Research Paper

Update:
Social Issues Critical for Sustainability of Reform
Vulnerable and Strategic Groups

Revised
August 2005

Prepared for

Social Transition Team, Office of Democracy, Governance and Social Transition, Europe and Eurasia Bureau, United States Agency for International Development by Aguirre International under the Global Evaluation and Monitoring IQC, Contract FAO-I-00-99-00010-00, Task Order 12

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Introduction

An important element to assist USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau in establishing priority social sector interventions is the identification of vulnerable and strategic groups in the transition countries. These groups have been identified as capable of influencing the progress of the transition to market-oriented democracies where gains are broadly shared.

Vulnerable groups can be broadly defined as being comprised of individuals who could potentially experience a reduced capacity to meet individual and/or family needs. They may be identified by ethnicity, location of residence (rural vs. urban, regions within countries), disability, age (elderly, children) and poverty. Each of these will be addressed in this paper. The presence of vulnerable groups could (and does) serve to slow the transition and broad-based development through political dynamics (i.e., "reform fatigue") and economic dynamics (i.e., deteriorating human capital). More specifically, vulnerable groups may be highly visible and may be seen as an indicator that the transition is eroding deeply held social norms and economic benefits. Retirees or the elderly living in poverty may be such a group. Poverty associated with particular regions or ethnic groups may be another case if benefits and the economic rewards of the transition are believed to be unequally distributed.

Strategic groups refer to segments of the population that potentially can play a positive role towards catalyzing progress toward a market economy and democracy. For example, young people and the well-educated may help sustain positive change during the process of transition by effectively taking advantage of new opportunities and setting examples of new behaviors and attitudes. If they are successful in terms of adapting to the new realities of the transition, they may become strong and vocal advocates for continued reform. Moreover, their success may generate enthusiasm for the process and the expectation of broadly shared improvements.

However, if these groups suffer prolonged adverse effects of the transition, then their potentially positive role may be diminished or may even be transformed into opposition, with long lasting consequences. For example, if young people and educated people cannot find employment, or employment that promises financial stability, they may become demoralized and the value of education per se diminished. If younger generations cannot expect to replicate the experience of previous generations, then the very goals of the transition may be called into question by all. The primary strategic group discussed in this paper is youth (children and those between the ages of 15 - 24 years old). Because many of the countries in the E&E region have young populations the issue of vulnerability of children and youth is particularly important.

The purpose of this paper is to foster a preliminary discussion and highlight areas of particular concern or vulnerability including the dearth of data in certain countries. This paper relies entirely on published comparative data to assess the vulnerability of particular groups.

Data and Methodology

Data were compiled primarily from the years 2000, 2001 or 2002 where available, and trend data was used for the periods 1995 - 2001 and 1995 - 2002[1]. Data for population demographics came from the UN World Population Prospects. Data for ethnic and religious groups were taken from The World Factbook (CIA 2001), Nations in Transit (2002) and Eastern Europe, Russia and Central Asia (2002). Data for regional disparities and relative burden of poverty figures were taken from Making Transition Work for Everyone (2000). Data for youth and children was taken from the TransMONEE 2003 Database[2], data for poverty came primarily from the World Bank Development Indicators 2003 and the UNDP Human Development Reports 2002. Data for disability came from the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, On-line Health for All Database (data is for 2002). See References for specifics of individual datasets.

Indicators are listed in Table 1 and grouped broadly into the following areas: Demographics, Poverty, Youth, and Disability. As mentioned in the introduction, the following groups were of particular interest or concern: children (0-14 years of age), youth (15-24 years of age), elderly (65+ years of age) and the disabled. Indicators for the disabled can be found under the section labeled Disability. Indicators for the elderly are located in both the sections on demographics and poverty. Indicators for youth are located in three sections: demographics, poverty and youth.

In terms of poverty, absolute and within-country distributions were examined as well as other deprivations (access to improved sanitation, child malnutrition, unemployment, etc. – all of these are located in the poverty section under the heading Social Indicators).

A number of different indicators were examined for youth to determine vulnerability in terms of: 1) adolescent sexual activity, 2) unemployment, 3) crime, and 4) suicide (see Table 1). The vulnerability of children (and youth) was assessed by examining four indicators which measure the degree to which children are not in the care of their parents: 1) institutional placement, 2) foster/guardian care, 3) adoption, and 4) placement in infant homes.

Disability was examined in terms of new invalidity/disability cases and the discrepancy in years between life expectancy and disability-adjusted life expectancy in a country (i.e., how many years individuals, on average, can expect to live with a disability).

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[1] Some World Bank data comes from earlier years. See Data Appendix for specific indicators.

[2] Most data are collected directly from national statistical offices using a standardized template. Additional data are also obtained from other international organizations or are calculated by UNICEF IRC. Data may not correspond to those in other UNICEF publications.

Table 1

Indicators

Categories	Indicator(s)
Demographics	**- Total population in 2000** - % of population aged 0-14 yrs. - % of population aged 15-24 yrs. - % of population aged 65+ yrs.
Geographic	- % total population living in rural areas 2000
Ethnicity	- % population dominant ethnic group - % population 2nd largest ethnic group - % population Muslim
Poverty Economic	- % population living on below $ 2 a day - GNI per capita, PPP (International $) - Share of Income or Consumption of Lowest 20% of population
Social Indicators	- % population in rural areas with access to improved sanitation - % children under 5 below measure of height for age - % total labor force unemployed
Relative Burden	- % share of poor 65+ yrs. - % share of poor retired - % share of poor children (0-15 yrs.) - % share of poor unemployed - % share of poor within regions of country
Youth	- Live births per thousand women aged 15-19 - Abortions per thousand women aged 15-19
Sexual Activity	- Newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhea per hundred thousand aged 15-19
Social Indicators	- Registered juvenile crime per hundred thousand aged 14-17 - Deaths by suicide per hundred thousand ages 15-19 - Average annual percent unemployment among 15-24 year olds (LSF concept)
Children not in Care of Parents	- Children placed in institutions per hundred thousand population aged 0-17 - Children placed in guardian/foster care per hundred thousand population aged 0-17 - Adoptions per hundred thousand aged 0-3 - Infants placed in infant homes per hundred thousand aged 0-3
Disability	- New invalidity/disability cases per hundred thousand population - Disability-adjusted life expectancy (years) - Difference in years between life-expectancy and disability-adjusted life expectancy (number of years expected to live with disability)

Determination of Vulnerability

Each indicator was examined in terms of: 1) standard deviation from the sample mean and 2) quintiles. Whenever possible, indicators were compared to external standards: means for middle-income countries, EU member countries, and/or Sub-Saharan African countries. This is done in order to provide the reader with a broader context and reference points in some cases, for comparison.

Throughout the paper, comparisons will be made between two groups of countries – E & E countries and the Northern Tier Countries. The E & E countries are the countries of the former Soviet Union, the Central Asian countries, the Balkans (except Slovenia) and South Eastern European countries. The Northern Tier refers to the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

For each indicator a "vulnerability threshold" was chosen based on whether a country was in the lowest or highest quintile of the entire regional sample (the E & E countries and the Northern Tier countries). Because the paper is concerned with vulnerability, the worst performers are of interest. Depending on the nature of each individual variable, the worst performers may fall in either the lowest or highest quintile. For example, in the case of adolescent rates of abortions the worst performers will have the highest abortion rates and will fall in the highest quintile. On the other hand, in terms of GNI per capita the worst performers will fall in the lowest quintile.

Countries were determined to be vulnerable if they were in the lowest or highest quintile, as appropriate for each variable[3]. Countries that are vulnerable (i.e. in quintile) **and** fall one standard deviation above or below the regional mean were determined to be highly vulnerable. There is one exception to this method. The indicators for the relative burden of poverty are not assessed in the same way in terms of vulnerability. These indicators are compiled from individual country household surveys and measure the share (%) of a particular group that lives in poverty (definition of poverty provided in footnote 5 under the Poverty section). Vulnerability is measured simply as a disproportionate share (i.e., there are more than there should be given their relative number in the general population). See text under Poverty section for further discussion.

Actual figures for all individual indicators are listed in the Data Annex: Appendix E. Trends for the indicators can be found in these same tables in Appendix E. The listing of countries as vulnerable and highly vulnerable on each indicator can be found in Appendices B, C, and D. Summaries of the results presented in the Appendices can be found in the tables embedded in the text.

[3] The Northern Tier countries that are found to be vulnerable given the criteria described are not discussed in this paper.

Results

Country Demographics

Before turning specifically to targeted groups and vulnerabilities, it is useful to provide some context for the countries in the region in terms of population demographics. According to 2000 data, the most populous countries are the Russian Federation (145.6 million), Ukraine (49.7 million), Uzbekistan (24.9 million), Romania (22.4 million) and Kazakhstan (15.6 million). Of these five countries, only the population of Uzbekistan is expected to continue to grow (reaching 28.8 million in 2010). Populations are also projected to increase in Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Broadly speaking, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are young populations. In each case, over 50 percent of the population is under the age of 25 (in Tajikistan it nears 60%). It is expected that this trend will continue through 2010. In the case of Uzbekistan, this translates into roughly 14 million people under the age of 25.

In general, Bulgaria, Croatia, Ukraine and Belarus are characterized by larger proportions of older people (on average 15%). In each case, the share of the elderly as a percentage of the total population will increase by the year 2010 (see Appendix E for exact figures). In Ukraine, there are roughly 6.8 million people over the age of 65, and by 2010 it is projected that there will be approximately 7.3 million. Table 2 presents a list of the countries with the highest percentages of children, youth and elderly in 2000 and projected figures for 2010.

Table 2 ***Country Age Distributions in 2000***	
Countries with Highest % of Children (0-14 yrs)	Albania, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Countries with Highest % of Youth (15-24 yrs)	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Countries with Highest % of Elderly (65+)	Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Ukraine
Country Age Distributions in 2010	
Countries with Highest % of Children (0-14 yrs)	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Countries with Highest % of Youth (15-24 yrs)	Armenia, Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Countries with Highest % of Elderly (65+)	Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Ukraine

Changes in population distributions as well as population shifts from rural to urban could potentially strain the infrastructures in some countries. Although their populations are smaller and the proportion of elderly lower, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kazakhstan will experience increases in the share of elderly as a percent of the total population by the year 2010. On average, these countries will experience more than a 20 percent increase in the share of elderly as a percent

of the total population. Changes in these population distributions could put strains on country resources, particularly the health care and pension systems. During the same period 2000 - 2010, it is projected that Albania will experience the highest rate of increase in its urban population from 39 percent to approximately 49 percent. This could put a strain on services and infrastructure in the cities. Likewise, it is expected that Bosnia & Herzegovina, and Croatia will experience noticeable increases in their urban populations over this same time period (from 41% to 48% in Bosnia and from approximately 56% to 62% in Croatia).

In terms of ethnic and religious homogeneity, the countries run the gamut from heterogeneous (Bosnia-Herzegovina) to homogeneous (Armenia). In all cases (see Table 3), even the most homogeneous societies have substantial numbers of minority groups, many of whom differ not only in ethnicity and language but in religion as well (see Appendix A for a detailed listing of tertiary ethnic groups by country).

To provide an overall perspective on ethnic and religious homogeneity, a ranking schema was constructed using figures from published data. Table 3 presents a simple ranking of countries on three indicators: 1) percentage of the population in the dominant ethnic group, 2) percentage of the population in the second largest ethnic group, and 3) the percentage of the population in one religious group. Countries were ranked in ascending order based on these three criteria, in the order listed above (indicator #1, then #2 and then #3). The most homogeneous country (Armenia) is comprised mostly of one ethnic group and one dominant religious group. The opposite is true for Bosnia, ranked as the most heterogeneous country.

Table 3[4]

Ethnic and Religious Classification

Country	%of Population Dominant Group	%of Population 2nd Largest Ethnic Group	% of Population Muslim	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	44	31	40	Heterogeneous
Kazakhstan	53	30	47	
Kyrgyzstan	52	18	75	
Macedonia	67	23	30	
Moldova	65	14	n/a	
Serbia-Montenegro	63	17	19	
Ukraine	73	22	n/a	
Tajikistan	65	25	85	
Belarus	78	11	20	
Georgia	70	8	11	
Turkmenistan	77	9	89	
Uzbekistan	80	6	88	
Bulgaria	83	9	13	
Russian Federation	82	4	10.2	
Croatia	78	12	1.2	
Romania	90	7	n/a	
Albania	95	n/a	70	
Azerbaijan	90	n/a	93.4	
Armenia	93	n/a	2	Homogeneous

[4] Data is from The World Factbook (CIA 2001), Nations in Transit (2002), and Eastern Europe, Russia and Central Asia (2002).

There is little in the way of published data on the geographic location of ethnic minorities within these countries or on specific conditions such as unemployment and poverty rates by ethnicity. Because some of these countries have a high regional concentration of poverty (discussed in the section below), the geographic location of smaller ethnic minorities is potentially important. For example, Romania is fairly homogeneous with small ethnic minorities, including the Roma, comprising no more than 3 percent of the total population. Romania also has a high regional concentration of poverty in the Northeast. Whether high poverty rates among the Roma are due to vulnerabilities associated with geographic location cannot be assessed from the data at hand. The compilation and/or collection of data stratified by ethnicity could be vital in the determination of vulnerability. This level of stratification may exist in country household survey data.

Poverty

Poverty is one of the most important determinants of vulnerability. Economic deprivation has consequences for health, education, general well-being and inclusion in the wider society. Poverty was examined in terms of household consumption, GNI per capita, international absolute standards of poverty (living on less than US$ 1 a day or US$ 2 a day) and income distributions within countries (income consumption of the lowest 20% of the population). All figures for individual countries are presented in the Data Annex: Appendix E. The vulnerability levels on the basic poverty indicators are outlined in Table B.1 in the Appendices.

The data indicate that as much as 63 percent of the population in Moldova lives on less than $2 a day; in Tajikistan, the rate is 50 percent; in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan the figure is roughly 44 percent. Forty-five percent of the population of Ukraine lives on less than $2 a day. The average for the E & E countries (30.1%) is *much higher* than the Northern Tier average (7.4%). In fact, the average for these countries is higher than some of the larger economies of Latin America (i.e., Brazil is 23.7% and Mexico is 24.3%).

Turning to GNI per capita (current international $) in 2001, Moldova and Uzbekistan reported comparable figures to World Bank averages for low income countries (2,190) at 2,300 and 2,410 respectively. At 1,140, Tajikistan is below the Sub-Saharan African average of 1,750. It is worth noting that Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan are among the poorest countries in the region, and it is projected that their populations will increase by 2010. In addition, data over the period 1995-2001 do not indicate promising trends for some of the poorest countries in the region. Moldova experienced only a 1.3 percent increase in the GNI over the period 1995-2001. From 1995-2001 Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, while not vulnerable according to the methodology of this paper, all exhibit lower than average levels of growth compared to the regional sample as a whole (E & E and Northern Tier countries combined)[5] . See table B.2 for GNI per capita figures.

Poverty in many of these countries is concentrated geographically. Data exists on regional concentrations of poverty for 11 countries in the region (Armenia, Belarus, Croatia, Georgia,

[5] A caveat is in order here. The region, on average, experienced a 24.7% change in GNI per capita growth over the period 1995-2001. However, small increases in very low levels of GNI per capita will result in a very high % change. Therefore, the regional average is quite high.

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romaina, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Ukraine). In ten of the eleven cases, there are select regions characterized by a disproportionate share of the poor in relation to their population[6]. Actual figures and the calculation of relative burden can be found in the Data Annex: Appendix E.

It is worth noting that the Russian Federation has a higher than average level of income inequality as well as an unequal spatial distribution of poverty. The lowest 20 percent of the population in Russia accounts for only 4.9 percent of the income/consumption distribution, whereas, the highest 20 percent account for 51.3 percent. However, it should be stated that income inequality in the region (on average the lowest 20% account for 7.6% of the income/consumption distribution) is noticeably less than in other regions of the world such as Latin America (where, on average, the lowest 20% account for 5% and less) and Sub-Saharan Africa (where the lowest 20% account for 2% in some cases).

Many of the countries with a larger share of poor also have relatively younger populations (i.e., Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan) and, not surprisingly, their children shoulder a relatively higher burden of poverty. The poorest countries, however, are not the only ones with large numbers of children living in poverty. While Albania is not among the poorest nations, 56 percent of its poor are reported to be under the age of 15 (individuals under the age of 15 are no more than 35.2% of the entire population). Children in the Russian Federation also experience a greater burden of poverty (roughly 37% of the poor in Russia are under the age of 15; however, they only account for 34% of the population).

Poverty also afflicts the elderly. Ukraine has one of the largest cohorts of people over the age of 65 and they are disproportionately among the poorest (i.e., while they only represent 17.3 % of the population they represent 25.3% of all those in poverty). The elderly in Croatia are also particularly vulnerable: 35.7 percent of the country's poor are over 65. In terms of population distributions, Croatia has the second highest share of elderly after Bulgaria and their share of the population will increase to roughly 17 percent by the year 2010.

Table 4
SUMMARY

[6] Relative poverty burden is calculated by dividing a group's share of total poverty by their share of the total population. A figure above "1" represents a disproportionate share (or burden) of the nation's poverty. The relative poverty line used is 50% of the median income. Estimates are adjusted for household economies of scale. Source of the data is Making Transition Work for Everyone: Poverty and Inequality in Europe and Central Asia (World Bank, 2000).

Cross-Country Poverty Vulnerability	
Vulnerable: Elderly living in Poverty	Bulgaria, Croatia, Ukraine
Vulnerable: Children living in Poverty	Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan
Vulnerable: Percentage of Population Living on or below $2 a day	Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
High Geographic Concentration of Poverty	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine

Youth

Adolescents who are sexually active are potentially exposed to sexually transmitted disease. Young women who give birth at an early age potentially interrupt schooling or terminate it altogether and those who opt for abortions expose themselves to potential health problems associated with natal complications. Finally, data indicate that across all countries, women between the ages of 15-19 give birth to underweight babies at a higher rate than women over the age of 20, adding to the vulnerability of children in these countries (TransMonee 2003).

Vulnerability for youth was assessed in terms of proxies for early sexual activity (rates of live births, abortion rates, and rates for sexually transmitted diseases), criminal activity, and suicide rates. Crime and suicide indicate severe signs of distress and/or alienation. Sexual activity indicates vulnerability on several levels.

Sexual Activity

In general, adolescent fertility rates are higher in the E & E countries than in the Northern Tier countries. (See Table C.1 in the Appendices for these variables.) The E & E group average in 2001 was 26.1 live births[7] per thousand women aged 15-19 versus 17.5 in the Northern Tier. Within the E & E group, however, there is wide variation. Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova and Kyrgyzstan have the highest rates of live births to adolescents (43.9 per thousand women aged 15-19 in Bulgaria, 36.2 in Romania, 33.6 in Moldova and 32.8 in Kyrgyzstan). Ukraine and Russia follow closely behind at 29.2 and 27.9 respectively.

Abortion rates show the opposite trend. In general, adolescent abortion rates in 2001 were lower across the E & E countries (average of 11.0 per thousand women aged 15-19) as compared to the Northern Tier countries (16.2 per thousand women aged 15-19). The noticeable exceptions are the Russian Federation (35), Romania (26.6), Belarus (21.6), and Bulgaria (17.6) Data are not available for Ukraine. Russia, in fact, has the highest rate of all the countries including the Northern Tier. By

[7] According to the standard definition of the World Health Organization, live births includes all births, with the exception of stillbirths, regardless of the size, gestation age, or 'viability' of the newborn infant, or his or her death soon after birth or before the required birth-registration date. With the exception of a few countries all of the countries of this study (E & E Countries and Northern Tier Countries) employed this definition over the time period 1995-2001. Bulgaria continues to employ a national concept. Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan continue to employ the Soviet concept. The Soviet concept of live births excludes infants born with no breath, but with other signs of life ('stillbirth' in the Soviet concept) and infants born before the end of the 28th week of pregnancy at a weight under 1,000 grams or a length under 35 centimeters and who die during the first seven days of life ('miscarriages').

contrast, in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, the adolescent abortion rates are very low (from 2.2 per thousand in Uzbekistan to 5 per thousand in Turkmenistan).

Examination of the tables in the Data Annex: Appendix E and Table C.2, reveals a positive trend in both cases that is worth noting. Averages for these two indicators of early youth sexual activity (rates of live births and abortions for women 15-19) have declined over the period 1995-2001 for countries in the E & E group as well as the countries in the Northern Tier group. The largest decline has been in the number of live births per thousand women 15-19 in the E & E countries from 44.4 in 1995 to 26.1 in 2001. The decline in the Northern Tier countries was smaller; from 29 in 1995 to 17.5 in 2001. Moreover, while *all* countries (both E & E and Northern Tier) experienced declines in their rates, the countries with the largest declines are among some of the poorest: Armenia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, and Kyrgyzstan (see Appendix E for exact figures).

Although not all countries use the same definition of live births (see footnote 8 for explanation), what is important is the trend over time – the numbers are declining. Furthermore, the definition of live birth within each country has remained the same during the period of 1995-2001, so changes in the numbers are not due to changes in the definition of live birth.

Rates of new infection for sexually transmitted disease are much higher on average in the E & E countries than in the Northern Tier countries. In terms of newly registered cases of sexually transmitted disease (syphilis and gonorrhea) among 15-19 year olds, the average in the Northern Tier countries is 43.5 per hundred thousand versus 122.9 in the E & E countries. The rate in the Russian Federation is the highest at 450.2 per hundred thousand followed by Belarus at 273.5, Ukraine at 210.6 and Moldova at 173.6. Data are missing for Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. UNICEF[8] reports that in 1998 there were an estimated 40,000 new cases of syphilis among 15-17 year olds and 200,000 new cases among 18-24 year olds in the region (they also report 3,000 cases among 10-14 year olds).

Like the adolescent rates of fertility (i.e., live births) and abortion rates, new infections of sexually transmitted diseases declined across E & E countries during the period of 1995-2001 with the notable exceptions of Romania and Georgia, where the rate of newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhea among adolescents increased (from 124.9 to 145.2 per hundred thousand aged 15-19 in Romania and from 50.6 to 95.3 in Georgia).

It is worth stating that given the indicators of this study, adolescent sexual activity in Romania may be a potential problem. In the case of Romania the two indicators for early adolescent sexual activity (live births and abortion rates) are among the highest and showed the slowest declines over the period 1995-2001. The E & E average for live births per thousand women aged 15-19 was 26.1 in 2001 and for abortions it was 11.0 per thousand women. Figures for Romania were 36.2 for live births and 26.6 for abortions

Youth Unemployment and Crime

Country figures for youth unemployment can be found in the Data Annex: Appendix E. Figures for youth unemployment in 2001 are unavailable for many countries but the data that are available indicate that the unemployment rate for 15-24 year olds was particularly high in Uzbekistan

[8] UNICEF, Regional Monitoring Report No. 7 – 2000 'Young People in Changing Societies,' The MONEE Project.

(57.9%), Macedonia (42.4%) and Belarus (40.5%). In Georgia and Tajikistan, unemployment stood at roughly 36 percent, and in Kazakhstan at 31 percent. In comparison, the 2001 average annual percent of unemployment among 15-24 year olds in the Northern Tier was 21 percent.

Juvenile crime rates in the E & E countries are generally much lower than juvenile crime rates in the Northern Tier countries. The average for the E & E countries in 2001 was 829.2 juvenile crimes per hundred thousand of the population aged 14-17 compared to 2,500.86 in the Northern Tier countries. Only Bulgaria comes close to the NT average, with a rate of 2,620 per hundred thousand of the population aged 14-17. Russia and Macedonia trail close behind at 1,878.3 and 1,706 respectively. Juvenile crime rates are particularly low in Turkmenistan (44.6), Tajikistan (80.7) and Azerbaijan (64.6).

For the most part juvenile crime rates across the entire region (E & E and Northern Tier) have declined from 1995 to 2001. The rate in the E & E countries has declined from 1,083.8 in 1995 to 829.2 in 2001 and in the Northern Tier from 2,871.2 in 1995 to 2,500.86 in 2001. The exceptions are Croatia, Moldova, Armenia and Georgia. The increase in the rate is noticeable for both Croatia and Moldova (from 850.8 to 1,224.3 in Croatia and from 701.8 to 911.6 in Moldova). Although Armenia's juvenile crime rate is much lower than the rates for Croatia and Moldova, the rate did increase over the time period from 141.7 to 197 per hundred thousand population aged 14-17. Georgia witnessed a much smaller increase from 205.9 in 1995 to 217 per hundred thousand population aged 14-17 years in 2001. Trends for all countries can be found in the Data Annex: Appendix E.

Suicide

UNICEF reports that in 16 of the 24 countries under study, adolescent suicide rates were up from 1998 over 1989[9]. The increase is striking for both the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. The TransMonee 2003 database reports that in 1989 the Russian Federation reported 12.5 and Kazakhstan 16.4 suicides per hundred thousand population aged 15-19. In 2001, Russia reported 24.1 and in 2002 Kazakhstan reported 22.8 per hundred thousand population aged 15-19. Among the E & E countries the average has remained relatively stable over the period 1995-2001 (8.3 in 1995 to 8.4 in 2001). The Northern Tier average, on the other hand, has experienced a decline from 12.2 per hundred thousand aged 15-19 in 1995 to 9.8 in 2001. The difference between the E & E mean of 8.4 and the Northern Tier mean of 9.8 is not too great – what is striking is the 24.1 figure for Russia and the 22.8 figure for Kazakhstan.

Adolescent suicide is predominately a male phenomenon (although rates for adolescent girls are increasing in many countries, according to the TransMonee database, 2003). Breaking the figures down by gender reveals that the rate for males aged 15-19 increased from 18.5 per hundred thousand in 1989 in the Russian Federation to 39.3 in 2001. In Kazakhstan the rate for males was historically higher but increased from 21.6 in 1989 to 30.1 per hundred thousand in 2001.

Children Not in the Care of Their Parents

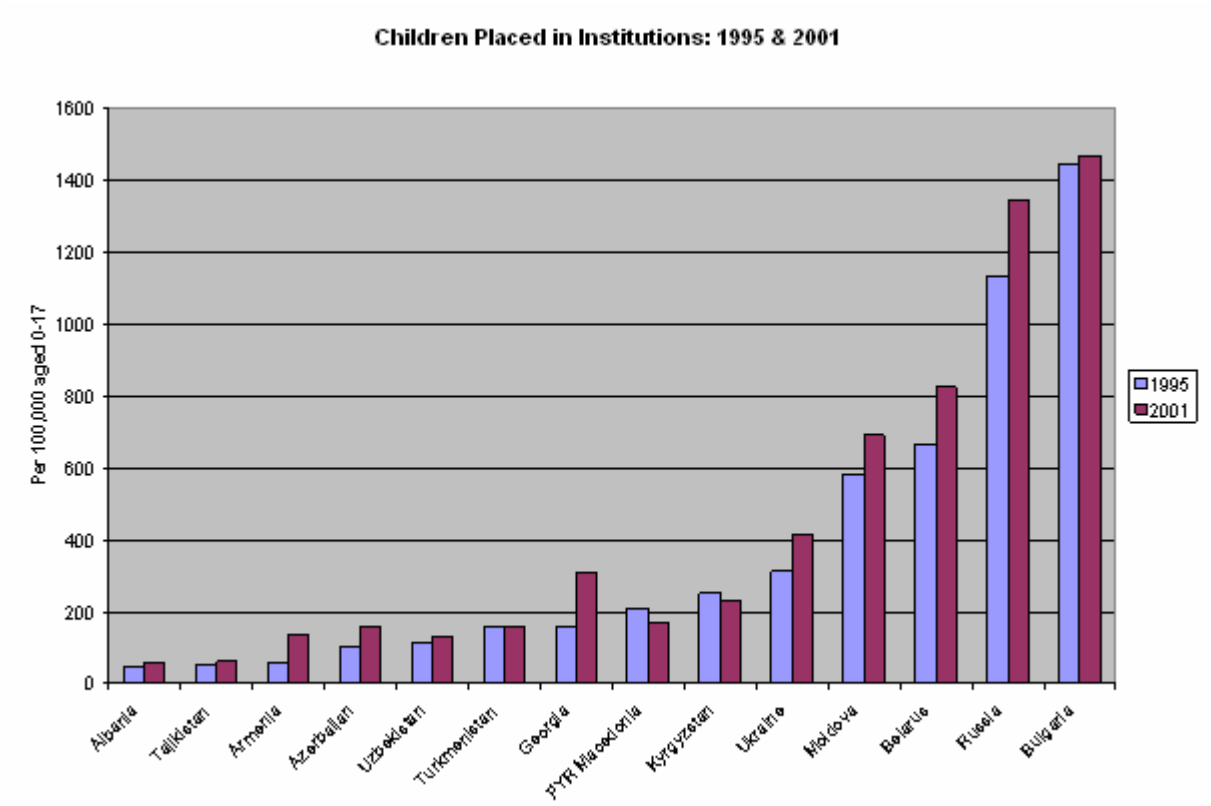
The institutionalization of children indicates signs of economic stress and/or social stress in the form of family breakdown. Some care must be taken, however, when interpreting the data since high rates of institutionalization could possibly indicate better developed social service systems (especially in the Northern Tier countries) and not vulnerability, per se. The opposite is also true. Lower rates of child institutionalization may not necessarily indicate better performance but rather a less developed social service system.

The E & E country average in 2001 for children placed in institutions per hundred thousand population aged 0-17 was 407.2. The average for the Northern Tier countries was noticeably higher at 706.1 per hundred thousand population aged 0-17. The E & E countries that exhibit higher than average rates are Bulgaria (1,466.6), Russian Federation (1,343.1), and Belarus (823.3). (See Table C.3 in the Appendices and Appendix E: Data Annex).

The trend in the E & E countries of placement of children in institutions is one of stability or increasing rates, not declines. (See Table C.4 and Data Annex: Appendix E for figures for individual countries.) Trends are presented in Figure 2. The one exception is Macedonia where the rate has dropped from 209.3 per hundred thousand population aged 0-17 in 1995 to 167.1 in 2001.

[9] UNICEF, Regional Monitoring Report No. 7 – 2000 'Young People in Changing Societies', The MONEE Project.

Figure 2



Adoption rates for children aged 0-3 in the E & E countries in 2001 are roughly the same as in the Northern Tier countries (the average in the Northern Tier countries is 214.8 per hundred thousand aged 0-3 compared to 226.1 for the E & E countries). The two notable exceptions are Bulgaria with a rate of 835.9 per hundred thousand population aged 0-3 and Ukraine at 481.7. In general, rates of adoption in the region (both E & E and Northern Tier countries) were relatively stable for the period 1995 – 2001. The exceptions are Bulgaria and Ukraine which have experienced increases (see Table C.3 and Data Annex: Appendix E for individual country figures). The rate for Bulgaria grew from 639.1 per hundred thousand population aged 0-3 in 1995 to 835.9 in 2001. In Ukraine the rate increased from 341.3 to 481.7 over the same period.

The 2001 E & E country average for infants placed in infant homes per hundred thousand population aged 0-3 is 216.3, roughly the same as the E & E country adoption rate at 226.1. In this instance, however, the Northern Tier country average of infants placed in infant homes is considerably higher at 493.5 per hundred thousand population aged 0-3. Again this may be associated with more developed social services systems and not vulnerability and/or better performance.

Bulgaria is worth discussing, as their 2001 rate of placement of infants in infant homes was the highest of the E & E countries and the Northern Tier countries at 1,237.5 per hundred thousand population 0-3 years old. From the data at hand it is unclear whether Bulgaria's high rate of adoption and infant homes is related to: 1) its higher rates of adolescent live births, 2) a more

developed social services system for infants, or 3) vulnerability and possible family breakdown. Future, more in-depth research will be needed to tease apart these and other potential explanations for these numbers.

Data was also collected for rates of placement of children in foster/guardian care per hundred thousand population aged 0-17. However, the availability of data across countries is rather limited and does not permit a comparison. Of the ten E & E countries with available data, [10] Russia has the highest rate at 1,098.8 per hundred thousand population age 0-17 compared to a Northern Tier country average of 991.6.

Table 5 **SUMMARY** ***Assessment of Youth Vulnerability***	
Vulnerable: adolescent live births	Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Ukraine
Vulnerable: adolescent abortions	Belarus, Romania, Russia
Vulnerable: adolescent sexually transmitted disease	Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine
Vulnerable: adolescent crime	Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Ukraine, Romania, Russia
Vulnerable: adolescent suicide *	Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia
Vulnerable: children in institutions	Belarus, Bulgaria, Russia
Vulnerable: adoptions	Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Romania, Ukraine
**** While the rates are lower, rates for adolescent suicide are increasing in Uzbekistan and Macedonia.***	

Disability

Disabled persons are another group subject to substantial hardship and vulnerability in the region. Unfortunately there is not a lot of available data on their numbers, services provided or specific types of disability, particularly across countries. Another important issue of concern when interpreting data on the disabled and services provided to them is the association between the level of development of a 'system' and the recording of cases. In other words, rates of new cases of invalidity tend to be higher in countries in the region known to have a more developed system of social services. Therefore, higher numbers do not necessarily indicate worse performance in this domain and lower numbers do not necessarily indicate better performance.

For example, in 2002 the Northern Tier countries recorded an average of 474 new invalidity/disability cases per hundred thousand population whereas the E & E countries reported 380 per hundred thousand population. In 2002 the countries with the highest rates of new invalidity/disability cases in the region per hundred thousand population were Bulgaria (1,214) and Russia (834). Countries reporting the lowest figures in 2002 were Kazakhstan (60), Croatia (94), and FYR Macedonia (117). Countries with no available data for this indicator include Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Serbia & Montenegro, and Turkmenistan.

[10] Data is available for Azerbaijan, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Croatia, Moldova, Belarus, Russian Federation and Romania.

The trend over time between the two sets of countries (E & E and Northern Tier) also differs and should be interpreted cautiously given the variation in system level variables (i.e., development). From 1995 to 2002 the average for the Northern Tier countries increased slightly from 443.9 cases per hundred thousand population to 474.2; whereas, the average for the E & E countries declined slightly from 421 in 1995 to 381 in 2002. Closer examination of the trends in the individual countries does not present a clear picture and may indicate changes in country systems (i.e., disability determination, etc.) rather than changes in the disability trends, per se (figures for individual countries are located in the Data Annex: Appendix E).

For example, Bulgaria reported a substantial increase in recorded disability cases over the period with 373.8 per hundred thousand in 1995 to 1,214 in 2002. Uzbekistan, on the other hand, showed a considerable decline in the number of new invalidity cases with 1,085 cases per hundred thousand in 1995 and only 252.7 in 2002. It is worth noting that there was substantial variation among the Northern Tier countries as well over this period. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania all reported increased rates while Slovakia's rate declined over the period 1995-2002. The rate of the remaining Northern Tier countries remained relatively stable (Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia). Clearly more in-depth, in country analysis is needed before cross-country comparisons can be made.

Two indicators that can be compared across countries are Disability-Adjusted Life Expectancy and Life Expectancy. When taken together these two indicators give a picture of: 1) how early individuals in these countries, on average, can expect to develop and live with a disability, and 2) the number of years, on average, that someone will live with a disability and may require social/medical services (i.e., the difference between Life Expectancy and the Disability-Adjusted Life Expectancy)[11].

Because life expectancy is relatively similar between the E & E countries (70.8 years) and the Northern Tier countries (73.4), the important issue is at what age people become 'disabled.' In the E & E countries this occurs earlier at approximately 60 years old; whereas, in the Northern Tier countries this occurs at around 66 years old. This means that in the Northern Tier countries people can expect to live about 8 years with a disability while in the other countries of the region the figure is approximately 11 years. In Azerbaijan, Albania and Kyrgyzstan, individuals, on average, may live more than 15 years with a disability. This has implications for individuals as well as country systems as they strive to provide services and benefits.

Closer examination of the data in Table 8 reveals that people living with disabilities the longest reside in some of the poorest countries and/or countries with high levels of regional poverty: Tajikistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Georgia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

Table 6

Disability – 2002 WHO Estimates

Country	# Years Living with Disability	Disability-Adjusted Life Expectancy

[11] Life Expectancy data is not available for Bosnia & Herzegovina, FYI Macedonia and Turkmenistan.

Russian Federation	6.5	58.6
Belarus	7.3	60.7
Bulgaria	7.6	64.6
Romania	7.9	63.1
Croatia	8.3	66.6
Republic of Moldova	8.3	59.8
Ukraine	8.6	59.2
Kazakhstan	10.3	55.9
Uzbekistan	10.6	59.4
Georgia *	11.7	64.4
Armenia	11.9	61.0
Kyrgyzstan	12.7	55.3
Azerbaijan	15.2	57.2
Albania *	15.8	61.4
Tajikistan *	17.3	54.7
Turkmenistan	n/a	54.4

* Figures are for 2001.

It is worth noting that in four countries the Disability-Adjusted Life Expectancy is experienced at an age that is normally considered prime age (mid 50s): Turkmenistan at 54.4 years, Tajikistan at 54.7 years, Kazakhstan at 55.9 years, and Kyrgyzstan at 55.3 years.

Table 7 **SUMMARY** ***Assessment of Vulnerability for Disabled***	
Vulnerable: **Countries with low Disability-Adjusted Life Expectancy**	Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan
Vulnerable: **Countries where individuals may live long number of years with disability**	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Tajikistan

What types of disabilities are prevalent and how they occur (e.g., disabled from birth, work related injury, alcoholism, traffic accidents, untreated illness, etc.) is important to consider but unavailable from the data at hand. Clearly the types of disabilities and the number of years people live with disabilities will determine not only their vulnerability but also the needs of the social service delivery systems in these countries.

Summary

The findings in this paper are not meant to be conclusive but rather to serve as reference points for discussion. Preliminary analysis of the available data indicate the following.

At-Risk Groups

- Children in poor families are particularly vulnerable in Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

- There are an above average number of children in State Care in the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Bulgaria.

- Adoption rates and infant placement in infant homes are the highest in Bulgaria.

- The elderly are most vulnerable to poverty in Ukraine, Croatia, and Bulgaria.

- On average, the disabled in Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia and Tajikistan are subject to living many years with a disability.

Vulnerability of Youth (15-24 yrs)

- The countries with some of the highest percentages of young people do not exhibit signs of vulnerability on many of the indicators used in this paper. A word of caution is necessary, however, since data are missing on key indicators (see section below).

- Adolescent girls in Romania are particularly vulnerable to early sexual activity (high abortion and fertility rates).

- Young males in Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation have the highest rates of suicide.

Missing Data

The demographic picture is somewhat incomplete due to a dearth of data for several countries and various indicators. Data are particularly scarce for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia-Montenegro, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. There was virtually no data for Kosovo. To a lesser extent data are missing for Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and Armenia. Youth unemployment data (as well as adult unemployment rates) is also particularly hard to come by as is data on the disabled. Trend data for many of these countries are missing in these public data sources. Typically, data are not broken down by ethnicity or by other finer distinctions such as by region (e.g., young males in rural areas).

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APPENDIX A

Table A.1

Ethnic Groups

COUNTRY	TERTIARY ETHNIC GROUPS	GROUP (percentage)	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Croat (17)	other (8)	
Kazakhstan	Ukrainian (4)	German (2)	other (11)
Kyrgyz Republic	Uzbek (13)	Ukrainian (3)	other (14)
Macedonia	Turkish (4)	Roma (2)	Serb (2), other (2)
Moldova	Russian (13)	other (8)	
Yugoslavia	Montenegrin (5)	Hungarian (3)	other (12)
Ukraine	other (5)		
Tajikistan	Russian (4)	other (6)	
Belarus	Polish and Ukraine (11)		
Georgia	Russian (6)	Azeri (6)	Ossetian (3), Abkhaz (2)
Turkmenistan	Russian (7)	Kazakh (2)	other (5)
Uzbekistan	Tajik (5)	Kazakh (3)	other (6)
Bulgaria	Roma (3)	other (5)	
Russia	Ukrainian (3)	other (11)	
Croatia	Bozniak (1)	other (9)	
Romania	other, German and Roma (3)		
Albania	Greek (3)	Roma,Serb, Bulgarian (2)	
Azerbaijan	Dagestani (3)	Russian (3)	Armenia (2), other (2)
Armenia	Azeri (3)	Russian (2)	Kurd & other (2)

Source: Nations in Transit 2002

APPENDIX B

Table B.I

Vulnerable Countries with Larger Shares of Poor and Higher Levels of Income Inequality

(Countries listed in BOLD are classified as "highly vulnerable")

Percentage of Population Living on below $2 a day	GNI Per Capita, PPP (International $)	Low Share of Income or Consumption of Lowest 20 Percentage of Population
Moldova	**Tajikistan**	**Russia**
Tajikistan	**Moldova**	**Georgia**
Ukraine	**Uzbekistan**	**Turkmenistan**
Uzbekistan	**Kyrgyzstan**	
Turkmenistan	Georgia	
Kyrgyzstan	Armenia	
Russia	Azerbaijan	
Bulgaria	Albania	
Romania	Ukraine	

Table B.2

Countries with Lower Levels of Growth from 1995 to 2001

Lower Percentage Increase in GNI Per Capita, PPP (International $) 1995-2001	Lower Percentage Increase in Household Final Consumption Expenditure per Capita 1995-2001 (constant 1995 US$)
Moldova	Kyrgyzstan
Romania	Georgia
Tajikistan	Ukraine
Ukraine	Bulgaria
Bulgaria	Kazakhstan
Macedonia	Macedonia
Uzbekistan	Romania
Russia	

Table B.3

Distribution of Poverty across Groups

(Countries listed have group share of 20% or more in poverty and a disproportionate burden of poverty relative to their share in the total population. Countries listed in BOLD have particularly high group burden.)

Elderly (65+)	**Retired**	**Children**	**Geographic Concentration ***
Croatia	Ukraine	**Albania**	**Kazakhstan**
Ukraine	Croatia	**Romania**	**Kyrgyzstan**
Bulgaria	Kyrgyzstan	**Macedonia**	**Ukraine**
	Belarus	Kazakhstan	**Tajikistan**
	Moldova	Bulgaria	Armenia
		Turkmenistan	Romania
		Armenia	Russia
		Kyrgyzstan	
		Russia	
		Moldova	
		Tajikistan	

***** Relative burden of 2 or greater.

Appendix C

Table C.1

Vulnerable Countries on Individual Indicators for Youth

(Countries listed in BOLD are classified as "highly vulnerable")

Live Births per thousand women aged 15-19	Abortions per thousand women aged 15-19	Unemployment rate among 15-24 year olds (LFS concept)	Registered juvenile crime per hundred thousand aged 14-17	Deaths by suicide per hundred thousand aged 15-19	Newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhea per hundred thousand aged 15-19
Bulgaria	**Russia**	**Macedonia**	**Bulgaria**	**Russia**	**Russia**
Romania	**Romania**	**Belarus**	Russia	**Kazakhstan**	**Belarus**
Moldova	Belarus	**Uzbekistan**	Macedonia	Belarus	**Ukraine**
Kyrgyzstan		Tajikistan	Romania		Moldova
Ukraine		Georgia	Ukraine		
Russia			Croatia		

**** Data for youth unemployment are incomplete across countries. This list should be interpreted with caution as it does not represent the full picture.***

Table C.2

Countries with Trends Indicating Deteriorating Conditions for Youth 1995-2000

Increased rate of live births per thousand women aged 15-19	Increased rate of abortions per thousand women aged 15-19	Increase in unemployment rate among 15-24 year olds (LFS concept) *	Increase in rate of registered juvenile crime per hundred thousand aged 14-17	Increased rate of deaths by suicide per hundred thousand aged 15-19	Increased rate of newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhea per hundred thousand aged 15-19
No country identified	No country identified	Russia	Moldova	Macedonia	Romania
			Armenia	Uzbekistan	Georgia
			Croatia	Kazakhstan	
			Georgia	Russia	
				Turkmenistan	

**** Data are incomplete across countries for time-series of 1995-2001. Only the following countries have time-series data: Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Serbia-Montenegro.***

Table C.3

Vulnerable Countries on Individual Indicators for Children

(Countries listed in BOLD are classified as "highly vulnerable")

Disproportionate number of children living in poverty	Children placed in institutions per hundred thousand population aged 0-17	Children placed in guardian/foster care per hundred thousand population aged 0-17*	Adoptions per hundred thousand population aged 0-3	Infants placed in infant homes per hundred thousand population 0-3
Albania	**Russia**	Russia	**Romania**	**Bulgaria**
Romania	**Bulgaria**		**Ukraine**	Russia
Macedonia	Belarus		**Bulgaria**	
Kazakhstan			Kazakhstan	
Bulgaria				
Turkmenistan				
Armenia				
Kyrgyzstan				
Russia				
Moldova				
Tajikistan				

Table C.4

Countries with Trends Indicating Deteriorating Conditions for Children

Increased rate of children 0-17 placed in institutions (1995-2002)	Increased rate of children 0-17 placed guardian/foster care (1995-2002)	Increased rate of adoption of children aged 0-3 (1995-2002)	Increased rate of infants placed in infant homes (1995-2002)
Albania	Azerbaijan	FYR Macedonia	Azerbaijan
Tajikistan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia	Georgia
Armenia	Ukraine	Croatia	Armenia
Uzbekistan	Moldova	Ukraine	Moldova
Azerbaijan	Belarus	Romania	Kazakhstan
Georgia	Russia	Bulgaria	Kyrgyzstan
Ukraine	Romania	Uzbekistan	Tajikistan
Moldova	Macedonia	Albania	Turkmenistan
Belarus			Uzbekistan
Russia			Russia
Bulgaria			Belarus
			Ukraine
			Bulgaria

APPENDIX D

Table D.1 *Vulnerable Countries on Individual Indicators for Disability ** **(Countries listed in BOLD are classified as '*highly vulnerable*')**	
Disability-Adjusted Life Expectancy in 2002	**Average Number of Years Someone Can Expect to Live with a Disability (2002)**
Azerbaijan	**Albania**
Kazakhstan	**Azerbaijan**
Kyrgyzstan Republic	**Kyrgyzstan Republic**
Tajikistan	**Tajikistan**
Turkmenistan	Georgia
Russian Federation	Armenia
* Because the development of social services delivery systems in these countries affects the registry of new invalidity cases, the ranking of countries in terms of vulnerability of new invalidity cases is not presented.	

Table E.1: Demographic Trends				
Country	**Indicator**	**2000**	**2010**	**% Change**
Albania				
	Population (thousands)	3113	3335	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	29.5	24.2	-17.9661
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	17.7	17.9	1.129944
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	5.9	7.6	28.81356
Azerbaijan				
	Population (thousands)	8157	8983	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	31.5	24	-23.8095
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	17.5	20.2	15.42857
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	5.6	6.5	16.07143
Bosnia & Herzegovina				
	Population (thousands)	3977	4269	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	18.9	14.5	-23.2804
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	15	13.6	-9.33333
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	9.9	12.4	25.25253
Croatia				
	Population (thousands)	4446	4349	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	17.2	16.5	-4.06977
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	13.8	11.9	-13.7681
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	15.5	16.9	9.032258
Kazakhstan				
	Population (thousands)	15640	15130	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	27.7	21.6	-22.0217
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	17.7	18.5	4.519774
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	6.9	8.4	21.73913
Macedonia				
	Population (thousands)	2024	2122	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	22.6	20.4	-9.73451
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	16.4	14.6	-10.9756
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	10	11.4	14

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision, http://esa.un.org/unpp.

Table E.1: Demographic Trends				
Country	**Indicator**	**2000**	**2010**	**% Change**
Romania				
	Population (thousands)	22480	21972	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	18.3	15.5	-15.3005
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	16.1	13.4	-16.7702
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	13.4	14.2	5.970149
Tajikistan				
	Population (thousands)	6089	6743	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	39.4	30.7	-22.0812
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	19.8	22.3	12.62626
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	4.6	4.6	0
Ukraine				
	Population (thousands)	49688	46038	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	17.8	13.2	-25.8427
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	14.9	14.1	-5.36913
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	13.8	15.9	15.21739
Serbia & Montenegro				
	Population (thousands)	10555	10498	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	20.1	17.4	-13.4328
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	15.3	13.8	-9.80392
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	13.1	14.1	7.633588

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision, http://esa.un.org/unpp

Table E.1: Demographic Trends				
Country	**Indicator**	**2000**	**2010**	**% Change**
Armenia				
	Population (thousands)	3112	2991	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	23.8	14.7	-38.2353
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	18	18	0
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	8.4	9.4	11.90476
Belarus				
	Population (thousands)	10034	9612	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	18.6	13.6	-26.8817
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	15.3	14.8	-3.26797
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	13.7	14.4	5.109489
Bulgaria				
	Population (thousands)	8099	7462	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	15.8	12.5	-20.8861
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	14.6	12.5	-14.3836
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	16.1	16.7	3.726708
Georgia				
	Population (thousands)	5262	4843	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	20.5	15.7	-23.4146
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	15.6	14.7	-5.76923
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	12.9	14.6	13.17829
Kyrgyzstan				
	Population (thousands)	4921	5621	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	33.9	28	-17.4041
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	19.3	20.1	4.145078
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	6	5.8	-3.33333
Moldova				
	Population (thousands)	4283	4230	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	22.9	16.7	-27.0742
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	17.7	16.9	-4.51977
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	9.4	10.2	8.510638

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision, http://esa.un.org/unpp

Table E.1: Demographic Trends				
Country	**Indicator**	**2000**	**2010**	**% Change**
Russian				
	Population (thousands)	145612	137501	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	18	13.6	-24.4444
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	15.6	14.3	-8.33333
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	12.5	13.3	6.4
Turkmenistan				
	Population (thousands)	4643	5412	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	36.3	28.4	-21.7631
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	19.8	21.6	9.090909
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	4.4	4.4	0
Uzbekistan				
	Population (thousands)	24913	28837	
	Percentage aged 0-14 (%)	36.3	28.2	-22.314
	Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	20	21.4	7
	Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	4.7	4.9	4.255319

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision, http://esa.un.org/unpp

Table E.2: Urban vs. Rural Population Distribution and Trends								
	Percentage urban (%)				Percentage rural (%)			
Country	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**
Turkmenistan	44.5	44.8	45.8	47.5	55.5	55.2	54.2	52.5
Albania	39.1	42.3	45.5	48.7	60.9	57.7	54.5	51.3
Armenia	67.2	67.2	67.6	68.5	32.8	32.8	32.4	31.5
Azerbaijan	52.9	51.9	51.9	52.5	47.1	48.1	48.1	47.5
Belarus	68.8	69.4	70.2	71.3	31.2	30.6	29.8	28.7
Bosnia/Herzeg.	40.9	43.0	45.3	47.9	59.1	57.0	54.7	52.1
Bulgaria	67.9	67.5	67.6	68.2	32.1	32.5	32.4	31.8
Croatia	55.8	57.7	59.8	62.1	44.2	42.3	40.2	37.9
Georgia	55.6	56.3	57.5	59.2	44.4	43.7	42.5	40.8
Kazakhstan	56.4	55.8	55.9	56.7	43.6	44.2	44.1	43.3
Kyrgyzstan	36.0	34.4	34.4	34.7	64.0	65.6	65.6	65.3
FYR Macedonia	59.7	59.4	59.7	60.5	40.3	40.6	40.3	39.5
Moldova	44.5	41.6	42.1	43.3	55.5	58.4	57.9	56.7
Romania	54.6	55.1	56.0	57.4	45.4	44.9	44.0	42.6
Russian Feder.	72.9	72.9	72.9	73.3	27.1	27.1	27.1	26.7
Tajikistan	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.9	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.1
Turkmenistan	44.5	44.8	45.8	47.5	55.5	55.2	54.2	52.5
Ukraine	67.4	67.9	68.3	69.2	32.6	32.1	31.7	30.8
Uzbekistan	38.4	36.7	36.7	37.1	61.6	63.3	63.3	62.9
Serbia/Monten.	51.4	51.6	52.3	53.7	48.6	48.4	47.7	46.3

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision, http://esa.un.org/unpp

Table E.3: Unemployment

Country	Tota l % of total labor force 1998-2001a
Albania	18.0
Armenia	9.3
Azerbaijan	1.2
Belarus	2.0
Bosnia and Herzeg.	..
Croatia	20.6
Georgia	..
Kazakhstan	13.7
Kyrgyz Republic	..
Macedonia, FYR	34.5
Moldova	11.1
Romania	10.8
Russian Federation	11.4
Tajikistan	..
Turkmenistan	..
Ukraine	11.9
Uzbekistan	..
Serbia/Monteneg.	..
Average	13.1
Regional Comparison	
Czech Republic	8.8
Estonia	14.8
Hungary	6.5
Latvia	8.4
Lithuania	16.6
Poland	16.7
Slovak Republic	18.9
Slovenia	7.5
Average	13.0
World	..
Low income	..
Middle income	4.9
Lower middle income	4.3
Upper middle income	9.0
Low & middle income	..
East Asia & Pacific	3.7
Europe & Central Asia	11.1
Latin America & Carib.	9.2
Middle East & N. Africa	..
South Asia	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	..
High income	6.2
Europe EMU	9.8

Source: World Bank Development Indicators 2003

a. Data are for the most recent year available.

Table E.4: Poverty

Country	Survey year	Population below $1 a day %	Population below $2 a day %
Macedonia, FYR	1998	<2	4.0
Azerbaijan	2001	3.7	9.1
Georgia	1998	<2	12.4
Kazakhstan	1996	1.5	15.3
Romania	2000	2.1	20.5
Bulgaria	2001	4.7	23.7
Russian Federation	2000	6.1	23.8
Kyrgyz Republic	2000	2.0	34.1
Turkmenistan	1998	12.1	44.0
Uzbekistan	1998	19.1	44.2
Armenia	1998	12.8	49.0
Ukraine	1999	2.9	45.7
Tajikistan	1998	10.3	50.8
Moldova	2001	22.0	63.7
Albania		..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina		..	..
Serbia-Monten.		..	..
Belarus	2000	<2	<2
Croatia	2000	<2	<2
Average		7.9	30.1
Regional Comparison			
Slovak Republic	1996	<2	2.4
Estonia	1998	<2	5.2
Hungary	2000	<2	7.3
Latvia	1998	<2	8.3
Lithuania	2000	<2	13.7
Czech Republic	1996	<2	<2
Poland	1998	<2	<2
Slovenia	1998	<2	<2
Average		<2	7.4
Comparisons			
China	2000	16.1	47.3
Bangladesh	2000	36.0	82.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2000	3.1	43.9
Jordan	1997	<2	7.4
Brazil	1998	9.9	23.7
Mexico	1998	8.0	24.3

Source: World Bank Development Indicators 2003

Table E.5: Urban and Rural Population Distribution and Trends

	Rural Population	Urban Population		
Country	2000	2000	2010	% increase in urban population
Albania	57.7	42.3	48.7	13.1
Armenia	32.8	67.2	68.5	1.9
Azerbaijan	48.1	51.9	52.5	1.1
Belarus	30.6	69.4	71.3	2.7
Bosnia and Herzeg.	57	43	47.9	10.2
Bulgaria	32.5	67.5	68.2	1.0
Croatia	42.3	57.7	62.1	7.1
Georgia	43.7	56.3	59.2	4.9
Kazakhstan	44.2	55.8	56.7	1.6
Kyrgyzstan	65.6	34.4	34.7	0.9
FYR Macedonia	40.6	59.4	60.5	1.8
Moldova	58.4	41.6	43.3	3.9
Romania	44.9	55.1	57.4	4.0
Russian Federation	27.1	72.9	73.3	0.5
Tajikistan	72.4	27.6	27.9	1.1
Turkmenistan	55.2	44.8	47.5	5.7
Ukraine	32.1	67.9	69.2	1.9
Uzbekistan	63.3	36.7	37.1	1.1
Serbia/Monte.	48.4	51.6	53.7	3.9

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision, http://esa.un.org/unpp

Table E.6: GNI per capita, PPP (current international $)

Country	1995	2001
Albania	2,640	3,810
Armenia	1,850	2,730
Azerbaijan	1,860	2,890
Belarus	4,960	7,630
Bosnia and Herzeg.	2,020	6,250
Bulgaria	6,060	6,740
Croatia	6,360	8,930
Georgia	1,700	2,580
Kazakhstan	4,190	6,150
Kyrgyzstan	1,930	2,630
Macedonia	5,310	6,040
Moldova	2,270	2,300
Romania	5,490	5,780
Russian Fed.	5,650	6,880
Serbia/Monten.	..	..
Tajikistan	1,040	1,140
Turkmenistan	3,250	4,240
Ukraine	3,880	4,270
Uzbekistan	1,980	2,410
Average	3,469	4,633
Regional Comparison		
Czech Republic	12,140	14,320
Estonia	6,450	9,650
Hungary	8,880	11,990
Latvia	5,050	7,760
Lithuania	6,030	8,350
Poland	6,800	9,370
Slovak Republic	8,970	11,780
Slovenia	12,600	17,060
Average	8,365	11,285
World		
low income		2,190
Middle income		5390
lower middle income		4700
upper middle income		8500
sub-saharan africa		1750
south asia		2570
european monetary union		23800

Source: Word Bank Development Indicators 2003

Table E.7: Household final consumption expenditure per capita (constant 1995 US$)

Country	1995	2001
Albania	688	989
Armenia	815	1,132
Azerbaijan	..	..
Belarus	610	1,134
Bosnia and Herzeg.	..	..
Bulgaria	1,103	1,225
Croatia	2,594	3,273
Georgia	357	378
Kazakhstan	882	1,006
Kyrgyzstan	244	257
Moldova	417	692
Romania	951	1,107
Russian Fed.	1,333	1,618
Serbia/Monten.	..	..
Tajikistan *	246	282
Turkmenistan	..	..
Ukraine	525	558
Uzbekistan	..	..
Average	828	1,050
Regional Comparison		
Czech Republic	2,524	2,999
Estonia	1,963	2,764
Hungary *	2,897	3,261
Latvia	1,221	1,714
Lithuania	1,196	1,721
Poland	1,754	2,353
Slovak Republic	1,801	2,297
Average	1,908	2,444
Comparisons		
Bangladesh	260	293
Brazil	2,644	2,779
Bolivia	687	732
China	268	399
Jordan	1,056	1,210
France	14,905	16,595

* Figures are for 2000

Source: World Bank Development Indicators 2003

Table E.8: Compostion of Poverty

Country	Survey Year	Group	Share of Poor	Share of Population	Relative Burden
Albania	1996	Children	56.2	35.1	1.6
		Elderly	2.8	6.1	0.5
		Primary Educ	32.7	35.6	0.9
		Rural	88.5	65.2	1.4
		Unemploy.	12.5	8.7	1.4
		Retired	8.8	17.7	0.5
Armenia	1998-99	Children	33	29.4	1.1
		Elderly	10.3	9.1	1.1
		Primary Educ	5.3	4.1	1.3
		Rural	42	42.9	1.0
		Unemploy.	18.2	15.5	1.2
		Retired			
Belarus	1999	Children	26.8	22.2	1.2
		Elderly	16.1	12.2	1.3
		Primary Educ	20.2	14.9	1.4
		Rural	40.6	32.2	1.3
		Unemploy.	12.5	6.2	2.0
		Retired	30	23.3	1.3
Bulgaria	1997	Children	18.1	15.7	1.2
		Elderly	22.9	17.8	1.3
		Primary Educ	26.6	25.6	1.0
		Rural	42.6	32.9	1.3
		Unemploy.	21.6	11.3	1.9
		Retired	42	37.3	1.1
Croatia	1998	Children	14.1	18.4	0.8
		Elderly	35.7	16.3	2.2
		Primary Educ	63.3	70.8	0.9
		Rural	37.4	29	1.3
		Unemploy.	8.5	2.9	2.9
		Retired	43.6	31.5	1.4
Georgia	1996-97	Children	23.4	23.1	1.0
		Elderly	16.4	15.3	1.1
		Primary Educ	6.5	4.6	1.4
		Rural	48.5	46.8	1.0
		Unemploy.	15.7	7.4	2.1
		Retired	5.7	3.2	1.8
Kazakhstan		Children	37.4	31.3	1.2
		Elderly	7.7	6.8	1.1
		Primary Educ	6.7	4.9	1.4
		Rural	56.9	50.8	1.1
		Unemploy.	1.2	1.4	0.9
		Retired	8.3	15.9	0.5
Kyrgyzstan	1997	Children	42.3	38.4	1.1
		Elderly	6.4	6.2	1.0
		Primary Educ	6.6	7.2	0.9
		Rural	90.2	70	1.3
		Unemploy.	15.6	16.4	1.0
		Retired	33.8	25.1	1.3

Table E.8: Compostion of Poverty

Country	Survey Year	Group	Share of Poor	Share of Population	Relative Burden
Macedonia		Children	31.3	24.6	1.3
		Elderly	8.4	9	0.9
		Primary Educ	28.1	25.5	1.1
		Rural	83.7	75.3	1.1
		Unemploy.	10.7	7.2	1.5
		Retired	20	22.4	0.9
Moldova	1997	Children	25.5	23.7	1.1
		Elderly	10.8	10.4	1.0
		Primary Educ	13.4	12.3	1.1
		Rural	67.5	58.4	1.2
		Unemploy.	7.5	7.3	1.0
		Retired	23.5	21.6	1.1
Romania	1998	Children	31.2	20.5	1.5
		Elderly	9.9	12.8	0.8
		Primary Educ	37.1	30.4	1.2
		Rural	66.5	45.5	1.5
		Unemploy.	19.3	7	2.8
		Retired	25.2	34.2	0.7
Russia	1998	Children	36.7	34	1.1
		Elderly	13.3	11.1	1.2
		High School	39.8	36.8	1.1
		Rural	33.4	30.8	1.1
		Unemploy.	24.9	15.9	1.6
		Retired	14	12.6	1.1
Tajikistan	1999	Children	48	44.9	1.1
		Elderly	4	4.3	0.9
		Primary Educ	5.3	5.6	0.9
		Rural	77.6	78.1	1.0
		Unemploy.	19.4	13.6	1.4
		Retired	15.9	21.2	0.8
Turkmenistan	1998	Children	45.8	39.8	1.2
		Elderly	3	4.4	0.7
		Primary Educ	4.2	5.9	0.7
		Rural	81.3	57	1.4
		Unemploy.	18.9	14.1	1.3
		Retired	21.4	21.8	1.0
Ukraine	1996	Children	20.7	21.7	1.0
		Elderly	25.3	17.3	1.5
		Primary Educ	12.7	10	1.3
		Rural	34.9	47.9	0.7
		Unemploy.	4.7	4.3	1.1
		Retired	58.7	47.3	1.2

Source: Making Transition Work for Everyone: Poverty and Inequality in Europe and Central Asia (World Bank, 2000)

* Data is not available for Serbia/Montenegro, Uzbekistan, Bosnia-Herzeg. The Relative poverty burden is calculated by dividing a group's share of total poverty by their share of the total population. A figure above "1" represents a disporportionate share (or burden) of the nation's poverty. The relative poverty line used is 50% of the median income. Estimates are adjusted for household economies of scale (Theta=0.75). Children are from 0-15 years of age; elderly are 65+ years. Definitions across countries vary for educational level, rural vs. urban and workforce status; however, they are roughly comparable.

Table E.9: Income/Consumption Distribution

Country	Survey year	Gini Index	Lowest 20%	Highest 20%
Uzbekistan	2000 a,b	26.8	9.2	36.3
Macedonia, FYR	1998 a,b	28.2	8.4	36.7
Ukraine	1999 a,b	29.0	8.8	37.8
Croatia	2001 a,b	29.0	8.3	39.6
Kyrgyz Republic	2001 a,b	29.0	9.1	38.3
Romania	2000 a,b	30.3	8.2	38.4
Belarus	2000 a,b	30.4	8.4	39.1
Kazakhstan	2001 a,b	31.2	8.2	39.6
Bulgaria	2001 c,d	31.9	6.7	38.9
Tajikistan	1998 a,b	34.7	8.0	40.0
Moldova	2001 a,b	36.2	7.1	43.7
Azerbaijan	2001 a,b	36.5	7.4	44.5
Armenia	1998 a,b	37.9	6.7	45.1
Georgia	2000 a,b	38.9	6.0	45.2
Turkmenistan	1998 a,b	40.8	6.1	47.5
Russian Federation	2000 a,b	45.6	4.9	51.3
Albania		-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzeg.		-	-	-
Serbia/Monten.		-	-	-
Average		33.5	7.6	41.4
Regional Comparisons				
Hungary	1998 a,b	24.4	10.0	34.4
Czech Republic	1996 c,d	25.4	10.3	35.9
Slovak Republic	1996 c,d	25.8	8.8	34.8
Slovenia	1998 c,d	28.4	9.1	37.7
Poland	1998 a,b	31.6	7.8	39.7
Latvia	1998 c,d	32.4	7.6	40.3
Lithuania	2000 a,b	36.3	7.9	40.0
Estonia	1998 c,d	37.6	7.0	45.1
average		30.3	8.5	38.5
Western Europe				
Belgium	1996 c,d	25.0	8.3	37.3
France	1995 c,d	32.7	7.2	40.2
Germany	1998 c,d	38.2	5.7	44.7
Latin America				
Ecuador	1995 a,b	43.7	5.4	49.7
Chile	1998 c,d	57.5	3.2	61.3
Brazil	1998 c,d	60.7	2.2	64.1
Asia				
China	1998 c,d	40.3	5.9	46.6
Africa				
Central African Rep.	1993 a,b	61.3	2.0	65.0
Botswana	1993 a,b	63.0	2.2	70.3

Source: World Bank Development Indicators 2003

a. Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population. b. Ranked by per capita expenditure. c. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population. d. Ranked by per capita income.

Table E.10: Access to Improved Sanitation

Country	Urban % of population 2000	Rural % of population 2000
Albania	99	85
Armenia	-	-
Azerbaijan	90	70
Belarus	-	-
Bosnia and Herzeg.	-	-
Bulgaria	100	100
Croatia	-	-
Georgia	100	99
Kazakhstan	100	98
Kyrgyz Republic	100	100
Macedonia, FYR	..	..
Moldova	100	98
Romania	86	10
Russian Federation	-	-
Tajikistan	97	88
Turkmenistan	-	-
Ukraine	100	98
Uzbekistan	97	85
Serbia.Monten.	100	99
Average	97	85
Regional Comaprison		
Czech Republic	-	-
Estonia	93	-
Hungary	100	98
Latvia	-	-
Lithuania	-	-
Poland	-	-
Slovak Republic	100	100
Slovenia	-	-
Average	98	99
World	81	37
Low income	72	31
Middle income	81	40
Lower middle income	80	39
Upper middle income	87	57
Low & middle income	78	35
East Asia & Pacific	72	34
Europe & Central Asia	-	-
Latin America & Carib.	86	52
Middle East & N. Africa	94	72
South Asia	66	21
Sub-Saharan Africa	76	45
High income	-	-
Europe EMU	-	-

Source: World Bank Development Indicators 2003

Table E.11: Regional Distribution of Poverty

Country	Region	Share of Poor	Share in Population	Relative Burden
Armenia	Aragotsotn	9.7	6.2	1.6
	Ararat	8.6	9.5	0.9
	Armavir	5	11.5	0.4
	Gegarkunik	10.9	8.3	1.3
	Lori	15.6	8.5	1.8
	Kotaik	8.4	9.3	0.9
	Shirak	13.3	9.4	1.4
	Sunik	5	4.8	1.0
	Vaits Dzor	1.8	1.9	0.9
	Tavush	0.1	2.9	0.0
	Capital	21.6	27.7	0.8
Belarus	South (Brest, Gomel)	37.5	31.7	1.2
	Central (Minsk)	22.8	30.6	0.7
	West (Grodno)	6	12.5	0.5
	East (Mogilev, Vitebsk)	33.7	25.2	1.3
Croatia	Zagreb	20.6	26.6	0.8
	Central	35.7	23.5	1.5
	Istra (N.Coast)	10.7	12.9	0.8
	Dalmacija (S.Coast)	10.8	18.5	0.6
	Slavonia	22.2	18.5	1.2
Georgia	Western	34.9	30.9	1.1
	Eastern	23.1	21.2	1.1
	Central	30	35.6	0.8
	South	11.9	12.3	1.0
Kazakhstan	Central	17.8	19	0.9
	Southern	49.5	20.5	2.4
	Western	8.1	13.7	0.6
	Northern	2	20	0.1
	Eastern	21.9	26.9	0.8
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	0	10.6	0.0
	Issuk-Kulskaya	16.6	12.2	1.4
	Djala-Abadckaya	22.6	14.1	1.6
	Narunskaya	37.9	13	2.9
	Oshckaya	10.1	26.1	0.4
	Talasskaya	11.3	13.1	0.9
	Chyiskaya	1.6	10.9	0.1

Table E.11: Regional Distribution of Poverty

Country	Region	Share of Poor	Share in Population	Relative Burden
Moldova	Right Bank	85.3	82.9	1.0
	Transnistria	14.7	17.1	0.9
Romania	Northeast	25.4	17	1.5
	Southeast	14	13.1	1.1
	South	13.7	15.6	0.9
	Southwest	9.9	10.8	0.9
	West	8.3	9.1	0.9
	Northwest	11.3	12.7	0.9
	Center	12.8	11.8	1.1
	Bucharest	4.6	10.1	0.5
Russia	Moscow,St.Petersburg	1.6	6.5	0.2
	Northern/Northwestern	6.5	7.1	0.9
	Central/Cen.BlackEarth	21.3	18.2	1.2
	Volga-Vaytski/Volga	25.1	18.4	1.4
	Caucasian	10.6	15.1	0.7
	Ural	19.4	15.4	1.3
	Western Siberian	10.2	10.3	1.0
	Eastern Siberian/Far East	5.3	9	0.6
Tajikistan	Dushanbe (Capital)	2	6.4	0.3
	GBAO	8.3	3.9	2.1
	RRS	16.5	25.3	0.7
	Leninabad	30.2	26.1	1.2
	Khatlon	43	38.1	1.1
Ukraine	South	19.5	24	0.8
	West	13.2	27.9	0.5
	Central	25.3	29.2	0.9
	East	42.1	19	2.2

Source: Making Transition Work for Everyone: Poverty and Inequality in Europe and Central Asia (World Bank, 2000)

Table E.12: Live births per thousand women aged 15-19		
Country	**2001**	**1995**
Albania	16.6	22.9
Armenia	23.4	56.2
Azerbaijan	26.4	39.5
Belarus	25.7	39.5
Croatia	15.4	18.3
Turkmenistan	16.2	24.1
Uzbekistan	17.3	59.2
Bosnia-Herzeg.	18.2	-
Serbia-Monteneg.	25.3	32.2
Russia	27.9	44.6
Kazakhstan	27.4	49.8
Georgia	26.9	58.2
FYR Macedonia	27.1	44.2
Ukraine	29.2	54.3
Kyrgyzstan	32.8	53.7
Moldova	33.6	61.7
Romania	36.2	42.6
Bulgaria	43.9	53.5
Average	26.1	44.4
Regional Comparison		
Czech Republic	11.5	24.9
Poland	15.8	22
Estonia	23.8	38
Hungary	22.1	31.9
Latvia	17.2	29.9
Lithuania	21.2	39.7
Slovakia	21.5	32.4
Slovenia	6.7	13.3
Average	17.5	29.0

Source: TransMonee 2003

Table E.13: Abortions per thousand women aged 15-19		
Country	**2001**	**1995**
Azerbaijan	2.2	3
Uzbekistan	2.2	8
Armenia	5.6	-
Georgia	4.7	19.5
Croatia *	4.9	6.3
FYR Macedonia	5.1	-
Tajikistan	4.3	10.2
Turkmenistan	5	9.8
Kyrgyzstan	9.3	25.5
Moldova	9.6	29
Bulgaria	17.6	36.4
Romania	26.6	41.3
Belarus	21.6	35.6
Russia	35	57
Albania	-	5.8
Serbia-Monten.	-	7.6
Average	11.0	21.1
Regional Comparison		
Lithuania	7.7	13
Slovakia	10.2	14.6
Czech Republic	10.3	15.3
Slovenia	10.6	10.6
Latvia	16.6	31.8
Hungary	23.4	36.2
Estonia	34.7	45.9
Average	16.2	23.9

Source: TransMonee 2003

* Figures are for 2000 not 2001.

Table E.14: Average annual percent unemployment among 15-24 yr olds (LSF concept)		
Country	**2001**	**1995**
Albania	7.1	
Armenia	6.9	
Azerbaijan	-	
Moldova	29.7	
Romania	21.6	
Belarus	40.5	
Russia	20.7	18.6
Georgia	36.6	
Ukraine *	22.2	14.3
Bulgaria	15	39.3
Croatia	28.5	-
FYR Macedonia	42.4	
Serbia-Monten.	24.7	60.7
Kazakhstan	30.8	
Tajikistan	36.5	
Kyrgyzstan	24.8	
Uzbekistan	57.9	
Turkmenistan	-	
Average	27.9	33.2
Regional Comparison		
Hungary	20	18.6
Czech Republic	25.9	7.8
Latvia	14.6	30.1
Estonia	17.5	14.3
Lithuania	12.9	
Poland	29.5	30.9
Slovakia	28.9	24.7
Slovenia	23	18.9
Average	21.5	20.8
Source: TransMonee 2003		
Figures are for 2000 not 2001		

Table E.15: Juvenile crimes per hundred thousand population aged 14-17		
Country	**2001**	**1995**
Tajikistan *	80.7	198.7
Azerbaijan	64.6	161.5
Uzbekistan	119.2	187.9
Georgia	217	205.9
Armenia	197	141.7
Kyrgyzstan	223.9	296.8
Serbia-Monten.	632.9	826.6
Kazakhstan	657.5	828.8
Croatia	1,224.30	850.8
Moldova	911.6	701.8
Ukraine	1,163.00	1,428.10
Romania	1,265.00	1,334.10
Belarus	1,090.40	1,772.40
Russia	1,878.30	2,387.50
Bulgaria	2,620.00	3,173.20
FYR Macedonia	1,706.00	3,710.50
Turkmenistan	44.6	219.1
Average	829.2	1,083.8
Regional Comparison		
Slovakia	2,127.50	3,124.50
Estonia	2,060.10	2,392.10
Hungary	2,246.90	2,305.80
Lithuania	2,414.70	2,169.40
Latvia	2,658.80	1,969.20
Poland	2,785.60	3,129.00
Czech Republic	3,212.40	4,174.60
Slovenia	-	3,705.00
Average	2,500.86	2,871.20
Source: TransMonee 2003		
Figures are for 2000 not 2001		

Table E.16: Deaths by suicide per hundred thousand aged 15-19		
Country	**2001**	**1995**
Azerbaijan	0.7	0.6
Armenia	0.5	0.9
Georgia *	1.1	1.9
FYR Macedonia	3	1.2
Bulgaria	4.8	9.3
Croatia	7.7	9.1
Moldova	6.1	7.4
Romania	4.7	5.3
Serbia-Monten.	4.6	6.3
Kyrgyzstan	11.7	13.3
Uzbekistan *	9.5	5.4
Ukraine	11.2	11.7
Belarus	14	14.2
Turkmenistan	7.6	7
Kazakhstan *	22.8	20.2
Russia	24.1	23.1
Tajikistan	-	3.7
Average	8.4	8.3
Regional Comparison		
Slovakia	3.8	6.7
Czech Republic	5.7	10.5
Hungary	7	8.9
Poland	8.4	8.7
Slovenia	9.6	12.6
Latvia	9.9	15.9
Estonia	13.3	15.1
Lithuania	20.9	19.2
Average	9.8	12.2

Source: TransMonee 2003

* Figures are for 2000 not 2001

Table E.17: Newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhea per hundred thousand aged 15-19		
Country	**2001**	**1995**
Azerbaijan	10.9	15.1
Tajikistan	23.4	36.9
Armenia	27	68.5
Georgia	95.3	50.6
Kyrgyzstan	114.3	162.3
Romania	145.2	124.9
Ukraine	210.6	540.2
Moldova	173.6	624.4
Belarus	273.5	767.3
Russia	450.2	878.2
Croatia	1	2.2
FYR Macedonia **	1.2	1.8
Kazakhstan	-	
Turkmenistan	-	60.1
Uzbekistan *	70.9	70.5
Average	122.9	243.1
Regional Comparison		
Poland	2.4	7.7
Hungary	22.1	42.2
Czech Republic	29	81.2
Latvia	62.5	596.1
Lithuania	70.2	514.3
Estonia	111.4	643.9
Slovakia	6.8	
Average	43.5	314.2

Source: TransMonee 2003

* Figures are for 1999 not 2001

** Figures are for 2000 not 2001

Table E.18: Children placed in institutions per hundred thousand population aged 0-17		
Country	**2001**	**1995**
Albania	57.3	45.5
Tajikistan	61.1	53.3
Armenia	135.9	55.7
Uzbekistan	128.9	114.2
Azerbaijan	157.9	101.1
Kazakhstan	-	87.4
Turkmenistan	159.6	158.10
FYR Macedonia	167.1	209.3
Bosnia-Herzeg. *	231.4	
Serbia-Monten.	226.1	-
Georgia	309.6	161.1
Kyrgyzstan	232.6	252.4
Ukraine	416.2	313
Croatia	316.2	-
Moldova	690	583.5
Belarus	823.3	665.8
Russia	1,343.10	1,133.40
Bulgaria	1,466.60	1,441.90
Romania	-	865.4
Average	407.2	390.1
Regional Comparison		
Slovenia	528.1	315.1
Estonia	610.2	418.3
Hungary	618.8	666.7
Slovakia	696.9	626.1
Latvia	719.2	472.5
Poland	683.9	723.8
Lithuania	808.1	722.6
Czech Republic	983.8	782.8
Average	706.1	591.0
Source: TransMonee 2003		
* Figures are for 1999 not 2001		

Table E.19: Children placed in foster or guardian care per hundred thousand population aged 0-17		
Country	**2001**	**1995**
Albania	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-
Armenia	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	171.6
Azerbaijan	317.8	273.6
Kazakhstan	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-
FYR Macedonia	213.6	209.4
Serbia-Monten.	-	316.2
Georgia	72.7	-
Kyrgyzstan	357.3	295.3
Ukraine	608.7	378.4
Croatia	425.7	-
Moldova	480.9	289.5
Belarus	616.9	269.5
Russia	1,098.80	672.2
Bulgaria	-	-
Romania	568	183.8
Average	476.0	306.0
Regional Comparison		
Slovenia	759.8	716.5
Estonia	1,632.50	588.5
Hungary	399.4	350.1
Slovakia	223.6	156.9
Latvia	1,822.90	895.5
Poland	1,745.00	1,316.90
Lithuania	932.1	611.6
Czech Republic	417.7	323.7
Average	991.6	620.0
Source: TransMonee 2003		

Table E.20: Adoptions per hundred thousand aged 0-3		
Country	**2001**	**1995**
Serbia-Monten. *	44.1	61.1
Azerbaijan **	53.3	61.3
Georgia	69.1	
Croatia	79.5	77.7
Armenia	101.6	217.2
Moldova	132.9	156.4
FYR Macedonia	161.4	143.7
Kyrgyzstan	223.9	233.8
Uzbekistan *	223.9	210.8
Kazakhstan *	314.4	
Russia	262.3	225.5
Belarus	293.2	332.9
Ukraine	481.7	341.3
Romania	306.3	264.3
Bulgaria	835.9	639.1
Albania	33.6	30.7
Average	226.1	214.0
Regional Comparison		
Slovenia	80.6	93.2
Lithuania	129.3	116.9
Czech Republic	151.4	137.1
Poland	162.8	128
Slovakia	180.8	182.9
Hungary	227.7	201.2
Latvia	378.4	361
Estonia	407.6	444.2
Average	214.8	208.1
Source: TransMonee 2003		
* Figures are for 1999 not 2001.		
** Figures are for 2000 not 2001.		

Table E.21: Infants place in infant homes per hundred thousand aged 0-3		
Country	**2001**	**1995**
Serbia-Monten.	-	-
Azerbaijan	42.4	26
Georgia	115.4	42.3
Croatia	89.7	-
Armenia	34	15.3
Moldova	275.6	201.9
Kazakhstan	285.4	178.7
FYR Macedonia	50.8	88
Kyrgyzstan	59.6	54.5
Tajikistan	52.1	27.4
Turkmenistan	58.5	45.2
Uzbekistan	34.8	29.5
Russia	383.1	317.3
Belarus	352.3	233.8
Ukraine	309.7	207.2
Romania	-	900.9
Bulgaria	1,237.50	1,121.10
Albania	79.6	80.2
Average	216.3	223.1
Regional Comparison		
Slovenia	-	24.2
Lithuania	331.4	264.9
Czech Republic	460.2	517.3
Poland	-	-
Slovakia	-	247.6
Hungary	306.2	390.4
Latvia	876.1	780.5
Estonia	-	225.7
Average	493.5	350.1
Source: TransMonee 2003		

Table E.22: Disability-adjusted Life Expectancy Variation

	Life expectancy at birth, in years	Disability-adjusted life expectancy (World Health Report) Both Sexes	
Countries	**2002**	**2002**	**Difference**
Albania *	77.2	61.4	15.8
Armenia	72.9	61.0	11.9
Azerbaijan	72.4	57.2	15.2
Belarus	68.0	60.7	7.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina		64.3	
Bulgaria	72.2	64.6	7.6
Croatia	74.9	66.6	8.3
Georgia *	76.1	64.4	11.7
Kazakhstan	66.2	55.9	10.3
Kyrgyzstan	68.0	55.3	12.7
Republic of Moldova	68.1	59.8	8.3
Romania	71.0	63.1	7.9
Russian Federation	65.1	58.6	6.5
Tajikistan *	72.0	54.7	17.3
FRY of Macedonia		63.4	
Turkmenistan		54.4	
Ukraine	67.9	59.2	8.6
Uzbekistan	70.0	59.4	10.6
Average	70.8	60.2	10.7
Regional Comparison			
Czech Republic	75.5	68.4	7.1
Estonia	71.2	64.1	7.1
Hungary	72.6	64.9	7.7
Latvia	70.5	62.8	7.7
Lithuania	72.0	63.3	8.7
Poland	74.7	65.8	8.9
Slovakia	73.9	66.2	7.7
Slovenia	76.7	69.5	7.2
Average	73.4	65.6	7.8
Austria	78.97	71.4	7.6
Portugal	77.28	69.2	8.1
Luxembourg	78.53	71	7.5

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (http:\hfadb.who.dk)

* Figures for 2001 not 2002

Table E.23: New invalidity/disability cases per hundred thousand population

Countries	**2002**	**1995**
Armenia	430.4	230.6
Azerbaijan	410.4	...
Belarus	541.4	673.6
Bulgaria	1214.0	373.8
Croatia	94.4	426.0
Georgia	348.9	...
Kazakhstan	59.8	118.9
Kyrgyzstan	196.5	222.3
Republic of Moldova	260.7	413.3
Russian Federation *	834.5	916.9
Tajikistan	142.7	171.1
FRY of Macedonia *	117.2	163.5
Turkmenistan		158.9
Ukraine	428.7	509.3
Uzbekistan *	252.7	1095.8
Average	380.9	421.1
Regional Comparison		
Czech Republic	452.0	417.6
Estonia	704.7	517.0
Hungary	467.4	564.5
Latvia	102.1	165.4
Lithuania	903.7	674.0
Slovenia	421.1	430.8
Slovakia	268.5	338.2
Average	474.2	443.9
European Union *	556.52	627.84

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (http:\hfadb.who.dk)

* Figures for 2001 not 2002