NOAA has just

begun a program to teach Western methods of collecting air pollution data, along the Black Sea coast.

Trends in Water Pollution Emissions

Water pollution emissions also are declining. In Poland, industry (the main source of water pollution) reduced water pollution emissions by about 14 percent between 1990 and 1993. However, this hardly indicates that water pollution is becoming less of a problem there, because only about 5 percent of Polish industry's water emissions are treated prior to dumping (Appendix Table 14). The only other country to provide water pollution information, the Czech Republic, also reports declining emissions of waste water, but unlike Poland, it has considerably improved its treatment of wastes (Appendix Table 15). Between 1989 and 1992, the share of treated water pollution emissions rose from 77 to 82 percent (Appendix Table 16).

Radioactive Fall Out

We are fortunate to have detailed radioactive fallout data for Lithuania (Appendix Table 13). There is controversy regarding whether there are any acceptable levels of radioactive density in the environment. The US EPA officially asserts that there are not, although others believe that there is a low-level, natural occurrence of radiation in the environment that is not hazardous. In any event, the fact that the Lithuanians report such data clearly indicates that they are concerned. The source of this fallout, is to a great extent, the continuing effects of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident. Lithuania reports that the density of beta radiation (the least harmful type of radiation) has been fairly constant for the first three months of this year in five of its cities where readings are being taken.

Other Forms of Environmental Damage

Eastern Europe and Lithuania also have to deal with other forms of environmental degradation. Even seemingly innocuous activities, such as agriculture, can cause environmental problems. Romania suffers from considerable soil erosion, due in part to cultivation of agricultural lands too close to its water ways. Over a quarter of solid waste in Slovakia is generated by agriculture. Soils also have been polluted by the extensive dumping of industrial wastes. This is reportedly most pronounced in Poland and Bulgaria. Another problem is the considerable pollution associated with military activities in these countries, as well as the dumping of hazardous wastes during the pull back of Russian forces from Eastern Europe and the Baltics.

Prospects for the Future

The countries of Eastern Europe and Lithuania recognize that their efforts to increase integration with the West must include improved environmental performance. Some, if not all, of these countries have, or are drawing up programs of action, agreed to by neighboring countries, to improve the situation. But these countries will certainly continue to trail the West significantly in terms of environmental conditions for many years to come.

Table 6.1
Emissions of Air Pollutants - Carbon Monoxide
(1000 tons)

Country	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Czech Republic	947	885	1096	na	na
Poland Total	2715	2524	2263	2187	na
Mobile Sources	1380	1418	1470	1512	na
Stationary Sources	1335	1106	793	675	533
Slovakia	na	na	na	235	na

Table 6.2
Emissions of Air Pollutants - Nitrogen Oxide
(1000 tons)

Country	1989	1990	1991	1992
Czech Republic	921	740	720	na
Poland	1480	1280	1205	1130
Slovakia	na	na	na	224

Table 6.3
Emissions of Air Pollutants - Sulfur Dioxide
(1000 tons)

Country	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Czech Republic	na	1981	1864	1762	na
Slovakia	606	na	na	na	374

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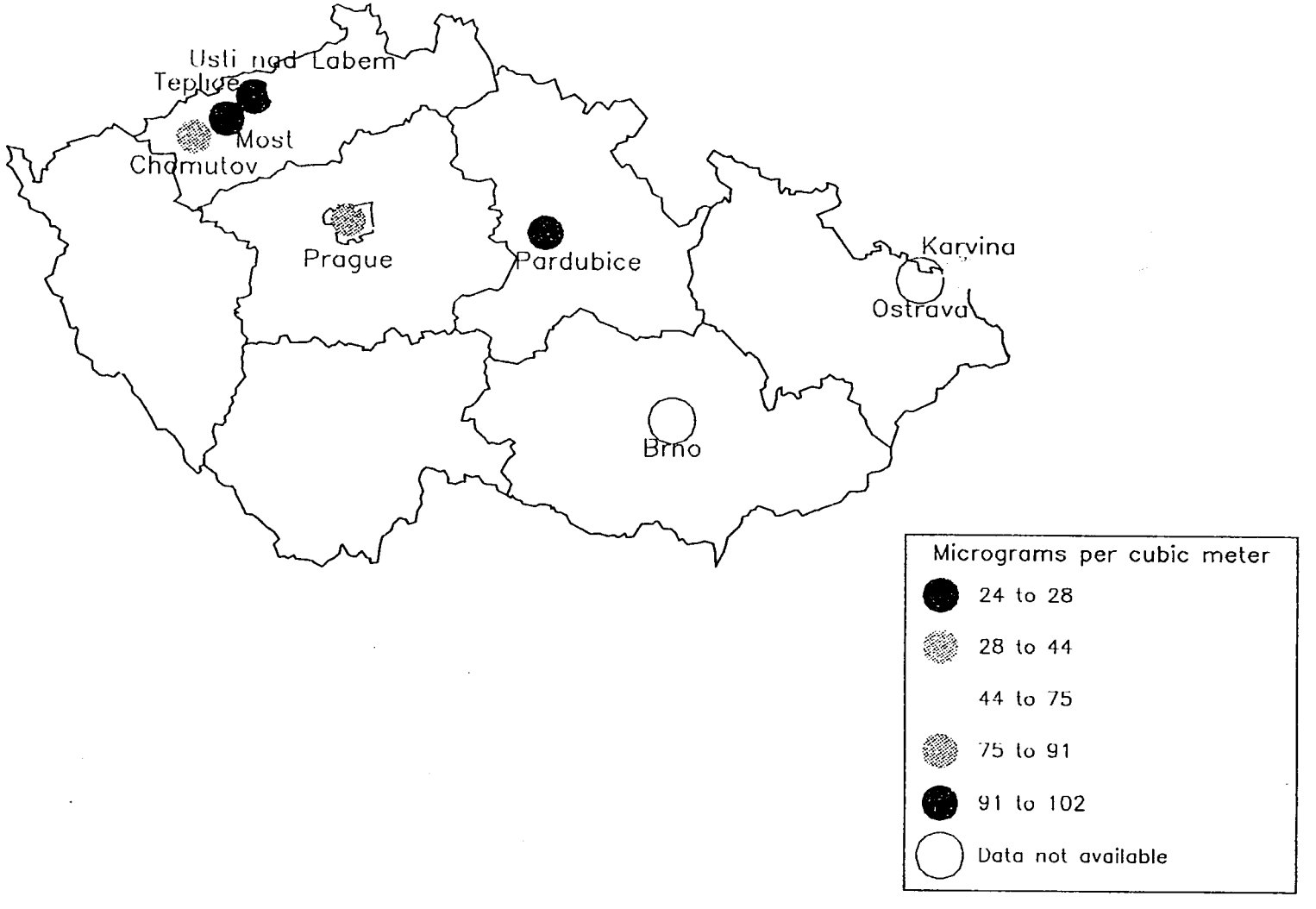
Map 6.1 Air Pollution in Czech Republic: Nitrogen Dioxide, 1991



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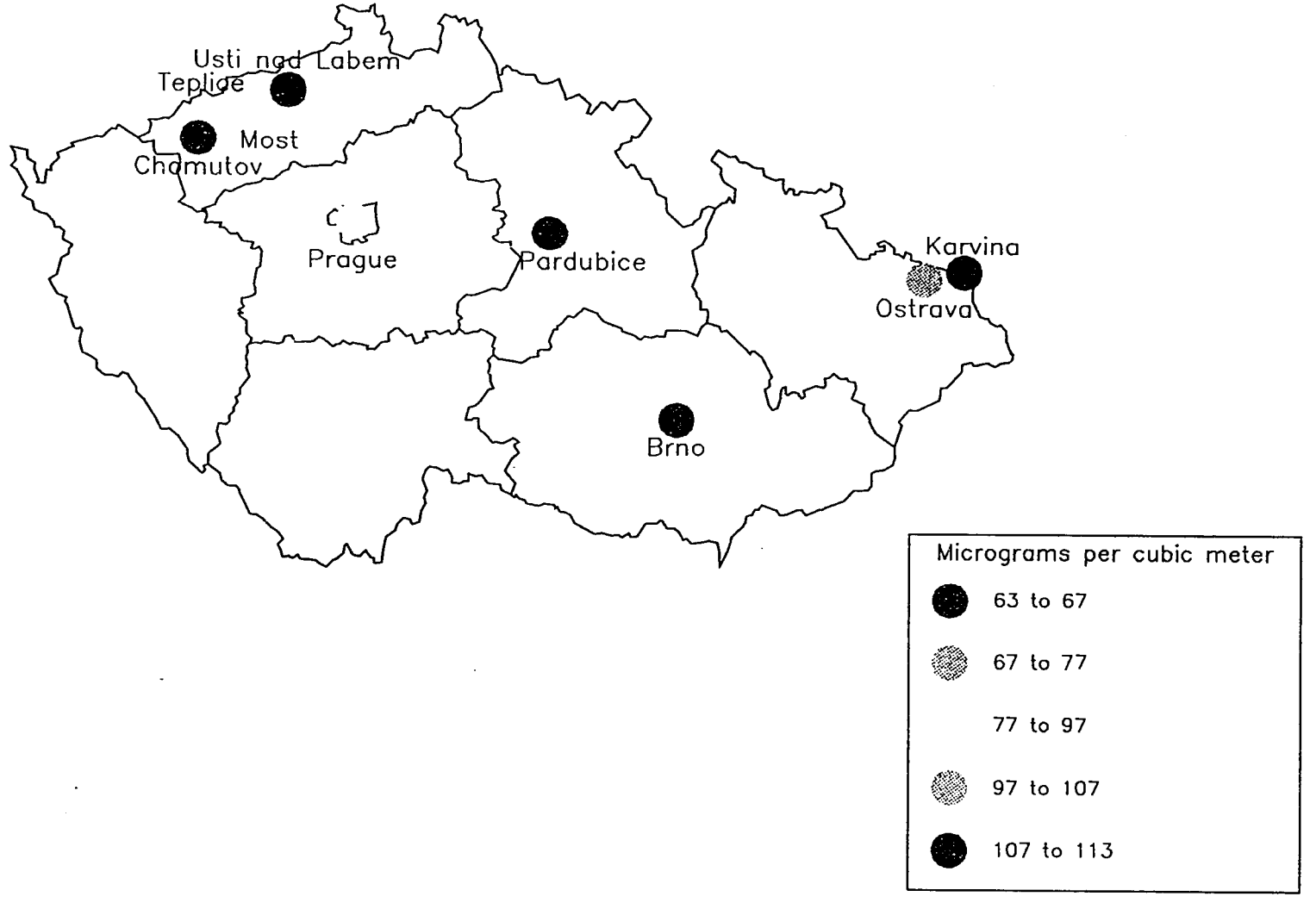
Map 6.2 Air Pollution in Czech Republic: Particulates, 1991



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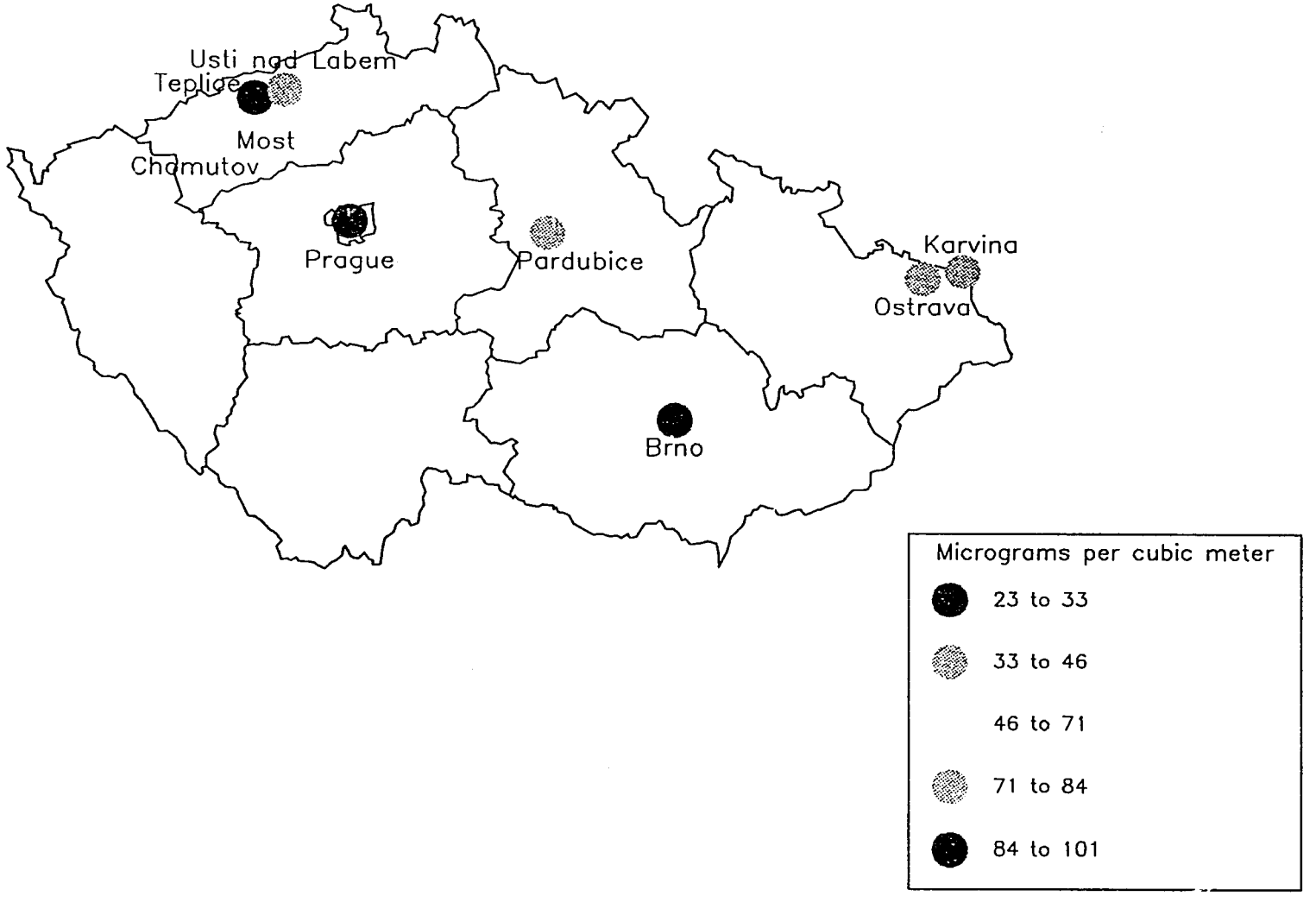
Map 6.3 Air Pollution in Czech Republic: Sulfur Dioxide, 1991



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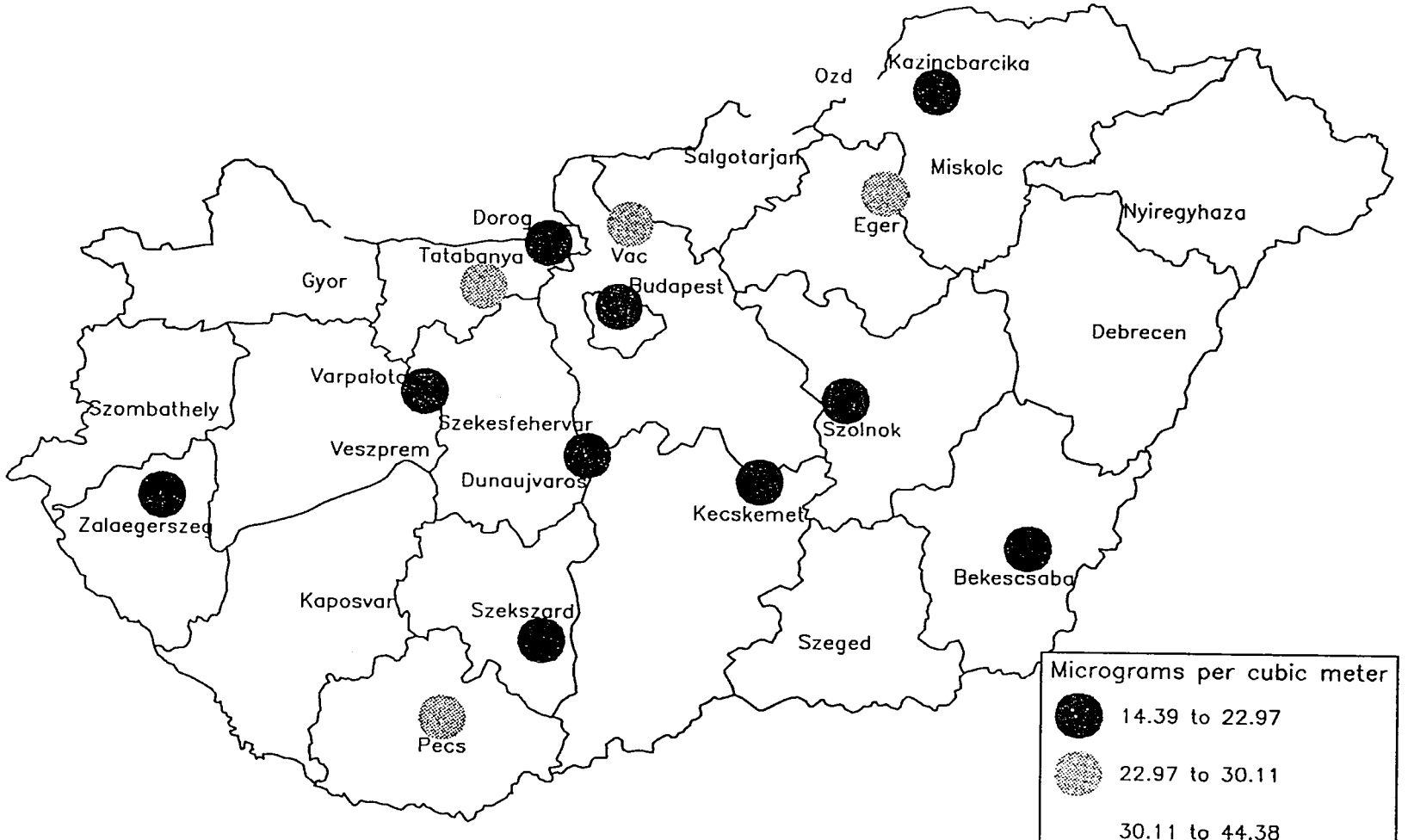
Map 6.4 Air Pollution in Hungary: Nitrogen Dioxide October 1992 - March 1993



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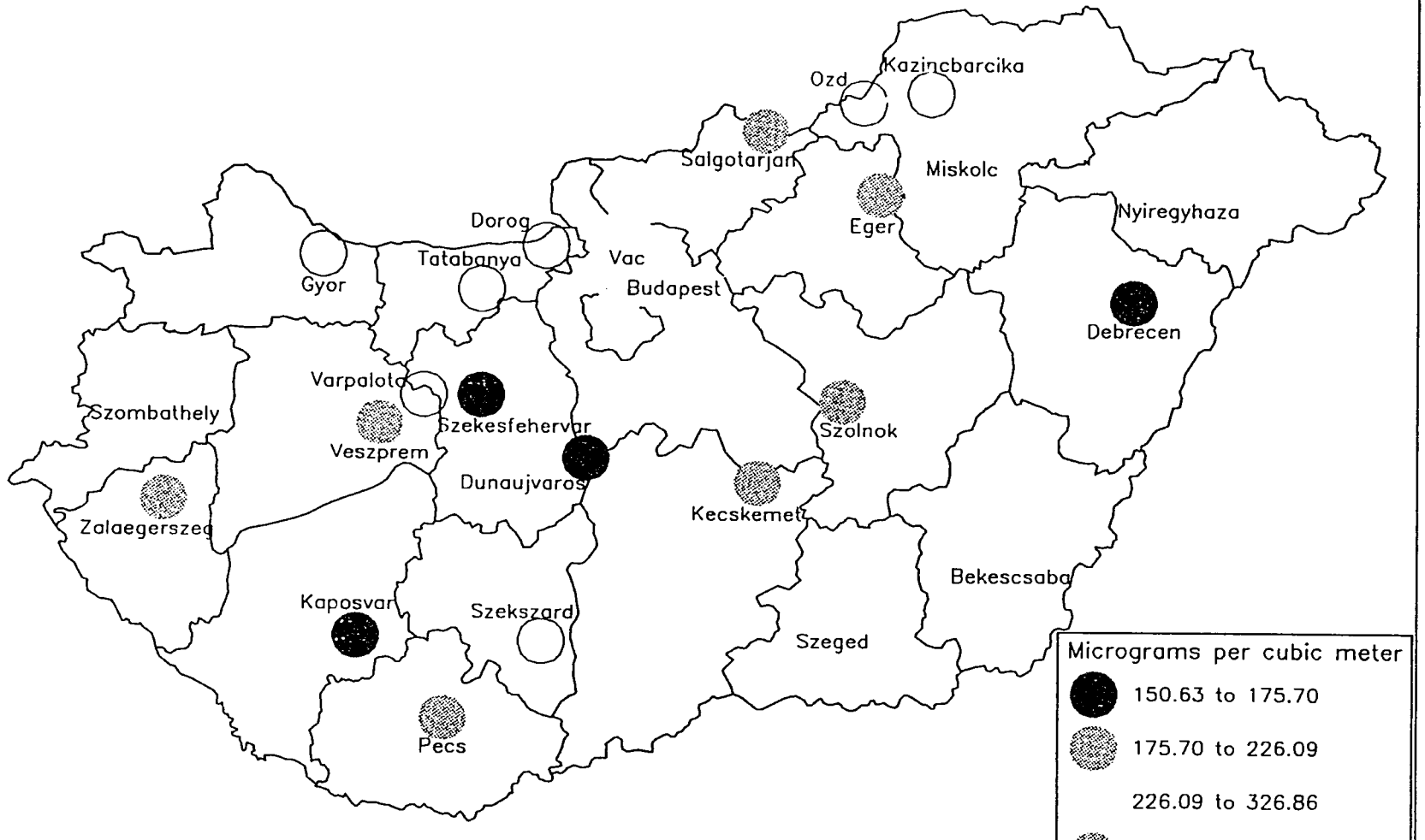
Map 6.5 Air Pollution in Hungary: Particulates October 1992 - March 1993



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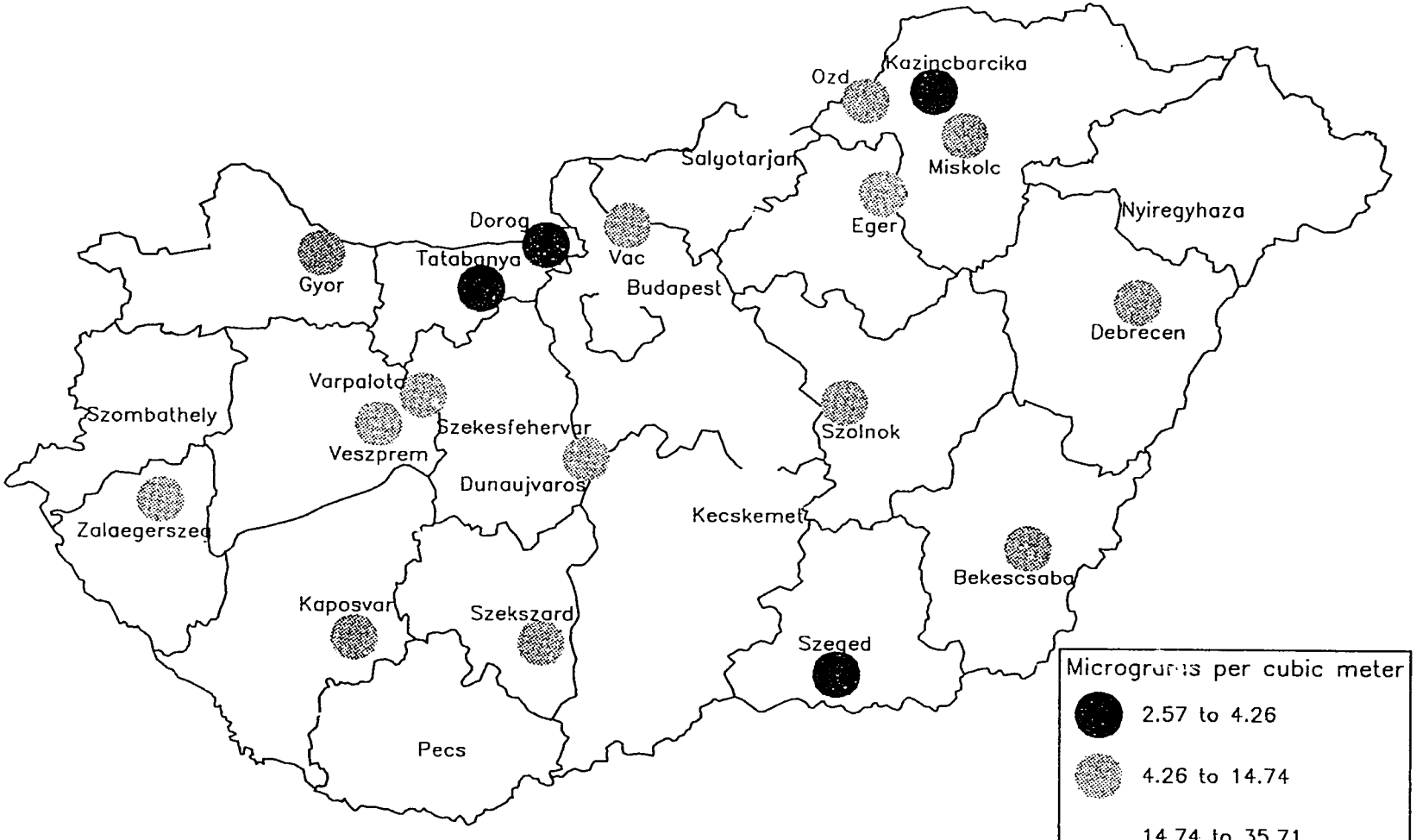
Map 6.6 Air Pollution in Hungary: Sulphur Dioxide October 1992 - March 1993



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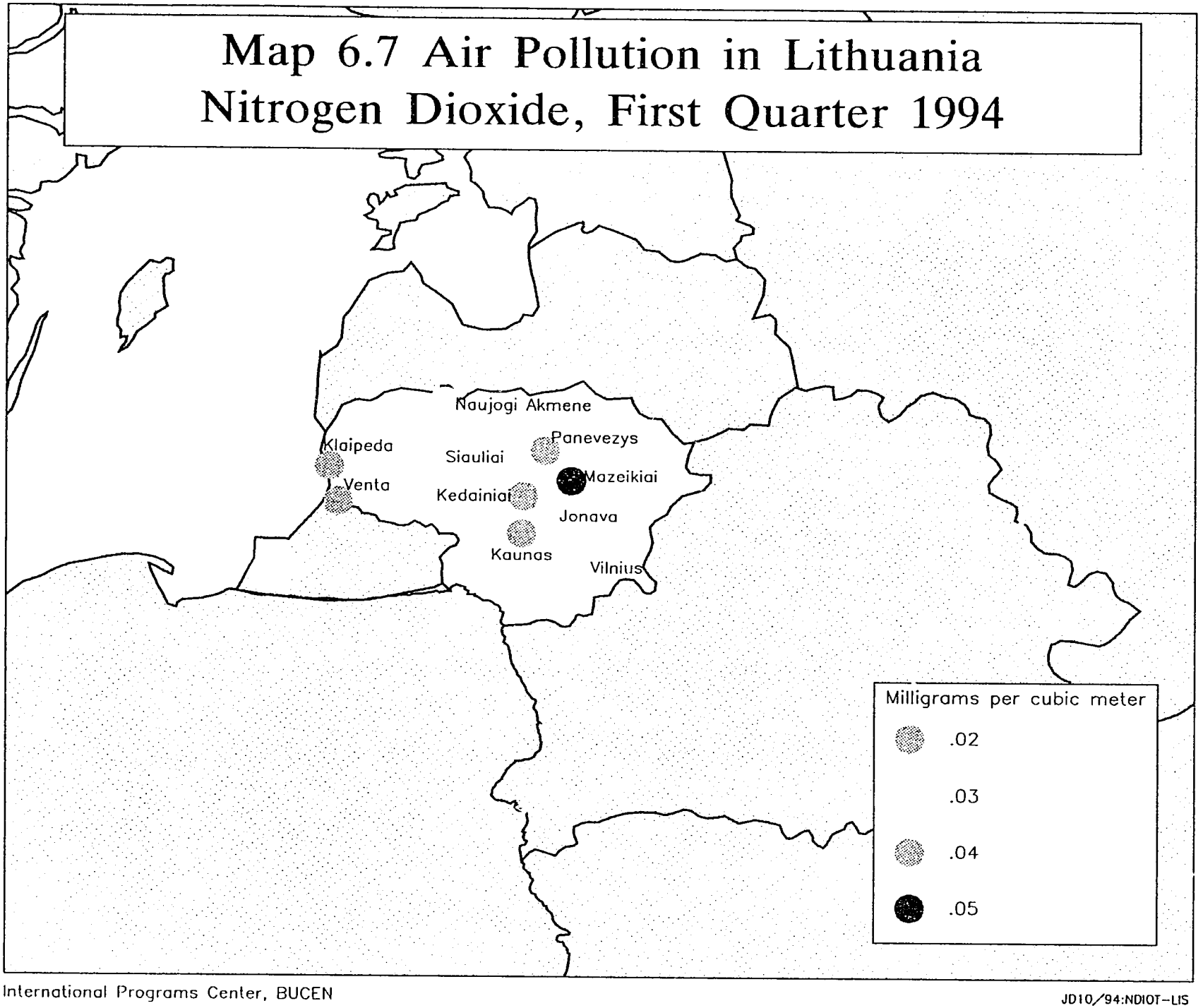
Map 6.7 Air Pollution in Lithuania
Nitrogen Dioxide, First Quarter 1994



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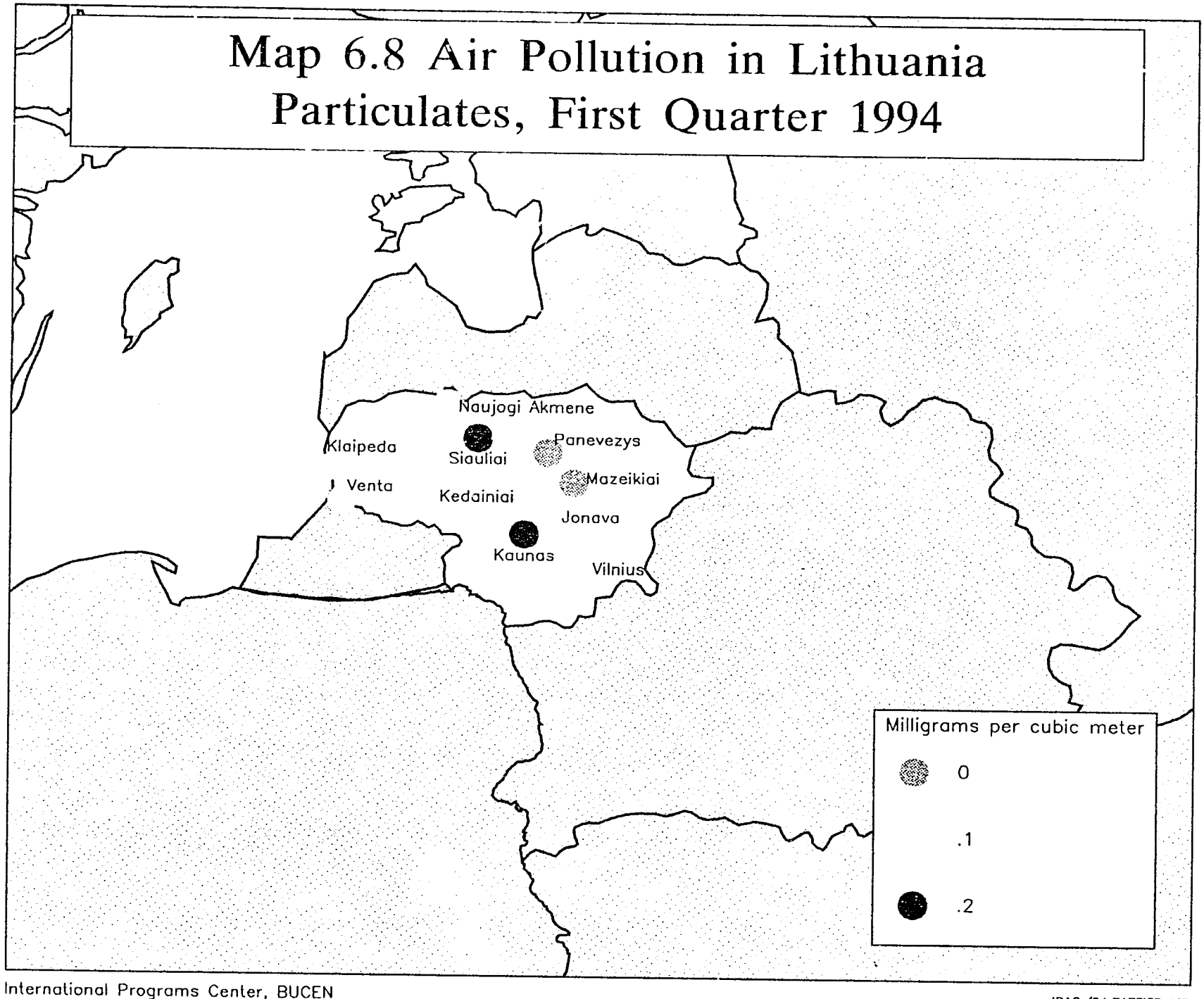
Map 6.8 Air Pollution in Lithuania
Particulates, First Quarter 1994



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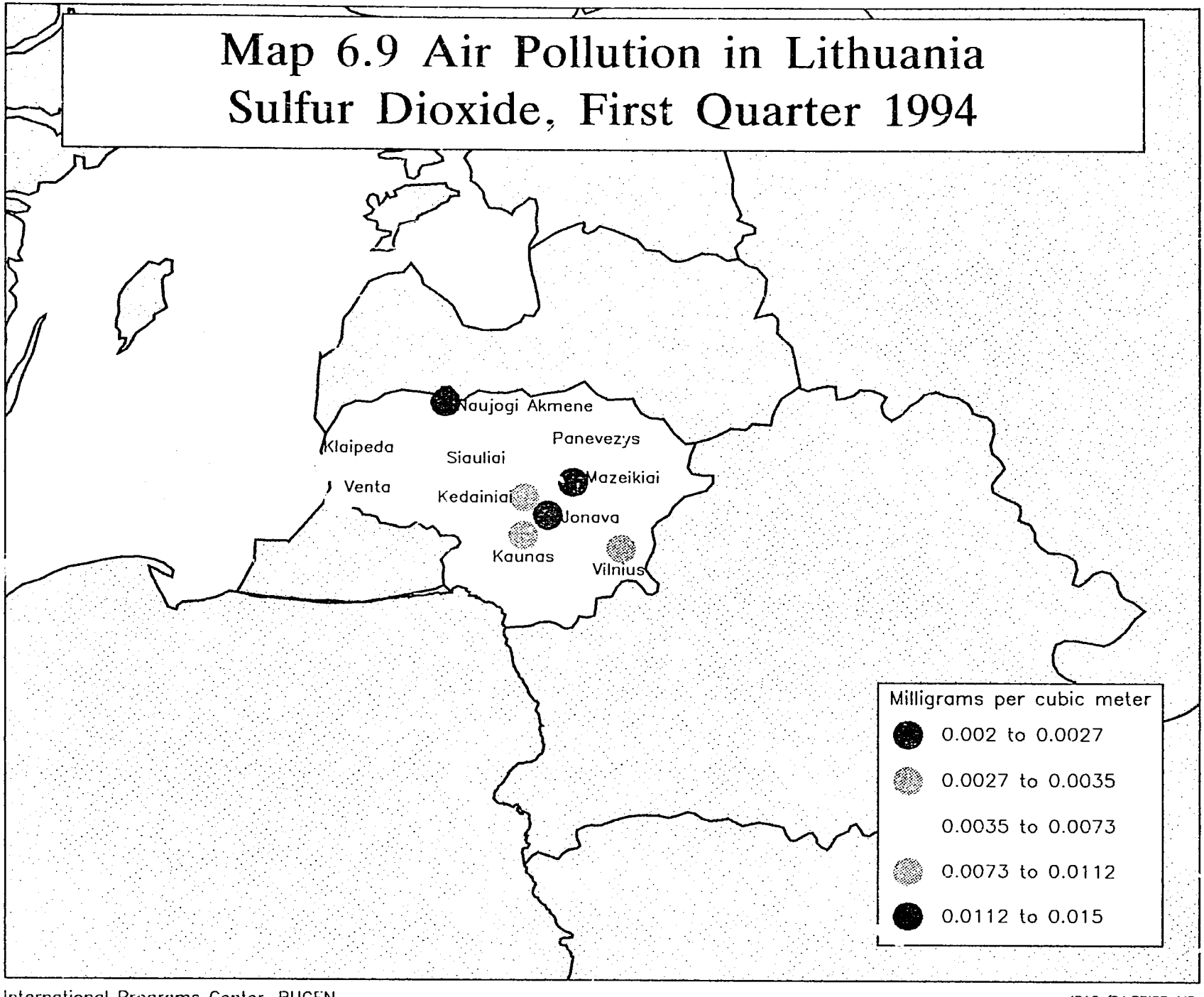
Map 6.9 Air Pollution in Lithuania
Sulfur Dioxide, First Quarter 1994



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SECTION 7
SOCIAL RESTRUCTURING

For purpose of this study, social restructuring comprises a subset of outcomes from all conscious policy decisions intended to preserve or enhance the quality of life of the ordinary citizen. It is to be distinguished from measures designed to create markets or democratic institutions, even though these features of western society are intimately bound up with issues of personal freedom and standards of living. Based upon our reading of the SEED ACT reports, policies aimed at social restructuring are distinguished by their emphasis on social safety nets, stability of social relationships, health, diet, and the environment.

To measure the progress countries are making in their attempts to cope with the collapse of communism, we measure their individual achievements in the realm of social restructuring relative to the performance of a country which has successfully made the transition. By virtue of its "graduation" status, the Czech Republic is the reference country. For purposes of cross national comparison, all of the subsequent discussion in this section will be based on performance indices, where the Czech Republic is assigned base 100. Those indices are: 1) percentage of the population at economic risk, as measured by the poverty rate, unemployment rate and dependency ratio, 2) the degree of social malaise, as measured by the suicide rates, 3) the degree of mortality risk, as measured by the infant mortality rate, and 4) the degree of health risk as measured by caloric intake and starchy staple ratios. Unfortunately, data at our disposal did not permit us to make cross national comparisons of environmental risk. Preliminary rankings are assigned based on the average index score derived from the four measures of risk. Each measure gets equal weighting, but in subsequent exercises, these weights can vary depending on the preferences of the interested policy maker. We caution the reader not to over interpret the resulting index numbers. They are merely a convenient device for summarizing the values for the different risk variables.

Table 7.1 displays the data on economic risk. Since it has several sub-components, but the direct measure, percent in poverty, is largely unreported, a composite index based upon the dependency ratio and unemployment rate is used for ranking purposes. From the ranking column, Romania stands out as the country nearest the Czech Republic standard, while Albania has the furthest distance to go.

The degree of mortality risk and social malaise are presented in Table 7.2. The infant mortality rate performs reasonably, in the sense that the Czech Republic comes out with the lowest rate of all included countries and northern countries have lower rates than southern countries. The suicide rates imply that malaise is much worse in Hungary and Lithuania than the other countries. Perhaps this is not altogether implausible: alcoholism is a problem in both countries, which have some of the highest adult male mortality rates in the world. In any case, the Czech Republic's suicide rates do not warrant graduation ahead of Poland, Romania, and (as far as males are concerned) Bulgaria.

Table 7.3 displays the data on the potential for health risk associated with poor diet. It is not entirely clear that the Czech Republic's experience produces an internally consistent nutritional measure that can be used for cross national comparisons. The calculated rise in caloric intake, noted earlier in Section 5 is somewhat suspicious, given contrary motion in the starchy staple ratio and the fall in real incomes during the period under observation. Furthermore, the slight variability in the Czech Republic's ranking position (1 on economic risk, 4 on suicide risk, 2 on health risk) could make an issue of its choice as numeraire. Despite these concerns, the observed rankings are consistent with our beliefs about the relative deprivations being experienced in the southern tier countries. In terms of caloric intake, most countries experienced a decline between the base and current years. The range of the decline was from a low of 4 percent in Poland to a high of 25 percent in Bulgaria. Based upon quality of diet, noticeable deterioration occurred in the starchy-staple ratios for the Czech Republic, Romania and Bulgaria. Little or no change was detected in the data for Poland, Lithuania, and Hungary. None of these negative trends signal that a general food crisis is imminent, although pockets of malnutrition are likely to be found in Albania, Macedonia and Bulgaria.

The above findings are summarized in Table 7.4 which has overall index scores and their implied ranking. As stated at the outset, the reader should not over interpret the significance of the numbers. We do not believe that the comparisons are ordinal in the sense that a score of 150 means that a given country is 50 percent behind the Czech Republic in its quest for graduation. There is nothing sacrosanct about the implied weights assigned to sub-indices, and the interested policy maker should consider replacing the scheme of equal weights with values that better reflect the positions of AID decision makers. Given these qualifications, the direction of policy intervention and remediation could be based on the following prioritization of target countries. In general, the results are consistent with our expectations: the Czech Republic earns its graduation status, while Albania and Macedonia appear to be faring the worst. We are somewhat surprised by the high status of Romania and Lithuania. In defense of the exercise, poverty rates, which were not used in the rankings, place Lithuania well above Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria. For Romania, there is no independent evidence corroborating the ranking, which forces us to accept the results or question the validity of the underlying data. Finally, it is worth noting that the ranking of countries according to the level of risk does not coincide with the order based upon per capita gross domestic product. If the numbers are to be believed, the incidence of economic and health risks is not strictly determined by the overall standard of living. Hungary is second according to per capita gross domestic product, but fifth when it comes to risk. Lithuania by contrast is fifth on the income measure but second on risk. Policy makers are right to be concerned about regional and social variations in welfare which might otherwise remain hidden if the data were simply aggregated to the national level or presented in per capita terms.

TABLE 7.1
ECONOMIC RISK

COUNTRY	POVERTY RATE (A)[a]	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (B)	DEPENDENCY RATIO (C)	ECONOMIC RISK INDEX (B&C)	RANKING
Czech Republic	100 (6.9%)	100 (2.6%)	100 (66.01)	100	1
Poland	255	530	125 (108)	328	5
Lithuania	145	214[b]	114	164	2
Hungary	400	435	104	270	4
Bulgaria	259[c]	604	112	358	6
Romania	na	358	109	234	3
Albania	na	1250	110	680	8
Macedonia	na	1064	98	581	7

[a] Percent of the population below SMI

[b] Figures are for a sample of the population.

[c] Rate for 1989. The abject poverty figure is certainly higher than this in 1993, given the estimated 90+ percent below the social minimum in that year.

TABLE 7.2
MORTALITY RISKS AND SOCIAL STRESS

COUNTRY	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (BOTH SEXES)	MORTALITY RISK RANKING	SUICIDE RATE (MALE) A	SUICIDE RATE (FEMALE) B	SUICIDE RISK INDEX A&B	SUICIDE RISK RANKING
Czech Republic	100	1	100	100	100	4
Poland	144	3	85	53	69	2
Lithuania	161	4-5	150	102	126	5
Hungary	142	2	200	208	204	6
Bulgaria	161	4-5	89	100	95	3
Romania	218	6	63	52	58	1
Albania	374	8	na	na	na	na
Macedonia	309	7	na	na	na	na

TABLE 7.3 DIET RISK				
COUNTRY	**CALORIES/DAY/-CAPITA (INVER-TED)**	**STARCHY-STAPLE RATIO**	**DIET RISK INDEX**	**RANKING**
Czech Republic (1991)	100 (3679)	100 (.42)	100	2
Poland (1992)	112	93	103	3
Lithuania (1994)	125	90	108	4
Hungary (1991)	116	79	98	1
Bulgaria (1993)	133	126	130	6
Romania (1992)	119	119	119	5
Albania (1990)	119	167	143	7
Macedonia (1992)	143	162	153	8

TABLE 7.4
SUMMARY RANKING

COUNTRY	AVERAGE RISK INDEX SCORE	RANKING	GDP/CAPITA INDEX[a]	RANKING
Czech Republic	100	1	100 ($7200)	1
Poland	161	4	65	3
Lithuania	140	2	45	5
Hungary	178	5	76	2
Bulgaria	186	6	53	4
Romania	157	3	38	6
Albania	399	8	15	7
Macedonia	348	7	10[b]	8

[a] Gross Domestic Product estimates are for 1993. See World Factbook, 1994. They are based upon purchasing power equivalents.

[b] GDP/ per capita. Source: Memorandum, May 6, 1994 from Mervyn Farroe to Debra Prindle.

Glossary of Definitions

Income - Is all cash income minus payroll and income taxes or disposable income (DPI).

Households - Are all persons sharing a living arrangement whether related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Household Income - Is household DPI (weighted to the household level if survey has population weights).

Equivalent Income - Is derived by taking household income and dividing by the number of equivalent adults in the household. This should be measured by weights of 1.00 for the first adult, .67 for other adults, and .33 for children (persons under age 18 are children). LIS Equivalence Income will be defined by this scale.

LIS Equivalence Income therefore makes the following adjustments to household income:

Household Size	Household Composition	Equivalence Adjustment
1	1 single person	1.00
2	2 adults	1.67
2	1 adult, 1 child	1.33
3	2 adults, 1 child	2.00
3	1 adult, 2 children	1.66
3	3 adults	2.34

and so on.

Persons Equivalent Income - Is derived by assigning persons weights (usually the household weight times the number of persons in the unit) to the household's equivalent income. ***Elderly (children) equivalent income*** - Is derived by multiplying number of elderly (children) times the household weight.

Household Size - Households, defined above, are broken into one member, two member, three or four member, and five or more member groups.

Major Occupation - One digit breakdowns such as agriculture, manufacturing, service, professional, pensioner.

Sustenance Minimum Income - Minimum amount of income necessary for survival for an individual.

POPULATIONS AT RISK IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE APPENDIX TABLES

International Programs Center
U.S. Bureau of the Census

November 9, 1994

ALBANIA

APPENDIX TABLES

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Table 1. Midyear Population, by Age and Sex, 1994			
Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	3,374,085	1,735,020	1,639,065
0- 4	377,980	195,707	182,273
5- 9	364,213	189,920	174,293
10-14	337,605	176,220	161,385
15-19	317,993	165,588	152,405
20-24	305,678	159,714	145,964
25-29	284,140	146,904	137,236
30-34	279,062	142,894	136,168
35-39	240,531	123,401	117,130
40-44	183,773	95,152	88,621
45-49	140,220	73,285	66,935
50-54	138,187	72,192	65,995
55-59	117,897	62,317	55,580
60-64	94,387	48,295	46,092
65-69	72,279	34,731	37,548
70-74	55,728	24,601	31,127
75-79	32,412	13,411	19,001
80-84	20,242	7,289	12,953
85+	11,758	3,399	8,359

Table 2. Support Ratios, 1992
Data not available

Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates, 1990
(Infant deaths per 1000 live births)

Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Berat	28.4	22.6	31.2
Diber	47.9	45.5	48.1
Durres	41.1	47.9	34.9
Elbasan	35.6	29.3	39.2
Fier	34.6	22.2	38.7
Gramsh	30.7	30.7	30.7
Gjirokaster	23.4	26.1	21.7
Kolonje	38.4	40.0	37.7
Korce	28.6	37.4	24.4
Kruje	45.5	43.3	46.7
Kukes	50.9	37.1	52.8
Lezhe	33.1	59.4	26.7
Librazhad	29.9	17.5	31.4
Lushnje	29.3	18.3	32.3
Mat	37.0	32.2	37.9
Mirdite	30.1	6.9	33.6
[illegible]	29.8	22.9	32.0
[illegible]	42.6	11.9	55.0
[illegible]	47.6	50.5	47.1
[illegible]	25.1	35.2	21.6
Sarande	32.7	24.3	36.5
Shkoder	39.6	35.0	41.3
Tepelene	29.7	15.3	34.6
Tirane	34.9	33.3	37.1
Tropoje	45.8	39.7	47.2
Vlore	45.2	39.9	49.8

Note: The information in this table is official Albanian data that have been adjusted upward using IPC estimates. This was done to account for possible under reporting.

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of Albania, 1991.*

Table 4. Registered Unemployment Rate, 1989-1993						
	1989	1990	1991	1992	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993
Total	7.5	9.8	9.4	26.7	33.6	32.5
Male	6.6	8.8	8.3	25.1	31.3	28.5
Female	8.4	10.9	10.5	28.4	36.1	36.9

Source: *Employment Observatory-Central and Eastern Europe, Employment Trends and Developments 5.*

Table 5. Household and Personal Income According to Various Measures, 1994
Data not available

Table 6. Distribution of Households and Persons According to Percentage of Median Unadjusted Household Income or Median Adjusted Equivalent Income, 1994
Data not available

Table 7. Household Types and Median Equivalent Income, 1994
Data not available

Table 8. Distribution of Population from Various Household Types According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Income, 1994
Data not available

Table 9. Geographic Distribution of Population According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1994.
Data not available

Table 10. Distribution of Population by Head of Household's Occupation According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1994.
Data not available

Table 11. Household Types and Their Relation to the Sustenance Minimum Income (SMI), 1994.
Data not available

Table 12. Pensioners, 1990				
Region	Total Population	Worker and employee pensions	Agricultural pensions	Percent of population on pensions
Albania - total	3,255,891	208,416	112,571	9.86
Berat	180,489	9,047	6,469	8.60
Diber	153,775	5,616	5,808	7.43
Durres	251,029	18,763	5,717	9.75
Elbasan	248,676	12,487	7,199	7.92
Fier	251,115	13,078	8,083	8.43
Gramsh	44,791	1,210	2,235	7.69
Gjirokaster	67,392	5,644	3,528	13.61
Kolonje	25,291	1,369	1,602	11.75
Korce	218,219	15,234	10,608	11.84
Kruje	109,876	5,751	2,768	7.75
Kukes	104,731	4,566	3,560	7.76
Lezhe	63,505	2,723	2,165	7.70
Librazhad	73,871	2,671	2,991	7.69
Lushnje	137,830	6,255	5,309	8.39
Mat	78,754	3,371	3,587	8.84
Mirdite	51,701	3,106	1,670	9.25
Permet	40,419	1,867	2,696	11.26
Pogradec	73,333	4,219	2,942	9.77
Puke	50,286	2,732	1,821	9.05
Sarande	88,459	5,818	4,398	11.42
Skrapar	47,605	1,869	2,249	8.63
Shkoder	241,549	15,610	9,875	10.55
Tepelene	51,022	2,855	2,298	10.10
Tirane	374,483	46,968	4,595	13.77
Tropoje	45,965	2,350	2,333	10.19
Vlore	180,725	13,247	6,059	10.68
Source: *Statistical Yearbook of Albania, 1991.*				

Map 1. Regions of Albania

1 Lezhe
2 Durres
3 Tepelene
4 Kolonje

International Programs Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census

JD10/6:REGIONS-LIS

BULGARIA

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1. Midyear Population, by Age and Sex, 1994			
Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	8,799,986	4,326,623	4,473,363
0- 4	508,301	260,367	247,934
5- 9	565,762	290,043	275,719
10-14	596,717	306,052	290,665
15-19	669,030	342,482	326,548
20-24	621,210	318,948	302,262
25-29	577,810	295,866	281,944
30-34	591,069	300,211	290,858
35-39	604,785	305,375	299,410
40-44	631,282	312,501	318,781
45-49	610,520	300,538	309,982
50-54	509,846	248,227	261,619
55-59	514,912	246,162	268,750
60-64	529,529	250,408	279,121
65-69	482,691	220,515	262,176
70-74	383,229	166,126	217,103
75-79	177,614	73,308	104,306
80-84	138,673	55,446	83,227
85+	87,006	34,048	52,958

Table 2. Support Ratios, 1992			
	Total	Youth	Elderly
Bulgaria - total	78.7	38.1	40.6
Sofia-town	72.2	33.6	38.6
Bourgas	79.4	41.6	37.7
Varna	73.6	38.6	35.1
Lovetch	85.6	35.6	50.0
Montana	94.7	36.7	58.0
Plovdiv	75.2	38.6	36.6
Rousse	77.9	38.3	39.7
Sofia-district	79.3	38.5	40.8
Haskovo	79.5	42.2	37.4

Note: Total support ratio is the population under and over the working ages per 100 people in the working ages. Youth support ratio is the population less than the working ages per 100 people in the working ages and the elderly ratio is the number of people over the working ages per 100 people in the working ages.

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the republic of Bulgaria, 1992.*

Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates, 1992
(Infant deaths per 1000 live births)

Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Sofia-town	14.5	14.5	15.7
Bourgas	19.0	18.7	19.7
Varna	15.0	13.8	17.6
Lovetch	12.0	11.9	12.3
Montana	18.0	17.1	19.7
Plovdiv	16.6	16.1	17.5
Rousse	16.8	14.8	19.2
Sofia-district	14.8	16.6	11.7
Haskovo	17.4	16.4	18.9

Source: *Zdravoopazvane.*

Table 4. Registered Unemployment Rate, 1989-1993					
	1990	1991	1992	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993
Total	1.5	6.7*	15.3*	15.6*	15.7*
Male	1.1	6.3*	NA	0.0	0.0
Female	2.0	7.0*	NA	0.0	0.0
Regions					
Sofia Town	1.3	8.3	8.9	8.9*	8.8*
Burgas	1.7	10.3	16.0*	16.2*	15.7*
Varna	1.1	10.0	12.7*	12.4*	11.3*
Lovetch	1.0	9.5	13.3*	14.2*	14.5*
Montana	1.6	12.5	19.3*	20.1*	20.9*
Plovdiv	2.4	14.0	19.2*	18.9*	19.6*
Russe	1.3	10.5	17.7*	20.2*	20.7*
Sofia district	2.2	12.6	16.0*	15.5*	15.2*
Haskovo	1.3	11.2	17.5*	17.7*	18.8*
Note: "*" indicates estimate.					
Source: *Employment Observatory-Central & Eastern Europe, Employment Trends and Development.*					

Table 5. Household and Personal Income According to Various Measures, 1994
Data not available

Table 6. Distribution of Households and Persons According to Percentage of Median Unadjusted Household Income or Median Adjusted Equivalent Income, 1994
Data not available

Table 7. Household Types and Median Equivalent Income, 1994
Data not available

Table 8. Distribution of Population from Various Household Types According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Income, 1994
Data not available

Table 9. Geographic Distribution of Population According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1994.
Data not available

Table 10. Distribution of Population by Head of Household's Occupation According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1994.
Data not available

Table 11. Household Types and Their Relation to the Sustenance Minimum Income (SMI), 1994.
Data not available

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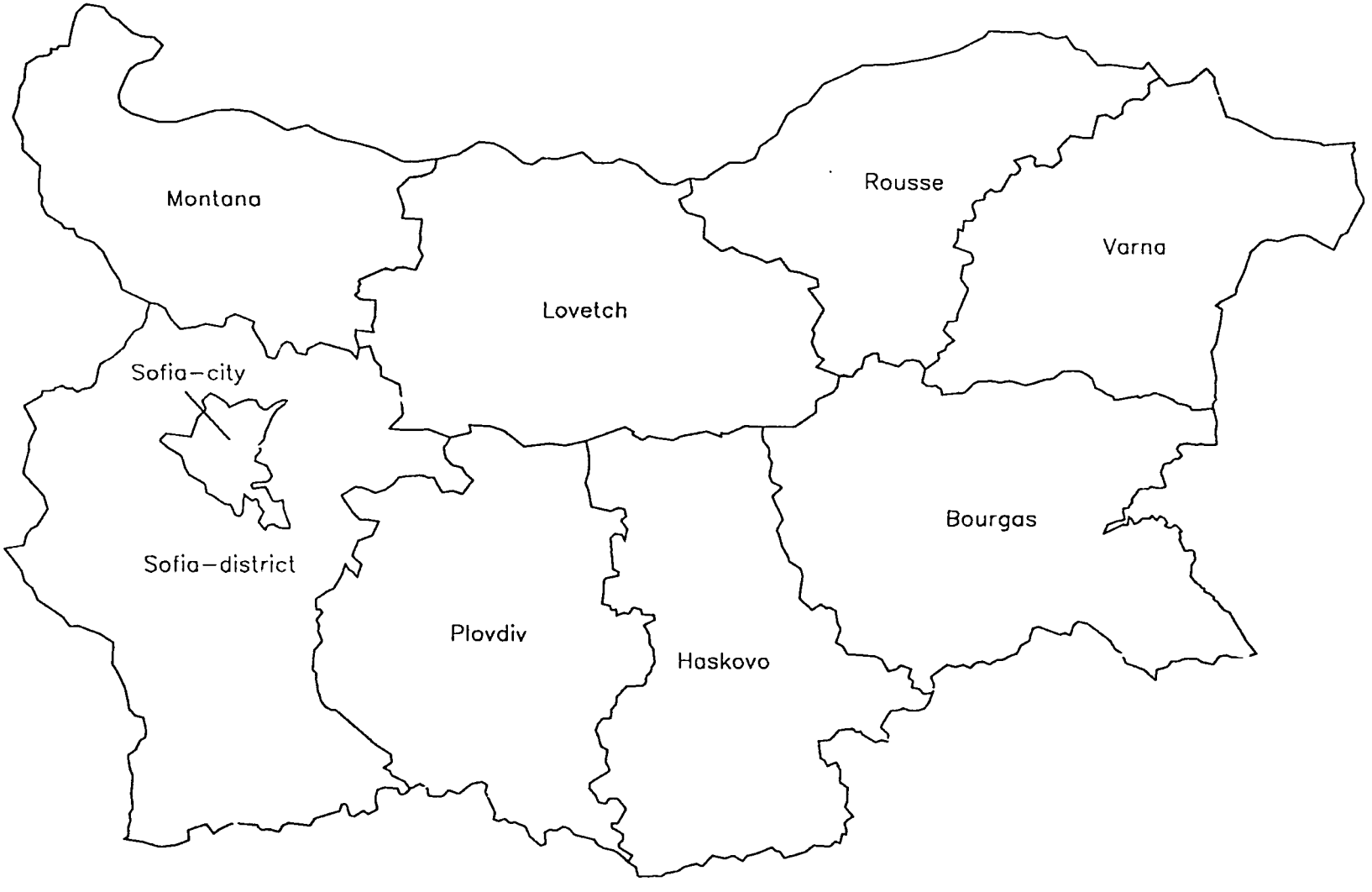
Table 12. Households and Persons by Income (Bulgarian leva) per Capita, 1992

	Total	0-6,000	6,001-9,000	9,001-12,000	12,001-15,000	15,001-18,000	18,001-21,000	21,001-24,000	24,001-27,000	27,001-30,000	30,001+
Households	100.0	6.8	18.2	18.9	15.3	11.1	8.0	5.7	4.1	2.8	9.1
Persons	100.0	7.6	17.1	18.9	16.4	11.8	8.2	5.6	4.0	2.6	7.8
Average income of Households	51,940	18,638	24,528	34,298	46,611	55,360	64,353	69,840	79,006	83,607	128,627
Wages	21,071	3,929	7,883	14,458	22,956	28,232	30,821	32,715	35,313	34,678	35,502
Non-wages	983	465	580	646	805	886	1,045	1,182	1,202	1,193	2,947

Map 1. Regions of Bulgaria



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JD10/6:REGIONS--LIS

CROATIA

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1. Midyear Population, by Age and Sex, 1994			
Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	4,697,614	2,276,166	2,421,448
0- 4	269,427	138,392	131,035
5- 9	295,780	151,862	143,918
10-14	327,552	168,298	159,254
15-19	323,965	165,545	158,420
20-24	314,781	160,807	153,974
25-29	326,759	165,717	161,042
30-34	343,615	173,212	170,4[illegible]
35-39	371,869	188,454	183,415
40-44	361,774	185,629	176,145
45-49	284,930	143,403	141,527
50-54	280,184	137,028	143,156
55-59	298,184	142,718	155,466
60-64	293,151	134,636	158,515
65-69	233,920	95,548	138,372
70-74	179,539	63,341	116,198
75-79	73,517	25,004	48,513
80-84	78,320	24,994	53,326
85 +	40,347	11,578	28,769

Table 2. Support Ratios, 1992
Data not available

Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates
Data not available

Table 4. Registered Unemployment Rate, 1985-1992								
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	14.0	15.0
Male	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	11.0	12.0
Female	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	16.0	18.0
Source: *ILO 1993.*								

Table 5. Household and Personal Income According to Various Measures, 1994
Data not available

Table 6. Distribution of Households and Persons According to Percentage of Median Unadjusted Household Income or Median Adjusted Equivalent Income, 1994
Data not available

Table 7. Household Types and Median Equivalent Income, 1994
Data not available

Table 8. Distribution of Population from Various Household Types According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Income, 1994
Data not available

Table 9. Geographic Distribution of Population According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1994.
Data not available

Table 10. Distribution of Population by Head of Household's Occupation According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1994.
Data not available

Table 11. Household Types and Their Relation to the Sustenance Minimum Income (SMI), 1994.
Data not available

CZECH REPUBLIC

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1. Midyear Population, by Age and Sex, 1994			
Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	10,408,280	5,059,943	5,348,337
0- 4	656,414	336,059	320,355
5- 9	657,605	336,652	320,953
10-14	720,535	369,137	351,398
15-19	902,988	461,043	441,945
20-24	794,657	406,059	388,598
25-29	689,900	352,505	337,395
30-34	664,989	339,993	324,996
35-39	739,230	374,592	364,638
40-44	821,167	412,575	408,592
45-49	803,547	400,359	403,188
50-54	624,613	305,751	318,862
55-59	481,787	228,673	253,114
60-64	505,765	230,731	275,034
65-69	476,298	201,184	275,114
70-74	405,754	157,608	248,146
75-79	177,285	62,883	114,402
80-84	184,250	58,294	125,956
85 +	101,496	25,845	75,651

Table 2. Support Ratios, 1991			
Region	Total	Youth	Elderly
Czech Republic - total	70.9	35.9	35.0
Prague	73.9	32.2	41.7
Central Bohemia	72.7	35.2	37.5
North Bohemia	67.2	36.3	30.9
West Bohemia	68.4	35.2	33.2
South Bohemia	71.2	36.8	34.4
East Bohemia	73.0	36.7	36.3
North Moravia	67.8	36.7	31.0
South Moravia	73.0	37.0	36.0

Note: Total support ratio is the population under and over the working ages per 100 people in the working ages. Youth support ratio is the population less than the working ages per 100 people in the working ages and the elderly ratio is the number of people over the working ages per 100 people in the working ages.

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic, 1993.*

Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates
Data not available

Table 4. Registered Unemployment Rate, 1989-1993					
	1990	1991	1992	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993
Total	0.3	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.6
Male	NA	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.1
Female	NA	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.2
Regions					
Central Bohemia	0.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3
South and West Bohemia	0.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.0
North Bohemia	0.2	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.1
East Bohemia	0.3	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.1
South Moravia	0.3	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.9
North Moravia	0.5	3.8	4.8	4.7	4.6

Source: *Employment Observatory-Central and Eastern Europe, Employment Trends and Development.*

Table 5. Household and Personal Income According to Various Measures, 1992.		
Measures:	Household Unadjusted Income	Person Equivalent Income
Mean	82,450.38	44,066.17
Median	75,100.00	40,419.16
Sustenance Minimum Income	NA	NA
Gini Coefficient	.29	.19
Atkinson Measure		
E = 1	.14	.06
E = 2	.26	.11
Quintiles		
1st Quintile	43,100.00	32,515.00
2nd Quintile	64,500.00	37,700.40
3rd Quintile	86,320.00	43,520.60
4th Quintile	112,400.00	52,093.00
Source: *Microcensus 1992.*		

Table 6. Distribution of Households and Persons According to Percentage of Median Unadjusted Household Income or Median Adjusted Equivalent Income, 1992

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200% and more	All
All Households - Unadjusted Income	16.7	13.8	19.5	16.5	13.6	13.4	6.4	100
All Persons - Equivalent Income	6.9	9.5	17.7	19.3	17.9	19.1	9.7	100

Source: *Microcensus 1992.*

Table 7. Household Types and Median Equivalent Income, 1992			
Persons in Household Types	Percent of Total Population	Percent of Total Median Equivalent Income	
Households With Head Under Age 60			
One person households	2.8	98*	94**
Couples without children	10.2	113	107
Couples with children all under age 18	41.1	103	99
One parent families with all children under age 18	3.1	88	84
Other households with at least one child under age 18	13.2	103	98
Other households	10.1	112	107
Households With Head Age 60 or Over			
One person households	44.9	75	88
Two person households	46.7	87	102
Other households (three or more persons)	8.5	98	115
Notes: * Ratio to Total Median Equivalent Income of whole population ** Ratio to Total Median Equivalent Income of corresponding age group			
Source: *Microcensus 1992.*			

Table 8. Distribution of Population from Various Household Types According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Income, 1992

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200% and more	All
Households With Head Under Age 60								
One person households	3.4	22.1	26.2	20.4	12.3	10.3	5.2	100
Couples without children	1.0	6.2	26.8	29.9	17.6	12.4	6.1	100
Couples with children all under age 18	1.0	10.5	34.3	29.2	13.9	8.0	3.2	100
One parent families with all children under age 18	6.4	21.4	36.5	20.0	10.1	4.3	1.3	100
Other households with at least one child under age 18	0.8	7.0	37.1	32.2	13.7	6.8	2.7	100
All other households	0.4	4.2	26.6	36.9	18.3	9.8	3.7	100
Households With Head Age 60 or Over								
One person households	0.6	49.0	43.1	5.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	100
Two person households	0.6	13.1	64.2	15.3	3.8	2.3	0.7	100
Other households (three or more persons)	2.0	11.6	40.6	27.4	11.2	5.7	1.4	100

Source: *Microcensus 1992.*

Table 9. Geographic Distribution of Population According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1992

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200% and more	All
Prague	1.0	8.1	24.3	25.5	16.7	14.7	9.6	100
Central Bohemia	1.4	12.1	36.4	25.1	12.8	8.9	3.3	100
North Bohemia	0.9	9.3	33.0	28.5	15.8	9.4	3.2	100
West Bohemia	1.9	11.5	35.7	26.2	12.9	8.2	3.6	100
South Bohemia	0.8	10.4	38.7	27.7	12.4	6.7	3.3	100
East Bohemia	1.1	14.6	41.3	25.6	10.2	5.6	1.5	100
North Moravia	0.7	13.3	42.4	27.8	9.8	4.3	1.6	100
South Moravia	1.2	13.3	36.7	28.2	13.0	6.0	1.7	100
Total	1.1	12.0	36.9	27.1	12.6	7.3	3.0	100

Source: *Microcensus 1992.*

Table 10. Distribution of Population by Head of Household's Occupation According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1992

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200% and more	All
Workers	0.3	9.4	38.9	33.5	11.9	4.6	1.3	100
Employees	0.3	5.7	25.3	30.3	20.5	13.0	4.9	100
Self-employees	3.3	7.0	18.6	21.8	17.6	19.2	12.6	100
Unemployed	19.4	46.9	21.7	2.3	5.4	2.9	1.4	100
Pensioners	1.0	23.9	56.0	15.0	2.8	1.1	0.3	100
Others	27.5	41.5	19.0	6.2	1.6	1.6	2.7	100
Total	1.1	12.0	36.9	27.1	12.6	7.3	3.0	100

Note: "Others" include households of students, people helping in family business, people living from property and other people.

Source: *Microcensus 1992.*

Table 11. Household Types and Their Relation to the Sustenance Minimum Income (SMI), 1992		
Persons in Household Types	Share of persons in Households below Sustenance Minimum Income	Ratio of Median Equivalent Income of Groups to Sustenance Minimum Income
Households With Head Under Age 60		
One person households	3.7	1.95
Couples without children	1.6	2.49
Couples with children all under age 18	4.8	2.77
One parent families with all children under age 18	18.5	2.40
Other households with at least one child under age 18	2.1	2.83
All other households	0.9	2.62
Households With Head Age 60 or Over		
One person households	0.7	1.49
Two person households	1.0	1.92
Other households (three or more persons)	3.7	2.35
Source: *Microcensus 1992.*		

Table 12. Sulfur Dioxide Concentrations (Micrograms per cubic meter)			
	1989	1990	1991
Prague	77	50	85
Brno	30	22	23
Ostrava	41	46	44
Karvina-OHS*	42	39	39
Chomutov-OHS	83	54	60
Most	86	41	51
Teplice-OHS	138	88	101
Usti nad Labem	102	62	81
Pardubice	35	37	41
* OHS means district hygiene station			
Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic, 1993.*			

Table 13. Particulates Concentrations
(Micrograms per cubic meter)

	1989	1990	1991
Prague	86.5	73.5	81.0
Brno	65.0	56.0	63.0
Ostrava	113.5	100.0	101.5
Karvina-OHS*	80.0	86.0	111.0
Chomutov-OHS	55.0	76.0	63.0
Most	34.0	87.0	96.0
Teplice-OHS	48.0	52.0	84.0
Usti nad Labem	67.0	146.0	113.0
Pardubice	95.0	64.0	67.0

* OHS means district hygiene station

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic, 1993.*

Table 14. Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations
(Micrograms per cubic meter)

	1989	1990	1991
Prague	91.0	85.0	90.5
Brno	32.0	29.0	NA
Ostrava	NA	NA	NA
Karvina-OHS*	61.0	67.0	73.0
Chomutov-OHS	56.0	43.0	37.0
Most	34.0	28.0	24.0
Teplice-OHS	73.0	47.0	102.0
Usti nad Labem	67.0	74.0	66.0
Pardubice	22.0	27.0	24.0

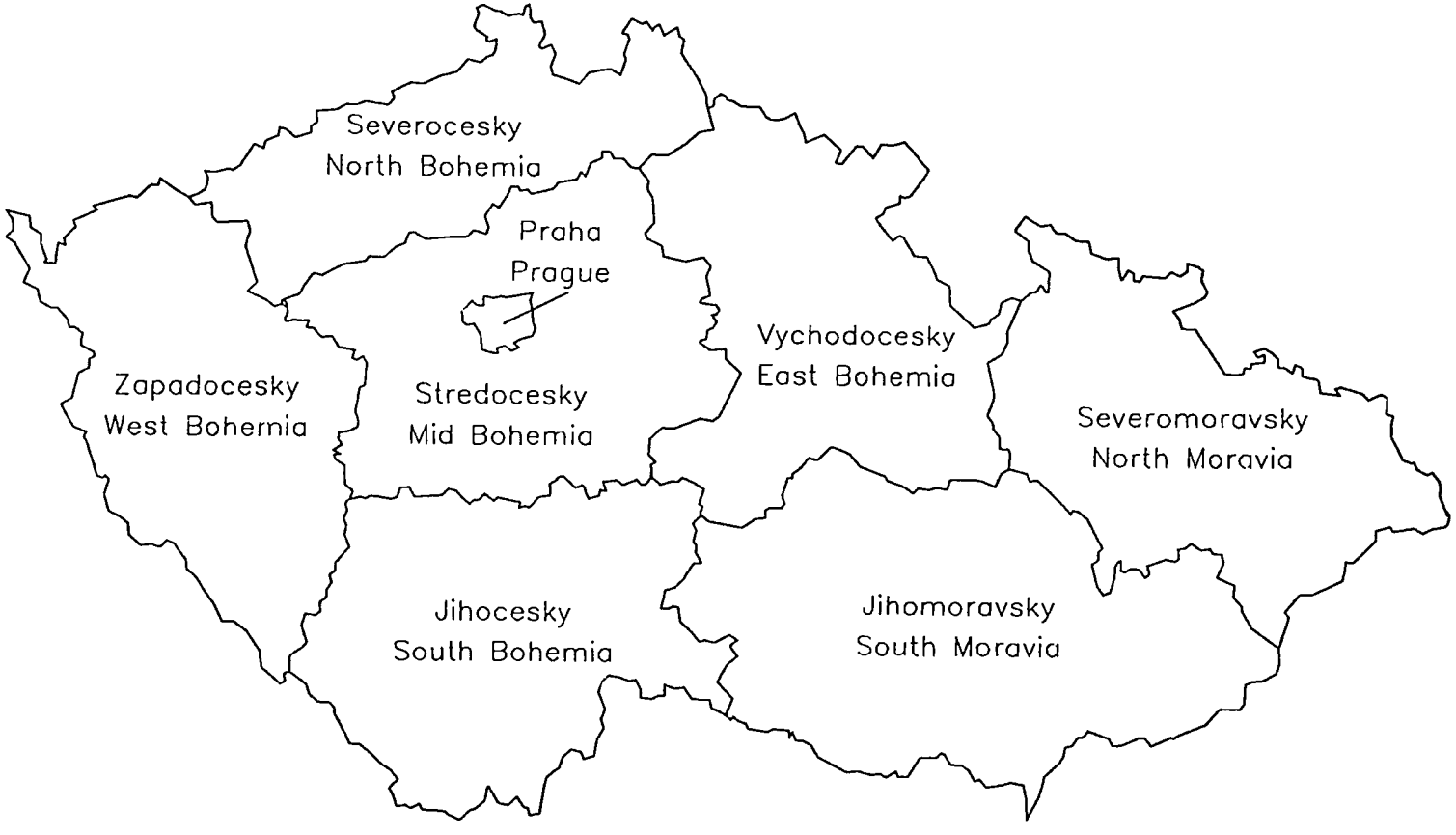
* OHS means District Hygiene Station

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic, 1993.*

Table 15. Water Pollution Emissions for Povodi Region (Thousand tons)				
	1989	1990	1991	1992
Insoluables	185.9	160.5	165.1	142.1
Dissolved inorganic salts	1,256.8	1,235.1	1,101.3	895.1
Biochemical oxide demand	164.9	184.1	131.6	118.1
Chemical oxide demand	353.6	297.5	254.4	238.9
Oil and Oil products	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.6
Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic, 1993.*				

Table 16. Waste Water Treatment in the Czech Republic (Million cubic meters)				
	1989	1990	1991	1992
Waste Water Treated	895.0	891.0	872.0	886.0
Percent of water discharges that are treated	77.1	78.8	73.5	82.1
Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic, 1993.*				

Map 1. Regions of the Czech Republic



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HUNGARY

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1. Midyear Population, by Age and Sex, 1994			
Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	10,319,113	4,952,672	5,366,441
0- 4	622,242	318,608	303,634
5- 9	608,914	310,604	298,310
10-14	666,721	339,852	326,869
15-19	855,441	438,149	417,292
20-24	737,555	378,231	359,324
25-29	668,154	342,373	325,781
30-34	630,694	320,224	310,470
35-39	806,828	406,013	400,815
40-44	825,095	410,494	414,601
45-49	695,933	341,404	354,529
50-54	636,990	302,689	334,301
55-59	560,201	252,063	308,138
60-64	555,232	244,924	310,308
65-69	508,325	211,657	296,668
70-74	432,425	167,013	265,412
75-79	198,795	71,677	127,118
80-84	197,015	64,952	132,063
85 +	112,553	31,745	80,808

Table 2. Support Ratios, 1992			
Region	Total	Youth	Elderly
Hungary - total	61.8	30.7	31.1
Budapest	60.0	25.4	34.6
Baranya	59.2	29.8	29.5
Bacs-Kiskun	64.5	31.9	32.6
Bekes	66.4	31.1	35.3
Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen	64.5	34.5	29.9
Csnograd	61.6	29.1	32.5
Fejer	58.7	32.5	26.2
Gyor-Moson-Sopron	60.8	30.9	29.9
Hadju-Bihar	62.2	33.9	28.2
Heves	64.7	30.5	34.3
Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok	65.6	33.1	32.5
Komarom-Esztergom	57.7	30.9	26.8
Nograd	63.4	30.6	32.8
Pest	58.5	30.6	27.9
Somogy	63.7	30.6	33.1
Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg	66.8	37.5	28.4
Tolna	63.7	32.1	31.6
Vas	62.6	30.6	32.0
Veszprem	60.8	32.5	28.3
Zala	65.0	31.2	33.8

Note: Total support ratio is the population under and over the working ages per 100 people in the working ages. Youth support ratio is the population less than the working ages per 100 people in the working ages and the elderly ratio is the number of people over the working ages per 100 people in the working ages.

Source: *Teruleti Statisztikai Evkonyv 1992.*

Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates, 1992 (Infant deaths per 1000 live births)	
Region	Total
Budapest	12.4
Baranya	11.8
Bacs-Kiskun	14.6
Bekes	18.7
Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen	15.1
Csongrad	13.8
Fejer	15.2
Gyor-Moson-Sopron	12.1
Hajdu-Bihar	12.7
Heves	17.0
Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok	12.4
Komarom-Esztergom	13.6
Nograd	11.6
Pest	14.6
Somogy	16.5
Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg	16.3
Tolna	16.9
Vas	15.7
Veszprem	12.2
Zala	10.1
Source: *Hungarian Demographic Yearbook, 1992.*	

Table 4. Unemployment Data, 1992-1994

Unemployment rate (LFS)

	1992	1993 1Q	1993 2Q	1993 3Q	1993 4Q	1994 2Q
Total	9.3	11.8	11.2	11.3	10.9	10.1
Male	10.7	13.8	13.2	13.0	12.6	11.7
Female	7.8	9.7	9.1	9.3	8.3	8.4

Unemployment rate (registered)

Broad regions	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993.1	1993.2
Trans Danubian	0.7	1.1	5.0	11.6	14.7	14.2
Great Plain	0.4	1.0	6.0	14.0	18.4	17.6
North-East	1.0	2.0	8.0	18.8	23.5	22.5
North-West & Budapest	0.2	0.3	3.0	7.5	9.9	9.8

Unemployment rate (LFS)

Regions	1993					
Budapest	9.0					
Baranya	11.3					
Bacs-Kiskun	13.2					
Bekes	9.5					
Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen	15.4					
Csongrad	11.4					
Fejer	11.8					
Gyor-Moson-Sopron	8.5					
Hajdu-Bihar	13.6					
Heves	13.1					
Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok	13.2					.....
Komarom-Esztegom	12.4					
Nograd	16.1					
Pest	9.9					
Somogy	13.8					

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Table 4. Unemployment Data, 1992-1994						
Unemployment rate (LFS)						
Regions	1993					
Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg	14.0					
Tolna	10.6					
Vas	6.7					
Veszprem	11.1					
Zala	10.1					
Total	11.3					

Source: Central Statistical Office, 1994, *Labour Force Survey 1993*, Budapest; and Commission of the European Communities, 1993, *Employment Observatory-Central & Eastern Europe, Employment trends and development*. 1994 2Q data are from *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* 94/7, p. 13.

Table 5. Household and Personal Income According to Various Measures, 1992		
Measures:	Household Unadjusted Income	Person Equivalent Income
Mean	382,948.00	229,401.00
Median	318,417.00	197,673.00
Sustenance Minimum Income	NA	NA
Gini Coefficient	.36	.29
Atkinson Measure		
E = 1	NA	NA
E = 2	NA	NA
Quintiles		
1st Quintile	168,760.00	130,275.00
2nd Quintile	269,555.00	174,567.00
3rd Quintile	376,014.00	223,189.00
4th Quintile	526,586.00	294,241.00
N =	2,151.00	6,022.00
Source: *HHP 1992.*		

Table 7. Household Types and Median Equivalent Income, 1992			
Persons in Household	Percent of Total Population	Percent of Total Median Equivalent Income	
Households With Head Under Age 60			
One-person households	2.5	87	149
Couples without children	5.0	94	303
Couples with children all under age 18	32.2	125	1941
One parent families with all children under age 18	3.8	141	229
Other households with at least one child under age 18	19.7	100	1184
Other households	4.8	60	289
Households With Head Age 60 or Over			
One person households	11.3	75	682
Two person household	7.2	85	432
Other households (three or more persons)	13.5	91	813
Source: *HHP 1992.*			

Table 8. Distribution of Population from Various Household Types According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Income, 1992

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200% and more	All	N=
Households With Head Under Age 60									
One person households	46.3	27.6	10.5	11.8	2.3	1.4	0.0	100	147
Couples without children	7.4	17.9	25.7	21.5	10.7	10.8	6.0	100	303
Couples with children all under age 18	3.8	3.5	16.2	19.0	18.1	21.5	18.0	100	1936
One-parent families with at least one child under age 18	9.3	21.3	23.1	21.9	13.7	5.6	5.1	100	229
Other households with at least one child under age 18	2.3	6.2	4.9	12.1	14.5	24.5	35.5	100	1184
All other households	80.0	14.7	2.9	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	100	288
Households With Head Age 60 or Over									
One person households	8.5	38.8	31.8	9.4	3.9	4.9	4.7	100	682
Two person households	3.3	2.3	19.5	28.7	11.7	14.7	19.8	100	432
Other households (three or more persons)	3.6	7.5	16.6	13.7	14.7	23.5	20.4	100	811

Source: *HHP 1992.*

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Table 9. Geographic Distribution of Population According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1992									
From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200 % and more	All	N =
Village or detached house	9.1	13.7	18.0	15.5	12.0	16.1	15.6	100	2421
Smaller city	7.9	9.4	17.2	18.6	15.3	15.6	16.0	100	1747
Major city	10.3	11.3	15.7	14.2	16.9	17.5	14.1	100	848
Budapest	8.6	7.0	9.2	12.9	8.3	23.3	30.7	100	996
Total	8.8	11.0	16.0	15.8	13.0	17.4	18.0	100	6011
Source: *HHP 1992.*									

Table 10. Distribution of Population by Head of Household's Occupation According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1992

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200 % and more	All	N =
Agricultural, unskilled, artisan, peasant, self-employed	3.1	5.0	17.7	13.1	7.8	23.0	30.0	100	429
Employed, manual	1.8	3.7	11.6	18.4	22.0	25.8	16.8	100	1968
Employed, non-manual	2.0	3.5	5.2	10.1	11.6	21.5	46.2	100	805
Unemployed	6.8	14.5	25.9	22.1	11.7	13.1	5.9	100	562
Pensioner	18.0	22.4	23.3	13.9	7.1	8.5	6.8	100	1646
Other inactive	49.2	15.8	8.3	16.6	3.0	1.0	6.0	100	219
Total	9.0	10.8	15.9	15.8	13.3	17.7	17.6	100	5629

Source: *HHP 1992.*

Table 11. Household Types and Their Relation to the Sustenance Minimum Income (SMI), 1994.
Data not available

Map 1. Regions of Hungary

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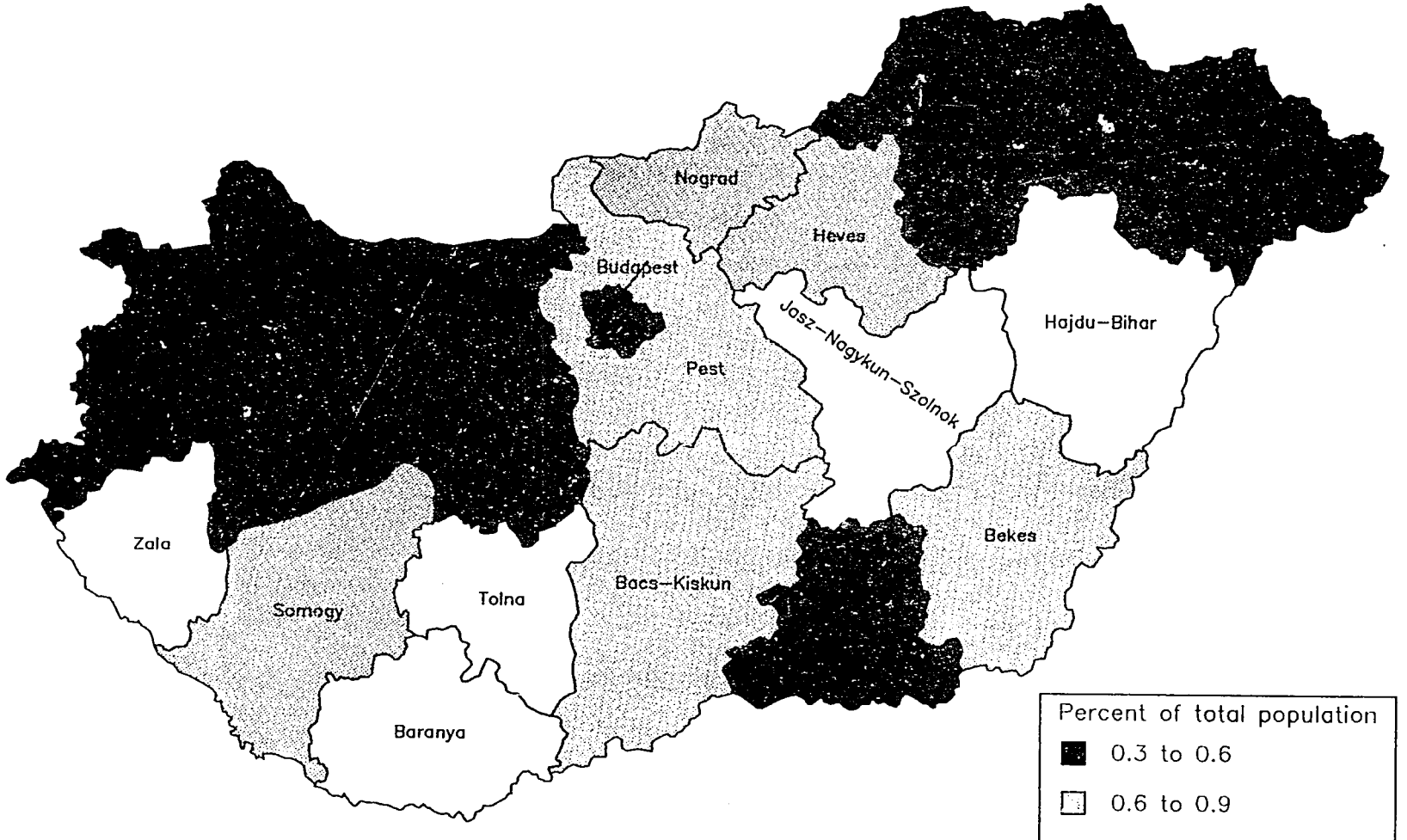
Map 2. Gypsies in Hungary
1992



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LITHUANIA

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1. Midyear Population, by Age and Sex, 1994			
Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	3,848,389	1,823,775	2,024,614
0- 4	286,469	146,395	140,074
5- 9	301,414	153,471	147,943
10-14	280,535	143,220	137,315
15-19	268,618	136,995	131,623
20-24	286,339	147,763	138,576
25-29	284,045	144,639	139,406
30-34	312,719	156,153	156,566
35-39	281,665	138,499	143,166
40-44	242,771	117,589	125,182
45-49	211,341	99,635	111,706
50-54	216,265	100,193	116,072
55-59	212,236	94,571	117,665
60-64	199,267	84,830	114,437
65-69	172,953	65,778	107,175
70-74	120,504	41,420	79,084
75-79	65,005	21,023	43,982
80-84	58,294	16,540	41,754
85+	47,949	15,061	32,888

Table 2. Support Ratios, 1992
Data not available

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Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates, 1980-1989 (Infant deaths per 1000 live births)			
	1980	1985	1989
Akmenes	31.5	20.7	19.2
Alytaus	18.0	36.1	8.6
Anyksciu	17.5	33.7	25.8
Birzu	33.7	33.5	17.7
Ignalinos	18.9	14.2	15.3
Jonavos	29.0	35.4	14.3
Joniskio	24.1	19.4	6.1
Jurbarko	32.7	23.9	17.2
Kaisiadoriu	26.5	33.5	26.3
Kauno	26.1	31.2	9.3
Kedainiu	15.7	20.1	21.2
Kelmes	31.5	29.2	7.2
Klaipedos	16.9	27.6	18.9
Kretingos	17.5	18.4	17.2
Kupiskio	10.6	30.2	27.3
Lazdiju	9.9	40.4	20.9
Marijampoles	31.0	47.5	14.0
Mazeikiu	24.3	14.5	25.3
Moletu	23.3	18.5	27.8
Pakruojo	34.9	26.6	20.9
Panevezio	42.6	31.5	26.0
Pasvalio	20.1	24.9	20.2
Plunges	31.2	33.9	18.2
Prienu	19.2	22.6	14.0
Radviliskio	29.3	24.4	19.2
Raseiniu	16.5	29.0	18.0
Rokiskio	30.7	27.3	21.1
Skuodo	20.2	17.7	19.7
Sakiu	35.9	15.7	10.6
Salcininku	21.4	21.2	17.0

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Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates, 1980-1989 (Infant deaths per 1000 live births)			
	1980	1985	1989
Sialiu	28.5	17.2	9.8
Silales	9.3	19.9	17.2
Silutes	29.2	23.6	24.4
Sirvintu	31.2	5.4	38.6
Svencioniu	10.8	27.0	29.8
Taurages	17.0	28.0	15.2
Telsiu	28.3	29.5	13.0
Traku	15.0	26.6	22.2
Ukmerges	38.1	34.7	18.9
Utenos	27.8	15.3	20.7
Varenos	36.1	31.7	19.4
Vilkaviskio	29.7	24.8	15.7
Vilanus	30.7	33.5	25.6
Zarasu	10.3	18.5	42.6
Lithuania - Total	24.4	23.9	18.0

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Table 4. Registered Unemployment
Data not available

Table 5. Household and Personal Income According to Various Measures, 1994		
Measures:	Household Unadjusted Income	Person Equivalent Income
Mean	459.05	242.42
Median	353.75	194.93
Sustenance Minimum Income**	NA	85.53
Gini Coefficient	NA	.36
Atkinson Measure		
E = 1	NA	NA
E = 2	NA	NA
Quintiles		
1st Quintile	194.72	118.59
2nd Quintile	289.08	162.36
3rd Quintile	426.23	226.11
4th Quintile	656.95	334.89

Notes:
** - Sustenance Minimum Income is defined as minimal consumption basket (in minimal prices). It includes: 70% - expenditures for food, 30 % - for other expenditures (transport, taxes, etc.).

Source: Institute of Labor and Social Research of Lithuania, July 1, 1994.

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Table 6. Distribution of Households and Persons According to Percentage of Median Unadjusted Household Income or Median Adjusted Equivalent Income, 1994

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200% and more	All
All Households - Unadjusted Income	17.5	18.7	13.8	12.1	9.0	11.4	17.5	100
All Persons - Equivalent Income	11.2	20.9	16.3	14.5	9.8	13.5	13.9	100

Source: Department of Statistics of Lithuania, 04/01/94 and Institute of Labor and Social Research of Lithuania, 07/01/94.

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Table 7. Household Types and Median Equivalent Income, 1994		
Persons in Household Types	Percent of Total Population	Percent of Total Median Equivalent Income
Households With Head Under Age 60		
One person households	4.3	130
Couples without children	5.4	119
Couples with children all under age 18	44.9	106
One parent families with all children under age 18	5.9	106
Other households with at least one child under age 18	13.6	114
Other households	11.0	129
Households With Head Age 60 or Over		
One person households	3.7	60
Two person households	8.0	72
Other households (three or more persons)	3.4	67
Notes: * Ratio to Total Median Equivalent Income of whole population. ** Ratio to Total Median Equivalent Income of corresponding age group.		
Source: Department of Statistics of Lithuania, 04/01/94 and Institute of Labor and Social Research of Lithuania, 07/01/94.		

Table 8. Distribution of Population from Various Household Types According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Income, 1994

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200% and more	All
Households With Head Under Age 60								
One person households	3.4	20.0	9.1	14.3	9.1	20.0	24.0	100
Couples without children	14.5	10.9	16.4	10.9	9.1	14.5	23.6	100
Couples with children all under age 18	12.8	14.9	17.2	16.2	11.1	13.4	14.3	100
One parent families with all children under age 18	7.8	17.8	21.6	16.7	10.8	14.7	10.8	100
Other households with at least one child under age 18	10.2	11.0	17.3	18.1	11.0	18.1	14.2	100
All other households	6.1	17.2	9.8	14.7	14.1	16.6	21.5	100
Households With Head Age 60 or Over								
One person households	6.0	67.1	10.7	4.0	4.7	4.7	2.7	100
Two person households	4.9	57.3	17.1	10.4	3.0	6.1	1.2	100
Other households (three or more persons)	17.9	35.9	23.1	2.8	0	12.8	7.7	100

Source: Department of Statistics of Lithuania, 04/01/94; Institute of Labor and Social Research of Lithuania, 07/01/94.

Table 9. Geographic Distribution of Population According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1994.

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200% and more	All
Vilnius	2.7	22.1	12.9	16.0	10.6	15.6	20.2	100
Kaunas	3.7	22.0	12.2	13.4	9.8	20.7	18.3	100
Klaipeda	7.1	20.2	11.9	6.0	13.1	25.0	16.7	100
Mazeikiai	8.3	33.3	14.6	12.5	8.3	6.3	16.7	100
Panevezys	8.3	18.8	16.7	10.4	12.5	12.5	22.9	100
Siauliai	8.9	25.1	15.1	12.8	14.1	14.1	15.0	100
Total	11.2	20.9	16.3	14.5	13.5	13.5	13.0	100

Source: Department of Statistics of Lithuania, 04/01/94; Institute of Labor and Social Research of Lithuania, 04/01/94.

Table 16. Distribution of Population by Head of Household's Occupation According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1994.

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200% and more	All
Farmer	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	50.0	100
Self-employer in farm	34.7	20.8	12.5	10.4	7.6	4.9	9.0	100
Employee in farm	25.0	25.0	8.3	16.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	100
Employer not in farm	0	0	40.0	20.0	20.0	0	20.0	100
Self-employer not in farm	4.4	9.9	14.3	16.5	11.0	20.9	23.1	100
Employee not in farm	4.2	11.4	16.0	16.8	12.7	19.6	19.3	100
Unemployed living on pensions, benefits	10.7	59.3	15.0	7.1	2.6	2.9	2.4	100
Unemployed living from property	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Dependent	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Total	11.2	20.9	16.3	14.5	9.8	13.5	13.9	100

Note: ** - In Household survey we have no variables about household head of occupation. Instead of these variable we offer you differentiation by social-economic groups.

Source: Department of Statistics of Lithuania 04/10/94; Institute of Labor and Social Research of Lithuania, 04/01/94.

Table 11. Household Types and Their Relation to the Sustenance Minimum Income (SMI), 1994.		
Persons in Household Types	Share of persons in Households below Sustenance Minimum Income	Ratio of Median Equivalent Income of Groups to Sustenance Minimum Income
Households With Head Under Age 60		
One person households	.1	2.97
Couples without children	.6	2.71
Couples with children all under age 18	4.9	2.41
One parent families with all children under age 18	.4	2.43
Other households with at least one child under age 18	1.1	2.61
All other households	.4	2.94
Households With Head Age 60 or Over		
One person households	.1	1.37
Two person households	.4	1.64
Other households (three or more persons)	.3	1.53
Source: Department of Statistics of Lithuania, 04/01/94; Institute of Labor and Social Research of Lithuania, 07/01/94.		

Table 12. Concentrations of Air Pollutants in Lithuania, First Quarter of 1994
(Milligrams per cubic meter)

	Particulates	Sulfur Dioxide	Nitrogen Dioxide	Carbon Monoxide
Vilnius	0.1	0.008	0.03	2.0
Kaunas	0.2	0.003	0.04	
Klaipeda	0.1	0.004	0.02	1.0
Siauliai	0.2	0.006	0.03	
Panevezys	0.0	0.005	0.02	1.0
Jonava	0.1	0.002	0.03	
Kedainiai	0.1	0.003	0.02	
Mazeikiai	0.0	0.015	0.05	1.0
N. Akmene	0.1	0.002	0.03	
Venta	0.1	0.006	0.02	1.0

Source: Department of Surroundings Security of Lithuania, 4/1/94.

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Table 13. Radioactive Fallout in Lithuania, First Quarter of 1994
(Total Density of Beta Activity, Bq/m2 per day)

	January		February		March	
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum
Vilnius	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Kaunas	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Klaipeda	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
Utena	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7
Dukstas	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9

Source: Department of Surroundings Security of Lithuania, 4/1/94.

MACEDONIA

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1. Midyear Population, by Age and Sex, 1994			
Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	2,213,785	1,119,621	1,094,164
0- 4	171,304	88,978	82,326
5- 9	182,025	94,361	87,664
10-14	190,631	98,308	92,323
15-19	188,543	96,873	91,670
20-24	180,311	92,907	87,404
25-29	180,148	92,500	87,648
30-34	175,963	90,302	85,661
35-39	170,049	87,442	82,607
40-44	158,819	80,947	77,872
45-49	125,291	63,286	62,005
50-54	111,279	55,766	55,513
55-59	105,992	51,812	54,180
60-64	93,783	44,779	49,004
65-69	72,630	33,252	39,378
70-74	52,242	23,779	28,463
75-79	23,208	10,300	12,908
80-84	20,805	9,322	11,483
85+	10,762	4,707	6,055

Table 2. Support Ratios, 1992
Data not available

Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates, 1992 (Infant deaths per 1000 live births)	
Region	Total
Macedonia - total	30.6
Skopje	30.4
Gazi Baba	18.8
Karpos	24.6
Kisela Voda	21.3
Centar	83.5
Cair	18.6
Berovo	13.8
Bitola	15.6
Brod	30.0
Valandovo	37.8
Vinica	26.1
Gevgelija	20.6
Gostivar	33.6
Debar	35.9
Delcevo	30.6
Demir Hisar	48.0
Kavadarci	25.6
Kicevo	25.0
Kocani	20.0
Kratovo	26.1
Kriva Palanka	32.2
Krusevo	15.1
Kumanovo	44.0
Negotino	16.7
Ohrid	11.4
Prilep	34.5
Probistip	14.5
Radovis	28.9
Resen	13.8

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Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates, 1992 (Infant deaths per 1000 live births)	
Region	Total
Sveti Nikole	25.3
Struga	28.1
Strumica	20.0
Tetovo	40.8
Titov Veles	39.3
Stip	24.8
Source: *Macedonian Statistical Yearbook, 1992.*	

Table 4. Registered Unemployment Rates, 1987-1993							
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Macedonia - total	20.93	20.90	22.09	23.03	24.53	26.24	27.66
Skopje						21.62	
Berovo						30.31	
Bitola						23.71	
Brod						36.21	
Valandovo						24.69	
Vinica						19.88	
Gevgelija						23.67	
Gostivar						34.77	
Debar						32.53	
Delcevo						25.57	
Demir Hisar						37.98	
Kavadarci						32.74	
Kicevo						38.43	
Kocani						36.85	
Kratovo						23.46	
Kriva Palanka						32.56	
Krusevo						42.30	
Kumanovo						37.14	
Negotino						38.05	
Ohrid						18.18	
Prilep						28.62	
Probistip						26.30	
Radovis						38.87	
Resen						18.04	
Sveti Nikole						20.06	
Struga						26.68	
Strumica						33.06	
Tetovo						19.55	
Titov Veles						27.44	
Stip						19.14	

Table 4. Registered Unemployment Rates, 1987-1993							
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Macedonia 1993* and *Macedonia Basic Economic Data, No.3, 1994.*

Table 5. Household and Personal Income According to Various Measures
Data not available

Table 6. Distribution of Households and Persons According to Percentage of Median Unadjusted Household Income or Median Adjusted Equivalent Income
Data not available

Table 7. Household Types and Median Equivalent Income
Data not available

Table 8. Distribution of Population from Various Household Types According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Income
Data not available

Table 9. Geographic Distribution of Population According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income
Data not available

Table 10. Distribution of Population by Head of Household's Occupation According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income
Data not available

Table 11. Household Types and Their Relation to the Sustenance Minimum Income (SMI)
Data not available

Table 12. Ethnic groups, 1991							
Region	Total	Macedonians	Albanians	Turks	Roms	Vlachs	Other
Macedonia	2,033,964	1,328,187	441,987	77,080	52,103	7,764	126,843
Skopje	563,102	354,696	107,518	12,448	25,481	1,865	61,094
Berovo	20,456	18,992	1	478	851	4	130
Bitola	124,003	111,847	4,757	2,383	1,299	972	2,745
Brod	11,694	7,943	9	3,606	0	0	136
Valandovo	12,306	9,876	8	1,619	23	0	780
Vinica	19,837	18,040	1	285	1,291	141	79
Gevgelija	34,854	32,196	62	741	48	125	1,682
Gostivar	116,065	19,805	75,115	11,117	2,140	11	7,877
Debar	26,241	4,594	11,711	6,617	1,309	0	2,010
Delcevo	25,523	24,428	8	185	674	0	228
Demir Hisar	11,571	11,222	258	36	1	3	51
Kavadarci	42,305	39,945	14	142	646	6	1,552
Kicevo	55,128	21,541	25,644	4,502	1,831	7	1,603
Kocani	50,029	47,232	1	803	1,380	180	433
Kratovo	11,339	11,113	1	7	144	1	73
Kriva Palanka	25,462	24,490	0	2	491	1	478
Krusevo	12,603	7,191	2,515	887	37	789	1,184
Kumanovo	135,482	65,234	50,874	334	4,244	116	14,680
Negotino	23,308	20,504	39	568	245	17	1,935
Ohrid	66,957	57,976	1,312	2,802	128	264	3,475
Prilep	98,589	85,691	1,258	4,233	4,424	8	2,975
Probistip	16,579	16,280	2	12	24	28	233
Radovis	30,905	26,037	36	4,578	20	26	214
Resen	23,533	16,779	2,404	2,627	148	33	1,544
Sveti Nikole	21,557	20,593	48	200	84	290	342
Struga	62,917	26,841	26,689	1,895	218	529	6,745
Strumica	94,367	87,215	16	6,108	107	0	921
Tetovo	180,605	40,296	129,615	2,622	2,753	14	5,305
Titov Veles	66,578	55,003	2,038	2,897	528	272	4,834
Stip	52,069	44,581	33	2,346	1,536	2,068	1,505

Table 12. Percent in Ethnic Groups, 1991							
Region	Total	Macedonians	Albanians	Turks	Roms	Vlachs	Other
Macedonia	100.0	65.3	21.7	3.8	2.6	0.4	6.2
Skopje	100.0	63.0	19.1	2.2	4.5	0.3	10.8
Berovo	100.0	92.8	0.0	2.3	4.2	0.0	0.6
Bitola	100.0	90.2	3.8	1.9	1.0	0.8	2.2
Brod	100.0	67.9	0.1	30.8	0.0	0.0	1.2
Valandovo	100.0	80.3	0.1	13.2	0.2	0.0	6.3
Vinica	100.0	90.9	0.0	1.4	6.5	0.7	0.4
Gevgelija	100.0	92.4	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.4	4.8
Gostivar	100.0	17.1	64.7	9.6	1.8	0.0	6.8
Debar	100.0	17.5	44.6	25.2	5.0	0.0	7.7
Delcevo	100.0	95.7	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.9
Demir Hisar	100.0	97.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kavadarci	100.0	94.4	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	3.7
Kicevo	100.0	39.1	46.5	8.2	3.3	0.0	2.9
Kocani	100.0	94.4	0.0	1.6	2.8	0.4	0.9
Kratovo	100.0	98.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.6
Kriva Palanka	100.0	96.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9
Krusevo	100.0	57.1	20.0	7.0	0.3	6.3	9.4
Kumanovo	100.0	48.1	37.6	0.2	3.1	0.1	10.8
Negotino	100.0	88.0	0.2	2.4	1.1	0.1	8.3
Ohrid	100.0	87.9	2.0	4.2	0.2	0.4	5.3
Prilep	100.0	88.9	1.3	4.3	4.5	0.0	3.0
Probistip	100.0	98.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4
Radovis	100.0	84.2	0.1	14.8	0.1	0.1	0.7
Resen	100.0	71.3	10.2	11.2	0.6	0.1	6.6
Sveti Nikole	100.0	96.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.6
Struga	100.0	42.7	42.4	3.0	0.3	0.8	10.7
Strumica	100.0	92.4	0.0	6.5	0.1	0.0	1.0
Tetovo	100.0	22.3	71.8	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.9
Titov Veles	100.0	83.9	3.1	4.4	0.8	0.4	7.4
Stip	100.0	85.6	0.1	4.5	2.9	4.0	2.9

SOURCE: Republic Statistical Office, 1994, *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Macedonia 1993.*

Table 13. Average Annual Net Pay, 1992		
Region	Average Annual Net Pay	Index
Macedonia - Total	635	100
Skopje	708	111
Berovo	548	86
Bitola	662	104
Brod	489	77
Valandovo	428	67
Vinica	544	86
Gevgelija	569	90
Gostivar	572	90
Debar	506	80
Delcevo	717	113
Demir Hisar	585	92
Kavaderci	606	95
Kicevo	571	90
Kocani	553	87
Kratovo	526	83
Kriva Palanka	531	84
Krusevo	507	80
Kumanovo	677	107
Negotino	512	81
Ohrid	535	84
Prilep	609	96
Probistip	683	108
Radovis	647	102
Resen	513	81
Sveti Nikole	744	117
Struga	552	87
Strumica	502	79
Tetovo	610	96
Titov Veles	639	101
Stip	526	83
SOURCE: Republic Statistical Office, 1994, *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Macedonia 1993.*		

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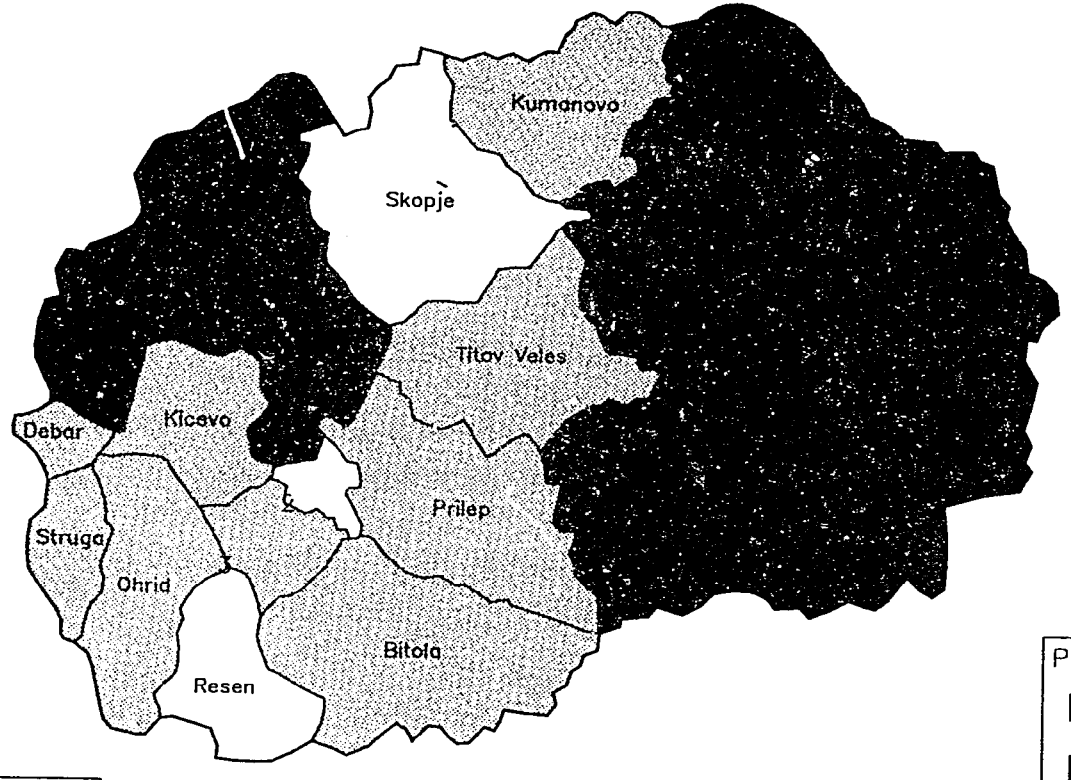
Regions of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

1 Skopje
2 Sveti Nikole
3 Krusevo
4 Demir Hisar
5 Valandovo

Map 2. Albanians in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 1991



1 Sveti Nikole
2 Krusevo
3 Demir Hisor
4 Valandovo

Percent of total population
- 0 to 1
- 1 to 10
- 10 to 25
- 25 to 50
- 50 to 71.8

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POLAND

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1. Midyear Population, by Age and Sex, 1994			
Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	38,654,561	18,833,460	19,821,101
0- 4	2,630,914	1,350,292	1,280,622
5- 9	3,066,991	1,569,064	1,497,927
10-14	3,368,872	1,719,836	1,649,036
15-19	3,166,476	1,617,545	1,548,931
20-24	2,730,646	1,394,874	1,335,772
25-29	2,449,050	1,249,404	1,199,646
30-34	2,758,755	1,396,138	1,362,617
35-39	3,288,386	1,655,479	1,632,907
40-44	3,135,462	1,562,920	1,572,542
45-49	2,378,815	1,170,633	1,208,182
50-54	1,739,564	836,853	902,711
55-59	1,876,570	879,439	997,131
60-64	1,848,400	841,174	1,007,226
65-69	1,600,274	669,403	930,871
70-74	1,167,072	451,997	715,075
75-79	594,015	210,143	383,872
80-84	526,916	168,891	357,925
85+	327,383	89,275	238,108

Table 2. Support Ratios, 1992			
	Total	Youth	Elderly
Poland - total	59.55	38.53	21.02
Warszawskie	54.12	29.77	24.35
Bialskopodlaskie	72.58	45.30	27.27
Bialostockie	63.58	39.10	24.47
Bielskie	59.86	39.46	20.40
Bydgoskie	58.67	39.19	19.48
Chelmskie	68.25	42.98	25.28
Ciechanowskie	66.15	43.05	23.11
Czestochowskie	59.69	36.00	23.69
Elbaskie	60.29	42.98	17.31
Gdanskie	56.15	37.93	18.21
Gorowskie	59.16	41.42	17.74
Jeleniogorskie	58.08	37.21	20.87
Kaliskie	63.47	41.05	22.42
Katowickie	52.55	35.40	17.16
Kieleckie	63.41	39.11	24.30
Koninskie	62.89	41.65	21.24
Koszalinskie	57.22	40.53	16.69
Krakowskie	56.47	34.25	22.22
Krosnienskie	66.00	44.48	21.53
Legnickie	54.25	39.03	15.22
Leszczynskie	64.48	43.59	20.89
Lubelskie	59.99	37.85	22.14
Lomzynskie	71.29	46.05	25.24
Lodzkie	55.12	28.56	26.56
Nowosadeckie	67.17	47.44	19.74
Olsztynskie	58.47	42.05	16.42
Opolskie	55.15	37.30	17.85

Table 2. Support Ratios, 1992			
Ostroleckie	67.47	45.24	22.23
Pilskie	62.00	43.63	18.37
Piotrkowskie	63.68	39.56	24.12
Plockie	59.92	37.86	22.06
Poznanskie	58.51	37.72	20.80
Przemyskie	68.99	45.09	23.90
Radomskie	66.57	42.54	24.03
Rzeszowskie	64.58	43.61	20.97
Siedleckie	70.78	44.32	26.46
Sieradzkie	64.84	39.20	25.63
Skierniewickie	62.27	38.06	24.21
Slupskie	59.69	43.59	16.10
Suwalskie	64.66	46.06	18.60
Szczecinskie	53.71	36.41	17.30
Tarnobrzeskie	66.00	42.19	23.81
Tarnowskie	66.68	45.25	21.43
Torunskie	59.45	40.25	19.20
Walbrzyskie	57.74	36.11	21.63
Wloclawskie	61.75	39.73	22.02
Wroclawskie	54.97	34.14	20.83
Zamojskie	71.62	43.36	28.26
Zielonogorskie	59.74	40.99	18.75
Macro Regions			
Central-Capital	60.47	36.18	24.29
North	56.55	39.11	17.43
North-East	63.18	42.57	20.61
Central	59.83	34.94	24.89

Table 2. Support Ratios, 1992			
Central-West	60.59	40.12	20.47
Central-East	65.43	40.79	24.65
South	54.72	36.29	18.43
South-West	57.05	37.50	19.54
South-East	63.71	41.41	22.30

Note: Total support ratio is the population under and over the working ages per 100 people in the working ages. Youth support ratio is the population less than the working ages per 100 people in the working ages and the elderly ratio is the number of people over the working ages per 100 people in the working ages.

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of Demography, 1994.*

Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates, 1992 (Infant deaths per 1000 live births)	
Region	Total
Poland - total	14.3
Warszawskie	13.4
Bialskopodlaskie	13.8
Bialostockie	13.7
Bielskie	13.9
Bydgoskie	19.1
Chelmskie	18.5
Ciechanowskie	15.8
Czestochowskie	12.9
Elbaskie	11.5
Gdanskie	13.3
Gorowskie	17.2
Jeleniogorskie	14.6
Kaliskie	18.1
Katowickie	16.0
Kieleckie	12.0
Koninskie	13.9
Koszalinskie	13.3
Krakowskie	13.7
Krosnienskie	13.5
Legnickie	15.2
Leszczynskie	15.4
Lubelskie	13.9
Lomzynskie	15.1
Lodzkie	15.9
Nowosadeckie	12.5
Olsztynskie	11.6
Opolskie	17.1

Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates, 1992 (Infant deaths per 1000 live births)	
Ostroleckie	14.4
Pilskie	14.3
Piotrkowskie	13.0
Plockie	16.1
Poznanskie	12.6
Przemyskie	14.3
Radomskie	13.4
Rzeszowskie	13.4
Siedleckie	12.7
Sieradzkie	11.6
Skierniewickie	11.4
Slupskie	15.4
Suwalskie	13.8
Szczecinskie	13.8
Tarnobrzeskie	13.1
Tarnowskie	13.9
Torunskie	17.3
Walbrzyskie	15.0
Wloclawskie	16.8
Wroclawskie	14.8
Zamojskie	10.3
Zielonogorskie	13.6
Source: *Statistical Yearbook of Demography, 1993.*	

Table 4. Unemployment Rates

	Unemployment rate (LFS)							
	May 1992	August 1992	November 1992	February 1993	May 1993	August 1993	November 1993	February 1994
Total	12.9	13.8	13.7	14.3	13.8	13.1	14.9	15.9
Male	11.9	12.5	12.4	13.1	12.4	11.5	13.6	15.0
Female	14.1	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.4	14.9	16.5	17.0

	Registered Unemployment rate							
Regions	January 1991	March 1994						
Warszawskie	2.5	8.0						
Bialskopodlaskie	6.3	12.7						
Bialostockie	8.7	13.7						
Bielskie	4.9	11.9						
Bydgoskie	8.1	18.9						
Chelmskie	6.7	14.2						
Ciechanowskie	10.1	22.6						
Czestochowskie	6.4	13.7						
Elbaskie	9.0	27.4						
Gdanskie	6.9	15.1						
Gorowskie	9.7	21.5						
Jeleniogorskie	10.3	19.2						
Kaliskie	8.2	17.3						
Katowickie	3.7	10.0						
Kieleckie	7.2	18.2						
Koninskie	9.4	18.1						
Koszalinskie	10.5	28.9						
Krakowskie	3.7	7.5						
Krosnienskie	7.6	16.6						
Legnickie	8.1	17.9						

Table 4. Unemployment Rates

Regions	Registered Unemployment rate	
	January 1991	March 1994
Leszczynskie	6.2	14.1
Lubelskie	6.4	13.8
Lomzynskie	9.9	17.6
Lodzkie	9.4	20.9
Nowosadeckie	6.4	14.2
Olsztynskie	10.5	28.2
Opolskie	4.6	13.3
Ostroleckie	8.6	19.5
Pilskie	8.2	24.8
Piotrkowskie	8.9	20.1
Plockie	9.3	20.7
Poznanskie	3.9	8.2
Przemyskie	8.5	17.0
Radomskie	6.8	19.7
Rzeszowskie	7.6	17.3
Siedleckie	5.4	15.8
Sieradzkie	6.8	14.5
Skierniewickie	6.2	14.3
Slupskie	9.4	28.4
Suwalskie	11.9	28.6
Szczecinskie	5.4	14.7
Tarnobrzeskie	6.5	13.8
Tarnowskie	5.3	14.8
Torunskie	9.2	22.0
Walbrzyskie	9.2	24.9
Wloclawskie	8.3	21.9
Wroclawskie	4.7	13.7

Table 4. Unemployment Rates

Regions	Registered Unemployment rate							
	January 1991	March 1994						
Zamojskie	6.3	13.5						
Zielonogorskie	8.4	18.4						
Poland Total	6.6	15.7						

SOURCE: Glowny Urzad Statystyczny, 1994, *Registered Unemployment in Poland, I-IV Quarter 1993*, Warzawa; 1994, *Registered Unemployment in Poland, I Quarter 1994*,; and Poland Unemployment Tables, table U5.

Table 5. Household and Personal Income According to Various Measures, 1992.

Measures:	Household Unadjusted Income	Person Equivalent Income
Mean	4,089,964.00	1,883,069.00
Median	3,700,802.00	1,723,708.00
Sustenance Minimum Income	NA	1,110,000.00
Gini Coefficient	.30	.24
Atkinson Measure		
E = 1	.15	.10
E = 2	.28	.18
Quintiles		
1st Quintile	2,147,767.00	1,204,813.00
2nd Quintile	3,219,358.00	1,530,723.00
3rd Quintile	4,238,380.00	1,907,922.00
4th Quintile	5,748,930.00	2,464,129.00

Notes: Monthly in Zlotles. Sustenance Minimum Income - The CSO estimate for 1992 based on minimum basket (M. Radziukiewicz, Gospodarstwa domowe narażone na ubóstwo w latach 1990-1992, ZBSE, z. 221, GUS, Warszawa 1994, p. 13).

Source: *Household budget survey 1992*; individual records with population weights.

Table 8. Distribution of Households and Persons According to Percentage of Median Unadjusted Household Income or Median Adjusted Equivalent Income, 1992.

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200% and more	All
All Households - Unadjusted Income	15.2	16.3	18.5	16.2	11.8	14.2	7.9	100
All Persons - Equivalent Income	8.3	19.0	24.7	20.2	13.4	11.3	5.2	100

Source: *Household budget survey 1992*; individual records with population weights.

Table 7. Household Types and Median Equivalent Income, 1992.		
Persons in Household Types	Percent of Total Population	Percent of Total Median Equivalent Income
Households With Head Under Age 60		
One person households	2.2	117
Couples without children	4.9	132
Couples with children all under age 18	51.6	101
One parent families with all children under age 18	2.8	85
Other households with at least one child under age 18	13.5	92
Other households	11.4	110
Households with Head Age 60 or Over		
One person households	3.2	79
Two person households	6.8	96
Other households (three or more persons)	3.6	89
Source: *Household budget survey 1992*, individual records with population weights.		

Table 7. Household Types and Median Equivalent Income, 1992.		
Persons in Household Types	Percent of Total Population	Percent of Total Median Equivalent Income
Households With Head Under Age 60		
One person households	2.2	117
Couples without children	4.9	132
Couples with children all under age 18	51.6	101
One parent families with all children under age 18	2.8	85
Other households with at least one child under age 18	13.5	92
Other households	11.4	110
Households with Head Age 60 or Over		
One person households	3.2	79
Two person households	6.8	96
Other households (three or more persons)	3.6	89
Source: *Household budget survey 1992*, individual records with population weights.		

Table 8. Distribution of Population from Various Household Types According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Income, 1992.

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200% and more	All
Households With Head Under Age 60								
One person households	2.7	12.7	20.2	20.0	14.9	17.1	12.5	100
Couples without children	1.7	6.6	15.3	19.9	18.3	22.0	16.2	100
Couples with children all under age 18	6.3	19.2	24.1	19.4	13.7	12.1	5.2	100
One parent families with all children under age 18	17.6	21.1	26.0	14.2	10.0	9.5	1.6	100
Other households with at least one child under age 18	6.8	24.2	26.7	23.8	10.9	5.6	2.1	100
Other households	5.4	12.6	22.6	21.6	17.1	14.3	6.3	100
Households with Head Age 60 or Over								
One person households	6.8	36.2	32.6	14.4	6.0	3.1	1.0	100
Two person households	4.3	20.7	29.7	23.3	11.0	8.1	3.0	100
Other households (three or more persons)	8.8	18.8	31.1	17.0	11.9	8.6	3.9	100

Source: *Household budget survey 1992*, individual records with population weights.

Table 9. Geographic Distribution of Population According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1992.

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200% and more	All
Geographic region								
1. Metropolitan	5.5	12.5	21.9	19.9	16.5	14.0	9.6	100
2. Central	2.9	20.9	23.8	20.6	13.8	12.0	5.9	100
3. Central-West	7.7	26.5	22.3	19.9	11.5	9.1	3.0	100
4. Central-East	12.8	19.2	30.0	18.3	9.4	6.8	3.6	100
5. North	7.9	22.3	25.9	18.4	12.5	7.4	5.6	100
6. North-East	6.2	20.1	27.7	23.2	11.7	9.1	2.1	100
7. South	2.6	9.7	19.8	23.1	17.5	18.9	8.4	100
8. South-East	7.6	21.1	31.7	18.0	10.2	8.9	2.6	100
9. South-West	6.2	21.5	23.0	19.7	14.7	10.7	4.1	100
Total	6.3	19.0	24.7	20.2	13.4	11.3	5.2	100

Source: *Household budget survey 1992*, individual records with population weights.

Table 10. Distribution of Population by Head of Household's Occupation According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1992.

From ... Until Under ... of Median Income	0% 50%	50% 75%	75% 100%	100% 125%	125% 150%	150% 200%	200% and more	All
Occupation of the head								
Worker (blue-collar)	3.6	19.5	27.4	23.1	13.8	9.5	3.2	100
Worker (white-collar)	1.0	8.0	17.5	19.9	18.9	21.9	12.7	100
Farmer	13.1	23.7	24.3	15.4	10.2	8.1	5.2	100
Pensioner	15.2	28.3	27.1	16.0	7.5	5.1	0.8	100
Socio-economic group of the household								
Workers	3.1	15.9	23.7	21.5	15.2	13.8	6.9	100
Farmers	13.9	23.0	22.5	16.0	10.6	8.3	5.8	100
Mixed (farmers - workers)	1.2	15.9	27.0	24.7	16.8	11.8	2.7	100
Pensioners	14.6	28.2	28.0	15.9	7.5	5.1	0.8	100
Total	6.3	19.0	24.7	20.2	13.4	11.3	5.2	100

Source: *Household budget survey 1992*, individual records with population weights.

Table 11. Household Types and Their Relation to the Sustenance Minimum Income (SMI), 1992.

Persons in Household Types	Share of Persons in Households below Sustenance Minimum Income (Total population = 100)	Share of Persons in Households below Sustenance Minimum Income (Persons in Household Type = 100)	Ratio of Median Equivalent Income of Groups to Sustenance Minimum Income
Households With Head Under Age 60			
One person households	0.2	8.9	181.81
Couples without children	0.2	4.0	204.58
Couples with children all under age 18	7.8	15.2	156.08
One parent families with all children under age 18	0.8	28.0	132.28
Other households with at least one child under age 18	2.4	17.9	142.29
Other households	1.3	11.3	171.41
Households with Head Age 60 or Over			
One person households	0.8	25.0	123.05
Two person households	0.9	13.7	149.68
Other households (three or more persons)	0.7	20.1	138.66
All persons	15.1	15.1	155.29

Source: *Household budget survey 1992*, individual records with population weights.

Table 12. Unemployed by Region and Percent of Unemployed Who are Female						
Regions	December 1991			March 1994		
	Total	Female	Percent female	Total	Female	Percent female
Warszawskie	52,100	30,500	58.5	84,400	47,400	56.26
Bialskopodlaskie	15,400	7,300	47.4	21,100	10,000	47.49
Bialostockie	43,300	20,900	48.3	46,700	23,000	49.3
Bielskie	34,700	21,000	60.5	49,400	29,700	60.1
Bydgoskie	78,900	43,400	55.0	105,100	54,800	52.1
Chelmskie	11,600	6,700	57.8	18,700	9,500	50.8
Ciechanowskie	37,500	18,500	49.3	50,900	24,300	47.7
Czestochowskie	47,800	24,900	52.1	53,200	27,000	50.8
Elbaskie	36,700	19,500	53.1	59,400	30,300	51.0
Gdanskie	75,500	40,200	53.2	91,400	50,300	55.0
Gorowskie	41,300	20,500	49.6	51,700	25,900	50.1
Jeleniogorskie	43,000	21,000	48.8	46,200	24,000	52.0
Kaliskie	47,600	24,200	50.8	61,500	30,700	49.92
Katowickie	116,300	78,800	67.8	177,500	111,100	62.6
Kieleckie	73,000	36,900	50.5	109,700	52,700	48.0
Koninskie	31,500	16,900	53.7	43,600	21,800	50.0
Koszalinskie	47,400	25,900	54.6	72,400	37,200	51.4
Krakowskie	36,000	20,500	56.9	43,700	23,700	54.2
Krosnienskie	35,400	17,600	49.7	42,900	20,900	48.7
Legnickie	36,300	21,800	60.1	46,900	26,900	57.4
Leszczynskie	20,200	11,700	57.9	25,800	14,300	55.4
Lubelskie	56,900	29,600	52.0	71,900	36,600	50.9
Lomzynskie	27,200	13,400	49.3	32,600	15,700	48.2
Lodzkie	87,200	41,000	47.0	110,000	51,200	46.6
Nowosadeckie	40,300	20,100	49.9	51,600	24,900	48.3
Olsztynskie	69,300	36,000	51.9	106,700	54,200	50.8
Opolskie	43,600	23,800	54.6	60,100	33,200	55.2

Table 12. Unemployed by Region and Percent of Unemployed Who are Female						
Regions	December 1991			March 1994		
	Total	Female	Percent female	Total	Female	Percent female
Ostroleckie	34,700	17,000	49.0	40,200	19,100	47.5
Pilskie	34,900	18,800	53.9	55,600	29,100	52.3
Piotrkowskie	55,000	28,200	51.3	70,400	34,800	49.4
Plockie	44,900	22,400	49.9	56,700	28,000	49.4
Poznanskie	33,900	19,100	56.3	50,100	27,200	54.3
Przemyskie	28,500	13,500	47.4	36,400	16,800	46.2
Radomskie	48,500	23,400	48.2	79,200	37,600	47.5
Rzeszowskie	51,100	24,700	48.3	68,200	32,600	47.8
Siedlockie	31,700	15,600	49.2	54,300	25,200	46.4
Sieradzkie	25,600	11,200	43.8	31,700	13,700	43.2
Skierniewickie	22,300	11,400	51.1	28,500	13,800	48.4
Slupskie	37,300	18,800	50.4	57,300	29,000	50.6
Suwalskie	45,100	22,500	49.9	66,100	32,500	49.2
Szczecinskie	46,900	25,600	54.6	63,500	33,200	52.3
Tarnobrzeskie	36,800	18,600	50.5	45,700	21,900	47.9
Tarnowskie	36,000	18,400	51.1	50,700	23,900	47.1
Torunskie	49,100	26,300	53.6	68,000	36,000	52.9
Walbrzyskie	58,900	29,900	50.8	87,500	45,400	51.9
Wloclawskie	36,800	17,400	47.3	49,300	23,100	46.9
Wroclawskie	39,900	22,700	56.9	67,100	36,600	54.6
Zamojskie	30,700	14,100	45.9	37,100	17,400	46.9
Zielonogorskie	41,000	21,900	53.4	54,900	28,300	51.6
Poland Total	2,155,600	1,134,100	52.6	2,953,400	1,516,500	51.4

SOURCE: Glowny Urzad Statystyczny, 1994, *Registered Unemployment in Poland, I-IV Quarter 1993*, Warzawa; 1994, *Registered Unemployment in Poland, I Quarter 1994*, Warszawa.

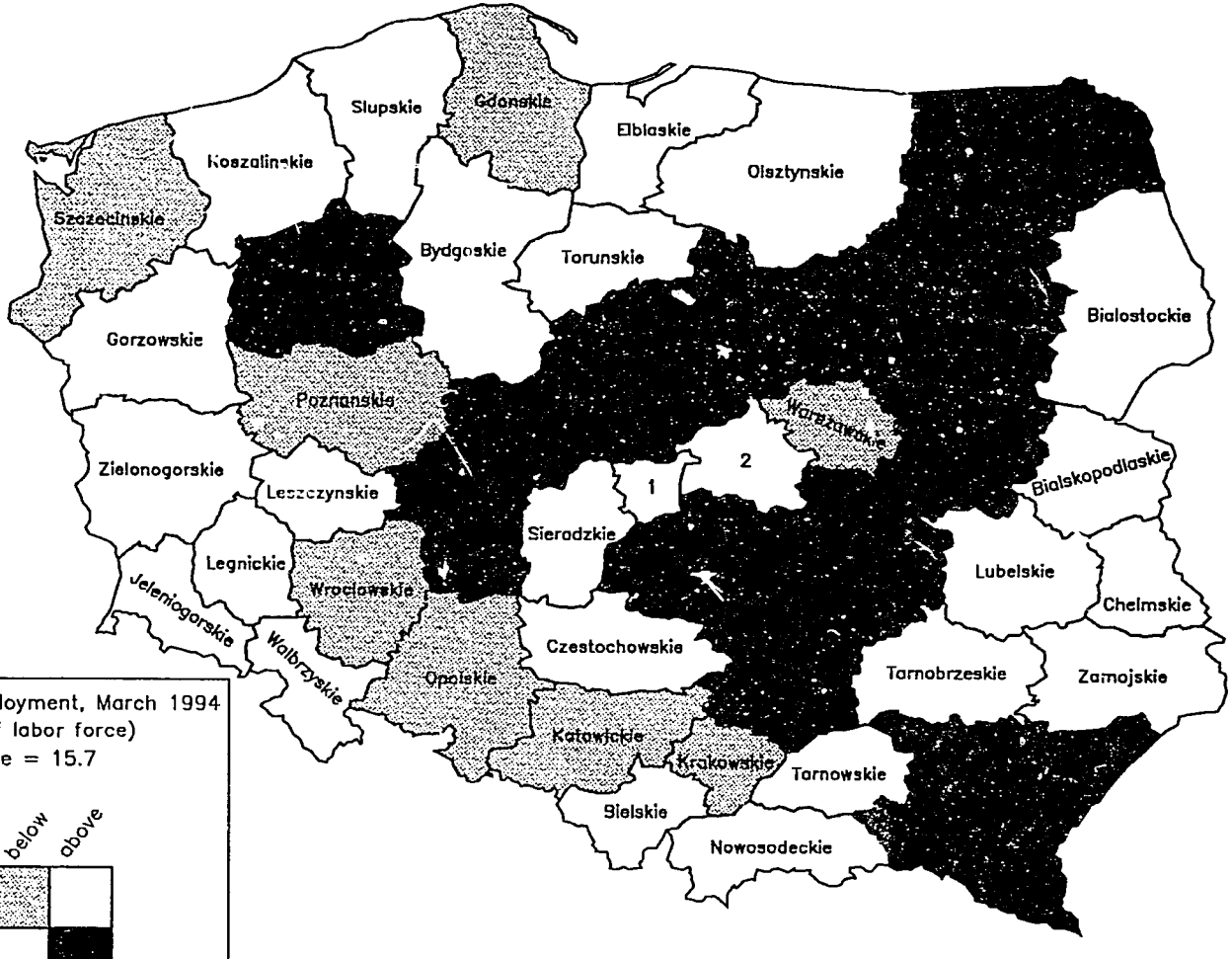
Table 13. Long Term Unemployment and Unemployed Not Eligible for Benefits, March 1994				
	Unemployed for over a year	Percent unemployed for over a year	Unemployed not entitled to benefit	Percent unemployed not entitled to benefit
Warszawskie	33,400	39.6	44,800	53.1
Bialskopodlaskie	8,900	42.2	11,100	52.6
Bialostockie	19,800	42.4	23,100	49.5
Bielskie	16,800	34.0	20,900	42.3
Bydgoskie	47,200	44.9	51,000	48.5
Chelmskie	6,900	36.9	9,700	51.9
Ciechanowskie	29,600	58.2	30,900	60.7
Czestochowskie	21,200	39.8	25,400	47.7
Elbaskie	32,100	54.0	32,800	55.2
Gdanskie	38,100	41.7	38,300	41.9
Gorowskie	21,600	41.8	24,900	48.2
Jeleniogorskie	20,000	43.3	25,400	55.0
Kaliskie	30,000	48.8	31,300	50.9
Katowickie	62,200	35.0	98,800	55.7
Kieleckie	50,900	46.4	59,900	54.6
Koninskie	19,700	45.2	22,800	52.3
Koszalinskie	36,800	50.8	35,500	49.0
Krakowskie	5,900	13.5	16,300	37.3
Krosnienskie	20,200	47.1	23,500	54.8
Legnickie	19,800	42.2	23,800	50.7
Leszczynskie	9,400	36.4	12,100	46.9
Lubelskie	28,600	39.8	38,500	53.5
Lomzynskie	18,000	55.2	17,400	53.4
Lodzkie	46,200	42.0	45,300	41.2
Nowosadeckie	21,300	41.3	25,900	50.2
Olsztynskie	59,100	55.4	60,200	56.4

Table 13. Long Term Unemployment and Unemployed Not Eligible for Benefits, March 1994				
	Unemployed for over a year	Percent unemployed for over a year	Unemployed not entitled to benefit	Percent unemployed not entitled to benefit
Opolskie	22,700	37.8	28,700	47.8
Ostroleckie	20,600	51.2	23,300	58.0
Pilskie	31,000	55.8	28,800	51.8
Piotrkowskie	37,100	52.7	41,100	58.4
Plockie	28,000	49.4	34,500	60.8
Poznanskie	12,600	25.1	21,000	41.9
Przemyskie	17,400	47.8	21,000	57.7
Radomskie	37,500	47.3	44,800	56.6
Rzeszowskie	33,700	48.4	38,800	54.0
Siedleckie	33,500	61.7	34,400	63.4
Sieradzkie	15,300	48.3	17,300	54.6
Skierniewickie	12,000	42.1	15,100	53.0
Slupskie	24,500	42.8	20,700	36.1
Suwalskie	36,300	54.9	35,500	53.7
Szczecinskie	23,500	37.0	26,300	41.4
Tarnobrzeskie	20,600	45.1	25,500	55.8
Tarnowskie	21,800	43.0	27,700	54.6
Torunskie	33,900	49.9	36,600	53.8
Walbrzyskie	40,800	46.6	42,600	48.7
Wloclawskie	22,900	46.5	28,400	57.6
Wroclawskie	27,500	41.0	34,000	50.7
Zamojskie	17,900	48.2	21,600	58.2
Zielonogorskie	23,100	42.1	28,800	52.5
Poland - Total	1,318,100	44.6	1,524,600	51.6

Table 14. Waste Water Generation in Poland, Total and by Industry (1000 cubic meters)				
	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	31146	28997	27529	26681
Industry	22206	20643	19645	19373
Industrial waste not treated	21023	19616	18914	18441
Percent industrial waste (untreated)	94.7	95.0	96.3	95.2
Source: *Environmental Protection 1993*, 1993, pp. 19, 20.				

Map 1. Regions of Poland

Map 2. Dependency Ratios and Unemployment in Poland



Dependency Ratio, December 1992
(dependents per 100 workers)
average = 72.9

Registered Unemployment, March 1994
(percent of labor force)
average = 15.7

	below	above
below		
above		

Note: Dependents are males under age 15 and over age 59, and females under age 15 and over age 54.

ROMANIA

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1. Midyear Population, by Age and Sex, 1994			
Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	23,181,415	11,434,762	11,746,653
0- 4	1,556,605	799,348	757,257
5- 9	1,768,982	903,459	865,523
10-14	1,706,178	873,237	832,941
15-19	1,950,067	997,519	952,548
20-24	1,854,375	948,141	906,234
25-29	1,767,412	900,050	867,362
30-34	1,386,259	706,834	679,425
35-39	1,732,498	872,305	860,193
40-44	1,648,016	826,235	821,781
45-49	1,286,071	637,369	648,703
50-54	1,208,610	586,830	621,780
55-59	1,361,765	652,086	709,679
60-64	1,254,475	592,119	662,356
65-69	1,072,582	489,484	583,098
70-74	789,580	326,635	462,945
75-79	351,670	134,476	217,194
80-84	330,205	126,196	204,009
85+	156,065	62,440	93,625

Table 2. Support Ratios, 1992
Data not available

Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates, 1980-1991 (Infant deaths per 1000 live births)		
Region	1990	1991
Romania - total	26.9	22.7
Alba	17.7	16.6
Arad	24.4	20.2
Arges	23.8	21.7
Bacau	29.8	28.9
Bihor	28.0	24.5
Bistrita-Nasaud	25.3	23.5
Botosani	38.9	32.2
Brasov	25.3	16.7
Braila	27.7	20.1
Buzau	24.7	19.4
Caras-Severin	31.5	26.2
Calarasi	38.3	22.8
Cluj	19.5	16.4
Constanta	36.5	33.3
Covasna	23.2	24.8
Dimbovita	28.1	23.3
Dolj	27.8	18.6
Galati	30.6	23.5
Giurgiu	31.9	22.7
Gorj	21.9	19.6
Harghita	15.9	15.3
Hunedoara	28.5	25.5
Ialomita	46.7	33.2
Iasi	26.5	25.7
Maramures	28.2	24.4
Mehedinti	27.2	20.3
Mures	21.9	18.8

Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates, 1980-1991 (Infant deaths per 1000 live births)		
Region	1990	1991
Neamt	31.9	23.8
Olt	31.1	21.6
Prahova	28.1	21.6
Satu Mare	21.6	24.3
Salaj	26.6	22.3
Sibiu	17.5	16.7
Suceava	23.2	22.2
Teleorman	27.5	26.4
Timis	25.8	25.5
Tulcea	32.9	27.6
Vaslui	32.8	24.6
Vilcea	20.0	16.9
Vrancea	26.1	27.8
Bucuresti	21.5	17.8

Source: *Social and Economic State of Romania in the Year 1990* and *Statistical Yearbook of Romania, 1992*

Table 4. Registered Unemployment Rate, 1989-1993						
	1989	1990	1991	1992	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993
Total	NA	NA	3.0	8.2	9.6	9.3
Male	NA	NA	2.2	6.2	7.7*	7.2*
Female	NA	NA	4.0	10.3	11.7*	11.6*
Regions						
Bucharest	NA	NA	1.9	5.7	NA	NA
Constanta	NA	NA	3.8	9.7	NA	NA
North Muntenia	NA	NA	2.6	8.2	NA	NA
Oltenia	NA	NA	3.4	9.1	NA	NA
Banat	NA	NA	2.5	7.3	NA	NA
Central	NA	NA	1.8	7.6	NA	NA
Cluj	NA	NA	3.2	11.2	NA	NA
North Moldova	NA	NA	4.7	12.1	NA	NA
South Moldova	NA	NA	4.0	12.0	NA	NA
Note: The "*" indicates estimates.						
Source: *Employment Observatory-Central and Eastern Europe, Employment Trends and Development.*						

Table 5. Household and Personal Income According to Various Measures
Data not available

Table 6. Distribution of Households and Persons According to Percentage of Median Unadjusted Household Income or Median Adjusted Equivalent Income
Data not available

Table 7. Household Types and Median Equivalent Income
Data not available

Table 8. Distribution of Population from Various Household Types According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Income
Data not available

Table 9. Geographic Distribution of Population According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income
Data not available

Table 10. Distribution of Population by Head of Household's Occupation According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income
Data not available

Table 11. Household Types and Their Relation to the Sustenance Minimum Income (SMI)
Data not available

Region	Total	Romanians	Hungarians	Gypsies	Others
Romania	22,760,449	20,352,980	1,620,199	409,723	377,547
Alba	414,227	373,482	24,843	12,301	3,601
Arad	487,370	392,195	60,908	13,515	20,752
Arges	680,574	672,883	407	6,739	545
Bacau	736,078	721,385	4,362	8,287	2,044
Bihor	634,093	419,137	180,682	23,030	11,244
Bistrita-Nasaud	327,238	295,884	21,173	9,024	1,157
Botosani	458,904	455,034	115	2,023	1,732
Brasov	642,513	551,874	63,260	15,990	11,389
Braila	392,069	384,211	202	4,422	3,234
Buzau	516,307	505,020	165	10,944	178
Caras-Severin	375,794	325,035	8,107	7,886	34,766
Calarasi	338,844	326,763	105	11,304	672
Cluj	735,077	570,676	145,405	16,488	2,508
Constanta	748,044	685,085	1,324	5,543	56,092
Covasna	232,592	54,517	174,968	2,566	541
Dimbovita	559,874	546,559	364	11,594	1,357
Dolj	761,074	741,886	331	18,053	804
Galati	639,853	630,724	434	7,272	1,423
Giurgiu	313,084	301,708	133	11,069	174
Gorj	409,100	394,854	531	4,654	261
Harghita	347,637	48,812	294,269	4,104	452
Hunedoara	547,983	503,343	35,671	5,644	5,335
Ialomita	304,008	293,477	104	9,782	645
Iasi	806,776	795,691	455	6,322	4,010
Maramures	538,534	436,231	54,788	6,910	40,555
Mehedinti	332,061	323,275	426	5,323	3,087
Mures	607,250	316,634	251,039	34,581	5,044
Neamt	577,619	572,055	418	3,948	1,198
Olt	520,962	514,439	186	6,162	179
Prahova	873,229	861,414	910	9,792	1,113
Satu Mare	400,186	233,618	140,112	10,553	15,975
Salaj	266,305	192,164	63,150	9,133	1,861
Sibiu	452,820	397,543	19,168	18,560	17,549
Suceava	700,788	677,107	505	4,961	18,226
Teleorman	482,281	471,028	101	10,982	170
Timis	700,292	560,139	63,395	15,177	61,581
Tulcea	270,197	239,791	169	1,344	28,893
Vaslui	457,799	454,835	62	2,617	285
Vilcea	436,298	431,831	445	3,662	360
Vrancea	392,651	388,078	396	3,969	208
Bucuresti	2350,984	2,292,813	8,611	33,193	16,367

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Table 12. Ethnic Groups, 1992 (percent)					
Region	Total	Romanians	Hungarians	Gypsies	Others
Romania	100.0	89.4	7.1	1.8	1.7
Alba	100.0	90.2	6.0	3.0	0.9
Arad	100.0	80.5	12.5	2.8	4.3
Arges	100.0	98.9	0.1	1.0	0.1
Bacau	100.0	98.0	0.6	1.1	0.3
Bihor	100.0	66.1	28.5	3.6	1.8
Bistrita-Nasaud	100.0	90.4	6.5	2.8	0.4
Botosani	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.4	0.4
Brasov	100.0	85.9	9.8	2.5	1.8
Braila	100.0	98.0	0.1	1.1	0.8
Buzau	100.0	97.8	0.0	2.1	0.0
Caras-Severin	100.0	86.5	2.2	2.1	9.3
Calarasi	100.0	96.4	0.0	3.3	0.2
Cluj	100.0	77.6	19.8	2.2	0.3
Constanta	100.0	91.6	0.2	0.7	7.5
Covasna	100.0	23.4	75.2	1.1	[illegible]
Dimbovita	100.0	97.6	0.1	2.1	0.2
Dolj	100.0	97.5	0.0	2.4	0.1
Galati	100.0	98.6	0.1	1.1	0.2
Giurgiu	100.0	96.4	0.0	3.5	0.1
Gorj	100.0	98.6	0.1	1.2	0.1
Harghita	100.0	14.0	84.6	1.2	0.1
Hunedoara	100.0	91.9	6.1	1.0	1.0
Ialomita	100.0	96.5	0.0	3.2	0.2
Iasi	100.0	98.6	0.1	0.8	0.5
Maramures	100.0	81.0	10.2	1.3	7.5
Mehedinti	100.0	97.3	0.1	1.8	0.9
Mures	100.0	52.1	41.3	5.7	0.8
Neamt	100.0	99.0	0.1	0.7	0.2
Olt	100.0	98.7	0.0	1.2	0.0
Prahova	100.0	98.6	0.1	1.1	0.1
Satu Mare	100.0	58.4	35.0	2.6	4.0
Salaj	100.0	72.2	23.7	3.4	0.7
Sibiu	100.0	87.8	4.2	4.1	3.9
Suceava	100.0	96.6	0.1	0.7	2.6
Teleorman	100.0	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0
Timis	100.0	80.0	9.1	2.2	8.8
Tulcea	100.0	88.7	0.1	0.5	10.7
Vaslui	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.1
Vilcea	100.0	99.0	0.1	0.8	0.1
Vrancea	100.0	98.8	0.1	1.0	0.1
Bucuresti	100.0	97.5	0.4	1.4	0.7

SOURCE: *Comisia Nationala Pentru Statistica, 1992, Recensamintul Populatiei Si Locuintelor 1992.*

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Map 1. Regions of Romania

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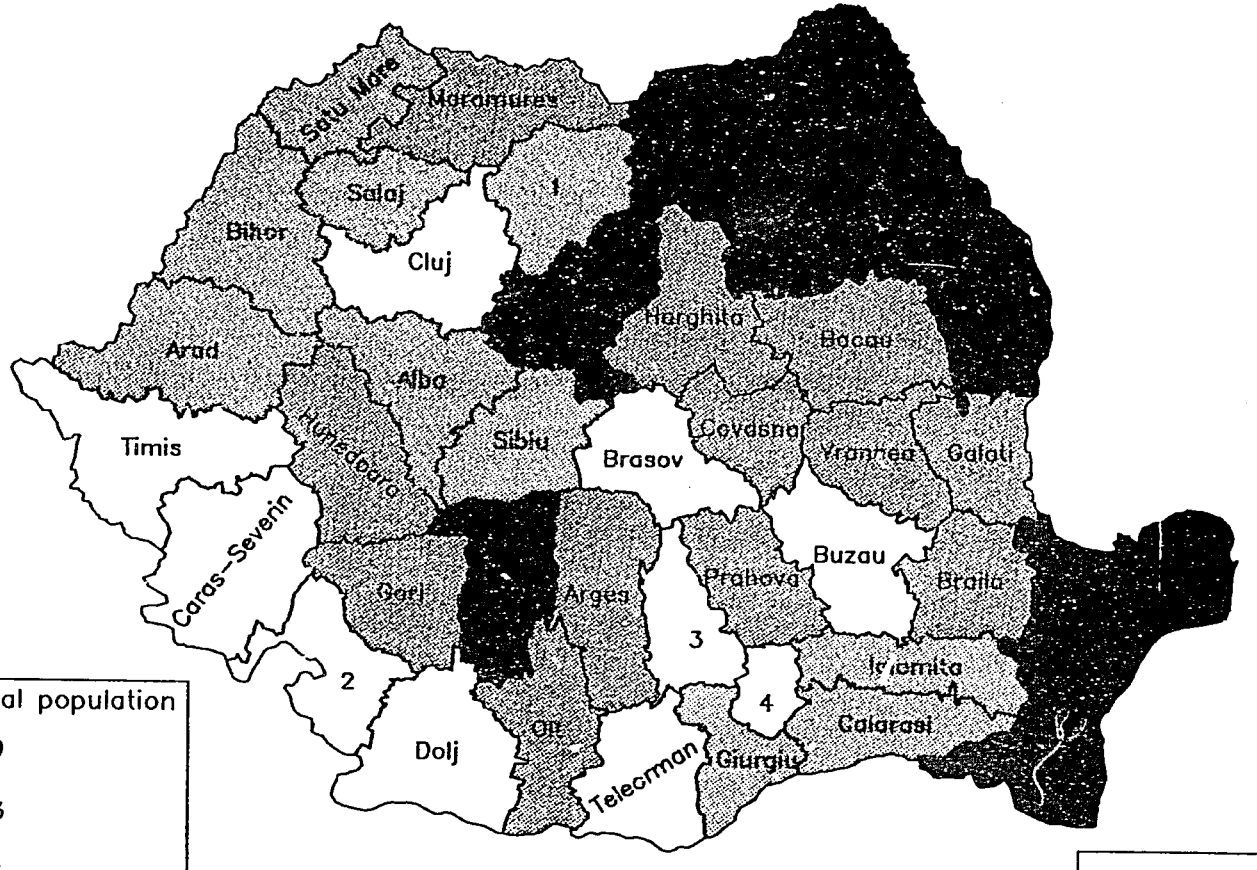
Map 2. Gypsies in Romania
1992



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SLOVAKIA

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1. Midyear Population, by Age and Sex, 1994			
Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	5,403,505	2,637,264	2,766,241
0- 4	390,460	200,335	190,125
5- 9	420,239	214,397	205,842
10-14	453,894	231,731	222,163
15-19	476,684	242,962	233,722
20-24	413,463	210,598	202,865
25-29	375,010	190,364	184,646
30-34	395,622	201,429	194,193
35-39	427,144	216,299	210,845
40-44	414,276	207,967	206,309
45-49	320,319	156,671	163,648
50-54	264,253	124,687	139,566
55-59	232,395	106,405	125,990
60-64	232,809	103,438	129,371
65-69	209,426	88,442	120,984
70-74	180,839	72,251	108,588
75-79	74,071	28,170	45,901
80-84	74,888	26,477	48,411
85+	47,713	14,641	33,072

Table 2. Support Ratios, 1991			
Region	Total	Youth	Elderly
Slovakia - total	73.01	43.08	29.93
Bratislava	69.20	39.26	29.95
West Slovakia	73.01	40.83	32.18
Central Slovakia	73.01	43.25	29.76
East Slovakia	74.52	46.60	27.92

Note: Total support ratio is the population under and over the working ages per 100 people in the working ages. Youth support ratio is the population less than the working ages per 100 people in the working ages and the elderly ratio is the number of people over the working ages per 100 people in the working ages.

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic, 1993.*

Table 3. Regional Infant Mortality Rates
Data not available

Table 4. Registered Unemployment Rate, 1989-1993						
	1989	1990	1991	1992	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993
Total	NA	0.6	6.6	11.4	12.0	12.5
Male	NA	0.8	6.3	11.1	12.1	12.4
Female	NA	1.2	6.9	11.7	11.9	12.5
Regions						
Bratislava	NA	0.3	3.7	5.7	4.4	4.3
West Slovakia	NA	0.5	7.2	12.7	13.1	13.6
Central Slovakia	NA	1.3	6.4	11.0	11.8	12.3
East Slovakia	NA	0.9	7.5	12.8	14.3	14.9

Source: *Employment Observatory-Central and Eastern Europe, Employment Trends and Development.*

Table 5. Household and Personal Income According to Various Measures, 1994
Data not available

Table 6. Distribution of Households and Persons According to Percentage of Median Unadjusted Household Income or Median Adjusted Equivalent Income, 1994
Data not available

Table 7. Household Types and Median Equivalent Income, 1994
Data not available

Table 8. Distribution of Population from Various Household Types According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Income, 1994
Data not available

Table 9. Geographic Distribution of Population According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1994.
Data not available

Table 10. Distribution of Population by Head of Household's Occupation According to Percentage of Median Adjusted Household Income, 1994.
Data not available

Table 11. Household Types and Their Relation to the Sustenance Minimum Income (SMI), 1994.
Data not available

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Map 1. Regions of Slovakia

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