



UNICEF
Innocenti Research Centre

UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe
and the Commonwealth of Independent States

TRANSMONEE 2007 FEATURES

**DATA AND ANALYSIS ON THE LIVES OF
CHILDREN IN CEE/CIS AND BALTIC STATES**

unite for
children

unicef 

The MONEE project was initiated in 1992 to monitor, analyse and disseminate information on social and economic trends affecting children in Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States as these countries entered into a new era of political, economic and social change.

Correspondents in the national statistical offices of CEE/CIS countries contribute data on aspects of economic and social trends affecting children in their country, and in recent years they have also published Country Analytical Reports. Their contributions inform research carried out on the region by the Innocenti Research Centre (IRC). Their data are featured in the annually updated TRANSMONEE database, which contains a wide range of statistical information from 1989 to the present on social and economic issues relevant to the welfare of the region's children, young people and women.

This publication presents key data, child indicators and selected findings from the 2007 edition of the TRANSMONEE database. A selection of the tables from the database is presented in the Statistical Annex. The full

TRANSMONEE database is available on the UNICEF IRC website <www.unicef-irc.org>. The data from the TRANSMONEE database are also presented in the DevInfo format (MoneeInfo). MoneeInfo is prepared by the UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS and can be consulted at <www.moneeinfo.org>.

The collection and presentation of MONEE data and related research have been made possible through core funding from the Italian Government, other governments, and through contributions from UNICEF in the CEE/CIS Region. For more information on UNICEF IRC research related to children in the CEE/CIS region, please see the website, <<http://www.unicef-irc.org/>>.

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the contributors and editors and do not necessarily reflect the policies or the views of UNICEF.

The designations employed in this publication and the presentation of the material do not imply on the part of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or of its authorities or the delimitations of its frontiers.

Contact information:

TRANSMONEE:
UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre
Piazza SS. Annunziata, 12
50122 Florence, Italy
E-mail: florence@unicef.org
Website: www.unicef-irc.org

DevInfo and MoneeInfo:
Marco Segone and George Sakvarelidze
UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS
Palais des Nations
CH-1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland
Email: msegone@unicef.org
Website: www.unicef.org/ceecis

Readers wishing to cite this publication and data are asked to use the following reference:

UNICEF, TRANSMONEE 2007 Features,
UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre,
Florence, 2007.

Design and layout: Gerber Creative, Denmark

© 2007 The United Nations Children's Fund
(UNICEF)

ISBN: 978-88-89129-62-3

Acknowledgements

TRANSMONEE 2007 Features is a joint initiative of the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre (IRC) and the UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS.

Data and indicators in the TRANSMONEE database have been prepared by Virginija Cruijsen with the support of Leonardo Menchini, Sheila Marnie and Carlotta Alloero.

The DevInfo version (MoneeInfo) has been prepared by Community Systems Foundation (CSF) under the supervision of Marco Segone and George Sakvarelidze at the UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS.

The UNICEF IRC team provided background research and data analysis for the features on child survival, demographic change and young people. This background material has been prepared by Leonardo Menchini and Sheila Marnie, with input from Virginija Cruijsen and Shahin Yaqub, under the supervision of Eva Jespersen.

The lead in drafting the feature on children in formal care was taken by the Dita Reichenberg and Helen Moestue of the UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS.

The text has been edited by Janet Nelson. At the Regional Office, Gordon Alexander, Fabio Sabatini, Judita Reichenberg, Helen Moestue, Philippe Testot-Ferry and Kumar Sanjiv reviewed and commented on the content.

The following papers have prepared by the IRC team as background for this publication:

Menchini, Leonardo and Sheila Marnie, 'Demographic Issues in CEE and CIS: Implications for children', Innocenti Working Paper 2007-01, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, 2007.

Marnie, Sheila and Leonardo Menchini, 'The Transition Generation: Young people in school and work', Innocenti Discussion Paper, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, forthcoming in 2007.

Cinzia Iusco Bruschi provided administrative and secretarial support throughout the process. The IRC Communication and Partnership Unit provided editorial support and was responsible for producing this publication.

This report has been made possible through the participation of the Central Statistical Offices and UNICEF offices in the countries of the region. For their many contributions thanks are due to the following persons and their colleagues: Gerta Picari and Lantona Sado (Albania), Astghik Gjulbenkian (Armenia), Meri Gardashkhanova (Azerbaijan), Galina Gasyuk (Belarus), Dervis Djurdjevic, Zdenko Milinkovic and Slavko Šobot (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Finka Denkova and Roumiana Petrova (Bulgaria), Ivanka Puric and Matija Škegro Vdovič (Croatia), Lia Venerova (Czech Republic), Urve Kask (Estonia), George Kavelashvili (Georgia), Judit Lakatos (Hungary), Erbolat Musabekov (Kazakhstan), Nurbek Tulegabylov (Kyrgyzstan), Ala Negruta (Moldova), Artur Satora and Janusz Czarnecki (Poland), Filofteia Panduru (Romania), Irina Zbarskaya and Svetlana Nikitina (Russian Federation), Eugen Placintăr (Slovakia), Irena Tomšic and Milivoja Šircelj (Slovenia), Bakhtiya Mukhammadiyeva (Tajikistan), Marina Mijovska (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Ludmila Amanniyazova (Turkmenistan), Irina Kalachova (Ukraine) and Rayganat Makhmudova (Uzbekistan).

TRANSMONEE 2007 FEATURES: DATA AND ANALYSIS ON THE LIVES OF CHILDREN IN CEE/CIS AND BALTIC STATES

Composition of the region
Page 4

Introduction
Page 5

References
Page 26

Statistical Annex
Page 27

Tables

1. *Population*
2. *Nativity*
3. *Child and maternal mortality*
4. *Health*
5. *Education*
6. *Child protection*
7. *Economic indicators*

References for the Statistical Annex
Pages 54-55

Glossary
Pages 56-57

CD containing MONEE Info
on inside back cover

Child Survival: Few countries on track
to meet the MDG 4 target

Pages 6-11



Demographic Change in CEE/CIS:
Challenges ahead

Pages 12-17



An uncertain future for many young
people

Pages 18-21



Family Separation Continues:
Increasing numbers of children in
formal care

Pages 22-25



COMPOSITION OF THE REGION

The CEE/CIS region covered by the TRANSMONEE database includes the following 27 countries. They are grouped into six sub-regions as follows:

- Central Europe:** Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia
- Baltic States:** Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania
- South-Eastern Europe:** Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro* and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
- Western CIS:** Belarus, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine
- Caucasus:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia
- Central Asia:** Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

* In June 2006, Montenegro ceded from the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, and was subsequently accepted as a United Nations Member State on 28 June 2006. The membership of Serbia and Montenegro was continued by the Republic of Serbia. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession.

This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory, or the delimitation of any frontiers. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties



INTRODUCTION

Despite recent economic growth, many children in the CEE/CIS and the Baltic States region are vulnerable. Thousands of children continue to die before their first birthday. Increasing numbers of children are in formal care. Many children and young people lack employment opportunities and are at risk of marginalization.

The tools to monitor these trends that are relevant to the lives of children and young people are often lacking, not standardized, or not routinely deployed. *TRANSMONEE 2007 Features: Data and analysis on the lives of children in CEE/CIS and Baltic States* aims to explore and bring to the attention of policymakers and other partners, data and analysis highlighting issues and trends relevant to the situation of children in the region. The publication, along with the TRANSMONEE database, focuses on different aspects of children's lives, draws attention to gaps in mechanisms for monitoring trends, and use data to illuminate neglected issues.

The previous edition of this report, TRANSMONEE 2005, explored trends in alternative care for children deprived of a family upbringing, sub-national disparities in infant and maternal mortality rates, deaths from accidents

and injuries among 15-19-year-olds, infectious diseases among young people, and trends in public and private expenditure on health.

The *2007 Features* takes a closer look at child survival, and whether the countries in CEE/CIS will reach the Millennium Development Goal of reduction by two thirds of mortality

© UNICEF/HQ98-0441/Roger LeMoyné



rates among children under five years old; the forces behind the recent changes in fertility occurring across the region, as well as the challenges facing young people as they make the transition from school to work. The issue of children growing up without parental care is again considered by

exploring why the number of children in formal public care continues to increase despite the overall improvement in economic conditions.

While the quality of data on children has improved recently, many statistics continue to be collected using mechanisms and definitions that were prevalent in the time of central planning, and that work less well in the new environment.

The challenges associated with the data on infant and under-five mortality rates are perhaps the best documented, and are summarized in this publication. However, the statistics used in the region to monitor other aspects of child well-being suffer from different but also serious weaknesses. For example, efforts have recently been made to improve and standardize the collection of data on children without parental care, yet the fact that they tend to be collected by different ministries or agencies, using different definitions and levels of disaggregation, still hampers consistency. Employment of young people in the informal labour market is not well captured by routine statistical collection. Formal enrolment in education can be monitored, but it is difficult to monitor the quality of education and the number of children actually attending school as opposed to enrolled in school.

The *TRANSMONEE Features* aims to inform and provoke discussion – constantly aspiring to improve not only data collection, but also, more importantly, its communication and use in policies for children.



Figure 1.1: Estimates of infant mortality rates in CEE/CIS sub-regions, 1990-2005

Note: The mark in the line for each sub-region corresponds to sub-regional weighted average IMR. The sub-regional average IMRs have been calculated by weighting the individual country IMR by the number of live births, adjusted for estimated levels of under-reporting. For more details on methods of calculation see Menchini and Marnie (2007).
Source: Menchini and Marnie (2007). Calculations based on data on infant mortality from UNICEF (2006); and on total number of live births from the TRANSMONEE database 2007.

CHILD SURVIVAL: FEW COUNTRIES ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THE MDG 4 TARGET

Throughout the CEE/CIS region in 2005, an estimated 120,000 to 130,000 infants died before their first birthday. Recent estimates¹ suggest that most of the countries will not meet Millennium Development Goal 4, which is a two-thirds reduction in their 1990 under-five mortality rate by the year 2015.

These figures reflect more than just the health status of the region's children. Infant and under-five mortality rates are key indicators of child well-being and the overall quality of life. They reflect socio-economic status, access to basic social services and infrastructure, and the priority given to children in the overall allocation of a country's resources. Monitoring progress in reducing infant and child mortality thus has significance well beyond the health sector.

However, many countries in the region still face a number of challenges in accurately monitoring trends in child survival. Estimates of the infant mortality rate (IMR) and under-five mortality rate (U5MR) can vary considerably, depending on the source of the data. In some countries, adequate monitoring is hampered by the slow introduction of the internationally accepted World Health Organization (WHO) definition of live births and infant deaths. Political

will is needed, especially in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), to make a break with past registration practices. Without such improvements, there is a risk that IMR and U5MR will continue to be underestimated and priority will not be given to child survival in public-health policies and expenditure.

Progress made, but slow in Central Asia and the Caucasus

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)



Between 1990 and 2005, the total number of infant deaths each year in the region declined by approximately 90,000 to 100,000. This is welcome progress. The decline requires qualification, however. Less than half of the decline was indeed due to improved child survival (46 per cent); but the remainder was due to a lower number of births as a result of the dramatic decline in fertility since the beginning of the transition period. Moreover, average rates for the region conceal a mixed picture across and within countries. A number of countries still have unacceptably high levels of mortality in relation to their national income and level of development. Figure 1.1 captures the change across sub-regions between 1990 and 2005.

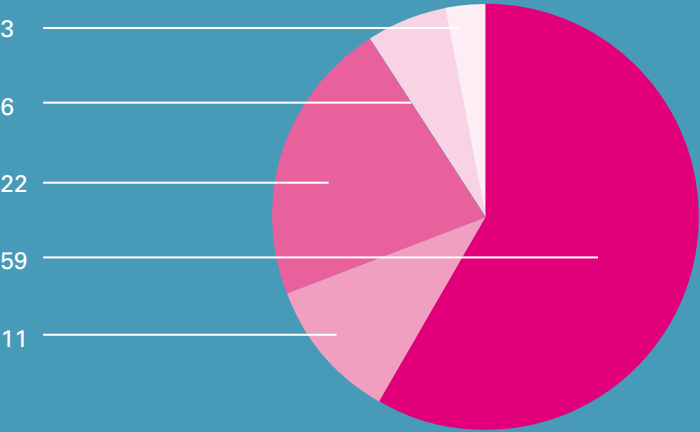
In 2005, Central Asia and the Caucasus had the highest IMRs (averaging 61 and 59 per 1,000 live births, respectively) with the highest rate in Turkmenistan (81 per 1,000 live births). New infant and child mortality estimates – which will be available for the majority of countries in these regions towards the end of 2007 – are likely to show further improvements in child survival. At the same time, they are expected to

¹ For full details on the sources, definitions and methods of calculation, see Menchini and Marnie (2007).



© UNICEF/SWZK00813/Giacomo Pirozzi

% of total infant deaths in 2005



© UNICEF/HQ05-1323/Ludmila Tkhostova

Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

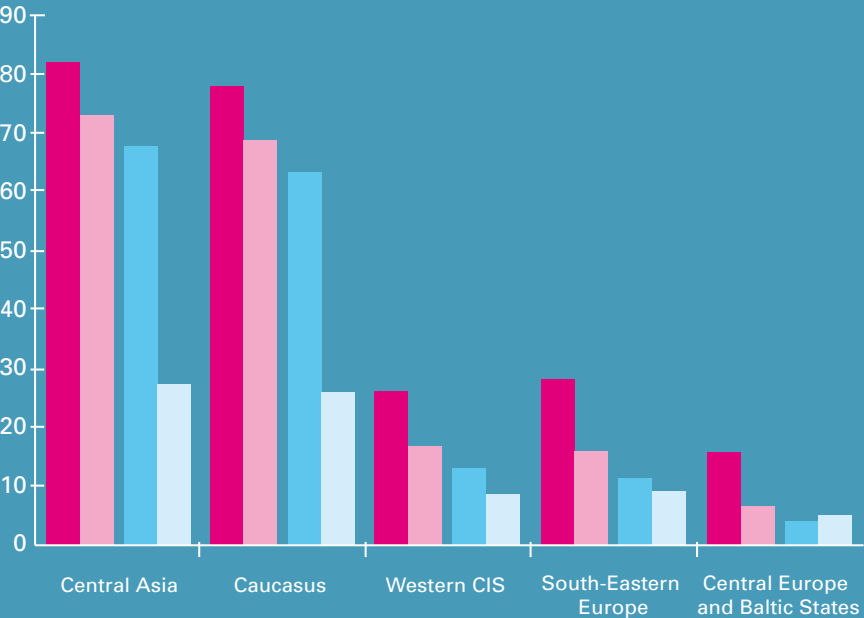
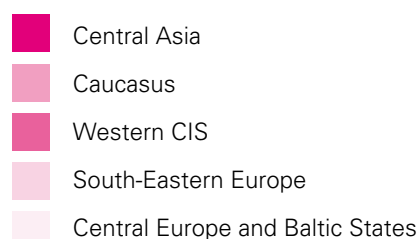




Figure 1.2: Infant deaths in CEE/CIS, by sub-region, 2005



Note: The numbers in this chart do not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding. In 2005, 42 per cent of all live births in CEE/CIS occurred in the Western CIS, 26 per cent in Central Asia, 15 per cent in Central Europe and the Baltic States, 12 per cent in South-Eastern Europe and 5 per cent in the Caucasus. For further details, see Menchini and Marnie (2007).

Source: Menchini and Marnie (2007). Calculations based on data from UNICEF (2006) for mortality rates and from TRANSMONEE database 2007 for the number of live births.

confirm that these sub-regions have by far the highest rates in the region, and that the differences between countries remain substantial.

The IMRs in Western CIS and South-Eastern Europe are much lower. Moldova reports the best improvement since 1990, halving its IMR from 29 to 14 per 1,000 live births. At the same time, low average national levels conceal considerable variations within countries, as for example in the Russian Federation. Countries in Central Europe and the Baltic States have done well, seeing a decrease in the average IMR from 16 to 6 per 1,000 live births, while the Czech Republic and Slovenia now record levels that are among the lowest in the European Union, illustrating that even low levels of IMR can be brought down substantially further.

In absolute terms, in 2005 approximately 59 per cent of infant deaths in the CEE/CIS region occurred in Central Asia, although this sub-region accounted for only one quarter of all births.

Progress on under-five mortality mirrors these trends; countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus (*see Figure 1.3*) are the furthest off track to achieve the MDG target. The Western CIS countries are off track to a lesser degree, largely due to slow progress in the Russian Federation and Ukraine, while the South-Eastern European countries are on the whole well positioned, with the notable exception of Bulgaria. Central Europe and the Baltic States registered the most rapid pace of improvement, and are very close to achieving the goal. In fact, the Czech Republic has already attained a two-thirds reduction of its U5MR.

These figures underline that, on average in 2005, a child born in one of the countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia was 10 times more likely to die before the age of five than a child born in Central Europe and the Baltic States. In 1990, a child was only five times more likely to die. The child survival gap across the region is growing.

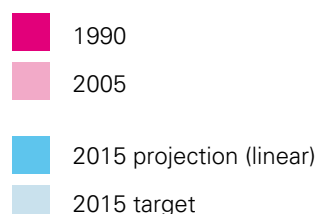
Progress difficult to monitor with current systems

Tracking real progress in child survival is hampered in parts of the region by persistent problems in the quality of the data. Estimates of IMR and U5MR can vary depending on the source of the data, i.e. whether they are based on administrative or survey data.

Especially in the Caucasus and Central Asia, official statistics based on civil registration data are thought to underestimate the scale of the problem, for two main reasons: the continuing use of the Soviet definition of live births rather than the internationally accepted World Health Organization definition (*see Box below*); and the under-registration and misreporting of infant deaths.



Figure 1.3: Progress in reducing the under-five mortality rate in CEE/CIS sub-regions, 1990 and 2005



Note: MDG4 for each sub-region is set at one third of the average U5MR estimated for 1990. The 2015 projection is calculated assuming that each sub-region will continue to have the same rate of progress (linear) that they experienced during the period 1990-2015.

Source: Menchini and Marnie (2007). Calculations based on data from UNICEF (2006) for estimates on U5MR for individual countries, and from TRANSMONEE database 2007 for data on live births used to calculate weighted sub-regional averages.

The importance of definitions

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines 'live birth' as "the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life." The Soviet definition differs in two crucial respects: firstly, it considers breathing as the only criterion for a live birth, and secondly it defines as 'live foetuses' infants born at less than 28 weeks of gestation, or weighing less than 1,000 grams, or measuring less than 35 centimetres in length. These 'live foetuses' are classified as live births only if they survive more than seven days. The use of the Soviet definition is a concern not only because it leads to a lower number of deaths being registered, but also because it misses children who might otherwise have had a chance of life. Its continued use provides little incentive for improving neonatal care and public health practices.

In most South-Eastern and Central European countries, the formal adoption of the international definition of live births predates the start of the transition period. In the Baltics, Western CIS and the Caucasus, on the other hand, it was formally adopted only in the 1990s (in Azerbaijan in 2001). Countries in Central Asia adopted the WHO definition very recently, with Turkmenistan being the last country in the region to approve this international standard at the end of 2006. Actual implementation – rather than formal adoption – of the new criteria has proved difficult and patchy. In many CIS countries, the WHO definition has been introduced on a pilot basis and is still to be adopted on a national level. In some cases, it has only been adopted for medical documents while civil registration continues to use a definition closer to the Soviet one.

While survey-based data are not perfect, they can nevertheless provide a useful countercheck on the quality and reliability of civil registration systems. Figure 1.4 compares IMRs derived from the national civil registration systems with estimates from the Inter Agency Group for Mortality Estimation. It shows that countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus have the highest absolute differences between the two sets of figures. Significant discrepancies are also evident in Albania, Belarus and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In addition to issues of definition, discrepancies in data are also the result of disincentives for parents or medical staff, or both, to register infant births and deaths. If an infant survives its stay

in hospital, it is the parents who are responsible for registering the birth (or later death). But parents are sometimes discouraged by the associated registration fees and transportation costs, especially those families who live far away from the local registry office. Hospital staff, on the other hand, may prefer to retain the Soviet definition as it provides more flexibility in classifying infant deaths as ‘stillbirths’ or miscarriages.

In settings where IMR is used as an indicator to judge a country’s performance at the international level, an increase in IMR following a change in live birth definition can be misinterpreted as a negative trend in the country’s development. Countries do not always wish to be associated with such bad news.

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)



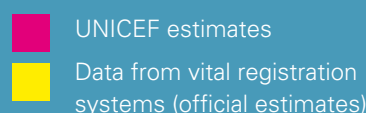
Improved data and positive incentives, keys to better performance

Without improved data, it will be impossible for CEE/CIS countries to clearly identify the main causes of infant and child deaths and monitor factors that contribute to their improvement. It is only through accurate, disaggregated data that sub-national disparities, both geographical and population-based, can be identified and monitored.

It is clear that if the countries in CEE/CIS are to significantly decrease their infant and under-five mortality rates and to accelerate progress towards MDG4, they will need to take a number of coordinated actions:

- Integrate strategies to improve child survival into wider policies to reduce child poverty, social exclusion and discrimination.
- At the highest political levels, give priority to putting in place the policies and systems required to provide more reliable data on child births and deaths, and then use these to guide child survival interventions and budgets.
- Introduce internationally accepted WHO definitions of infant births and deaths, accompanied by incentives for health workers and managers to apply them.
- Provide basic training in recognizing low-weight pre-term births as live births, and in providing improved antenatal and neonatal care.
- Improve the standards and quality of care in maternity and other health-care facilities, including a strategy to reach the most vulnerable, those living in rural areas, the poor and those belonging to disadvantaged ethnic minorities. In the Western CIS and South-Eastern European countries, pay particular attention to improving access to quality prenatal, delivery and neonatal care – especially for low-weight newborns.
- In the Caucasus and Central Asian countries, strengthen community- and family-level care for common childhood illnesses and malnutrition, through increased promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and improved infant and young child feeding practices.

Figure 1.4: Infant mortality rates: UNICEF estimates vs. vital registration systems, 2005.



* Aggregated data are presented for Serbia and Montenegro, pre-cession.

Note: TRANSMONEE data for Turkmenistan refer to 2004, for Tajikistan, 2003. The European Health for All database (accessed on 15 March 2007) reports estimated IMRs of 8 per 1,000 live births for Serbia and 10 per 1,000 live births for Montenegro in 2005 (see www.euro.who.int).

Source: UNICEF estimates for 2005 are taken from UNICEF 2006, and are derived using the model developed by the Inter Agency Group for Mortality Estimation. Most of the data for countries in Central Asia and Caucasus are an extrapolation of trends that largely rely on results of surveys carried out at the end of the 1990s/early 2000s. The new estimates derived from MICS3 will probably show less difference between the model's estimates and official estimates. UNICEF estimates for Armenia, Moldova and Tajikistan are based on results from surveys carried out in 2005. Data from the vital registration systems are taken from the TRANSMONEE database 2007.

Significant progress towards guaranteeing children's right to life will require a combination of such system reforms and programme interventions. Strong political leadership will be required if this is to happen before 2015.



Figure 2.1: Trends in average birth and death rates in Central Asia and Western CIS, 1989-2005

- ◆ Central Asia - birth rate
- ▲ Central Asia - death rate
- ◆ Western CIS - birth rate
- ▲ Western CIS - death rate

Source: Menchini and Marnie (2007). Calculations from TRANSMONEE data, 2007.
Note: Crude birth and death rates.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN CEE/CIS: CHALLENGES AHEAD

While all countries in Europe are concerned with the impact of fertility decline and an ageing population, the recent changes in demographic patterns in CEE/CIS are even more profound, and have occurred for very different reasons and over a much shorter period than in Western Europe. CEE/CIS is the only region in the world that in the last decades has registered an overall decrease in population, from 413.5 million in the mid-1990s to 405.5 million in 2005.

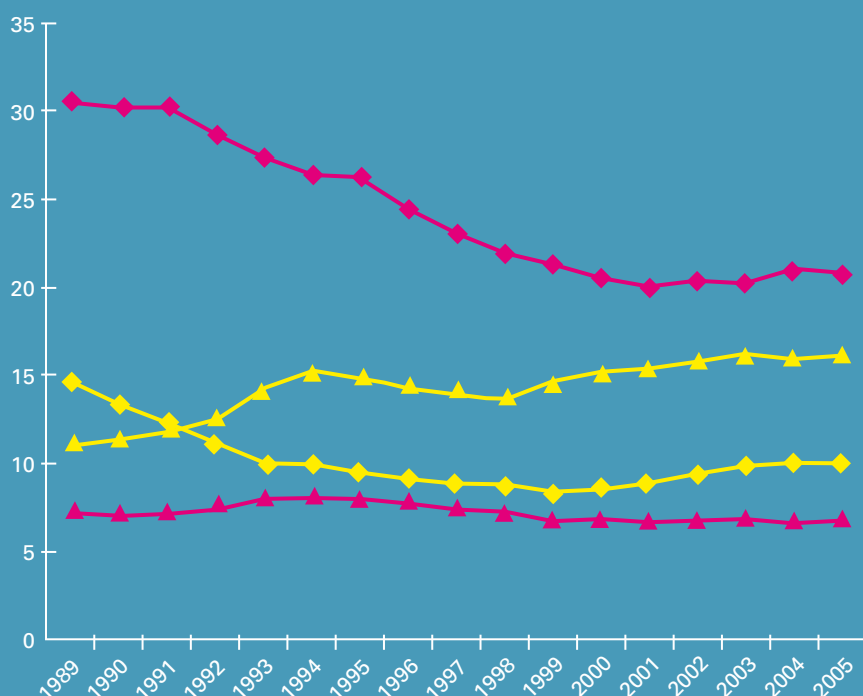
The decline in the child population (aged 0-17) has been particularly dramatic: from 1990 to 2006 the total regional child population declined by almost one quarter – from approximately 122 million to 93 million.

Understanding the dynamics of this demographic change is critical for predicting its full impact and deciding on the policies required to adjust to shrinking populations.



© UNICEF/HQ05-1336/Soslan Dzuguev

Rate per 1,000 population



Forces driving demographic change

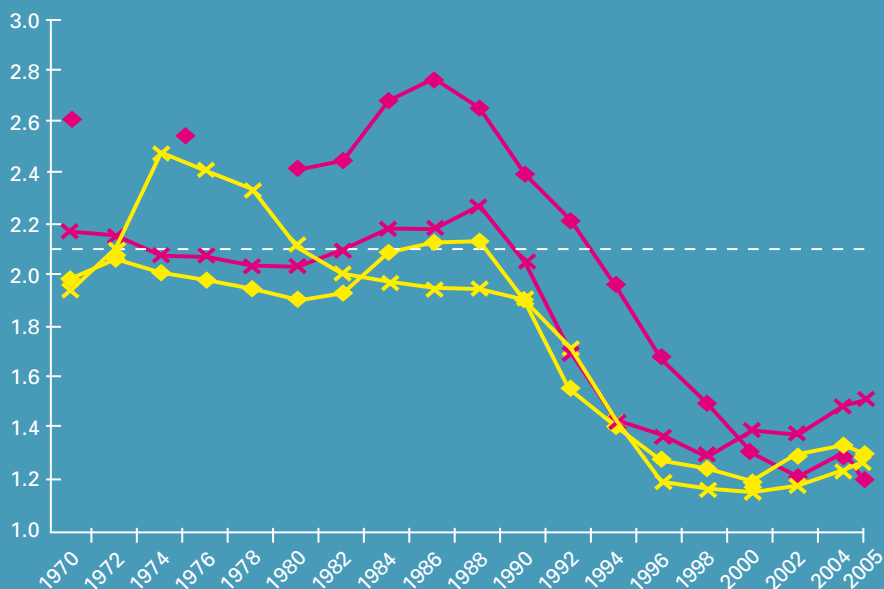
There are three main reasons for the shrinking population in CEE/CIS: the rapid decline in birth rates, an increase in adult mortality rates and migration flows. A declining birth rate is the single common factor to all countries in the region. But not all of the countries have been equally affected: at the two extremes are the countries of Western CIS and those of Central Asia.

As can be seen in Figure 2.1, in Western CIS, the average crude birth rate decreased rapidly at the beginning of the transition period, from 14 per 1,000 in 1989 to 10 per 1,000 in 1993, and stagnated thereafter. The crude death rate moved in the opposite direction, surpassing the crude birth rate in 1992 and rising sharply to 15 per 1,000 in 1995 as part of what has been described as a mortality crisis due to an increase in adult mortality. Since then, the Western CIS sub-region has

© UNICEF/UKRA01030/Giacomo Prozzi



Average number of births per woman aged 15-49



© UNICEF/HQ99-0534/Jeremy Horner



Per cent

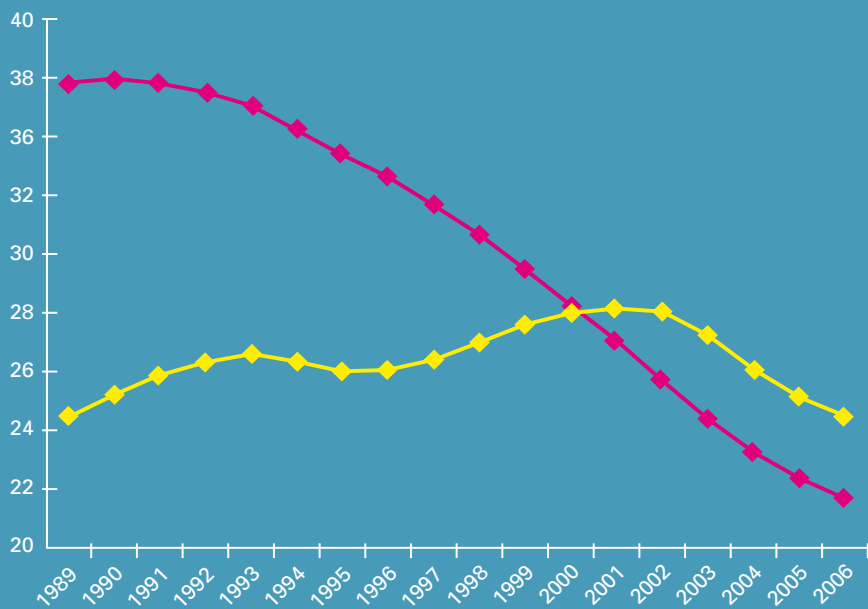


Figure 2.2: Trends in total fertility rates in select countries in CEE/CIS, 1970-2005

- ✕ Estonia
- ✕ Czech Republic
- ◆ Moldova
- ◆ Russian Federation
- Population replacement level

Source: Menchini and Marnie (2007). The figure combines data from the TRANSMONEE database 2007, the European Health for All Database (accessed on 15 March 2007) and Goskomstat of Russia (1997).

experienced negative natural population growth. The Russian Federation registered the largest increase in death rates (from 10.7 per 1,000 in 1989 to a peak of 16.4 per 1,000 in 2004).

In contrast, natural population change in Central Asia remained positive throughout the transition period. Even as the birth rate declined from over 30 per 1,000 to approximately 20 per 1,000 in 2000, it remained substantially higher than the death rate, resulting in positive population growth, but slowing down over time.

Some countries have among the lowest fertility rates in the world

Overall, the one factor that is common to all countries in the region is the declining birth rate. Rises and falls in birth rates reflect a combination of the population share of women of reproductive age and the average number of children born by women during their reproductive life. During the 1990s, all the countries in CEE/CIS experienced a decline in total fertility rates (TFR: the average number of children born per woman), but from different starting levels and at a different pace. Although there have been some signs of recovery, in many countries the TFR is now among the lowest in the world.

The onset of transition marked the start of a period of rapid decline in TFRs, accelerating longer-term trends towards smaller families, partly as a response to the economic and social insecurities experienced during the early 1990s. While in 2005, in countries in Central Asia as well as Azerbaijan the estimated TFRs were above the threshold of 2.1 children per woman (the population replacement level), in most other countries the TFR was lower than 1.5.

Central Europe and Western CIS have seen the sharpest falls in TFR, with two different patterns emerging since the 1990s. The decline in Central Europe has been driven mainly by a postponement of childbearing. In Western CIS

countries, while there have been less women postponing having a first child, the main factor driving the decline in TFR has been fewer women having a second child.

Data on average age at first birth and on the share of births to mothers under age 25 seem to support this interpretation. Table 2.1 captures the shifts in timing of births and towards new family models.

Shifting population structures

The consequence of declining birth rates has been a striking shift in population structures. All countries have experienced a marked decline in overall dependency ratios due to the reduced child population. However, dependency ratios seem likely to grow again in the near future, not because of a rise in the child population, but because the growing number of elderly persons will more than compensate for the decline in the ratio of children to working age individuals.

In fact, all the countries in Central Europe and South-Eastern Europe have seen rising elderly dependency ratios since the early 2000s. Due to past demographic dynamics, the situation is different in the Western CIS, where the elderly dependency ratio increased during the 1990s, and then started to decrease at the end of the decade. Figure 2.3 shows the effects in the Russian Federation of the entrance into the working population of the large cohorts of children born in the 1980s as a result of pro-natalist policies at that time, and the entrance among the elderly of the smaller cohorts born immediately after World War II.

Figure 2.3: Trends in child and elderly dependency ratios in the Russian Federation, 1989-2006

- ◆ Child dependency ratio
- ◆ Elderly dependency ratio

Note: The child dependency ratio is the ratio of the size of the population of children aged 0-14 to the size of the population aged 15-59. The elderly dependency ratio is the ratio of the size of the population aged 60 years and older to the size of the population aged 15-59.

Source: Menchini and Marnie (2007). Calculations from TRANSMONEE database, 2007.

Table 2.1: Average age at the first birth and share of births to mothers under age 25, CEE/CIS countries, 1989 and 2005

	Average age of mothers at first birth (years)		Births to mothers under age 25 (as a percentage of total live births)	
	1989	2005	1989	2005
Central Europe				
Czech Republic	22.5	26.9	58	13
Hungary	23.1	27.0	51	24
Poland	23.0	25.4	43	31
Slovakia	22.0	25.7	55	32
Slovenia	23.7	27.8	41	17
Baltic States				
Estonia	22.8	25.2	48	22
Latvia	23.4	25.2	49	36
Lithuania	23.4	24.9	49	37
South-Eastern Europe				
Albania	-	-	33	39
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23.6	24.4	49	37
Bulgaria	22.0	24.8	65	43
Croatia	24.2	26.5	47	23
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	23.3	25.0	51	37
Romania	22.5	24.9	60	39
Serbia and Montenegro*	23.9	-	46	-
Western CIS				
Belarus	23.1	23.9	51	47
Moldova	-	23.6	48	53
Russian Federation	23.1	23.8**	47	48
Ukraine	-	23.8	54	50
Caucasus				
Armenia	22.7	22.7	53	60
Azerbaijan	23.8	23.9	43	53
Georgia	23.7	-	52	49
Central Asia				
Kazakhstan	22.6	24.3	45	41
Kyrgyzstan	22.3	23.4	44	44
Tajikistan	22.6	-	41	-
Turkmenistan	24.3	24.6	33	39
Uzbekistan	22.6	23.6	46	45

In some countries, there are now signs that the trend of rapidly declining birth rates may be coming to an end. While in 1990-2000, the reduction of children aged 0-4 occurred at an average rate of 1 million a year, the rate slowed considerably thereafter. It took another six years, between 2000 to 2006, for the subsequent 1 million to decline.

In the early 2000s in the Western CIS, the declining trend in the number of births was even reversed: while at the beginning of the transition the total annual number of births was close to 3 million, the number dropped to under 2 million during 1995-2003. Since 2003 the annual total number of births has recovered, however, and is now over 2 million.

The striking reduction in fertility trends reflects more than the increased economic insecurity and instability experienced by most families in CEE/CIS since the onset of transition. It also reflects the profound changes in attitudes towards reproductive behaviour and family formation. In some parts of the region, transition has meant additional opportunities and increased autonomy for women, as well as a relaxation of the previous ideological emphasis and

* Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro, pre-cession.

** Data are for 2002.

- Data are not available.

Source: Menchini and Marnie (2007). Data from TRANSMONEE database 2007.

material incentives for early marriage and early childbearing. In other parts of the region there has been a revival of more traditional attitudes, meaning less choices for women, and increased societal pressures for early marriage and childbearing. This has been combined with a decrease in the quality of services and support provided to families with children.

The implications of the demographic shifts are, however, far-reaching, and governments must be aware of them. The most obvious negative effect is the reduction in the future workforce, which will have to support an increasing number of dependents. Policymakers may choose to address below-replacement birth rates through policies to encourage births and attract migrants.

There is also a potentially positive effect. Should countries in the region decide that their economies can cope with a reduced workforce, having fewer children provides the opportunity to invest more in each child. Thus each child can receive better access to education, health care and leisure activities, and families can receive increased material and other support.

© UNICEF/SWZK00435/Giacomo Pirozzi



It is important that policymakers clearly understand the implications of the trends and make informed policy decisions, and that each woman and each couple has the opportunity to make their own individual choices on whether and when to have children, and how many children they will have, knowing that whatever choice they make, they can count on appropriate support from the state.

AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE FOR MANY YOUNG PEOPLE

The CEE/CIS region has the second highest youth unemployment rate in the world², after the Middle East and North Africa.

Young people who were between ages 15 and 24 in 2005 had spent all or part of their formative years in the most turbulent period of transition. They are the generation that will need to take the transition process forward. Yet, in a number of countries in CEE/CIS, a large percentage of youth are not acquiring the necessary skills, in either the education system or the labour market, that can help them to participate fully in this process. Combined with large imbalances in the labour markets in CEE/CIS, this has led to young people being one of the most unemployed and underemployed groups. If not resolved, the situation will contribute to problems of integration and social inclusion and to further erosion of countries' social capital.

Young people have to make several transitions in their path to adulthood.³ The transition from school to work is one of the most critical.

All too often, a mismatch between school and work

Despite recent economic growth, the CEE/CIS region continues to be characterized by the high employment imbalances that have accompanied the restructuring of labour markets during transition. Many of the unemployed are young first-time job seekers; while those who do manage to find jobs are more likely to find short-term employment.

Under the former socialist regimes, curricula for secondary school and higher

education were designed to supply the expertise and skills required for the planned economy, and school leavers and graduates were guaranteed employment, although with limited choice regarding location, wage level and other factors. The transition from education to labour market is now more complex. Curricula have to be adapted to match the changing demands of the markets and the lack of broad-based growth and slow restructuring in some countries has meant a shrinking of employment opportunities.

Data on school enrolment, attendance and quality at various stages in the transition period provide some idea of the challenges faced by this generation as it has passed through the various

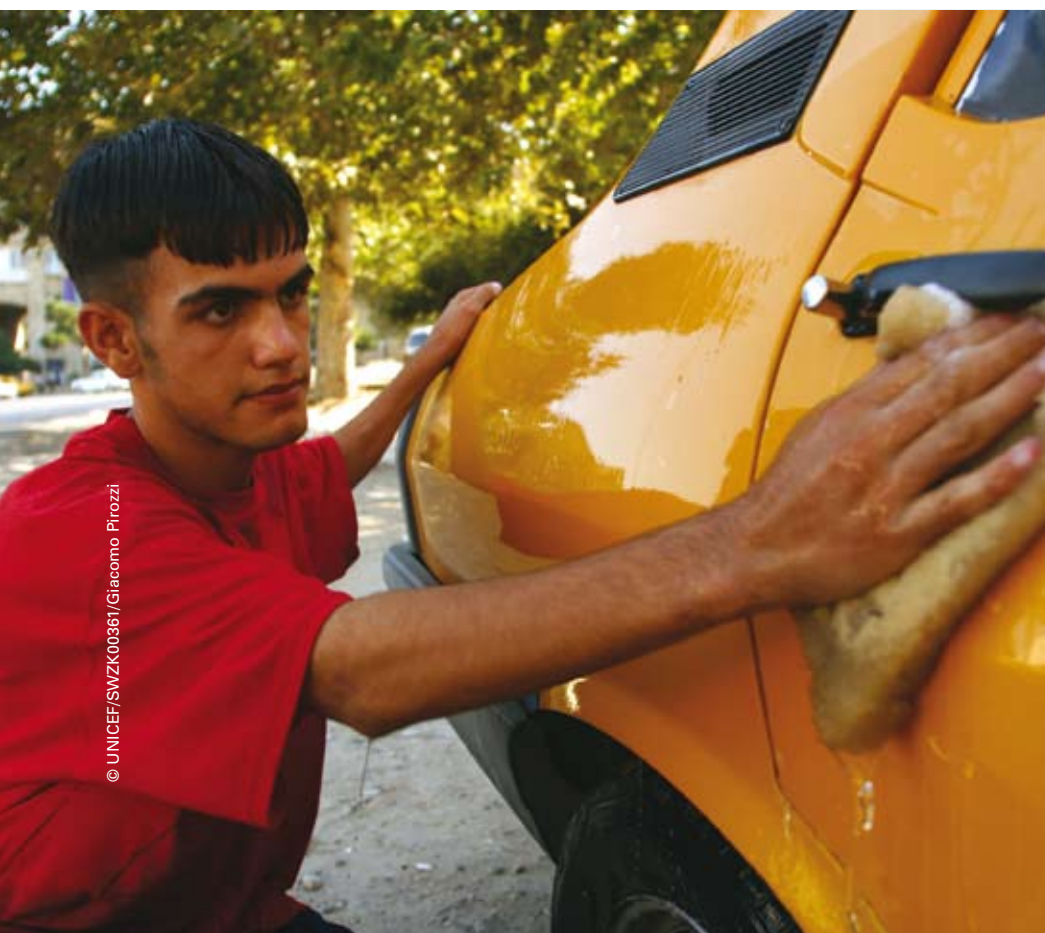


Figure 3.1: Trends in gross enrolment rates in upper secondary education (children aged 15-18) in CEE/CIS, 1989-2005

- ◆ Central Europe
- ◆ Baltic States
- South-Eastern Europe
- Western CIS
- ✕ Caucasus
- ▲ Central Asia

Source: Marnie and Menchini (2007). Calculations based on TRANSMONEE database 2007.



levels of education and enters the labour market.

Most countries in the region were able to maintain almost universal enrolment rates for basic education throughout the worst of the economic crisis of the 1990s.⁴ For this generation, growing differences are much more visible in access to upper secondary level, as measured by enrolment rates for 15- to 18-year-olds, especially since 1995.

Figure 3.1 shows that at the beginning of the transition period, upper secondary enrolment rates were in the range of 75 per cent to 90 per cent. Countries in Central Europe and, after an initial slipback, the Baltic States, have been able to maintain or increase

enrolment. Recovery in enrolment rates was slower in the Western CIS countries, especially in Moldova and the Russian Federation. But the largest decline was seen in the Caucasus and Central Asia, where upper secondary enrolment rates decreased sharply in the first half of the 1990s, and showed only tentative, and inconsistent, signs of recovery in the following 10 years.

High enrolment in upper secondary education in Central Europe does not necessarily mean that all is well. The rates may, in fact, reflect a different problem: the lack of employment opportunities for young people and the challenge of preparing for a competitive job market. This can be seen by looking at how many young people, in

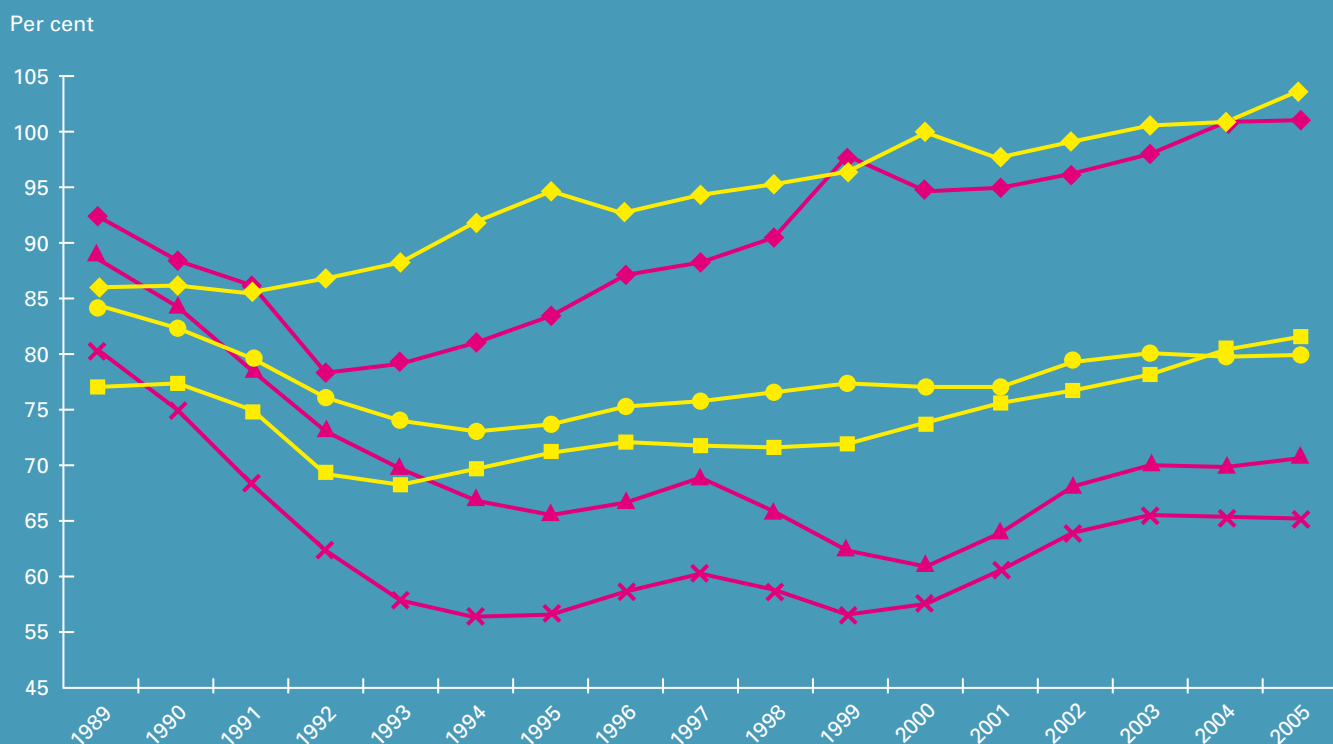
different age groups, are in the labour force.

In Central Europe and the Baltic States, the rate of participation in the labour market for young people aged 15-19 is low – on average 8 per cent – and has decreased significantly during the transition. The average rate is 15 per cent to 17 per cent in Western CIS and South-Eastern Europe. In Central Asia, on the other hand, national labour force surveys in 2004 and 2005 indicated that, on average, 37 per cent of young people aged 15-19 were already in the labour force (*see Figure 3.2*).

2 International Labour Organization, 2007.

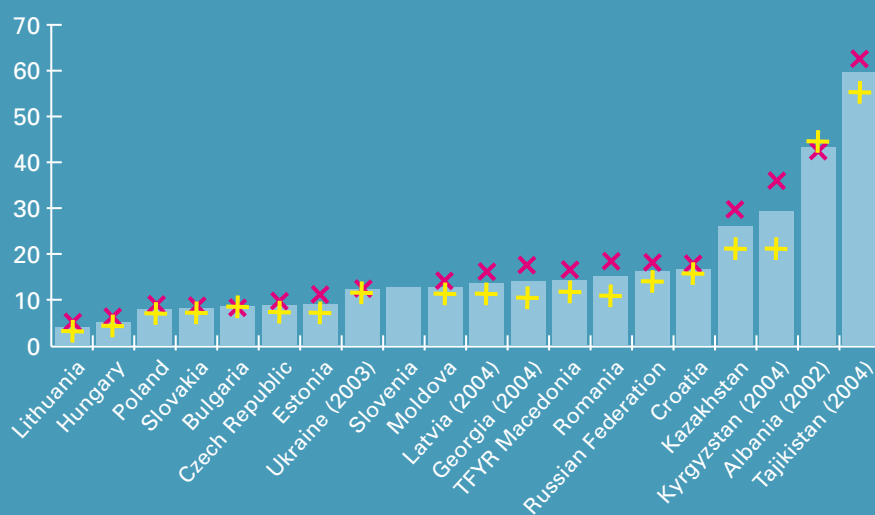
3 The *World Development Report 2007* identifies five transitions that young people need to make in their path to adulthood, namely in education, work, health, family and citizenship.

4 Official statistics for the early to mid-1990s suggest that in the different sub-regions, between 5 per cent and 10 per cent of schoolchildren were out of school. Basic education here refers to primary and lower secondary education.

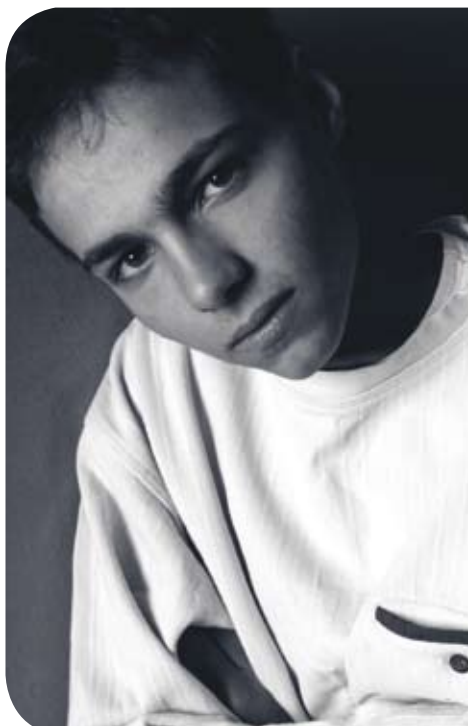
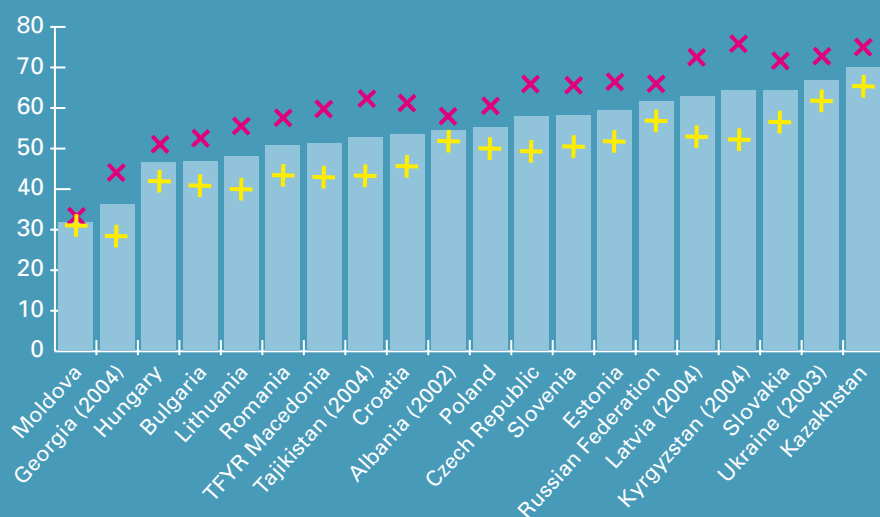




% of the age group



% of the age group



% of the work force aged 20-24

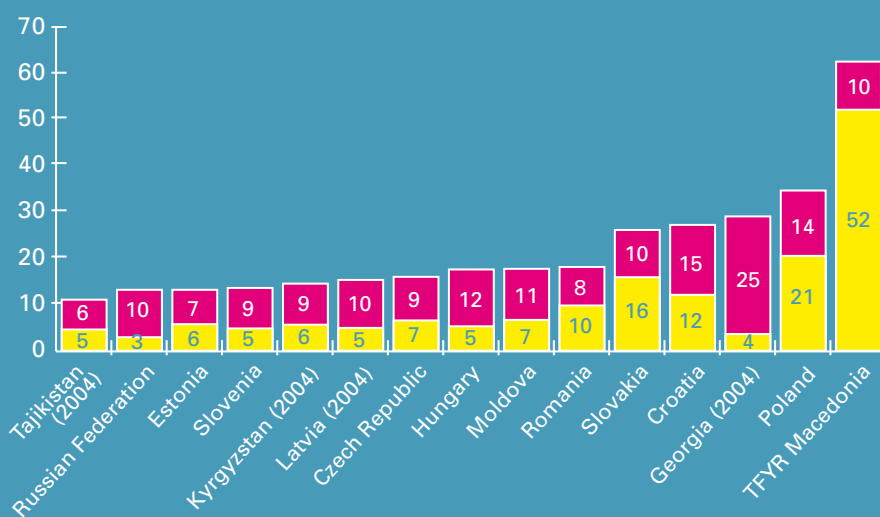


Figure 3.2 Participation in the labour force of young people (aged 15-19), select CEE/CIS countries, 2005

■ Total
✕ Male
+ Female

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, data are for 2005. Results from national labour force surveys.
Source: Marnie and Menchini (2007), based on data from the TRANSMONEE database 2007.

Figure 3.3 Participation in the labour force of young people (aged 20-24), select CEE/CIS countries, 2005

■ Total
✕ Male
+ Female

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, data are for 2005. Results from the national labour force surveys.
Source: Marnie and Menchini (2007), based on data from the TRANSMONEE database 2007.

Figure 3.4: Unemployment among young people (aged 20-24), select CEE/CIS countries, 2005

■ Unemployment for less than 12 month
■ Long term unemployment (more than 12 months)

Note : Unless otherwise indicated, data are for 2005. Results from national labour force surveys.
Source: Marnie and Menchini (2007), based on data from the TRANSMONEE database 2007.

High participation rates in Central Asia reflect the pressures on young people to supplement family incomes, doubts about the value of education and the failure of vocational training to keep up with market requirements. In all the sub-regions 15- to 19-year-olds who participate in the labour force may face difficulties in finding a regular job in the formal sector.

The percentage of young adults aged 20-24 years who are involved in the labour market is naturally higher. Participation rates generally range between 45 per cent and 60 per cent. Only Georgia (with high rates of external migration) and Moldova have participation rates below 40 per cent. In all countries, more young men than women of this age group are in the labour force.

Unemployment and the risk of marginalization

But being in the labour market – being available and actively seeking employment – does not necessarily mean having a job. In most countries in CEE/CIS, unemployment rates for young people aged 20-24 range between 10 per cent and 20 per cent, and in some countries are much higher. In Poland, for example, 1 in 3 young people aged 20-24 is unemployed, and in Slovakia 1 in 4. Most of the unemployment is long-term, heightening their risk of marginalization and risk-taking behaviour.

In all CIS countries where data for 2005 are available, young women aged 15 to 19 have a higher unemployment rate than young men, and in some cases the difference is quite marked. In the Russian Federation, for example, 32 per cent of young women aged 15-19 were unemployed in 2005 compared with 21 per cent of young men. In Kyrgyzstan, the rates were 21 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively. Gender differences in the 20 to 24 age group are generally smaller.

The urgent need to invest in young people

Transition has broadened the opportunities for many young people, but it is also associated with low-quality education and limited opportunities for others. Many young people are suffering from the emergence of new insecurities and inequalities.

Education is key in providing young people with the skills and knowledge required to make them competitive and productive in the labour market. However, in parts of the region, incomplete reforms and lack of adequate investment mean that the quality of school and vocational education has fallen, and is not providing the knowledge and skills required by young people in order to enter increasingly competitive labour markets and knowledge-based economies.

There is some evidence to suggest that young women in particular are being squeezed out of the job market. Lack of education and labour market opportunities at home also mean that some of the younger generation continue to opt for migration, either temporarily or permanently. For many young people migration may offer opportunities, but for several countries of the region it signals further losses of human capital with implications for their future development.

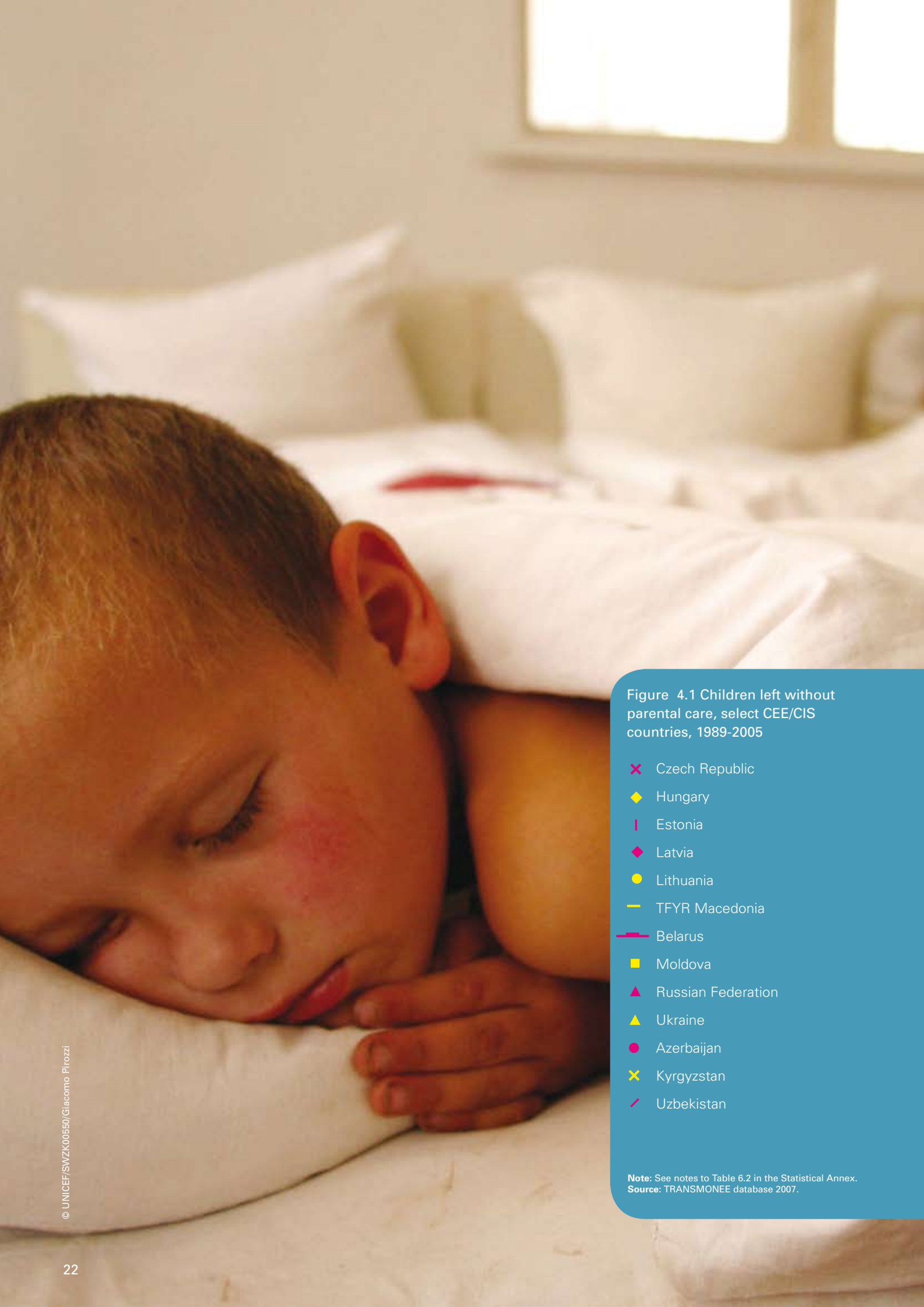


Figure 4.1 Children left without parental care, select CEE/CIS countries, 1989-2005

- ✕ Czech Republic
- ◆ Hungary
- | Estonia
- ◆ Latvia
- Lithuania
- TFYR Macedonia
- Belarus
- Moldova
- ▲ Russian Federation
- ▲ Ukraine
- Azerbaijan
- ✕ Kyrgyzstan
- ／ Uzbekistan

Note: See notes to Table 6.2 in the Statistical Annex.
Source: TRANSMONEE database 2007.

FAMILY SEPARATION CONTINUES: INCREASING NUMBERS OF CHILDREN IN FORMAL CARE

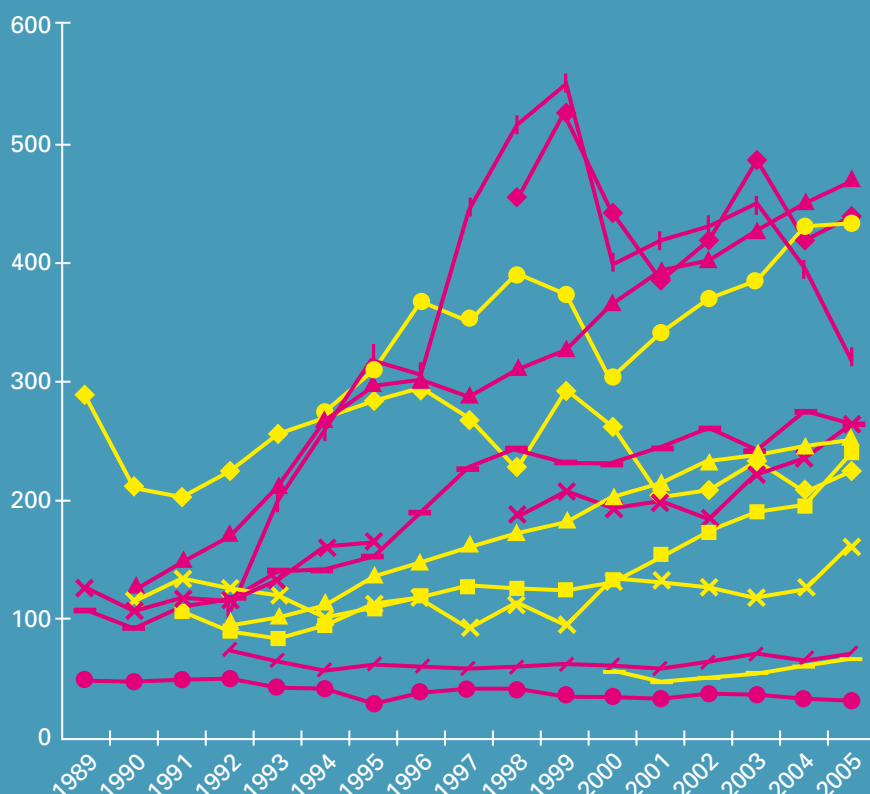
Roughly 1.5 million children in CEE/CIS are currently in formal care – they live in institutions, with guardians or with foster parents. In most countries, the rate of children left without parental care continues to increase each year (see Figure 4.1). In the Russian Federation, for example, the rate has more than tripled since the early 1990s. While there are variations between countries, overall, each year an estimated 250,000 additional children are growing up without parental care.

Why are children separated from their families?

There are a variety of factors behind the large numbers of children who find themselves in formal care – in institutions, foster care or guardianship. The transition period has placed additional strains on families and in their ability to care for, support and protect their children when they experience unemployment, low income, migration, divorce and disability or illness – all of which are common in the region. Early identification of risk and timely interventions adapted to the needs of the individual families are largely missing, and therefore the problems tend to escalate. The resulting family dysfunction and breakdown, often associated with and exacerbated by alcohol, drug abuse or violence in the home, can lead to children running away of their own will, being abandoned or relinquished by their families, or forcibly removed from their homes by the state. In some cases, children are placed in formal care simply because their families cannot afford to provide for them.

Children with disabilities also make up a large proportion of children in formal care in CEE/CIS, especially among those in institutions. Community-based services and opportunities for inclusive education in the public school system are scarce, leaving parents few alternatives but to place their children with disability in formal care.

Per 100,000 children aged 0-17



Family-based versus institutional care

With the growing awareness of the harmful psychological and developmental effects of institutionalization, many countries are now developing alternative family-based care. The recognition of the 'family' as essential to the upbringing of children has led to rising rates of fostering and guardianship (see Figure 4.2). However, despite these encouraging trends, rates of institutionalization in the region remain high, and rarely show signs of decline. In 2005, more than half of all children in formal care were living in institutions (55 per cent), and from 2000 to 2005 the rates of institutionalization stagnated or increased. The highest rates are found in the Western CIS countries – and they are still increasing.

Only a handful of countries have succeeded in combining an increase in family-based care with a reduction in institutionalization. Romania is a good example of a country that has made a determined shift towards family-based care.

Support for at-risk families: An essential preventive measure

The continuing high rates of children being separated from their families and placed in formal care suggests that families are under extreme strain. Statistics on poverty show that families with two or more children are disproportionately represented among the poor. It is thus clear that too many families – especially those facing special challenges such as unemployment, illness, disability or exclusion – are not benefiting from recent improvements in material living standards. Reforms aimed at generating

employment opportunities and developing preventive measures, including services and economic assistance for families and children at risk, are either not being implemented, or are having a limited effect. Family counselling, treatment of alcoholism, day-care services, after-school care and legal aid are among the types of services that urgently need to be put in place.

Need for regional data and targets to monitor policy effectiveness

Collecting data on formal childcare is challenging. There are no comprehensive monitoring or data-collection systems in place. Often the responsibility for formal childcare spans several ministries, each with their own means of gathering data.

For some time now UNICEF has been working with national statistical offices in CEE/CIS to collect data and to share comparable results between countries. The TRANSMONEE database on child protection provides a valuable tool for benchmarking and monitoring policy effectiveness. The tools are thus available to set regional targets for 2015 on a broad range of child-centred issues, including formal care, and to measure progress towards those targets. Setting such targets would not only constitute an important step towards the fulfillment of a basic child right – the right to grow up in a family environment – but would also address some of the broader socio-economic development issues specific to CEE/CIS, and thus contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.



© UNICEF/SWZK00550/Giacomo Pirozzi

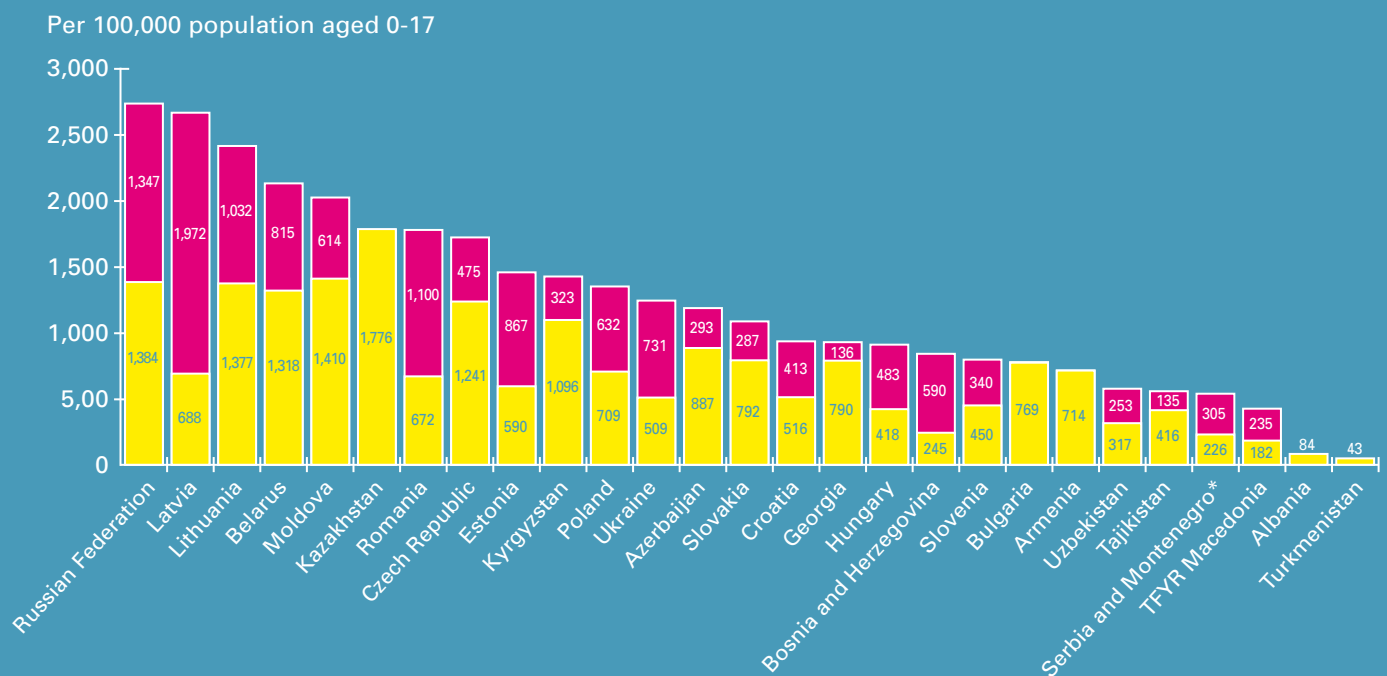
Figure 4.2 Children living in residential care and in foster families/guardian care, 2005

- Children in foster/guardian care
- Children in residential care

* Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession.

Note: See notes to tables 6.3 and 6.5 in the Statistical Annex.

Source: TRANSMONEE database 2007.



REFERENCES

Goskomstat of Russia, *The Demographic Yearbook of Russia*, Goskomstat of Russia, Moscow, 1997.

International Labour Office, *Global Employment Trends Brief*, International Labour Organization, Geneva, 2007.

Marnie, Sheila and Leonardo Menchini, 'The Transition Generation: Young people in school and at work', *Innocenti Discussion Paper*, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, 2007 (forthcoming).

Menchini, Leonardo and Sheila Marnie, 'Demographic Issues in CEE/CIS: Implications for Children', *Innocenti Working Paper* 2007-01, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, 2007.

UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2007: Women and Children - The double dividend of gender equality*, UNICEF, New York, 2006.

UNICEF, TRANSMONEE Database 2007, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Florence.

WHO Europe, European Health for All Database (HFA-DB), World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen.

World Bank, *World Development Report 2007: Development and the next generation*, World Bank, Washington D.C., 2006.

Statistical Annex

Statistical Annex

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

The Statistical Annex can be downloaded in Excel format from the UNICEF IRC website at www.unicef-irc.org. The IRC website also contains the TRANSMONEE Database which includes about 150 indicators dealing with human welfare in the countries covered by the MONEE project. This menu-driven database can also be downloaded free of charge.

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

Contents

1. Population	30	5. Education	45
1.1 Total population	30	5.1 Pre-primary enrolments	45
1.2 Population aged 0–4	30	5.2 Basic education enrolments	45
1.3 Population aged 0–17	31	5.3 General upper secondary enrolments	46
1.4 Child dependency ratio	31	5.4 Vocational/technical secondary enrolments	46
2. Natality	32	6. Child protection	47
2.1 Total live births	32	6.1 Total number of children in formal care, end 2005	47
2.2 Total fertility rate	32	6.2 Children deprived of parental care, 2000-2005	47
2.3 Average age of mothers at first birth	33	6.3 Children in residential care	48
2.4 Age specific birth rate under age 20	33	6.4 Rate of children in residential care	48
2.5 Share of births to mothers under age 20	34	6.5 Children in care of foster parents or guardians	49
2.6 Share of non-marital births	34	6.6 Rate of children in care of foster parents or guardians	49
2.7 Share of low-weight births	35	6.7 Adoptions	50
2.8 Abortion rate	35	6.8 Gross adoption rate	50
3. Child and maternal mortality	36	6.9 Intercountry adoptions	51
3.1 Infant mortality rate	36	6.10 Rate of children affected by parental divorce	51
3.2 Under-5 mortality rate	36	7. Economic indicators	52
3.3 Infant and under-5 mortality rates (Childinfo data)	37	7.1 GDP per capita	52
3.4 Maternal mortality rate	37	7.2 Employment ratio	52
3.5 Mortality rate for population aged 1–4	38	7.3 Distribution of income: Gini coefficient	53
3.6 Mortality rate for population aged 5–14	38	References	54-55
3.7 Mortality rate for population aged 15–19	39	Glossary	56-57
3.8 Mortality rate due to external causes for population aged 15–19	39		
3.9 Suicide rate for females aged 15–19	40		
3.10 Suicide rate for males aged 15–19	40		
4. Health	41		
4.1 DPT immunization rate	41		
4.2 Measles immunization rate	41		
4.3 Tuberculosis immunization rate	42		
4.4 Incidence of tuberculosis	42		
4.5 Incidence of sexually transmitted infections	43		
4.6 Incidence of sexually transmitted infections among population aged 15–19	43		
4.7 Registered cases of HIV	44		
4.8 Public sector expenditure on health	44		

1. POPULATION**1.1 Total population** (beginning-of-year, in thousands) ^a

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Czech Republic		10,360	10,362	10,333	10,321	10,309	10,299	10,290	10,278	10,267	10,206	10,203	10,211	10,221	10,251
Hungary		10,589	10,375	10,337	10,321	10,301	10,280	10,253	10,222	10,200	10,175	10,142	10,117	10,098	10,077
Poland		37,885	38,038	38,581	38,609	38,639	38,660	38,667	38,654	38,254	38,242	38,219	38,191	38,174	38,157
Slovakia		5,264	5,288	5,356	5,368	5,379	5,388	5,393	5,399	5,403	5,379	5,379	5,380	5,385	5,389
Slovenia		1,996	1,996	1,989	1,990	1,987	1,985	1,978	1,988	1,990	1,994	1,995	1,996	1,998	2,003
Estonia		1,566	1,571	1,448	1,425	1,406	1,393	1,379	1,372	1,367	1,361	1,356	1,351	1,348	1,349
Latvia	b	2,666	2,668	2,501	2,470	2,445	2,421	2,399	2,382	2,364	2,346	2,331	2,319	2,306	2,295
Lithuania	b	3,675	3,694	3,643	3,615	3,588	3,562	3,536	3,512	3,487	3,476	3,463	3,446	3,425	3,403
Bulgaria		8,987	8,767	8,427	8,385	8,341	8,283	8,230	8,191	8,149	7,891	7,846	7,801	7,761	7,719
Romania		23,112	23,211	22,712	22,656	22,582	22,526	22,489	22,455	22,430	22,392	21,773	21,713	21,659	21,610
Albania	c d	3,182	3,287	3,249	3,283	3,324	3,354	3,373	3,401	3,063	3,084	3,103	3,120	3,135	3,157
Bosnia and Herzegovina	e	-	4457	3747	3659	3608	3712	3888	3997	4073	4138	4204	4294	4388	4461
Croatia	f	4,762	4,773	4,777	4,635	4,533	4,537	4,527	4,467	4,437	4,440	4,442	4,441	4,441	4,442
Serbia and Montenegro	g	10,445	10,500	10,535	10,568	10,594	10,614	10,629	10,637	10,645	10,662	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	h	1,873	1,895	1,957	1,975	1,991	2,002	2,013	2,022	2,031	2,039	2,024	2,030	2,035	2,039
Belarus	c i	10,152	10,189	10,210	10,177	10,142	10,093	10,045	10,019	9,990	9,951	9,899	9,849	9,800	9,751
Moldova	j	4,335	4,359	4,346	4,332	4,318	3,651	3,650	3,644	3,635	3,628	3,618	3,607	3,600	3,590
Russian Federation		147,022	147,665	148,460	148,292	148,029	147,802	147,539	146,890	146,304	145,649	144,964	144,168	143,474	142,754
Ukraine	c	51,452	51,584	51,474	51,079	50,639	50,245	49,851	49,456	49,037	48,241	47,787	47,442	47,100	46,749
Armenia	k	3,449	3,515	3,753	3,767	3,780	3,790	3,798	3,802	3,802	3,212	3,210	3,213	3,215	3,221
Azerbaijan		7,014	7,132	7,644	7,726	7,800	7,877	7,949	8,016	8,081	8,141	8,203	8,266	8,347	8,436
Georgia	b l	5,401	5,424	4,794	4,675	4,558	4,505	4,470	4,435	4,401	4,372	4,343	4,315	4,322	4,401
Kazakhstan	c	16,194	16,298	15,957	15,676	15,481	15,188	14,955	14,902	14,866	14,851	14,867	14,951	15,075	15,219
Kyrgyzstan		4,254	4,358	4,525	4,596	4,661	4,732	4,806	4,867	4,908	4,946	4,984	5,037	5,093	5,139
Tajikistan		5,094	5,244	5,634	5,701	5,769	5,876	6,001	6,127	6,250	6,376	6,506	6,640	6,780	6,920
Turkmenistan	m	3,518	3,668	4,435	4,525	4,601	4,685	4,766	4,849	4,934	5,014	5,089	5,158	5,237	-
Uzbekistan	c	19,887	20,222	22,462	22,906	23,349	23,772	24,136	24,488	24,813	25,116	25,428	25,707	26,021	26,313

a. Inconsistencies in time series could be due to not re-estimating population numbers in years prior to the census. b. Data for 2006 taken from website of statistical office. c. Data refer to de facto population. d. Data for 2006 are IRC estimates. e. Data based on US Census Bureau (2006). f. Data for 1989 and 2006 are IRC estimates. 2001: March 2001 census data. g. Data for Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration) for 1999-2002 are SMSO estimates. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). h. Data for 1989 are an IRC estimate. i. Data are for 1999. j. Data for 1998-2006 exclude Transdniestria. k. Data for 1989 based on recalculated 1989 census data; 2002: October 2001 census data; 2006: IRC estimates. l. Data for 1995-2005 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali; 2002: January 2002 census data. m. Data for 1990 based on 1995 census.

1.2 Population aged 0-4 (beginning-of-year, in thousands) ^a

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Czech Republic		663	655	602	570	532	502	472	455	450	446	451	456	466	479.0
Hungary		622	617	599	585	563	542	522	502	487	479	478	476	478	478.4
Poland		3,145	3,009	2,540	2,430	2,316	2,218	2,124	2,029	1,985	1,920	1,864	1,821	1,794	1,780.6
Slovakia		426	416	367	350	332	317	302	292	286	275	267	262	260	260.1
Slovenia		128	125	102	100	97	96	94	92	91	90	90	89	89	89.5
Estonia		122	121	84	76	71	66	63	61	62	61	62	63	65	66.5
Latvia		208	209	148	134	120	109	100	96	95	95	97	99	101	102.3
Lithuania		295	292	250	234	219	203	194	188	181	174	167	161	155	151.5
Bulgaria		591	569	435	409	390	366	348	340	342	321	328	333	334	337.7
Romania		1,794	1,811	1,281	1,225	1,191	1,168	1,155	1,145	1,143	1,134	1,090	1,073	1,062	1,057.3
Albania		379	382	345	349	353	342	332	325	274	265	259	255	250	236.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	363	237	214	201	208	222	229	228	220	207	197	193	191.5
Croatia		299	292	284	278	275	275	272	266	238	232	221	213	208	201.1
Serbia and Montenegro		806	789	710	696	684	679	667	654	640	632	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		168	166	153	153	152	148	145	139	134	127	123	120	119	115.7
Belarus		819	811	624	580	542	503	476	465	458	456	455	451	447	444.3
Moldova		438	433	338	318	299	245	229	215	204	195	186	181	181	181.7
Russian Federation		12,032	11,730	8,259	7,658	7,184	6,828	6,697	6,476	6,366	6,362	6,472	6,632	6,867	7,036.7
Ukraine		3,791	3,714	2,950	2,773	2,596	2,442	2,303	2,174	2,069	1,974	1,904	1,931	1,966	2,005.1
Armenia		377	382	331	302	273	248	228	213	198	197	192	185	181	178.0
Azerbaijan		861	861	824	810	773	765	711	654	612	574	559	561	576	600.9
Georgia		466	456	332	315	297	285	272	258	247	244	238	241	238	-
Kazakhstan		1,927	1,897	1,557	1,466	1,372	1,268	1,195	1,130	1,093	1,080	1,084	1,110	1,169	1,229.3
Kyrgyzstan		617	631	514	523	530	539	547	529	508	495	490	490	495	507.4
Tajikistan		902	928	910	900	882	876	889	882	855	853	849	838	835	847.9
Turkmenistan		559	583	668	656	644	630	616	601	594	588	576	567	563	-
Uzbekistan		3,225	3,243	3,322	3,312	3,239	3,153	3,033	2,931	2,792	2,674	2,605	2,564	2,563	2,570.5

a. See notes to Table 1.1.

1.3 Population aged 0-17 (beginning-of-year, in thousands)^a

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Czech Republic	2,804	2,780	2,467	2,386	2,302	2,226	2,166	2,115	2,067	2,022	1,985	1,948	1,916	1,892
Hungary	2,648	2,611	2,380	2,325	2,270	2,216	2,166	2,119	2,083	2,051	2,021	1,984	1,950	1,926
Poland	11,352	11,350	10,857	10,645	10,418	10,166	9,889	9,614	9,333	8,996	8,664	8,350	8,087	7,864
Slovakia	1,615	1,613	1,514	1,479	1,442	1,405	1,370	1,336	1,301	1,270	1,223	1,195	1,162	1,134
Slovenia	511	506	459	452	438	425	413	402	393	384	376	368	361	355
Estonia	415	416	363	352	341	332	323	314	306	297	289	281	273	266
Latvia	681	682	619	604	589	572	555	539	522	503	486	469	451	435
Lithuania	1,000	997	950	934	918	902	887	871	853	828	802	775	746	719
Bulgaria	2,273	2,188	1,901	1,844	1,791	1,731	1,678	1,634	1,594	1,500	1,459	1,420	1,381	1,348
Romania	6,661	6,635	5,900	5,723	5,553	5,398	5,241	5,108	5,009	4,924	4,754	4,623	4,477	4,340
Albania	1,244	1,261	1,247	1,261	1,276	1,277	1,279	1,284	1,089	1,078	1,062	1,040	1,021	996
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	1,311	952	904	869	888	928	942	941	934	924	916	909	924
Croatia	1,156	1,149	1,119	1,100	1,087	1,088	1,083	1,067	932	924	908	891	877	856
Serbia and Montenegro	2,923	2,916	2,767	2,743	2,716	2,685	2,648	2,614	2,578	2,548	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	595	595	583	582	580	573	565	556	547	538	524	514	504	493
Belarus	2,777	2,793	2,698	2,649	2,593	2,530	2,448	2,397	2,332	2,252	2,171	2,094	2,008	1,934
Moldova	1,420	1,439	1,387	1,366	1,339	1,132	1,107	1,079	1,048	1,009	971	933	895	860
Russian Federation	40,048	40,178	38,589	38,015	37,266	36,482	35,585	34,583	33,487	32,298	31,180	30,150	29,054	27,939
Ukraine	13,317	13,325	12,705	12,449	12,151	11,839	11,489	11,143	10,770	10,307	9,843	9,503	9,129	8,802
Armenia	1,203	1,243	1,283	1,265	1,243	1,216	1,183	1,145	1,103	964	947	915	885	840
Azerbaijan	2,698	2,743	2,906	2,915	2,920	2,933	3,000	2,961	2,917	2,860	2,798	2,730	2,675	2,632
Georgia	1,589	1,582	1,322	1,278	1,235	1,209	1,187	1,165	1,146	1,137	1,108	1,012	978	-
Kazakhstan	6,091	6,066	5,746	5,604	5,467	5,297	5,142	5,053	4,963	4,870	4,777	4,708	4,660	4,617
Kyrgyzstan	1,850	1,894	1,905	1,936	1,962	1,992	2,025	2,025	2,013	1,999	1,984	1,972	1,958	1,942
Tajikistan	2,513	2,588	2,832	2,880	2,912	2,949	2,996	3,034	3,058	3,077	3,094	3,098	3,098	3,094
Turkmenistan	1,648	1,721	2,073	2,105	2,127	2,149	2,165	2,182	2,194	2,200	2,197	2,187	2,178	-
Uzbekistan	9,332	9,522	10,553	10,738	10,879	10,974	11,007	11,011	10,984	10,924	10,850	10,714	10,592	10,460

a. See notes to Table 1.1.

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

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Czech Republic	37.2	35.9	29.9	28.8	27.9	27.0	26.2	25.5	24.8	24.3	23.8	23.3	22.9	22.4
Hungary	34.4	33.9	29.4	28.9	28.3	27.8	27.4	26.9	26.3	25.8	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.4
Poland	42.6	42.1	37.8	36.5	35.2	33.7	32.1	30.6	29.7	28.5	27.3	26.2	25.2	24.4
Slovakia	43.5	42.6	36.9	35.6	34.3	33.0	31.8	30.6	29.4	28.5	27.2	26.3	25.5	24.7
Slovenia	33.5	33.0	29.0	28.3	27.3	26.4	25.7	24.9	24.3	23.7	23.1	22.5	22.1	21.7
Estonia	36.6	36.8	34.7	34.0	33.2	32.3	31.2	30.1	29.1	28.1	26.9	25.6	24.6	23.8
Latvia	34.9	35.0	34.7	34.0	33.1	32.1	30.7	29.4	28.3	27.1	25.8	24.6	23.5	22.5
Lithuania	36.7	36.7	36.1	35.7	35.3	34.8	34.1	33.3	32.3	30.9	29.6	28.5	27.2	26.1
Bulgaria	34.8	34.1	29.8	29.0	28.1	27.2	26.2	25.4	24.8	23.9	23.2	22.4	21.8	21.4
Romania	39.6	39.0	33.7	32.5	31.4	30.8	30.3	29.5	28.6	27.4	26.7	25.5	24.5	23.8
Albania	55.8	54.5	57.0	57.0	57.0	56.1	55.4	54.7	49.8	48.2	46.6	44.9	43.2	40.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	37.4	32.0	31.1	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.1	29.4	28.5	27.4	26.2	25.0	24.0
Croatia	32.1	31.8	31.2	31.8	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.1	30.0	27.5	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.7
Serbia and Montenegro	38.0	37.6	35.8	35.3	34.9	34.3	33.7	32.9	32.3	31.7	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	43.1	42.7	39.9	39.3	38.7	37.7	36.8	35.7	34.8	33.8	32.8	31.8	30.8	29.9
Belarus	37.8	38.1	36.5	35.6	34.6	33.4	31.7	30.5	29.2	27.7	26.3	24.9	23.7	22.7
Moldova	47.0	47.2	44.7	43.6	42.3	42.0	40.0	37.9	35.8	33.7	31.7	29.8	28.2	26.8
Russian Federation	37.6	37.7	34.9	34.0	33.0	31.9	30.5	29.1	27.8	26.3	24.8	23.6	22.6	21.8
Ukraine	35.7	35.7	33.5	32.7	32.0	31.3	30.2	29.0	27.7	26.5	25.1	24.0	23.0	22.2
Armenia	50.2	50.8	48.5	46.9	45.2	43.3	41.2	38.8	36.2	36.6	37.5	35.3	33.3	32.2
Azerbaijan	55.2	55.7	55.4	54.7	53.8	53.3	53.8	51.5	49.0	46.2	43.6	40.9	38.7	36.7
Georgia	40.7	40.3	37.4	37.0	36.6	36.2	35.7	35.2	34.8	34.7	33.4	29.4	28.5	-
Kazakhstan	54.6	54.1	50.9	50.2	49.3	48.3	47.4	45.8	44.3	42.5	40.7	39.0	37.7	36.8
Kyrgyzstan	68.9	68.8	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.8	61.9	59.8	57.5	55.2	53.2	51.2	49.7
Tajikistan	84.4	84.8	88.1	88.3	87.3	85.9	84.3	82.5	79.5	76.2	72.9	70.0	67.3	64.4
Turkmenistan	76.0	76.3	75.7	74.5	73.5	72.2	70.9	69.1	67.1	64.7	62.2	59.8	57.4	-
Uzbekistan	76.8	77.5	77.2	76.5	75.3	73.7	71.6	69.1	66.3	63.2	60.4	57.6	55.3	52.9

a. See notes to Table 1.1.

2.NATALITY**2.1 Total live births** (in thousands)^a

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	128.4	130.6	96.1	90.4	90.7	90.5	89.5	90.9	90.7	92.8	93.7	97.7	102.2
Hungary	123.3	125.7	112.1	105.3	100.4	97.3	94.6	97.6	97.0	96.8	94.6	95.1	97.5
Poland	564.4	547.7	433.1	428.2	412.6	395.6	382.0	378.3	368.2	353.8	351.1	356.1	364.4
Slovakia	80.1	80.0	61.4	60.1	59.1	57.6	56.2	55.2	51.1	50.8	51.7	53.7	54.4
Slovenia	23.4	22.4	19.0	18.8	18.2	17.9	17.5	18.2	17.5	17.5	17.3	18.0	18.2
Estonia	24.3	22.3	13.5	13.2	12.6	12.2	12.4	13.1	12.6	13.0	13.0	14.0	14.4
Latvia	b 38.9	37.9	21.6	19.8	18.8	18.4	19.4	20.2	19.7	20.0	21.0	20.3	21.5
Lithuania	b 55.8	56.9	41.2	39.1	37.8	37.0	36.4	34.1	31.5	30.0	30.6	30.4	30.5
Bulgaria	112.3	105.2	72.0	72.2	64.1	65.4	72.3	73.7	68.2	66.5	67.4	69.9	71.1
Romania	369.5	314.7	236.6	231.3	236.9	237.3	234.6	234.5	220.4	210.5	212.5	216.3	221.0
Albania	78.9	82.1	72.1	68.4	61.7	60.1	57.9	50.1	48.3	50.1	47.0	43.0	39.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	66.8	67.0	-	46.6	48.1	45.0	42.5	39.6	37.7	35.6	35.2	35.2	34.6
Croatia	55.7	55.4	50.2	53.8	55.5	47.1	45.2	43.7	41.0	40.1	39.7	40.3	42.5
Serbia and Montenegro	c 154.6	155.0	140.5	137.7	131.4	128.5	124.0	125.9	130.2	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	35.9	35.4	32.2	31.4	29.5	29.2	27.3	29.3	27.0	27.8	27.0	23.4	22.5
Belarus	153.4	142.2	101.1	95.8	89.6	92.6	93.0	93.7	91.7	88.7	88.5	88.9	90.3
Moldova	d 82.2	77.1	56.4	51.9	45.6	41.3	38.5	36.9	36.4	35.7	36.5	38.3	37.7
Russian Federation	2,160.6	1,988.9	1,363.8	1,304.6	1,259.9	1,283.3	1,214.7	1,266.8	1,311.6	1,397.0	1,477.3	1,502.5	1,457.4
Ukraine	691.0	657.2	492.9	467.2	442.6	419.2	389.2	385.1	376.5	390.7	408.6	427.3	426.1
Armenia	75.3	79.9	49.0	48.1	43.9	39.4	36.5	34.3	32.1	32.2	35.8	37.5	37.5
Azerbaijan	181.6	183.0	143.3	129.2	132.1	124.0	117.5	117.0	110.4	110.7	113.5	131.6	141.9
Georgia	e 91.1	92.8	56.3	55.0	54.0	51.5	48.7	48.8	47.6	46.6	46.2	49.6	-
Kazakhstan	380.8	362.1	276.1	253.2	232.4	222.4	217.6	222.1	221.5	227.2	247.9	273.0	279.0
Kyrgyzstan	131.5	128.8	117.3	108.0	102.1	104.2	104.1	96.8	98.1	101.0	105.5	109.9	109.8
Tajikistan	200.4	205.8	193.2	172.3	178.1	185.7	180.9	167.2	171.6	175.6	177.9	179.6	180.8
Turkmenistan	125.0	125.3	130.2	125.4	126.2	121.9	120.1	119.7	115.4	111.0	111.9	115.1	-
Uzbekistan	668.8	691.6	678.0	634.8	602.7	553.7	544.8	527.6	513.0	532.5	508.5	540.4	533.5

a. For country differences in the definition of live births, see Aleshina and Redmond (2003). b. Data for 2005 taken from website of country statistical office. c. Data for Kosovo 1998-2001 are SMsso estimates. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). d. Data for 1997-2005 exclude Transdniestria. e. Data for 1995-2004 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

2.2 Total fertility rate (live births per woman aged 15-49)

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	1.87	1.89	1.28	1.19	1.17	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.17	1.18	1.23	1.28
Hungary	1.78	1.84	1.57	1.45	1.37	1.33	1.29	1.33	1.31	1.31	1.28	1.28	1.32
Poland	2.05	2.04	1.61	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.22	1.23	1.24
Slovakia	2.08	2.09	1.52	1.47	1.43	1.38	1.33	1.28	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.25	1.25
Slovenia	1.52	1.46	1.29	1.28	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.26	1.21	1.21	1.20	1.25	1.26
Estonia	2.22	2.05	1.38	1.37	1.32	1.28	1.32	1.39	1.34	1.37	1.37	1.47	1.50
Latvia	a 2.04	2.00	1.27	1.18	1.13	1.11	1.18	1.24	1.21	1.23	1.29	1.24	1.31
Lithuania	a 1.98	2.03	1.55	1.49	1.47	1.46	1.46	1.39	1.30	1.24	1.26	1.26	1.27
Bulgaria	1.90	1.81	1.23	1.24	1.09	1.11	1.23	1.27	1.24	1.21	1.23	1.29	1.31
Romania	b 2.20	1.84	1.34	1.30	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.29	1.32
Albania	2.96	3.03	2.60	2.50	2.20	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.05	1.80	1.60
Bosnia and Herzegovina	c 1.70	1.71	-	1.65	1.69	1.56	1.36	1.34	1.44	1.23	-	-	-
Croatia	1.63	1.63	1.58	1.67	1.69	1.45	1.38	1.39	1.38	1.34	1.33	1.35	1.42
Serbia and Montenegro	2.06	2.08	1.88	1.83	1.74	1.67	1.63	1.64	1.71	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	d 2.09	2.06	1.97	1.90	1.93	1.70	1.75	1.70	1.70	1.59	1.54	1.52	1.46
Belarus	2.03	1.91	1.41	1.34	1.25	1.30	1.31	1.31	1.27	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.21
Moldova	e 2.46	2.39	1.76	1.67	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.20
Russian Federation	2.01	1.89	1.34	1.28	1.23	1.24	1.17	1.19	1.22	1.29	1.32	1.34	1.29
Ukraine	f 1.90	1.90	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.20
Armenia	g 2.61	2.62	1.63	1.60	1.45	1.30	1.19	1.11	1.02	1.21	1.35	1.38	1.37
Azerbaijan	h 2.79	2.77	2.29	2.06	2.07	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.83	1.84	1.91	2.05	2.33
Georgia	i 2.13	2.15	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.44	1.46	1.44	1.42	1.37	1.44	-
Kazakhstan	j 2.84	2.76	2.22	2.05	1.90	1.84	1.80	1.85	1.84	1.88	2.03	2.21	2.22
Kyrgyzstan	k 3.80	3.60	3.10	2.80	2.60	2.80	2.60	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.50
Tajikistan	5.08	5.09	4.38	3.94	4.02	4.10	3.84	3.68	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	l 4.30	4.20	3.50	3.30	3.20	3.10	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.60	2.60	2.60	-
Uzbekistan	m -	4.07	3.59	3.31	3.08	2.81	2.72	2.58	2.46	2.52	2.36	2.46	2.36

a. Data for 2005 taken from website of country statistical office. b. 1999 survey reports 1.3 for 1997-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001). c. Data taken from COE (2003). d. Data for 1997 taken from COE (2003). Since 2002 data refer to the live births occurred within the territory of the republic. e. 1997 survey reports 1.8 for 1995-1997 (Serbanescu et al., 1998). f. 1999 survey reports 1.42 for 1998-1999 (KIS, USAID and CDC, 2001). g. 2000 survey reports 1.7 for 1998-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001). h. 2001 survey reports 2.1 for 1999-2001 (Serbanescu et al., 2002). i. Tsuladze et al. (2001) report 1.67 for 2000; 1999 survey reports 1.7 for 1997-1999 (Serbanescu et al., 2001). j. 1999 survey reports 2.05 for 1997-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000). k. 1997 survey reports 3.37 for 1995-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998). l. 2000 survey reports 2.89 for 1998-2000 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001). m. 1996 survey reports 3.3 for 1994-1996 (CDC, 2003).

2.3 Average age of mothers at first birth (years)^a

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	22.5	22.4	22.9	23.3	23.7	24.1	24.4	24.9	25.3	25.7	26.1	26.6	26.9
Hungary	23.1	23.0	23.4	23.7	23.9	24.3	24.7	25.0	25.3	25.7	26.1	26.5	27.0
Poland	b 23.0	23.0	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.2	23.5	23.7	24.0	24.3	24.9	24.2	25.4
Slovakia	22.0	21.0	21.8	22.1	23.1	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.1	24.5	24.9	25.3	25.7
Slovenia	23.7	23.9	25.1	25.3	25.6	25.8	26.2	26.5	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.5	27.8
Estonia	22.8	22.7	23.0	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.6	24.8	25.0	25.2
Latvia	23.4	23.2	23.5	23.6	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.8	24.9	25.0	25.2
Lithuania	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.8	24.9
Bulgaria	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.7	22.9	23.0	23.5	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.5	24.8
Romania	22.5	22.4	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.3	24.6	24.9
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23.6	23.6	-	-	-	24.1	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.1	24.3	24.4
Croatia	24.2	24.3	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.5
Serbia and Montenegro	23.9	24.0	23.9	24.7	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.8	24.8	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0
Belarus	23.1	22.9	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.9
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	22.0	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.1	22.3	22.4	23.6
Russian Federation	23.1	22.9	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	24.1	-	-	-	22.6	22.4	23.1	23.8
Armenia	22.7	22.8	22.5	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.7
Azerbaijan	23.8	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.1	24.1	23.9	23.8	24.0	23.9
Georgia	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.6	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.7	-
Kazakhstan	22.6	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.6	23.2	23.4	23.5	23.7	24.0	23.9	24.3
Kyrgyzstan	22.3	22.2	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.3	22.5	22.7	22.8	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.4
Tajikistan	22.6	22.4	21.8	22.8	22.7	22.2	22.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	24.3	24.3	24.1	24.2	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.6	-
Uzbekistan	22.6	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.6	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.0	23.4	23.3	23.6	23.6

a. See notes to Table 2.1 b. Median age.

2.4 Age specific birth rate, under age 20 (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)^a

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	44.9	44.7	24.9	20.1	18.0	16.4	15.3	13.2	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.3	10.9
Hungary	41.3	40.2	31.9	29.8	27.7	25.9	23.5	23.6	22.1	21.6	20.9	21.0	20.4
Poland	30.9	31.5	22.0	21.1	19.5	18.7	17.5	16.9	15.9	15.2	14.5	13.8	13.5
Slovakia	46.8	45.5	32.4	30.5	28.6	26.9	25.6	24.0	21.4	21.4	20.7	20.4	20.3
Slovenia	27.2	24.6	13.3	11.1	9.2	8.5	7.9	7.6	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.3	6.2
Estonia	53.4	55.0	37.9	35.6	31.1	27.5	26.4	25.6	23.8	21.9	20.9	21.5	21.5
Latvia	44.7	49.9	29.9	25.8	21.5	19.0	19.0	18.3	17.2	16.0	16.6	16.1	15.9
Lithuania	36.6	41.2	40.9	37.9	33.6	30.1	26.6	24.6	21.0	20.6	20.5	19.4	18.7
Bulgaria	75.2	72.7	53.5	51.2	45.1	45.1	49.1	47.1	43.9	41.5	40.4	41.7	40.1
Romania	59.9	51.8	42.6	40.5	41.4	40.8	40.4	39.6	36.2	32.8	34.1	34.5	34.5
Albania	15.6	15.3	22.9	22.8	19.4	17.7	15.9	15.8	16.7	20.1	16.4	14.5	16.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	b 38.2	38.3	-	33.9	38.3	23.6	21.4	18.0	18.4	16.3	14.8	14.3	13.3
Croatia	29.5	27.4	18.3	20.0	18.6	16.5	16.1	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.0	13.7	14.0
Serbia and Montenegro	42.8	41.1	32.2	30.2	28.2	26.5	24.7	25.2	25.3	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	53.0	50.3	44.2	38.9	36.6	33.7	30.8	31.8	27.1	25.9	25.7	23.0	22.0
Belarus	39.8	43.6	39.5	36.3	33.7	31.2	29.5	27.0	25.7	23.4	23.2	22.0	21.0
Moldova	56.2	57.8	61.7	53.1	47.7	43.6	38.9	36.3	33.6	30.2	29.2	29.2	29.0
Russian Federation	52.1	55.0	44.3	38.5	35.4	33.1	28.5	27.1	27.0	27.1	27.3	28.2	27.4
Ukraine	55.3	58.8	54.3	50.8	45.7	41.2	34.9	32.1	28.9	29.2	28.9	29.4	28.4
Armenia	62.7	70.0	56.2	53.3	43.4	34.6	29.8	27.3	23.4	28.0	29.3	29.8	26.8
Azerbaijan	28.0	26.7	39.5	35.8	41.4	36.4	31.8	28.9	26.4	26.3	27.7	31.0	33.9
Georgia	58.0	56.6	63.0	58.7	54.4	50.7	45.9	39.4	32.2	32.7	34.2	37.2	-
Kazakhstan	47.9	52.3	49.8	44.8	39.2	37.2	33.6	30.9	28.1	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
Kyrgyzstan	44.7	47.4	53.6	51.9	44.3	42.7	39.0	34.1	32.8	30.5	28.5	27.0	25.9
Tajikistan	38.5	40.3	52.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	21.9	23.5	24.9	25.1	27.2	28.4	27.6	26.1	24.1	22.3	22.2	19.8	-
Uzbekistan	41.1	44.0	59.2	56.7	49.2	27.5	24.1	21.1	17.3	15.1	12.4	9.5	9.1

a. See notes to Table 2.1; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1. b. Data for 1996-1998 taken from BHAS 2000.

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

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	13.6	14.1	11.0	9.0	7.7	6.7	6.0	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.4
Hungary	12.3	12.3	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.4	8.4	8.0	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.4
Poland	7.4	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.4	5.8	5.3
Slovakia	11.9	12.0	12.3	11.7	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.4	7.9	7.6
Slovenia	8.2	7.8	5.1	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0
Estonia	11.7	13.1	13.7	13.0	12.0	11.1	10.7	10.0	9.7	8.8	8.4	8.0	7.8
Latvia	10.3	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.3	8.6	8.4	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.6
Lithuania	8.9	9.8	12.4	12.0	11.0	10.1	9.2	9.3	8.8	9.3	9.2	8.6	8.2
Bulgaria	20.9	21.4	22.6	21.1	20.4	19.5	18.8	17.4	17.1	16.2	15.4	15.2	14.2
Romania	15.1	15.2	17.3	16.5	16.0	15.0	14.4	13.8	13.2	12.7	13.3	13.5	13.1
Albania	3.0	2.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.9	5.2	6.1	5.4	5.2	6.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.4	10.4	-	8.1	9.1	7.1	7.0	6.4	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.0
Croatia	11.7	7.9	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.5
Serbia and Montenegro	10.6	10.3	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.7	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	11.1	10.8	11.0	10.0	10.1	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8
Belarus	9.2	11.0	14.3	14.0	14.1	12.8	12.4	11.5	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.0	9.1
Moldova	11.1	12.8	19.8	18.6	17.9	17.4	17.2	16.9	16.3	15.2	14.4	13.6	13.4
Russian Federation	11.8	13.9	17.5	16.1	15.6	14.7	13.8	12.9	12.6	12.2	11.5	11.4	11.1
Ukraine	14.1	16.1	19.9	19.5	18.4	17.8	16.5	15.5	14.6	14.2	13.3	12.6	11.9
Armenia	11.3	12.5	18.3	18.1	16.5	15.0	14.4	14.4	13.5	13.7	13.0	12.6	11.3
Azerbaijan	5.0	4.7	9.3	9.5	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.6	10.4	10.8
Georgia	12.9	12.8	21.1	19.7	18.4	17.9	17.1	14.6	12.2	12.5	12.8	12.5	-
Kazakhstan	8.7	10.0	13.0	12.6	12.0	11.6	10.5	9.8	9.2	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.2
Kyrgyzstan	6.9	7.6	10.6	11.3	10.3	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.8
Tajikistan	5.1	5.3	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	3.2	3.6	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.0	-
Uzbekistan	6.3	6.6	9.9	10.4	9.8	6.2	5.7	5.3	4.7	4.1	3.7	2.7	2.6

a. See notes to Table 2.1 and Table 2.4.

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

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	7.9	8.6	15.6	16.9	17.8	19.0	20.6	21.8	23.5	25.3	28.5	30.6	31.7
Hungary	12.4	13.1	20.7	22.6	25.0	26.6	28.0	29.0	30.3	31.4	32.3	34.0	35.0
Poland	6.1	6.5	9.5	10.2	11.0	11.6	11.7	12.1	13.1	14.4	15.8	17.1	18.5
Slovakia	7.2	7.6	12.6	14.0	15.1	15.3	16.9	18.3	19.8	21.6	23.3	24.8	26.0
Slovenia	23.2	24.5	29.8	31.9	32.7	33.6	35.4	37.1	39.4	40.2	42.5	44.8	46.7
Estonia	25.3	27.2	44.2	48.1	51.6	52.5	54.2	54.5	56.2	56.3	57.8	58.0	58.5
Latvia	15.9	16.9	29.9	33.1	34.8	37.1	39.1	40.3	42.1	43.1	44.2	45.3	44.6
Lithuania	6.7	7.0	12.8	14.3	16.5	18.0	19.8	22.6	25.4	27.9	29.5	28.7	28.4
Bulgaria	11.4	12.4	25.7	28.1	30.0	31.5	35.1	38.4	42.0	42.8	46.1	48.7	49.0
Romania	-	-	19.7	20.7	22.2	23.0	24.1	25.5	26.7	26.7	28.2	29.4	28.5
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.9	7.4	-	8.1	9.1	11.4	12.4	11.8	11.0	11.2	13.6	11.3	11.2
Croatia	6.6	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.3	8.1	8.2	9.0	9.4	9.6	10.1	10.4	10.5
Serbia and Montenegro	12.4	12.7	16.4	17.8	19.1	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.4	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	7.0	7.1	8.2	8.2	8.9	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.4	10.7	11.2	12.3	12.4
Belarus	7.9	8.5	13.5	14.9	16.2	17.0	17.8	18.6	20.5	21.4	23.0	23.9	24.1
Moldova	10.4	11.0	13.3	14.6	17.3	17.8	18.8	20.5	22.5	22.9	23.7	24.5	23.9
Russian Federation	13.5	14.6	21.1	23.0	25.3	27.0	27.9	28.0	28.8	29.5	31.0	29.8	30.0
Ukraine	10.8	11.2	13.2	13.6	15.2	16.2	17.4	17.3	18.0	19.0	19.9	20.4	21.4
Armenia	7.9	9.3	15.2	22.3	25.8	28.2	31.3	34.6	36.3	36.3	36.0	36.4	35.8
Azerbaijan	2.5	2.6	5.8	6.8	7.5	5.6	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.6	10.5	20.3	18.4
Georgia	17.7	18.2	29.2	30.9	33.4	35.4	36.4	41.1	44.4	45.9	44.6	47.7	-
Kazakhstan	12.0	13.2	15.7	17.6	21.0	21.8	23.9	24.5	25.4	25.8	24.8	24.9	24.4
Kyrgyzstan	12.7	13.0	18.5	21.1	24.1	27.4	28.8	32.1	32.0	32.7	31.7	32.3	32.9
Tajikistan	7.0	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	3.5	4.4	4.6	5.0	6.0	7.6	7.1	9.3	8.9	8.4	8.5	10.3	-
Uzbekistan	4.2	4.4	4.1	5.3	6.4	8.4	9.4	11.1	11.1	10.2	11.5	13.0	13.0

a. See notes to Table 2.1 and Table 2.4.

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

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.7
Hungary		9.2	9.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.2
Poland		7.9	8.4	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1
Slovakia		5.6	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3
Slovenia		5.9	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0
Estonia		-	-	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.6
Latvia	a	-	-	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.2	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1
Lithuania	a	-	-	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.7
Bulgaria		6.9	7.2	8.6	9.1	9.9	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.2
Romania	b	7.3	7.1	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.5	8.4
Albania		6.5	6.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	3.4	2.8	4.7	4.5	4.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia		5.8	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.5	5.9	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.8
Serbia and Montenegro	d	-	-	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.3	5.4	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		-	-	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.8
Belarus	e	4.0	4.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2
Moldova		7.1	5.6	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.6	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.6
Russian Federation		5.6	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8
Ukraine		-	-	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0
Armenia	f	6.8	6.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	7.3	8.0	8.2	7.5	7.3
Azerbaijan	g	5.6	5.2	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.0
Georgia	a	6.0	4.9	6.8	7.0	6.7	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	5.9
Kazakhstan	h	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.3	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.5
Kyrgyzstan		5.3	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.1
Tajikistan		5.6	-	5.0	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.7
Turkmenistan	i	3.9	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.5	-
Uzbekistan	j	-	5.1	5.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.5

a. Data for 2005 taken from European Health For All database (2007). b. 1999 survey reports 9.0 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001). c. 2000 survey reports 3.3 (BHAS and UNICEF 2000). d. Data for Kosovo 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates. Data for 2002 exclude Kosovo. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). e. Data exclude births under 1,000 grams. f. 2000 survey reports 6.0 for 1995-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001). g. 2001 survey reports 11.9 for 1996-2000 (Serbanescu et al., 2002). h. 1999 survey reports 7.3 for 1995-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000). i. 2000 survey reports 5.7 for 1995-2000 (ORC Macro, 2001). j. 2000 survey reports 5.7 (SDSU and UNICEF 2000).

2.8 Abortion rate (abortions per 100 live births)

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		98.6	96.5	64.1	66.3	62.8	61.5	58.2	52.1	49.7	47.1	45.2	42.3	39.2
Hungary	a	87.8	85.9	82.3	86.8	89.5	85.9	85.1	76.0	74.3	75.0	74.1	72.5	67.4
Poland	b	14.6	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Slovakia		70.3	70.2	58.4	51.4	47.0	46.3	45.5	42.8	44.6	43.5	40.9	37.4	35.5
Slovenia		67.7	65.9	56.9	54.4	53.5	51.1	49.7	46.4	44.6	41.9	39.7	35.6	32.2
Estonia		116.0	131.9	151.9	147.0	152.3	151.4	137.0	117.3	111.2	101.1	99.8	90.2	82.5
Latvia	c	-	93.4	120.1	122.5	115.6	108.4	93.0	85.1	79.6	73.3	69.1	67.5	59.5
Lithuania	c	-	-	75.9	71.2	60.0	56.8	51.8	47.6	43.4	41.6	37.6	35.0	32.7
Bulgaria		117.6	137.5	134.9	136.5	137.1	122.2	100.1	83.3	75.0	76.4	71.3	67.6	58.8
Romania	d	-	315.3	212.5	197.2	146.5	114.4	110.8	110.0	115.6	117.6	105.8	88.3	73.9
Albania		29.6	31.8	44.8	40.6	35.8	31.5	34.4	41.9	35.5	27.8	25.7	24.4	23.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia		92.2	84.2	39.8	36.5	29.5	32.5	32.5	31.7	31.9	29.9	27.7	25.5	24.1
Serbia and Montenegro	e	130.5	126.2	68.9	60.7	48.8	45.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		84.7	61.8	49.2	45.1	40.9	41.1	31.0	38.9	31.6	28.4	24.8	32.2	29.5
Belarus	f	163.5	179.2	186.5	177.4	166.2	152.2	140.7	124.2	104.6	95.6	82.4	70.3	60.5
Moldova	g	110.5	106.3	101.4	88.7	83.9	80.4	72.5	70.5	44.0	44.1	48.1	46.9	44.1
Russian Federation		204.9	206.3	202.8	203.3	198.3	182.8	179.6	168.8	153.6	139.2	126.2	119.6	118.9
Ukraine		153.2	155.1	150.2	147.1	134.8	125.3	127.4	112.7	98.2	88.6	77.3	67.7	38.0
Armenia	h	34.7	31.6	62.8	65.1	57.5	46.5	39.5	34.3	32.5	30.3	30.0	28.4	29.1
Azerbaijan		21.5	13.4	20.0	21.9	19.1	20.1	17.8	15.0	16.6	15.0	14.9	15.0	13.8
Georgia	i	75.6	65.9	77.2	58.1	43.3	40.8	37.6	30.6	31.5	29.8	29.9	-	-
Kazakhstan		77.5	76.9	81.2	76.7	67.5	67.1	63.5	60.4	61.8	54.8	51.3	47.4	45.0
Kyrgyzstan	j	66.3	57.3	36.2	31.6	31.0	27.0	24.8	22.8	23.8	18.8	18.2	18.2	18.2
Tajikistan		20.1	19.6	16.9	16.5	15.3	13.2	11.7	13.2	11.1	12.0	10.6	11.4	10.7
Turkmenistan	k	28.0	28.5	26.0	25.5	26.3	20.7	16.7	16.9	15.0	15.2	13.2	12.8	-
Uzbekistan		-	27.8	17.5	17.6	14.1	13.5	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.0	10.4	9.4	8.9

a. Including spontaneous abortions. b. Since 1993 by legislation for foetus protection abortion is allowed only in exceptional case. c. Data for 2005 taken from website of country statistical office. d. 1999 survey reports 150 per 1,000 live births for 1996-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001). e. Abortions performed by private practitioners are underreported (MONEE project country analytical report, Serbia and Montenegro, 2001). Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). f. Data for 1989-1995 include spontaneous abortions. g. Data for 2001-2005 exclude Transdnistr. h. 2000 survey reports 146.3 for 1998-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001). i. Data for 1995-2003 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali; 1999 survey reports 210 for 1997-1999 (Serbanescu et al., 2001). j. 1997 survey reports 43.2 for 1995-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998). k. 2000 survey reports 25.7 for 1998-2000 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001).

3. CHILD AND MATERNAL MORTALITY**3.1 Infant mortality rate** (per 1,000 live births)

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		10.0	10.8	7.7	6.0	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4
Hungary		15.7	14.8	10.7	10.9	9.9	9.7	8.4	9.2	8.1	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.2
Poland		19.1	19.3	13.6	12.2	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.4
Slovakia		13.5	12.0	11.0	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.6	6.2	7.6	7.9	6.8	7.2
Slovenia		8.1	8.4	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.1
Estonia		14.8	12.3	14.9	10.5	10.0	9.4	9.6	8.4	8.8	5.7	7.0	6.4	5.4
Latvia	a	11.3	13.7	18.8	15.9	15.3	15.0	11.3	10.4	11.0	9.8	9.4	9.4	7.8
Lithuania	a	10.7	10.3	12.4	10.0	10.3	9.2	8.6	8.5	7.8	7.9	6.8	7.9	6.9
Bulgaria		14.4	14.8	14.8	15.6	17.5	14.4	14.6	13.3	14.4	13.3	12.3	11.6	10.4
Romania	b	26.9	26.9	21.2	22.3	22.0	20.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	17.3	16.7	16.8	15.0
Albania	c	30.8	28.3	30.0	25.8	22.5	15.0	12.3	12.1	11.4	10.4	8.4	7.8	7.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	d	18.4	15.3	13.2	14.0	12.5	11.0	10.1	9.7	7.6	9.4	7.6	7.2	6.7
Croatia		11.7	10.7	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.0	6.3	6.1	5.7
Serbia and Montenegro	e	29.3	22.8	16.8	15.0	14.3	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.1	10.2	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		36.7	31.6	22.7	16.4	15.7	16.3	14.9	11.8	11.9	10.2	11.3	13.2	12.8
Belarus		11.8	11.9	13.3	12.5	12.4	11.3	11.5	9.3	9.1	7.8	7.7	6.9	6.4
Moldova	f	20.4	19.0	21.2	20.2	19.8	17.5	18.2	18.3	16.3	14.7	14.4	12.2	12.4
Russian Federation		17.8	17.4	18.1	17.4	17.2	16.5	16.9	15.3	14.7	13.3	12.4	11.6	11.0
Ukraine		13.0	12.8	14.4	14.3	14.0	12.8	12.8	11.9	11.3	10.3	9.6	9.5	10.0
Armenia	g	20.4	18.5	14.2	15.5	15.4	14.7	15.4	15.6	15.4	14.0	12.0	11.5	12.3
Azerbaijan	h	26.2	23.0	23.3	19.9	19.6	16.6	16.5	12.8	12.5	12.8	12.8	9.8	9.3
Georgia	i	19.6	20.7	28.2	28.0	23.9	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.9	23.8	24.8	23.8	19.7
Kazakhstan	j	25.6	26.3	27.0	25.4	24.9	21.6	20.4	18.8	19.1	17.0	15.7	14.5	15.2
Kyrgyzstan	k	32.2	30.0	28.1	25.9	28.2	26.2	22.7	22.6	21.7	21.2	20.9	25.7	29.7
Tajikistan	l m	43.2	40.7	44.0	47.4	48.4	44.8	44.2	43.9	43.2	43.8	43.6	-	-
Turkmenistan	n	54.7	45.2	42.2	40.5	37.8	32.9	25.4	21.4	20.1	17.7	16.4	14.1	-
Uzbekistan	o	38.1	34.6	26.0	24.2	22.8	21.8	20.2	18.9	18.3	16.7	16.4	15.4	14.9

a. Data for 2005 taken from website of statistical office. b. 1999 survey reports 31.5 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001). c. Since 1988 data on deaths based on death form declarations (INSTAT data). d. Data for 1995 are for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. e. Data for Kosovo 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates; data for 2002 exclude Kosovo. IMR for 2005: for Serbia 8; for Montenegro 9.5 (HFA database, 2007). Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). f. Data for 1997-2005 exclude Transdniestr. g. 2000 survey reports 36.1 for 1996-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001). h. 2000 survey reports 79.0 for 1996 (SSCA and UNICEF 2000); 2001 survey reports 74.4 for 1996-2000 (Serbanescu et al., 2002). i. Data for 1995-2005 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali; 1999 survey reports 41.6 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu et al., 2001). Data for 2005 taken from HFA database (2007). j. 1999 survey reports 61.9 for 1995-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000). k. 1997 survey reports 61.3 for 1993-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998). l. Data for 1995-2003 are SSA estimates based on evaluation of unregistered events. m. 1999 survey reports 79.0 for 1995-1999 (Aleshina and Redmond, 2003); 2000 survey reports 89.0 for 1993 (SSAT and UNICEF 2000). n. 2000 survey reports 73.9 for 1996-2000 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001). o. 1996 survey reports 49.1 for 1992-1996 (IOG and ORC Macro, 1997).

3.2 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		11.8	12.4	9.5	7.8	7.6	6.4	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.1
Hungary		18.0	16.8	12.5	12.7	11.8	11.8	10.2	10.8	9.4	8.6	8.6	7.8	7.5
Poland		22.0	22.0	15.6	14.1	11.9	11.1	10.5	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.8	7.5
Slovakia		15.8	14.1	13.1	12.2	10.7	11.3	10.1	10.2	8.2	9.1	9.7	8.6	8.5
Slovenia		10.3	10.2	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.7	5.6	5.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.3
Estonia		19.0	17.2	20.1	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.6	10.7	10.9	7.5	9.0	7.6	7.1
Latvia	a	15.2	18.1	23.3	20.7	18.5	19.0	13.8	12.2	13.5	12.5	12.2	11.2	9.5
Lithuania	a	14.3	13.5	16.2	13.2	13.2	12.0	11.2	11.6	10.8	10.4	8.7	9.7	8.5
Bulgaria		18.3	18.7	19.0	19.8	23.5	18.6	17.8	15.8	17.0	16.0	14.7	14.4	12.5
Romania	b	34.9	35.7	26.2	27.5	26.4	24.6	22.6	22.2	21.9	20.8	19.7	19.7	17.5
Albania	c	45.5	41.5	37.0	30.6	-	-	-	19.3	17.7	15.1	14.8	13.3	12.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina		21.1	17.2	-	-	-	12.9	11.4	10.9	8.6	10.5	9.2	8.3	8.2
Croatia		13.7	12.5	10.4	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.1	8.6	9.2	8.4	7.4	7.2	6.6
Serbia and Montenegro	d	33.8	26.2	19.4	17.6	16.5	16.3	15.9	15.8	15.3	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		40.3	34.9	25.3	19.0	18.5	18.7	17.1	13.6	13.6	11.8	12.9	14.8	14.4
Belarus		15.4	15.8	17.4	16.5	16.0	14.5	14.9	12.2	11.6	11.0	10.0	9.2	8.5
Moldova	e	27.1	25.1	27.4	26.5	25.6	22.9	23.9	23.3	20.3	18.2	17.8	15.3	15.7
Russian Federation		22.8	22.3	23.4	22.0	21.7	20.4	21.5	19.2	18.3	16.2	15.2	14.2	13.9
Ukraine		17.6	17.3	19.9	19.4	18.9	17.3	17.5	16.0	15.2	13.5	12.6	12.1	12.8
Armenia	f	27.1	23.8	19.9	19.5	19.5	18.4	19.3	19.9	18.8	16.6	13.6	13.0	13.7
Azerbaijan	g	45.6	40.5	43.2	39.3	37.5	33.2	31.7	25.8	24.8	23.1	19.9	15.3	13.7
Georgia	h	24.9	24.8	32.7	31.5	27.1	25.1	25.2	24.9	25.5	26.0	27.6	25.8	-
Kazakhstan	i	34.9	35.0	38.5	42.0	34.6	30.2	27.2	25.0	24.5	21.8	19.5	17.7	18.8
Kyrgyzstan	j	47.3	41.8	40.8	37.8	44.0	41.0	35.6	34.5	29.7	28.8	27.1	31.2	34.9
Tajikistan	k	65.0	61.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	l	77.8	64.1	66.2	61.9	53.3	48.7	33.6	27.7	25.0	22.0	18.9	16.4	-
Uzbekistan	m	53.6	47.5	42.5	40.1	37.8	38.0	32.9	29.4	27.3	24.1	23.6	21.0	20.6

a. Data for 2005 taken from website of country statistical office. b. 1999 survey reports 35.0 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu, Morris and Marin, 2001). c. Data for 2002-2004 based on incomplete coverage. d. Data for Kosovo 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). e. Data for 1997-2004 exclude Transdniestr. f. 2000 survey reports 39.0 for 1996-2000 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001). g. 2000 survey reports 102.0 for 1996 (SSCA and UNICEF 2000); 2001 survey reports 88.4 for 1996-2000 (Serbanescu et al., 2002). h. Data for 1995-2004 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali; 1999 survey reports 44.8 for 1995-1999 (Serbanescu et al., 2001). i. 1999 survey reports 71.4 for 1995-1999 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000). j. 1997 survey reports 72.3 for 1993-1997 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998). k. 2000 survey reports 126.0 for 1993 (SSAT and UNICEF 2000). l. 2000 survey reports 94.3 for 1996-2000 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001). m. 1996 survey reports 59.3 for 1991-1996 (CDC, 2003).

3.3 Infant and under-5 mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)^a

	Infant mortality rate				Under-5 mortality rate			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
Czech Republic	10	9	6	4	13	9	5	4
Hungary	15	11	8	7	17	12	11	8
Poland	19	14	8	6	18	15	9	7
Slovakia	12	11	9	7	14	12	10	8
Slovenia	8	6	5	3	10	7	6	4
Estonia	12	15	8	6	16	19	11	7
Latvia	14	19	10	9	18	21	13	11
Lithuania	10	13	9	7	13	15	11	9
Bulgaria	15	15	13	12	18	18	16	15
Romania	27	21	19	16	31	26	22	19
Albania	37	29	22	16	45	34	25	18
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18	16	14	13	22	19	17	15
Croatia	11	9	7	6	12	10	8	7
Serbia and Montenegro	24	17	14	12	28	20	16	15
TFYR Macedonia	33	23	14	15	38	26	16	17
Belarus	16	17	14	10	19	20	16	12
Moldova	29	25	22	14	35	30	26	16
Russian Federation	21	22	19	14	27	29	24	18
Ukraine	19	22	18	13	26	30	24	17
Armenia	46	38	32	26	54	44	36	29
Azerbaijan	84	80	77	74	105	98	93	89
Georgia	43	41	41	41	47	45	45	45
Kazakhstan	53	57	63	63	63	67	73	73
Kyrgyzstan	68	63	60	58	80	74	70	67
Tajikistan	91	90	75	59	115	114	93	71
Turkmenistan	80	72	77	81	97	89	99	104
Uzbekistan	65	62	59	57	79	75	71	68

a. Data source: UNICEF, Childinfo (2007) and *The State of the World's Children 2007*.**3.4 Maternal mortality rate** (per 100,000 live births)

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	9.3	8.4	2.1	5.5	2.2	5.5	6.7	5.5	3.3	3.2	4.3	5.1	2.9
Hungary	15.4	20.7	15.2	11.4	20.9	6.2	4.2	10.2	5.2	8.3	7.4	4.2	5.1
Poland	10.6	12.8	9.9	4.9	5.8	4.8	5.5	7.9	3.5	5.4	4.0	4.8	-
Slovakia	10.0	6.3	8.1	5.0	5.1	8.7	10.7	1.8	13.7	7.9	3.9	5.6	3.7
Slovenia	4.3	8.9	5.3	26.6	11.0	-	17.1	22.0	22.9	-	-	-	-
Estonia	41.1	31.4	51.8	-	15.9	16.4	16.1	45.9	7.9	7.7	30.7	28.6	13.9
Latvia	a	46.2	23.7	37.0	42.5	43.5	41.2	24.7	25.4	5.0	14.3	9.8	4.7
Lithuania	a	28.7	22.9	17.0	15.9	16.2	13.7	8.8	12.7	20.0	3.3	16.4	13.1
Bulgaria	18.7	20.9	13.9	19.4	18.7	15.3	23.5	17.6	19.1	16.5	5.9	10.0	11.3
Romania	-	83.6	47.8	41.1	41.4	40.5	41.8	32.8	34.0	22.3	30.6	24.0	16.7
Albania	49.5	37.7	29.1	32.2	27.5	21.6	13.8	24.0	24.8	21.9	17.0	7.0	20.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.4	10.5	-	-	-	-	9.4	5.1	2.7	8.4	2.8	2.8	8.7
Croatia	3.6	1.8	12.0	1.9	10.8	6.4	11.1	6.9	2.4	10.0	7.6	7.4	7.1
Serbia and Montenegro	b	16.8	11.0	12.1	7.3	13.7	9.3	5.6	6.9	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	16.7	11.3	21.8	-	3.4	3.4	7.3	13.6	14.8	10.8	3.7	12.8	13.3
Belarus	24.8	21.8	13.8	21.9	25.7	28.1	20.4	21.3	14.2	18.0	16.9	16.9	10.0
Moldova	c	34.1	44.1	12.4	40.5	48.3	36.3	28.6	27.1	43.9	33.6	21.9	18.6
Russian Federation	49.0	47.4	53.3	48.9	50.2	44.0	44.2	39.7	36.5	33.6	31.3	23.4	25.4
Ukraine	32.7	32.4	32.3	30.4	25.1	27.2	25.2	24.7	23.9	21.8	17.4	13.1	14.3
Armenia	34.6	40.1	34.7	20.8	38.7	25.4	32.9	52.5	21.8	9.3	22.4	26.7	18.7
Azerbaijan	28.6	9.3	37.0	44.1	31.0	41.1	43.4	37.6	25.4	19.9	18.5	25.8	28.9
Georgia	d	54.9	40.9	53.2	47.3	68.5	66.0	51.3	47.1	56.7	45.1	45.5	42.4
Kazakhstan	53.3	55.0	57.6	52.9	59.0	79.1	64.8	60.3	48.8	51.9	41.9	36.6	40.9
Kyrgyzstan	42.6	62.9	44.3	31.5	62.7	33.6	42.3	45.5	43.8	53.5	49.3	50.9	60.1
Tajikistan	e	38.9	41.8	50.2	66.1	51.1	54.4	44.2	43.1	45.4	37.7	39.0	33.2
Turkmenistan	55.2	42.3	48.4	39.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	32.3	20.8	28.9	28.5	31.2	33.0	34.1	31.9	32.3	31.3	29.2

a. Data for 2005 taken from website of statistical office. b. Data for Kosovo 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). c. Data for 1997-2005 exclude Transdniestr. d. Data for 1995-2004 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali. e. 1996-2005: Ministry of Health data.

3.5 Mortality rate for population aged 1-4 (deaths per 100,000 relevant population)

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	43.3	41.1	36.3	35.6	37.3	27.2	26.0	27.3	25.4	28.0	24.7	20.8	18.5
Hungary	54.9	49.8	43.0	40.5	43.7	46.9	40.0	39.6	31.3	36.3	31.3	28.7	32.1
Poland	60.3	59.4	42.8	42.4	38.4	34.1	37.8	31.3	31.2	30.6	26.1	25.5	27.1
Slovakia	56.0	50.2	44.4	42.0	45.6	56.9	41.7	39.0	43.1	33.6	44.5	46.0	35.4
Slovenia	48.7	40.8	27.9	31.2	25.6	33.9	26.6	16.3	11.0	26.3	20.9	23.7	29.4
Estonia	103.9	111.4	105.3	43.1	66.5	74.5	73.6	61.3	55.5	49.0	52.2	33.4	46.4
Latvia	a 92.8	98.8	81.2	88.2	61.8	85.9	60.4	50.3	64.0	71.1	74.8	46.6	44.7
Lithuania	a 84.2	78.7	76.7	64.2	63.1	62.6	60.9	68.1	63.4	52.8	44.8	42.4	42.3
Bulgaria	95.2	92.1	86.9	93.4	123.0	92.0	82.5	66.7	68.4	67.2	59.6	71.8	55.6
Romania	207.2	189.8	116.2	123.6	109.8	105.2	102.7	91.1	83.2	81.2	73.4	72.4	66.2
Albania	201.9	199.7	155.0	136.2	-	-	-	148.4	101.2	138.1	145.8	116.4	102.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	b -	-	-	-	-	50.8	28.5	27.3	21.0	24.0	34.3	25.8	33.4
Croatia	46.0	43.4	31.3	29.8	31.1	25.2	26.8	25.1	31.9	29.2	22.1	18.8	14.7
Serbia and Montenegro	c 108.9	83.9	63.1	64.3	52.3	55.8	53.2	60.9	55.9	46.2	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	95.7	88.1	69.6	66.6	68.2	58.9	51.3	46.7	44.6	44.4	43.7	39.4	38.0
Belarus	80.5	81.1	79.7	79.7	71.1	74.7	83.7	74.3	62.2	77.9	54.2	55.7	55.3
Moldova	d 148.5	131.2	121.9	115.2	125.6	106.7	113.8	105.0	88.1	78.1	87.4	85.4	85.0
Russia	105.0	98.4	107.3	96.8	98.6	93.2	101.8	98.2	95.1	83.6	83.7	75.7	75.4
Ukraine	102.2	95.0	105.3	103.2	99.8	94.3	94.7	89.6	87.9	79.6	84.1	73.9	75.5
Armenia	164.5	140.8	103.2	79.5	83.7	73.1	72.3	83.8	67.7	52.6	41.1	39.0	37.7
Azerbaijan	518.8	475.0	399.4	362.6	369.3	331.1	314.9	295.1	282.0	248.0	179.4	162.9	137.5
Georgia	e 134.5	108.7	89.8	72.2	69.3	64.0	56.1	55.6	57.3	57.2	67.4	52.9	-
Kazakhstan	218.2	197.6	236.3	249.9	197.2	187.7	156.2	154.0	136.9	127.3	118.4	105.6	112.1
Kyrgyzstan	396.8	297.0	364.4	283.9	361.3	355.2	309.3	265.0	194.1	197.5	173.7	159.6	146.7
Tajikistan	604.7	573.5	428.4	411.4	396.6	335.9	202.8	181.6	177.2	186.0	162.3	134.9	124.3
Turkmenistan	642.3	506.4	599.6	586.1	545.4	535.1	352.1	294.5	260.0	232.0	194.5	179.8	-
Uzbekistan	400.3	351.8	425.5	371.2	343.7	343.5	282.1	232.2	206.0	188.4	172.9	153.5	147.4

a. Data for 2005 taken from website of statistical office. b. Population data based on US Census Bureau (2006). c. Data for Kosovo 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). d. Data for 1997-2005 exclude Transnistria. e. Data since 1995 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali. Rate for 2003 affected by change in data-collection system.

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

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	24.6	22.8	23.4	19.4	19.4	18.5	18.8	18.6	15.1	14.9	15.1	13.9	15.7
Hungary	27.9	28.0	23.8	22.0	17.8	20.2	20.8	18.7	17.6	19.0	18.2	16.4	14.3
Poland	29.6	27.9	22.8	22.7	21.8	20.8	20.1	17.9	18.6	19.5	17.9	16.8	16.6
Slovakia	25.4	25.2	24.1	23.4	23.5	23.9	25.2	21.3	22.2	20.8	18.4	19.2	15.6
Slovenia	24.8	24.4	21.3	16.4	24.3	16.8	16.0	14.2	14.1	13.6	11.6	15.0	12.3
Estonia	52.2	51.5	45.1	43.1	38.9	31.3	29.5	30.8	32.8	25.7	27.3	18.3	22.2
Latvia	55.4	64.2	48.2	32.7	44.9	35.8	34.4	35.2	30.5	32.2	25.9	26.9	30.0
Lithuania	43.7	41.0	35.8	31.9	31.6	31.9	32.9	26.5	26.6	26.9	21.7	22.3	27.2
Bulgaria	41.2	40.6	36.5	39.0	42.0	38.4	33.3	28.9	26.9	26.1	28.1	27.9	30.0
Romania	56.0	52.4	61.6	63.3	64.1	65.3	58.8	52.4	50.1	45.4	39.1	33.5	32.2
Albania	64.1	66.8	47.7	46.9	-	-	-	41.0	39.3	39.5	44.5	51.6	41.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27.8	25.5	-	-	-	21.5	15.5	16.0	13.2	16.0	12.1	10.5	16.0
Croatia	29.4	25.8	24.3	19.8	19.6	19.0	15.7	17.0	16.8	12.4	15.4	8.7	8.8
Serbia and Montenegro	31.3	32.1	24.3	23.4	24.1	24.6	24.1	23.4	23.1	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	37.4	35.3	26.1	27.2	26.2	31.8	27.7	21.9	23.6	25.7	20.1	21.3	16.2
Belarus	42.8	36.5	34.0	31.5	32.8	33.6	30.6	27.8	28.1	31.1	25.0	22.6	24.6
Moldova	55.2	48.7	52.5	46.3	43.2	47.2	45.9	43.0	43.4	39.8	35.0	32.8	34.3
Russian Federation	50.8	48.9	53.3	46.8	43.5	44.8	46.7	44.6	46.1	42.7	43.4	43.1	40.5
Ukraine	44.4	42.9	44.4	41.8	40.0	38.9	37.5	37.6	37.8	36.6	33.1	33.8	34.7
Armenia	38.6	32.5	25.2	19.6	19.7	20.3	17.3	18.5	14.5	16.2	18.9	19.0	18.6
Azerbaijan	51.4	42.1	58.7	48.6	50.3	49.0	46.6	46.4	48.6	44.3	46.4	41.2	52.2
Georgia	38.2	35.7	31.3	29.7	29.8	30.1	26.5	27.4	30.2	30.1	16.7	30.9	-
Kazakhstan	54.8	59.2	59.1	59.7	52.9	54.5	49.7	48.4	49.2	47.4	45.6	44.4	46.6
Kyrgyzstan	59.0	60.3	52.0	52.5	53.4	53.6	47.2	45.5	42.0	43.3	39.6	34.1	31.2
Tajikistan	60.6	61.3	74.1	59.7	63.8	51.6	41.5	36.2	38.8	37.4	35.6	31.7	30.6
Turkmenistan	67.8	64.5	62.1	58.7	61.1	64.5	50.1	47.1	44.9	50.2	44.2	45.4	-
Uzbekistan	60.9	60.3	61.7	55.0	54.4	55.6	50.6	45.1	43.8	40.9	36.9	34.7	36.0

a. See notes to Table 3.5; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

3.7 Mortality rate for population aged 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	50.1	57.0	62.3	53.8	53.2	51.7	49.4	50.5	47.3	47.6	43.3	44.7	41.8
Hungary	67.0	73.5	52.8	46.9	46.1	44.8	42.4	41.8	39.6	39.9	37.1	40.7	40.1
Poland	68.6	69.2	62.7	58.5	61.2	59.3	58.6	51.8	49.0	51.8	46.0	44.5	47.1
Slovakia	58.2	61.1	53.2	47.3	55.8	50.9	41.4	46.0	43.3	45.1	45.4	41.9	41.2
Slovenia	69.0	55.8	66.7	66.3	49.7	70.5	54.7	53.3	64.6	54.0	53.3	47.2	37.1
Estonia	118.3	121.0	119.5	75.7	101.7	78.6	93.8	66.3	76.2	89.6	69.2	73.7	61.0
Latvia	125.6	127.4	120.2	95.2	99.2	86.6	90.1	80.9	81.7	72.1	66.3	67.4	56.2
Lithuania	108.4	92.3	99.1	98.2	76.2	81.0	93.4	88.1	97.0	86.1	81.3	79.9	79.3
Bulgaria	66.3	77.7	68.7	65.8	71.1	61.5	62.8	61.4	56.2	45.9	49.3	45.9	43.9
Romania	79.5	74.3	64.1	67.6	67.3	63.5	64.6	62.7	53.7	49.5	52.2	58.9	58.8
Albania	61.4	58.6	83.3	77.1	-	-	-	61.1	56.5	51.1	55.0	49.9	48.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	46.3	37.1	-	-	-	39.7	42.6	43.4	41.1	29.6	37.4	33.9	31.3
Croatia	55.9	59.2	74.0	69.8	58.9	59.5	59.4	53.8	52.9	49.6	51.9	45.9	52.3
Serbia and Montenegro	51.6	56.2	46.7	50.4	50.2	47.6	48.9	45.2	41.4	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	45.0	55.1	34.7	40.5	47.5	56.8	44.7	41.2	39.0	51.9	45.9	35.8	36.1
Belarus	77.2	85.0	98.0	86.0	88.2	85.4	87.7	77.2	81.4	77.6	72.5	72.8	68.3
Moldova	97.3	86.2	86.2	78.8	78.9	80.4	75.1	72.9	62.2	66.0	49.5	62.1	57.0
Russian Federation	110.1	113.1	161.9	146.9	130.3	132.6	138.1	145.1	132.2	125.5	121.1	117.7	115.4
Ukraine	89.3	86.7	107.5	100.5	89.8	89.4	88.9	91.7	89.4	82.3	80.7	74.1	77.2
Armenia	59.1	52.4	67.6	73.1	61.1	60.0	42.8	36.8	33.4	43.7	30.7	31.0	41.6
Azerbaijan	51.3	60.2	96.0	76.2	68.9	69.6	63.3	60.1	57.8	53.2	52.0	48.3	50.8
Georgia	61.5	62.6	59.7	60.4	53.1	56.5	50.9	45.8	65.3	65.3	30.2	44.4	-
Kazakhstan	108.9	104.8	129.0	130.4	133.4	125.7	121.9	125.6	111.8	108.8	108.6	107.8	108.1
Kyrgyzstan	81.0	85.7	90.4	80.6	77.9	84.4	76.5	69.9	72.5	71.1	70.7	60.3	63.1
Tajikistan	74.2	65.9	105.3	96.3	92.7	70.6	64.7	60.0	58.0	61.5	53.9	52.2	47.3
Turkmenistan	86.5	92.4	97.8	106.9	112.6	102.8	91.6	94.0	84.3	96.3	88.9	94.4	-
Uzbekistan	75.8	72.0	80.0	82.7	82.6	81.0	76.0	74.1	74.1	69.5	62.1	54.1	52.7

a. See notes to Table 3.5; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

3.8 Mortality rate due to external causes for population aged 15-19 (including suicides, deaths per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	31.8	37.8	45.1	40.2	38.3	35.5	37.5	35.2	32.9	34.5	31.6	31.2	29.6
Hungary	47.3	50.1	33.8	28.9	27.9	26.3	26.2	22.4	24.5	24.0	22.9	23.2	24.4
Poland	45.8	47.1	43.4	38.0	40.2	39.0	40.0	35.1	33.4	35.8	32.7	30.2	33.3
Slovakia	34.9	38.9	33.0	28.8	37.1	35.1	24.1	29.4	29.1	31.3	26.1	28.1	23.2
Slovenia	51.6	41.3	49.6	50.4	36.9	53.4	36.4	41.8	49.0	36.5	34.8	31.5	26.6
Estonia	83.1	92.6	88.4	56.5	83.6	55.7	78.1	56.7	59.0	69.8	55.2	53.2	52.5
Latvia	91.5	92.2	97.0	70.2	73.8	59.5	62.2	67.5	63.1	55.4	46.0	50.1	-
Lithuania	77.9	66.8	75.8	77.5	61.4	67.1	72.1	71.0	74.8	69.8	65.1	61.7	60.9
Bulgaria	37.8	44.9	40.5	38.0	32.4	30.9	36.7	32.7	28.7	24.4	28.1	22.4	21.2
Romania	43.2	42.0	34.5	37.3	37.0	36.4	37.6	38.2	30.3	28.4	27.6	30.0	28.4
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.9	31.6	25.6	31.9	25.4	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.9	18.6	17.6	9.9	12.9	14.1	9.0
Croatia	37.4	40.2	52.7	48.6	41.3	41.7	41.8	39.5	36.2	34.3	37.0	34.6	35.9
Serbia and Montenegro	22.9	27.4	21.8	25.1	28.1	24.9	26.3	22.5	21.0	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	17.6	18.6	14.6	17.6	19.2	25.1	26.8	18.5	16.8	22.3	22.3	17.0	17.1
Belarus	43.0	56.4	68.8	63.1	65.1	61.1	65.7	55.5	61.3	58.4	52.9	52.2	53.0
Moldova	65.5	52.7	49.5	47.0	44.8	43.7	43.9	39.1	41.9	35.3	29.8	40.8	35.8
Russian Federation	79.1	82.0	124.5	110.2	95.4	98.0	101.9	107.5	100.4	95.5	92.2	89.2	85.8
Ukraine	61.0	59.4	70.2	65.0	58.2	57.7	57.4	61.8	58.3	54.6	54.3	48.3	52.4
Armenia	33.8	28.9	44.8	51.8	41.2	37.7	26.1	21.4	18.3	22.8	12.9	18.5	21.3
Azerbaijan	16.4	27.3	40.0	28.1	25.3	26.7	26.0	19.2	18.4	16.1	15.0	15.2	20.2
Georgia	30.4	34.2	28.8	29.4	20.4	26.0	18.4	11.9	14.2	21.2	12.5	12.6	-
Kazakhstan	69.0	69.7	76.9	77.1	78.7	73.5	70.6	80.0	69.7	65.2	66.1	69.0	70.1
Kyrgyzstan	41.8	43.1	44.7	33.2	36.7	40.0	33.2	31.5	30.3	31.3	34.5	27.7	27.5
Tajikistan	24.8	23.6	32.2	29.4	26.6	15.6	18.4	17.7	15.8	15.8	16.2	15.3	11.2
Turkmenistan	38.2	46.7	37.7	40.7	45.6	40.9	37.8	34.6	30.5	39.5	31.6	38.5	-
Uzbekistan	24.7	32.2	24.2	27.4	26.1	27.9	26.4	27.0	26.5	24.1	20.5	19.0	18.9

a. See notes to Table 3.5; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

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

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	2.3	3.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.8	3.7	3.1	2.5	1.9
Hungary	5.7	6.8	2.2	3.1	4.3	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.6
Poland	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.8
Slovakia	2.9	2.8	2.1	0.9	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.5	1.9	2.0
Slovenia	5.7	4.2	5.4	6.8	4.2	8.5	5.8	11.8	7.6	3.1	7.9	6.4	-
Estonia	7.5	3.8	6.2	10.3	8.3	4.1	12.0	2.0	3.9	1.9	5.7	-	5.8
Latvia	10.1	7.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.2	4.7	4.6	5.6	3.3	3.3	2.2	3.3
Lithuania	5.9	4.4	6.4	6.5	4.9	9.6	11.9	15.5	4.5	8.8	5.9	10.4	3.7
Bulgaria	6.4	5.2	4.9	3.4	4.8	4.2	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.4	3.2
Romania	4.8	3.6	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.7
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	0.7	2.0	3.2	3.2	5.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	1.4	-	2.1	1.3	2.6	-
Croatia	5.1	1.2	3.2	8.0	5.2	4.7	6.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.2	3.0
Serbia and Montenegro	2.6	4.9	4.1	2.5	5.1	3.9	5.4	2.8	2.1	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	5.3	-	1.2	3.7	3.7	4.9	2.4	3.7	3.7	-	5.0	1.2	2.5
Belarus	-	2.8	4.4	4.9	6.1	5.0	6.2	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.7	2.5
Moldova	-	4.7	3.9	2.2	2.9	1.8	4.7	2.3	4.0	1.1	0.6	3.9	1.7
Russian Federation	6.3	6.4	9.5	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.2	7.5	7.3
Ukraine	5.1	4.4	5.2	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.0	-	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.8
Armenia	-	0.7	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	0.6	-	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-	1.2	0.2	0.9
Georgia	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	10.8	11.7	9.5	10.4	13.5	11.3	9.7	11.8	9.0	10.5	8.9	12.1	10.0
Kyrgyzstan	5.4	7.3	11.2	2.6	5.0	5.4	4.4	5.5	4.5	4.8	5.3	4.2	5.5
Tajikistan	4.9	5.6	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.9	4.5	3.7	3.8	1.8	2.5	4.0	2.5
Turkmenistan	5.5	7.9	1.8	3.9	10.3	8.8	7.7	6.3	6.4	8.0	4.9	6.5	-
Uzbekistan	-	6.8	3.0	4.9	5.0	6.1	5.7	6.4	5.5	5.1	4.7	2.7	3.0

a. See notes to Table 3.5; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

3.10 Suicide rate for males aged 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 relevant population)^a

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	9.1	8.6	16.2	13.6	14.1	10.6	12.8	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.7	10.4	9.3
Hungary	16.5	12.6	15.3	13.0	10.5	11.3	12.9	10.4	10.1	11.2	8.9	12.3	8.7
Poland	10.6	10.4	14.2	14.5	14.4	14.4	17.7	14.1	14.2	14.6	14.6	14.6	15.4
Slovakia	8.5	8.6	11.1	10.0	7.6	12.0	8.2	6.6	5.7	6.3	7.3	9.3	8.5
Slovenia	12.3	9.4	19.3	18.0	16.9	30.6	15.0	12.7	11.6	11.9	12.1	10.8	7.9
Estonia	33.0	23.2	23.6	19.7	21.6	23.4	36.4	24.5	22.4	24.1	16.5	23.7	18.3
Latvia	17.8	18.9	25.2	25.2	20.2	23.1	16.8	21.9	14.0	12.7	10.5	12.7	16.0
Lithuania	18.8	14.3	32.7	30.6	37.7	23.3	35.8	27.6	36.4	38.4	29.0	28.5	25.9
Bulgaria	10.7	11.4	13.4	12.4	13.0	10.7	8.9	4.9	6.4	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.9
Romania	6.4	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.2	5.7	7.7	8.5	7.5	6.9	5.5	7.7	6.0
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	6.8	4.0	7.1	2.5	6.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	6.2	4.8	2.7	3.2	1.9	1.2
Croatia	7.3	9.5	14.7	20.4	15.6	17.2	20.1	14.4	13.1	14.0	13.6	9.0	7.8
Serbia and Montenegro	5.4	5.8	8.5	9.7	8.1	5.4	7.6	8.4	6.9	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	2.6	2.5	1.2	1.2	2.3	3.5	5.8	1.2	2.3	2.4	1.2	3.5	2.4
Belarus	-	11.5	23.8	19.3	20.0	22.2	20.5	20.9	23.6	24.3	22.5	24.0	19.2
Moldova	-	7.5	10.8	9.1	13.7	5.5	8.9	8.0	8.3	7.0	7.0	13.0	11.1
Russian Federation	18.5	23.4	35.9	34.5	34.2	33.0	33.4	35.7	37.9	36.8	34.0	32.4	31.5
Ukraine	11.9	12.1	18.1	16.7	16.3	17.1	17.0	-	18.3	14.7	16.5	15.8	13.9
Armenia	4.8	4.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.3	-	0.6	0.6
Azerbaijan	-	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.6	2.5
Georgia	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	21.6	21.5	30.9	33.5	35.9	29.5	32.1	33.8	30.0	31.2	30.0	31.8	30.0
Kyrgyzstan	12.8	10.7	15.4	9.7	10.8	14.6	14.3	11.2	18.7	15.2	11.3	8.6	9.8
Tajikistan	2.6	2.2	5.3	2.1	3.3	0.9	4.5	3.7	3.8	1.8	2.5	4.0	2.5
Turkmenistan	7.4	12.8	12.1	14.8	20.0	16.6	17.7	17.9	8.8	15.5	11.2	13.5	-
Uzbekistan	-	8.2	7.7	7.5	10.2	8.7	11.3	12.5	11.4	10.1	6.7	7.0	5.4

a. See notes to Table 3.5; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

4. HEALTH**4.1 DPT immunization rate** (per cent of children under two immunized against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus)

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		99.0	99.0	96.0	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.4	99.2	99.2	98.6	99.4	98.7
Hungary		99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Poland		95.6	95.5	95.6	96.6	97.5	97.9	97.6	98.1	98.2	98.6	98.5	98.7	98.8
Slovakia		95.6	99.4	99.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.2
Slovenia		97.4	97.1	95.8	96.2	91.9	89.5	91.9	91.2	92.3	93.1	87.7	94.2	96.3
Estonia	a b	69.3	67.2	81.6	86.8	86.6	88.4	91.0	92.0	93.5	94.2	94.5	94.3	-
Latvia	a	81.1	83.5	71.8	73.7	88.0	88.3	89.0	93.4	93.9	95.5	94.6	95.4	-
Lithuania		81.9	78.4	97.3	92.1	92.0	93.5	93.1	93.6	94.7	94.8	94.2	94.0	-
Bulgaria		99.5	99.5	94.8	95.1	94.2	95.1	96.0	93.3	93.6	92.8	95.8	94.8	95.6
Romania		79.3	75.5	98.3	98.0	96.7	97.5	97.3	96.1	96.5	96.8	97.0	97.2	96.8
Albania	c	-	-	97.1	98.1	98.6	96.0	97.0	95.5	97.0	96.0	97.0	97.5	98.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	d	-	93.0	-	82.0	83.0	84.0	84.0	90.0	91.0	90.0	94.0	94.0	93.0
Croatia		86.0	88.0	90.0	91.0	92.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	94.0	95.0	94.0	96.0	-
Serbia and Montenegro	e	89.2	84.0	89.0	91.2	94.0	89.2	88.7	88.8	96.7	94.9	89.0	97.0	-
TFYR Macedonia		93.7	94.4	95.2	92.5	96.6	93.6	95.0	95.1	90.6	95.6	95.8	93.8	97.1
Belarus		93.8	92.4	93.9	97.7	96.7	98.6	98.7	99.1	99.2	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.2
Moldova	f	84.3	81.0	95.5	96.8	97.1	96.9	97.0	94.5	95.6	98.1	98.3	97.2	98.0
Russian Federation	a g	82.7	68.5	92.7	95.1	87.5	91.3	95.0	95.6	95.8	96.6	96.3	97.4	97.6
Ukraine	h	79.2	78.8	97.7	98.6	98.5	98.7	98.4	98.8	99.1	98.8	99.0	99.2	93.3
Armenia	a g i	83.7	85.3	98.0	86.0	88.1	90.3	91.1	93.3	94.5	93.4	93.8	93.5	85.6
Azerbaijan	g	90.8	92.1	95.9	95.8	94.5	97.4	98.8	98.4	98.2	97.4	96.5	96.3	93.2
Georgia	g j k	82.1	41.4	52.0	97.3	99.3	86.7	89.2	97.6	89.3	86.8	91.0	93.5	-
Kazakhstan	l	84.8	84.2	92.9	95.0	99.0	98.0	98.2	98.5	99.6	99.2	99.4	81.6	98.2
Kyrgyzstan	g h m	-	-	93.1	97.7	98.1	97.4	99.2	98.7	98.9	98.4	98.2	99.3	98.3
Tajikistan	g n	-	-	-	-	-	97.2	98.7	99.4	100.0	97.0	96.3	95.7	94.5
Turkmenistan	a g o	78.4	82.2	92.6	93.6	98.6	99.2	99.0	98.9	98.7	98.9	83.3	98.2	-
Uzbekistan	g h p	-	87.1	85.1	95.7	96.6	98.4	98.8	99.1	99.1	98.8	98.3	98.8	98.5

a. Diphtheria and tetanus. b. European Health For All database (2006). c. 2000 survey reports 51.7 (INSTAT Albania and UNICEF 2000). d. Data for 1996-2003 refer to Republika Srpska; 2000 survey reports 87.7 (BHAS and UNICEF 2000). e. Data for Kosovo 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates. 2002-2004: European Health For All database (2006). Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). f. Data since 2001 exclude Transdniest. 2000 survey reports 93.8 among children 15-26 months aged (NCPMM and UNICEF 2000). g. Children under one year old. h. Diphtheria. i. 2000 survey reports 95.1 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001). j. Total vaccinations of children of all ages divided by population aged 0-1; data for 1995-2004 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali. k. 1996 survey reports 75.0 for children aged 0-5 and 40.0 for children aged 0-1 (MOHG and UNICEF 1996). l. Data for 1989-1998 refer to diphtheria only. 1999 survey reports 97.7 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000). m. 1995 survey reports 74.0 (MOHK and UNICEF, 1995); 1997 survey reports 95.3 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998). n. 2000 survey reports 76.0 (SSAT and UNICEF 2000). o. 1995 survey reports 80.0 (MOHT and UNICEF, 1995); 2000 survey reports 97.9 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001). p. 2000 survey reports 95.7 (SDSU and UNICEF 2000).

4.2 Measles immunization rate (per cent of children under two who have been immunized)

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		99.0	98.0	96.0	97.0	96.0	96.0	95.0	97.1	97.4	97.4	96.7	96.9	96.6
Hungary		99.9	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.6
Poland	a	94.9	94.6	96.1	96.7	96.9	97.1	97.0	97.4	97.2	97.6	97.5	97.4	98.2
Slovakia		94.9	94.6	96.1	96.7	96.9	97.1	97.0	97.4	97.2	97.6	97.5	97.4	98.2
Slovenia		90.8	92.3	92.6	91.6	94.7	91.6	96.3	95.2	94.0	93.5	86.7	95.1	94.4
Estonia	b	86.2	82.0	81.0	86.0	88.0	89.0	92.0	93.0	94.7	95.2	95.2	95.5	95.9
Latvia	c d	89.4	89.1	75.5	78.6	79.7	79.0	95.3	96.3	96.3	95.1	96.6	95.9	95.0
Lithuania	a c	92.2	98.0	93.7	96.3	95.9	96.5	96.9	97.0	97.4	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.2
Bulgaria	e	99.6	99.6	96.4	95.1	93.8	85.2	94.5	82.7	85.5	79.2	95.5	94.7	96.2
Romania		86.2	93.0	93.3	93.8	97.3	97.2	98.2	94.8	97.8	97.1	97.0	97.4	96.7
Albania	f	-	-	91.0	91.7	95.1	89.0	91.0	92.0	95.0	95.0	94.0	95.7	97.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	g	-	-	-	65.0	65.0	68.0	66.0	68.0	90.0	95.0	96.0	94.0	95.0
Croatia	c	95.0	91.0	92.0	92.0	91.0	91.0	92.0	93.0	94.0	95.0	94.0	96.0	95.5
Serbia and Montenegro	h	90.7	83.0	86.0	90.1	91.9	89.3	86.4	83.1	94.8	92.3	87.2	95.7	95.6
TFYR Macedonia		93.7	93.6	96.7	91.0	97.8	96.3	98.4	97.1	92.2	97.8	96.3	96.4	96.4
Belarus		96.7	96.2	92.8	96.4	97.6	98.0	98.4	98.2	98.9	99.0	98.8	99.0	99.0
Moldova	i	94.1	93.8	98.0	98.4	98.9	99.2	98.8	99.2	99.4	99.1	99.4	96.3	97.2
Russian Federation		82.0	81.1	94.1	95.3	91.1	94.2	96.9	96.7	97.1	97.9	97.7	98.4	98.6
Ukraine		87.9	88.7	97.1	92.4	97.8	97.4	98.5	98.8	98.8	98.9	99.0	99.2	98.1
Armenia	j	91.9	95.2	96.0	89.0	91.5	93.5	91.1	91.6	95.6	78.3	93.8	91.5	94.4
Azerbaijan		87.6	83.3	97.0	98.5	96.6	97.7	98.0	98.1	98.9	98.8	97.2	94.5	94.2
Georgia	c k	82.0	42.0	50.8	97.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	94.8	100.9	93.7	99.0	93.5	91.6
Kazakhstan	a l	93.0	95.1	95.4	96.6	97.0	-	99.6	99.0	100.1	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6
Kyrgyzstan	m	-	-	97.1	98.0	98.1	98.2	97.5	97.8	98.9	98.0	99.7	99.3	98.9
Tajikistan		-	-	89.5	90.0	97.8	97.2	91.6	98.9	90.8	96.5	97.2	97.5	96.7
Turkmenistan	n	67.0	79.6	91.9	93.8	99.6	98.7	98.0	99.0	97.8	98.1	97.1	97.3	-
Uzbekistan	o	-	85.1	80.5	93.5	89.3	87.7	95.5	98.9	98.9	96.8	98.6	98.3	98.7

a. Children under three years old. b. European Health For All database (2007). c. 2005: European Health For All database (2007). d. Children under three years old since 1999. e. Combined vaccine with parotitis and rubella. f. 2000 survey reports 61.1 (INSTAT Albania and UNICEF 2000). g. Data for 1996-2003 refer to Republika Srpska; 2000 survey reports 64.4 (BHAS and UNICEF 2000). h. 1989, 1990: combined vaccine with parotitis and rubella. Data for Kosovo 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates. 2002-2005: European Health For All database (2007) Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). i. Data since 2001 exclude Transdniest. 2000 survey reports 91.1 for children aged 15-26 months (NCPMM and UNICEF 2000). j. 2000 survey reports 78.8 (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001). k. Total vaccinations of children of all ages divided by population 0-1; data for 1995-2004 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali; 1996 survey reports 51.0 for children aged 0-5 years (MOHG and UNICEF, 1996). l. 1999 survey reports 86.5 (APM and ORC Macro, 2000). m. 1995 survey reports 74.0 (MOHK and UNICEF, 1995); 1997 survey reports 85.4 (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998). n. 1995 survey reports 66.0 (MOHT and UNICEF, 1995); 2000 survey reports 92.9 (GECRCMCH and ORC Macro, 2001). o. 2000 survey reports 97.0 (SDSU and UNICEF 2000).

4.3 Tuberculosis immunization rate (per cent of children under one year who have been immunized)

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		99.1	99.2	99.0	99.3	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.5	98.5	98.0	98.5	98.6	98.8
Hungary		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poland		95.0	96.9	98.1	96.9	96.4	96.0	95.8	95.5	94.9	95.1	93.5	94.1	94.4
Slovakia		100.0	100.0	98.1	97.0	95.4	94.9	98.2	95.8	88.7	96.2	98.3	95.0	93.0
Slovenia	a	94.3	94.3	97.1	96.2	97.2	97.6	96.9	97.5	96.7	97.2	97.2	96.3	19.4
Estonia	b	-	-	98.2	98.4	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.4	99.3	98.4	99.2	99.1	99.0
Latvia		97.9	94.8	99.7	95.5	95.6	94.1	93.1	97.3	96.5	97.9	96.7	97.2	-
Lithuania	b	93.3	93.9	96.6	98.3	98.4	99.1	99.3	99.0	99.3	99.3	99.4	98.9	99.4
Bulgaria		99.9	99.9	98.6	97.8	92.2	98.4	98.7	98.4	97.8	98.0	97.9	97.8	97.9
Romania		96.0	96.1	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.5	99.6	98.9	98.5
Albania	c	-	-	96.7	94.3	93.7	87.0	83.0	85.0	91.0	91.0	95.0	97.5	97.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	d	-	91.1	-	98.0	98.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	90.0	98.0	97.0	96.0
Croatia	b	97.0	97.0	98.0	99.0	98.0	97.0	96.0	98.0	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.3
Serbia and Montenegro	e	86.7	78.6	70.9	83.9	78.2	97.2	98.8	98.0	98.2	95.0	74.1	97.0	97.8
TFYR Macedonia		93.0	93.0	95.0	97.3	95.6	90.2	92.7	92.4	96.8	90.8	94.0	98.1	98.8
Belarus		92.1	90.6	96.2	97.5	98.2	98.8	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.2	99.2	98.9
Moldova	f	89.0	96.0	97.3	98.4	99.4	99.3	98.5	99.0	99.0	99.1	99.3	99.7	99.3
Russian Federation		93.8	91.6	91.6	93.0	93.5	95.3	95.8	96.2	96.6	97.2	96.8	96.1	96.7
Ukraine		-	-	94.1	96.9	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.9	98.1	97.8	98.1	98.2	97.9
Armenia	g	82.6	83.5	84.0	82.0	72.3	94.9	93.6	96.8	96.4	97.1	92.1	95.8	94.8
Azerbaijan		80.6	89.6	93.0	90.0	93.6	96.4	98.7	97.9	98.5	99.1	98.5	98.6	98.0
Georgia	h	88.2	40.3	33.6	82.9	81.8	82.3	94.2	95.6	96.4	80.2	85.0	77.6	-
Kazakhstan	i	82.6	90.8	97.2	98.2	96.0	-	102.3	103.1	104.0	105.6	106.9	102.8	98.3
Kyrgyzstan	j	-	-	96	100	97	94	99	98	99	99.1	98.9	98.5	96.2
Tajikistan	k	-	-	-	99.0	-	93.0	94.9	89.5	92.6	97.7	90.8	94.0	93.2
Turkmenistan	l	-	-	96.5	96.5	96.6	98.2	98.1	99.0	98.2	98.4	98.8	99.1	-
Uzbekistan	m	-	-	95.1	95.5	96.9	96.8	98.0	98.1	97.9	98.1	98.3	98.8	93.4

a. Since 2005 only children from risk groups are immunized. b. 2005: European Health For All database (2007). c. A 2000 survey on BCG estimates 79.6% among children 12-23 months old (Albania, MICS 2000). d. 1996-2005: refers to Republika Srpska. A 2000 survey on BCG estimates 95.2% among children 12-23 months old (B-H, MICS 2000). e. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). Data for 1997-2005 from European Health For All database (2007). f. Data since 2001 exclude Transdniest. A 2000 survey on BCG estimates 99.2% among children 15-26 months old (Moldova, MICS 2000). g. A 2000 survey (DHS) on BCG estimates 96% among children 12-23 months old (NSS, MH and ORC Macro, 2001). h. 1995-2004: excludes Abkhazia and Tskhinvali. In 1993 and 1995 there was a lack of vaccine. i. A 1999 survey (DHS) on BCG estimates 99.1% among children 12-23 months old (APM and ORC Macro, 2000). j. A 1997 survey (DHS) on BCG estimates 98.5% among children 12-23 months old (RIOP and ORC Macro, 1998). k. A 2000 survey on BCG estimates 89% among children 12-23 months old (Tajikistan, MICS 2000). l. A 2000 survey (DHS) on BCG estimates 99.1% among children 12-23 months old (Geocmch and ORC Macro, 2001). m. A 2000 survey on BCG estimates 98.9% among children 12-23 months old (Uzbekistan, MICS 2000).

4.4 Incidence of tuberculosis (as new cases per 100,000 population)

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		19.2	18.7	17.8	18.8	17.8	17.5	15.9	14.0	13.2	11.8	11.4	10.3	9.8
Hungary		36.0	34.6	42.0	41.5	40.3	39.0	38.2	35.2	32.6	29.6	27.1	24.5	20.1
Poland		42.6	42.3	41.3	39.8	36.1	34.4	31.5	29.8	27.9	27.4	26.5	24.9	24.3
Slovakia		27.2	26.3	28.7	28.0	27.9	23.9	22.5	20.6	20.0	19.6	18.3	13.3	13.8
Slovenia	a	38.4	36.1	26.4	30.6	23.5	20.4	20.7	18.9	15.0	17.5	13.4	13.3	14.0
Estonia		23.1	20.7	35.9	41.9	44.4	46.9	43.8	46.9	42.0	38.6	36.2	35.4	30.1
Latvia		26.8	27.4	51.3	60.1	69.4	75.5	70.0	72.3	73.4	65.9	63.7	59.4	53.8
Lithuania		32.6	34.1	58.5	65.7	78.0	79.6	72.6	66.6	63.9	60.4	65.1	59.0	-
Bulgaria		25.9	25.9	40.5	37.2	41.3	49.9	45.5	41.0	48.2	47.8	41.7	42.4	40.1
Romania		58.3	64.6	94.9	98.5	98.2	101.1	104.0	105.5	115.3	120.3	116.1	114.3	105.7
Albania		21.5	20.0	20.3	21.4	19.6	20.6	22.6	19.5	20.2	19.8	19.3	19.1	19.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	b	94.2	90.4	-	63.0	75.8	77.7	76.1	64.3	64.0	43.4	44.5	60.2	-
Croatia		60.0	53.9	44.3	48.4	44.9	47.1	38.9	37.5	34.3	33.1	33.6	29.2	-
Serbia and Montenegro	c	48.2	39.4	39.5	42.6	38.3	39.9	36.0	38.9	-	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		40.3	39.7	39.6	-	34.7	30.9	26.4	33.0	34.3	35.9	34.4	33.5	32.3
Belarus		30.6	29.8	44.3	49.3	53.4	55.6	53.6	49.9	47.5	45.0	46.6	50.6	51.1
Moldova	d	45.5	39.6	63.5	67.6	73.0	80.0	72.6	70.4	83.1	83.6	87.5	91.5	102.2
Russian Federation		37.6	34.2	57.3	66.9	73.1	75.1	84.3	89.1	87.1	84.9	82.0	82.7	83.3
Ukraine		34.5	31.9	41.8	46.0	49.3	55.5	54.6	60.4	69.7	76.0	77.8	81.2	84.4
Armenia		18.1	16.6	21.6	24.0	27.7	37.4	37.7	33.8	35.3	43.6	44.7	48.5	62.3
Azerbaijan		41.0	34.9	38.9	48.0	54.9	55.0	58.0	63.5	60.1	53.7	47.6	44.2	43.7
Georgia	e	27.8	27.7	67.9	119.8	119.7	99.6	101.4	96.8	86.7	96.9	92.8	89.7	-
Kazakhstan		74.1	67.2	70.1	87.0	93.9	122.8	141.0	153.1	155.4	164.7	160.4	154.3	147.2
Kyrgyzstan		49.5	52.1	71.6	85.9	110.5	121.0	131.8	108.3	127.3	126.5	122.4	113.2	113.3
Tajikistan		46.9	44.2	29.3	28.7	34.2	41.2	42.1	44.9	55.6	49.6	60.4	66.6	74.4
Turkmenistan	f	58.4	61.3	43.3	45.2	71.8	78.6	83.4	81.1	77.1	71.5	71.4	64.0	-
Uzbekistan		-	46.1	44.1	52.4	55.8	59.4	64.6	65.5	73.3	79.4	77.6	75.8	76.0

a. 1989-1990 and 1995-1996, 1999 and 2003: European Health For All database (2006). b. 1996-2004: European Health For All database (2006). c. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). Data for Kosovo 1998-2000 are SMSO estimates. d. Data for 2001-2005 exclude Transdniest. e. Data for 1995-2004 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali. f. Cases in active phase.

4.5 Incidence of sexually transmitted infections (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 population)

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		59.9	62.8	22.9	15.9	15.2	15.2	15.0	16.6	21.1	17.9	17.8	15.4	13.2
Hungary		44.6	48.1	23.2	21.2	18.5	16.6	14.7	15.2	14.4	12.9	12.4	13.2	11.6
Poland		27.4	27.0	8.1	7.2	6.1	5.6	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.2
Slovakia		31.4	38.1	11.0	7.0	7.2	5.7	7.4	8.5	13.9	13.4	10.9	12.4	12.0
Slovenia		0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	5.0	4.6	6.6	9.3	13.6	14.6	14.5	12.4	15.7
Estonia	a	132.3	132.4	272.6	240.8	219.2	189.5	141.8	104.1	80.9	60.7	49.5	47.1	29.7
Latvia	a b	106.0	104.4	392.8	356.0	269.4	219.0	142.8	104.3	75.8	79.7	78.2	73.8	49.4
Lithuania	c	96.1	81.8	204.9	184.4	144.5	107.4	83.1	62.2	47.3	34.0	27.9	24.0	21.4
Bulgaria		51.7	66.7	43.9	48.2	46.3	50.7	45.6	26.8	24.2	21.4	16.9	14.1	10.0
Romania		-	-	59.7	51.9	52.1	51.7	54.5	67.0	76.2	74.8	56.2	50.5	40.2
Albania		-	-	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	d	6.1	4.2	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	-	0.5	0.3	-	-
Croatia	a	11.0	9.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.1
Serbia and Montenegro	e	9.2	4.0	25.1	20.4	20.0	16.3	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		5.1	7.7	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8
Belarus		108.9	101.9	317.0	339.6	305.8	264.6	240.3	204.0	158.5	125.1	109.0	102.3	95.5
Moldova	f	128.4	117.4	274.8	281.5	292.4	274.3	208.6	174.8	142.9	135.5	128.5	122.7	123.2
Russia		141.8	133.3	349.5	399.7	387.2	333.9	303.1	283.3	249.3	210.7	175.2	157.3	139.5
Ukraine		86.1	79.1	208.5	226.1	208.0	194.7	167.0	144.8	129.8	110.8	97.9	89.9	80.9
Armenia		41.2	33.2	47.1	55.3	44.4	39.8	35.8	30.8	31.8	35.1	27.5	23.8	33.3
Azerbaijan		25.0	13.3	35.4	25.4	21.5	21.1	20.3	18.2	17.4	16.5	19.6	34.5	31.8
Georgia	a g	76.4	-	44.2	41.7	76.4	95.8	97.1	86.5	63.2	94.1	57.0	48.0	38.3
Kazakhstan		110.4	108.9	260.2	360.0	370.1	239.2	320.6	322.9	315.4	297.0	208.6	200.9	175.3
Kyrgyzstan	h	-	217.6	291.8	369.2	389.1	345.9	327.1	298.0	270.8	233.1	221.3	215.0	212.0
Tajikistan		24.7	21.7	40.9	33.1	35.8	54.4	56.4	49.1	60.4	63.0	56.4	51.7	46.3
Turkmenistan		36.8	36.2	58.7	70.0	88.2	79.8	78.6	62.9	62.6	52.8	47.5	43.5	-
Uzbekistan		-	-	52.2	67.9	76.5	75.0	70.4	60.7	60.5	55.8	49.5	44.2	40.1

a. Data for 2005 taken from WHO (2006). b. Data for 1995-2004 includes chlamydial infection and anogenital herpes. c. Data for 1989 and 2003-2005 taken from WHO (2006). d. Data for 1998-99 and 2002-2003 taken from WHO (2006). e. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). Data for Kosovo 1998-1999 are SMSO estimates. f. Data for 2001-2005 exclude Transdniestr. g. Data for 1995-2005 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali. h. Includes trichomoniasis.

4.6 Incidence of sexually transmitted infections among population aged 15-19 (newly registered cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea per 100,000 relevant population)

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		-	-	81.2	47.2	36.4	33.1	29.2	29.7	29.0	29.9	27.1	21.0	18.0
Hungary		133.3	137.8	42.2	37.2	30.3	20.7	20.1	23.1	22.1	16.3	18.1	20.9	15.4
Poland		36.6	38.9	7.7	5.6	5.3	3.8	3.6	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.3
Slovakia		101.6	110.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	11.2	7.0	7.3	8.0
Slovenia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	4.6	3.9	0.8	2.4
Estonia		424.2	425.2	643.9	488.7	466.4	377.2	210.0	165.3	111.4	84.9	81.3	72.8	-
Latvia	a	-	-	596.1	551.7	413.0	305.8	187.6	111.0	62.5	67.8	75.4	63.6	-
Lithuania	b	-	-	528.9	479.9	345.8	208.5	157.0	127.2	69.6	46.7	-	-	-
Bulgaria		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania		-	-	124.9	106.7	108.3	110.8	121.8	139.6	145.2	135.9	105.4	91.0	68.5
Albania		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia		12.7	11.9	2.2	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	c	9.8	14.1	1.8	1.2	3.0	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus		334.5	301.7	767.3	730.3	638.9	514.1	480.5	384.0	273.5	220.7	193.7	177.2	167.6
Moldova	d	317.0	269.7	624.4	602.2	533.0	470.5	320.0	272.8	173.6	172.6	168.6	152.9	213.9
Russian Federation		473.9	421.9	871.4	942.6	837.2	684.5	595.1	514.3	435.2	364.6	296.0	261.5	231.7
Ukraine		259.8	229.2	540.2	577.2	458.8	409.9	290.3	242.9	207.8	174.0	145.8	134.0	113.7
Armenia		-	46.6	68.5	63.2	53.5	84.8	23.4	21.1	27.0	12.0	9.1	26.6	19.4
Azerbaijan		19.2	14.0	15.1	33.1	15.0	19.3	9.3	13.6	10.9	8.8	10.3	15.0	13.3
Georgia	e	-	-	55.7	40.7	78.9	94.2	38.4	30.8	98.8	133.4	56.7	54.2	-
Kazakhstan	f	189.8	200.8	209.8	267.3	277.3	224.8	138.4	126.3	108.0	85.0	74.3	60.5	47.8
Kyrgyzstan	g	54.4	50.6	162.3	266.0	253.9	215.6	136.8	117.1	114.3	93.9	71.6	61.7	50.1
Tajikistan		27.6	28.2	36.9	24.8	32.2	27.8	22.1	18.0	23.4	15.0	12.2	8.0	10.2
Turkmenistan		19.9	23.9	60.1	63.6	75.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan		-	-	70.6	80.8	82.2	76.8	70.9	62.2	58.4	62.7	54.0	46.7	40.9

a. Includes chlamydial infection and anogenital herpes. b. Due to changes in registration system, data since 2003 are incomparable. c. Only gonorrhoea. d. Data for 2001-2005 exclude Transdniestr. e. Data for 1995-2004 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali. f. Data since 1993 refer to children aged 15-17 years. g. Includes trichomoniasis.

4.7 Registered cases of HIV (newly registered)

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		-	-	40	51	62	31	50	58	51	50	63	72	90
Hungary		36	40	81	62	72	74	62	48	82	78	63	75	106
Poland		-	-	539	551	579	638	527	630	560	700	610	656	1,120
Slovakia		-	3	8	4	8	11	2	19	8	11	13	15	21
Slovenia		6	2	14	3	7	16	15	13	16	22	14	25	35
Estonia	a	-	-	11	8	9	10	12	390	1,474	899	840	743	621
Latvia	a	-	6	21	17	25	163	241	466	807	542	403	323	299
Lithuania	a	1	8	11	12	31	52	66	65	72	397	110	135	120
Bulgaria	a	6	10	14	34	30	26	27	49	40	43	63	50	83
Romania	a	-	-	854	699	650	648	364	290	440	335	244	293	205
Albania	b	-	-	12	7	3	5	4	10	20	26	21	29	31
Bosnia and Herzegovina	c	1	-	2	5	3	22	10	2	7	4	13	16	13
Croatia	c	-	-	-	1	17	36	48	33	31	44	45	56	66
Serbia and Montenegro	d	32	54	98	91	69	95	55	74	92	101	108	105	112
TFYR Macedonia	c	2	1	6	4	-	9	5	7	5	4	1	6	12
Belarus		12	14	8	1,021	653	554	411	527	578	915	713	778	751
Moldova	c	4	1	7	48	404	408	155	176	234	209	258	360	533
Russian Federation	e	-	441	193	1,511	4,353	4,034	20,129	59,281	87,177	50,378	39,699	28,371	32,704
Ukraine		-	-	1,499	5,422	8,934	8,112	5,235	5,654	6,139	7,423	8,097	12,175	13,786
Armenia	f	-	-	-	27	37	9	35	14	29	41	29	49	75
Azerbaijan	c	5	-	-	3	13	66	81	64	128	105	115	122	210
Georgia	c	1	3	2	8	21	25	35	79	93	95	100	163	242
Kazakhstan		-	2	5	184	429	297	184	345	1,171	735	746	698	962
Kyrgyzstan	g	-	-	-	1	2	6	10	16	149	160	132	161	171
Tajikistan		-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	34	32	42	198	506
Turkmenistan		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	a	-	-	1	3	7	3	28	154	549	981	1,836	2,016	2,198

a. Data for 2005 taken from EuroHIV (2006). b. Data for 1995-2000 taken from EuroHIV (2006). c. EuroHIV (2006). d. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). Data for 2001-2005 taken from EuroHIV (2006). e. Data for 1990 are total cases registered in 1987-1990. f. Data for 1996-1998 and 2000 taken from EuroHIV (2006). g. Includes foreign citizens.

4.8 Public sector expenditure on health (per cent of GDP)^a

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Czech Republic	-	4.6	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.5
Hungary	-	-	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.0
Poland	-	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.5
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1
Slovenia	-	-	7.0	-	-	5.9	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7
Estonia	-	-	-	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2
Latvia	2.6	2.5	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Lithuania	2.8	3.0	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.9
Bulgaria	4.5	5.2	-	-	-	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.1	4.3
Romania	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.4
Albania	2.9	3.3	2.1	-	-	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.2	5.1	-	-	-	-	6.1	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.6
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	7.5	8.1	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.6
Serbia and Montenegro	b	3.6	5.5	6.4	-	-	5.3	4.1	3.6	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.8	6.0	5.9
Belarus	-	2.6	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.7
Moldova	-	-	-	-	5.8	4.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.2
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2
Ukraine	-	-	-	3.8	3.5	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.9
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9
Kazakhstan	-	3.3	2.9	2.6	-	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Turkmenistan	-	-	1.7	-	-	3.1	2.4	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.5
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3

a. Data source: European Health For All database (2005, 2007). b. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). Data for 2001-2005 taken from EuroHIV (2006).

5. EDUCATION**5.1 Pre-primary enrolments** (net rates, per cent of population aged 3-6)

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	a	81.3	75.2	77.5	76.1	78.5	82.3	85.4	85.9	87.2	88.3	88.6	87.6	86.4
Hungary	a	85.7	85.3	87.0	86.5	86.1	86.3	87.3	-	86.4	87.8	86.9	86.8	86.9
Poland		48.7	47.1	45.3	46.8	47.9	49.6	49.9	50.2	50.4	51.1	52.3	53.7	55.6
Slovakia	a	77.9	72.0	57.4	60.6	65.1	68.2	69.5	68.8	68.7	70.7	72.1	73.3	72.7
Slovenia	b	56.3	56.6	65.1	66.7	66.2	68.3	70.2	69.5	68.3	64.2	76.2	76.9	79.9
Estonia		62.2	67.4	64.6	68.8	72.2	74.1	76.1	79.5	80.3	80.5	81.1	85.2	85.8
Latvia		53.9	45.8	47.5	51.3	52.9	56.7	62.0	63.5	65.6	77.7	78.0	80.1	-
Lithuania	c	59.5	56.8	36.0	39.2	43.1	46.7	50.2	49.7	50.9	53.0	53.9	55.7	-
Bulgaria		66.7	65.5	64.5	66.2	62.1	65.3	66.4	66.8	73.6	74.2	74.6	73.6	73.7
Romania		63.3	54.3	60.9	63.7	63.1	65.1	66.2	66.5	67.7	71.1	70.6	72.2	73.8
Albania	d	42.5	44.4	28.9	28.5	27.4	28.0	28.5	35.4	34.3	36.7	37.9	38.2	38.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	6.2	6.2
Croatia	e	28.8	28.7	27.3	29.4	29.6	29.5	30.3	31.6	36.2	37.0	37.2	47.0	49.3
Serbia and Montenegro	g	24.1	23.8	26.3	28.1	29.2	29.5	28.3	29.2	29.7	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	f	24.2	24.2	25.4	26.8	26.6	26.3	27.2	27.2	28.5	30.0	30.7	31.1	32.5
Belarus	h	63.1	63.3	62.3	64.0	66.9	71.3	71.0	72.9	72.5	71.7	71.6	72.1	73.4
Moldova	i	61.2	61.6	39.4	39.0	38.3	37.4	32.7	36.8	40.8	52.4	57.3	62.3	67.2
Russian Federation	d	73.4	76.9	64.4	65.0	64.8	64.3	66.8	67.5	65.4	66.7	67.9	68.9	69.6
Ukraine	d	64.2	63.2	51.4	47.8	44.3	44.6	45.3	44.7	46.1	48.7	51.1	51.6	54.8
Armenia	d	48.5	45.4	23.8	25.3	25.3	23.8	24.9	23.9	24.6	25.7	27.8	28.5	31.8
Azerbaijan		25.1	24.1	17.2	16.5	15.6	12.9	14.5	15.8	17.8	19.3	20.4	21.0	20.9
Georgia	a	44.6	44.5	25.3	27.4	25.4	25.8	27.0	27.6	27.9	30.0	32.7	33.8	-
Kazakhstan	j	53.1	53.7	25.5	-	12.3	12.5	12.1	13.8	13.2	14.6	15.7	16.9	18.4
Kyrgyzstan	d	31.3	30.3	7.2	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.0	8.7	9.0	9.5	9.9	10.5	11.1
Tajikistan	k	16.0	15.2	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.8	6.9
Turkmenistan		33.5	33.0	25.3	22.0	21.1	19.2	19.0	19.5	20.3	20.2	20.9	21.8	-
Uzbekistan	l	38.8	39.2	27.0	21.2	19.4	17.9	18.2	19.3	20.5	21.4	21.0	21.6	21.3

a. Children aged 3-5. b. 1989-1997: gross enrolments. Data for 2003-2005 refer to children aged 3-5. c. Data for 1989-1990: gross enrolments. d. Gross enrolments. e. Data for 2004-2005 include children enrolled in pre-school education programmes (children in year preceding basic/compulsory education). f. Includes pre-school preparatory classes. g. Pupil data for 1995-1998 exclude ethnic Albanians in Kosovo; 1999-2001: exclude Kosovo. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). h. 1989-1998: gross enrolments; since 1999 net rates refer to children aged 3-5. i. Data for 1995-2005 exclude Transdnistr. j. Data for 1989-2000: gross enrolments. k. Data for 1989-2001: gross enrolments. l. 2000 survey reports 20.0 (SDSU and UNICEF 2000).

5.2 Basic education enrolments (gross ratios, per cent of relevant population)^a

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	a	96.9	98.6	99.6	97.3	97.6	97.6	97.7	98.4	98.6	98.7	98.9	98.7	99.2
Hungary	b	98.5	98.6	96.6	96.3	96.1	96.6	97.8	99.2	99.1	99.6	99.8	100.6	100.9
Poland	c	100.8	100.2	99.1	99.3	99.9	100.1	100.2	100.2	99.8	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.4
Slovakia	b	97.0	98.1	97.5	96.8	98.7	101.3	107.5	107.4	106.2	107.0	105.9	105.9	105.8
Slovenia	d	97.0	97.1	98.3	98.5	98.7	98.7	99.5	100.1	101.1	103.5	97.1	96.5	-
Estonia	e	96.3	95.2	94.9	95.6	96.8	99.2	100.9	102.8	103.8	104.4	105.3	105.8	106.0
Latvia	e	95.7	97.5	89.3	91.4	92.2	92.4	93.3	96.5	99.4	101.0	101.7	103.1	102.8
Lithuania	f	95.0	93.7	95.6	96.5	98.5	99.8	99.2	101.5	102.4	103.0	104.1	103.8	-
Bulgaria	g	98.4	98.6	93.7	93.6	94.0	94.3	94.8	95.3	97.1	98.7	98.5	98.4	98.6
Romania	g	95.8	92.5	93.7	94.2	96.3	97.8	98.5	98.9	100.0	100.9	103.6	103.6	102.3
Albania	h	102.2	102.0	96.8	96.0	94.6	92.6	89.8	94.1	92.5	90.5	90.2	89.6	90.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	g	93.5	93.0	-	93.7	92.2	91.3	89.5	84.3	81.4	81.4	86.4	89.6	90.8
Croatia	g i	94.2	80.9	80.4	82.4	82.3	82.8	80.7	82.5	95.2	94.6	95.2	95.1	94.5
Serbia and Montenegro	g j	95.1	94.7	-	-	-	-	99.2	96.9	96.5	95.7	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	g	102.0	100.7	97.9	98.4	99.1	98.8	99.6	100.1	98.6	97.7	97.7	97.8	98.4
Belarus	k	95.9	94.8	94.6	94.3	94.9	90.8	91.2	91.8	92.3	93.3	93.6	93.6	93.4
Moldova	e l	94.1	93.9	92.6	92.8	92.5	92.5	94.1	93.5	94.0	94.7	94.7	95.0	94.9
Russian Federation	g	100.7	100.4	97.4	97.5	97.9	98.8	99.3	100.4	102.5	103.4	103.9	104.2	104.7
Ukraine	m	92.8	92.3	90.8	91.2	90.7	89.9	89.9	91.7	99.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.4
Armenia	g	95.5	94.6	81.4	82.8	82.9	82.6	80.3	79.5	79.1	88.8	87.8	88.2	89.2
Azerbaijan	n	88.5	88.5	91.8	91.2	92.1	86.7	85.9	91.1	93.0	92.5	93.8	96.0	98.5
Georgia	e o	95.0	94.4	93.6	97.1	99.5	100.5	100.3	99.2	96.6	97.3	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	e p	94.8	94.6	94.4	94.7	94.2	94.1	94.3	99.7	100.1	100.0	101.9	103.3	104.4
Kyrgyzstan	e p	92.2	92.0	88.0	89.4	89.9	90.3	89.8	96.2	95.2	94.8	95.1	95.2	96.2
Tajikistan	e	94.1	94.6	87.0	85.9	85.8	89.7	89.1	88.5	91.1	94.4	95.4	95.4	95.7
Turkmenistan	q	91.2	89.2	81.5	81.0	89.1	88.9	88.1	89.3	89.9	90.2	89.7	88.6	-
Uzbekistan	e p	92.1	91.5	88.0	88.4	88.9	89.2	88.9	97.0	97.8	97.5	97.1	96.8	96.7

a. Data for 1989-1995 for children aged 6-13; since 1996 for children aged 6-14. b. Children aged 6-13. c. Data for 1989-2000 refer to children aged 7-14; since 2001 to children aged 7-15. d. Data for 1989-2002 refer to children aged 7-14; since 2003 to children aged 6-14. e. Children aged 7-15. f. Data for 1989-1998 refer to children aged 7-15; 1999-2004 to children aged 7-16. g. Children aged 7-14. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). h. Data for 1989-1999 refer to children aged 7-14; since 2000 to children aged 6-14. i. Pupil data for 1990-2000 are underreported. j. Data for 1999-2002 are net rates; SMO estimates; 1999-2002 excludes Kosovo. k. Data for 1989-1998 refer to children 7-15; since 1999 to children aged 6-15. l. Data for 1995-2005 exclude Transdnistr. m. Data for 1989-2000 refer to children 7-15; since 2001 to children 6-14. n. Data for 1989-1998 refer to children 7-15; since 1999 to children 6-14. o. Data since 1995 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali. p. Break in time-series in 2000 due to change in education system. q. Data for 1989-1996 refer to children aged 7-15; since 1997 to children aged 7-14.

5.3 General upper-secondary enrolments (gross ratios, per cent of population aged 15-18)^a

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	b	14.1	14.9	13.6	11.9	12.4	13.4	14.5	17.3	16.9	18.9	18.9	19.2	19.5
Hungary	c	17.3	17.6	23.2	24.4	25.7	26.8	27.8	34.3	35.4	36.5	38.1	39.0	39.6
Poland	d	20.3	20.9	29.5	30.3	31.8	33.7	36.2	38.9	31.8	37.5	43.2	47.9	50.0
Slovakia	c	14.3	15.0	20.5	21.6	22.3	22.6	21.7	23.1	24.9	27.8	30.9	31.5	31.9
Slovenia	-	-	-	20.5	21.6	22.7	25.6	28.9	31.6	34.5	36.4	37.3	38.5	-
Estonia	e	50.5	49.1	61.6	62.9	62.9	59.4	59.1	59.9	61.7	63.0	63.8	64.8	64.7
Latvia	f	29.1	27.4	39.0	49.7	52.8	56.3	58.2	57.7	55.0	55.7	59.2	63.0	64.6
Lithuania	g	46.6	46.1	48.1	53.5	55.2	59.0	58.1	64.2	69.4	74.2	75.8	77.3	79.1
Bulgaria		30.9	29.8	32.5	32.2	31.4	32.0	32.6	33.1	35.0	38.3	40.0	41.2	42.3
Romania	-	-	11.5	20.1	21.0	21.4	21.4	26.3	26.1	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.5	27.7
Albania		24.5	27.0	30.6	32.4	34.8	35.8	35.8	38.1	40.8	42.2	44.5	48.7	47.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	16.1	16.1	15.6	15.3	-
Croatia	-	-	19.1	20.0	19.6	20.0	19.9	21.0	21.2	21.6	22.1	22.5	23.4	23.4
Serbia and Montenegro	h	-	-	12.9	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.8	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	-	-	17.3	18.0	18.8	20.3	22.2	24.1	25.7	27.1	28.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
Belarus	i	53.6	53.7	49.7	53.2	56.3	56.7	57.0	54.6	54.7	54.9	57.9	60.8	62.5
Moldova	f	37.2	35.8	24.2	25.8	29.3	31.2	28.5	30.4	32.7	36.1	37.1	36.0	35.9
Russian Federation	j	32.3	32.9	32.0	33.6	35.0	36.6	36.9	36.7	37.3	38.1	37.9	37.1	36.5
Ukraine	j	33.6	33.6	31.9	34.0	36.4	38.8	40.7	40.6	40.9	42.2	42.8	43.6	43.6
Armenia	j	47.2	45.3	38.3	38.9	40.2	41.8	43.2	42.2	40.1	49.5	49.4	50.5	53.5
Azerbaijan	k	46.1	44.8	32.7	35.2	40.6	41.5	41.4	30.3	29.4	42.6	46.9	45.4	43.5
Georgia	f	53.1	52.2	34.3	35.3	33.8	35.0	35.5	40.6	42.1	42.5	44.2	46.4	-
Kazakhstan	f k	44.1	45.2	35.0	40.3	46.7	52.5	53.8	41.6	42.3	51.2	50.0	45.6	41.4
Kyrgyzstan	f k	49.6	49.5	34.1	37.0	41.8	47.7	51.0	32.0	33.4	48.9	47.0	43.7	42.8
Tajikistan	f l	54.4	54.3	32.4	30.0	30.1	22.2	24.2	31.6	29.1	26.1	28.6	30.9	31.0
Turkmenistan	m	56.3	54.3	45.6	31.9	31.3	32.6	37.6	32.9	32.6	29.3	29.1	28.6	-
Uzbekistan	f k	48.8	50.0	35.6	35.6	38.0	40.3	42.3	22.7	21.2	34.9	33.4	30.9	26.9

a. Normally 2-4 year programmes in general secondary schools. b. Data for 1989-1995 refer to children aged 14-17; since 1996 to children aged 15-18; break in time-series in 2000 due to change in education system. c. Children aged 14-17. d. Data since 2001 refer to children aged 16-18. e. Data for 1989-1995 refer to children aged 16-17; since 2001 to children aged 16-18. f. Children aged 16-18. g. Data for 1989-1998 refer to children aged 16-18; since 1999 to children aged 17-18. h. Pupil data for 1995-1998 exclude ethnic Albanians in Kosovo; 1999-2001 excludes Kosovo. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). i. Children aged 16-17. j. Children aged 15-17. k. Data for 2000-2001 affected by change in education system. l. Data for 1998-1999 affected by change in education system. m. Data for 1989-1998 refer to children aged 16-18; since 1997 to children aged 15-17.

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

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	b	65.1	63.9	77.4	60.1	60.1	57.6	61.3	68.9	71.0	71.7	72.8	73.5	72.9
Hungary	c	55.3	55.8	62.8	65.5	67.4	68.3	68.5	69.2	70.4	71.1	61.2	61.5	61.0
Poland	d	69.8	68.4	67.0	67.1	66.5	65.7	65.0	64.1	66.2	60.4	57.7	53.9	55.7
Slovakia	c	64.7	63.2	67.7	68.1	68.1	68.8	58.3	59.6	63.6	67.7	72.4	73.7	72.2
Slovenia	-	-	-	63.6	65.5	68.3	67.7	66.5	65.5	63.7	62.8	62.3	62.0	-
Estonia	e	-	27.6	28.3	30.1	30.4	31.1	39.4	27.9	28.4	26.1	27.3	29.6	29.0
Latvia	f	63.2	59.8	43.6	36.7	33.2	32.7	36.6	35.8	35.3	33.8	34.4	34.7	33.9
Lithuania	g	49.6	44.8	27.9	28.1	28.7	29.3	39.5	31.4	27.9	26.9	25.6	26.8	-
Bulgaria		47.3	47.2	43.6	43.3	42.2	41.8	41.5	42.3	44.1	47.3	49.8	49.3	49.0
Romania	-	-	-	49.1	49.0	48.9	48.2	43.9	46.1	46.9	47.4	48.3	49.7	51.2
Albania		54.3	55.3	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.6	9.8	11.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	34.2	-	-	36.9	36.0	34.0	31.8	29.7	28.0
Croatia	-	-	58.3	61.1	59.8	60.9	58.2	60.0	60.1	61.5	62.2	62.6	62.6	62.6
Serbia and Montenegro	h	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.3	42.0	41.2	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		58.4	56.5	39.7	40.8	41.4	42.3	43.3	43.3	43.3	42.6	44.2	44.3	44.4
Belarus	i j	25.5	24.3	22.0	20.7	20.7	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.8	19.5	18.7	17.9	17.6
Moldova	f	53.9	51.8	30.1	30.3	34.3	31.1	23.5	19.9	18.2	17.1	18.8	21.1	24.7
Russian Federation		53.4	50.0	41.0	40.9	40.2	39.1	39.4	40.4	39.8	40.6	41.4	42.1	43.0
Ukraine		40.3	39.6	33.4	32.6	30.1	28.7	28.2	28.4	28.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.3
Armenia	k	40.0	37.5	14.9	15.3	14.3	15.7	16.4	13.6	13.8	15.1	16.1	16.0	16.2
Azerbaijan	k	38.9	34.7	14.2	13.4	12.9	12.6	12.6	12.7	13.2	13.1	13.7	14.0	14.2
Georgia	f	22.4	21.8	18.8	21.2	22.6	25.4	24.2	21.3	19.2	17.5	16.3	17.1	-
Kazakhstan	i	44.9	42.5	31.1	27.6	23.3	22.0	21.2	22.5	24.2	25.0	27.9	34.5	39.3
Kyrgyzstan	f	38.3	36.3	21.9	19.0	18.0	17.8	17.2	17.0	16.2	15.5	15.8	16.9	18.2
Tajikistan	f	26.5	25.7	16.7	14.4	12.4	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.5	11.0
Turkmenistan	l	33.8	30.6	14.3	14.0	9.2	6.3	6.8	7.7	7.1	7.2	8.9	8.5	-
Uzbekistan	f	44.4	40.5	30.2	29.3	30.7	32.4	34.2	32.5	31.9	33.5	36.7	41.6	47.5

a. Vocational education: typically 3-4 year programmes, allows student to continue on tertiary education. Technical education: 1-3 year programmes that prepare students for entry into a labour market and exclude entry to tertiary level. b. Data for 1989-1995 refer to children aged 14-17; since 1996 to children aged 15-18; break in time-series in 2000 due to change in education system. c. Children aged 14-17. d. Data since 2001 refer to children aged 16-18. e. Data for 1989-1995 refer to children aged 16-17; since 2001 to children aged 16-18. f. Children aged 16-18. g. Data for 1989-1998 refer to children aged 16-18; since 1999 to children aged 17-18. h. Data excludes Kosovo. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). i. Children aged 16-19. j. Refer only to technical education. k. Children aged 15-17. l. Data for 1989-1996 refer to children aged 16-18; since 1997 to children aged 15-17.

6. CHILD PROTECTION**6.1 Total number of children in formal care, end 2005**

		Total number of children in care	of which:			per 100 000 population aged 0-17		
			in residential care institutions	in general type boarding schools	placed under guardi- anship or in foster families	Total number of children in care	In residential care institutions	Placed under guardi- anship or in foster families
Czech Republic		32,460	23,472	2,752	8,988	1,716.1	1,240.9	475.2
Hungary		17,357	8,052	-	9,305	901.3	418.1	483.2
Poland		105,432	55,765	-	49,667	1,340.7	709.1	631.6
Slovakia		12,227	8,977	1,432	3,250	1,078.2	791.6	286.6
Slovenia		2,803	1,596	-	1,207	790.4	450.1	340.4
Estonia		3,871	1,567	-	2,304	1,457.0	589.8	867.2
Latvia	a	12,004	3,105	-	8,899	2,660.3	688.1	2,047.1
Lithuania	a	17,975	10,275	750	7,700	2,408.6	1,376.8	1,071.2
Bulgaria		12,001	10,368	-	1,633	890.2	769.1	121.1
Romania	e	76,871	29,148	-	47,723	1,771.4	671.7	1,099.7
Albania		835	835	-	-	83.8	83.8	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina		7,590	2,223	363	5,367	844.7	247.4	597.3
Croatia		8,097	4,267	-	3,601	928.5	489.3	412.9
Serbia and Montenegro	b	13,701	5,828	-	7,873	531.4	226.1	317.5
TFYR Macedonia		2,054	897	-	1,157	416.8	182.0	234.8
Belarus		41,246	25,489	9,349	15,757	2,132.4	1,317.8	814.6
Moldova		17,401	12,123	5,601	5,278	2,024.0	1,410.1	613.9
Russian Federation	c	762,999	386,694	112,746	376,305	2,730.9	1,384.1	1,346.9
Ukraine		109,116	44,763	11,954	64,353	1,239.7	508.6	731.1
Armenia		6,197	6,197	-	-	713.8	713.8	-
Azerbaijan		31,051	23,335	19,144	7,716	1,179.7	886.6	293.1
Georgia	d	9,364	7,992	4,696	1,372	925.3	789.7	135.6
Kazakhstan		81,980	81,980	52,766	-	1,775.6	1,775.6	-
Kyrgyzstan		27,552	21,285	16,174	6,267	1,418.6	1,095.9	366.2
Tajikistan		17,049	12,869	10,538	4,180	551.1	416.0	135.1
Turkmenistan	a	937	937	-	-	43.0	43.0	-
Uzbekistan		59,592	33,107	12,236	26,485	569.7	316.5	253.2

a. Data refer to 2004. b. Data refer to 2000. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). c. In addition to it, at the end of the year 47,000 children lived in temporary social rehabilitation centres. d. Data refer to 2003. e. Data on children in residential care also include individuals aged 18 and older.

6.2 Children deprived of parental care, 2000-2005

Number of children deprived of parental care, during the year							Per 100,000 population at age 0-17					
	2000	2001	2004	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2004	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	4,064	4,071	3,652	4,406	4,590	5,003	194.4	199.1	182.3	224.0	237.6	262.8
Hungary	-	4,286	4,212	4,672	4,108	4,389	-	207.3	206.8	233.3	208.8	226.5
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	1,227	1,255	1,249	1,276	1,092	858	395.6	415.8	426.4	448.4	394.3	318.3
Latvia	2,331	1,973	2,066	2,300	1,918	1,943	439.7	385.3	418.2	481.8	416.7	438.6
Lithuania	2,597	2,863	3,003	3,023	3,267	3,209	301.3	340.6	368.3	383.3	429.4	438.1
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	95	137	56	54	51	263	9.1	14.7	6.1	6.0	5.8	30.2
Serbia and Montenegro	2,130	2,417	-	-	-	-	82.0	94.3	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	316	277	270	288	319	345	57.3	51.0	50.8	55.5	62.6	69.2
Belarus	5,207	5,317	5,223	4,798	5,312	4,915	220.2	232.0	236.2	225.0	259.0	249.4
Moldova	1,362	1,578	1,726	1,809	1,788	2,111	128.1	153.4	174.3	190.0	195.6	240.6
Russian Federation	123,204	128,075	127,090	128,951	132,505	133,034	362.0	389.4	400.4	420.5	447.6	466.8
Ukraine	22,032	22,279	23,272	22,512	22,645	22,415	201.1	211.4	231.0	232.7	243.1	250.0
Armenia	-	-	-	-	250	80	-	-	-	-	27.8	9.2
Azerbaijan	1,027	1,004	1,047	1,060	961	898	34.9	34.8	37.0	38.4	35.6	33.8
Georgia	341	322	875	657	-	-	29.5	28.2	78.0	62.0	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2,696	2,709	2,562	2,288	2,482	3,167	133.5	135.0	128.6	115.7	126.3	162.4
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	1,648	-	-	-	-	-	53.2
Turkmenistan	466	487	502	508	490	-	21.3	22.2	22.8	23.2	22.5	-
Uzbekistan	6,309	6,413	6,967	7,936	6,962	7,337	57.4	58.5	64.0	73.6	65.4	69.7

a. Including children who were not placed under care in the preceding year. b. Data exclude Kosovo. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). c. Data exclude Transdnistr.

6.3 Children in residential care (in thousands)^a

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		19.0	19.2	21.3	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.6	22.9	22.6	22.7	22.8	23.3	23.5
Hungary		14.0	12.6	9.2	8.9	8.3	9.6	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.1
Poland		62.9	64.8	77.0	76.5	76.4	77.6	76.9	79.2	61.4	59.5	57.4	56.8	55.8
Slovakia		9.0	8.6	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.2	8.5	8.9	9.5	9.0
Slovenia	b	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6
Estonia		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6
Latvia		0.9	1.7	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	-
Lithuania	c	-	17.0	11.0	11.4	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.5	11.0	10.7	10.8	10.3	-
Bulgaria	d	-	27.4	26.6	27.2	24.4	23.5	23.7	13.7	13.3	12.1	11.0	10.5	10.4
Romania	e	-	47.4	49.5	52.0	51.8	44.7	38.8	58.4	51.0	44.1	38.2	33.1	29.1
Albania	f	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	g	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2
Croatia	h	-	6.9	-	5.2	-	4.8	-	5.6	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3
Serbia and Montenegro	i	-	6.9	-	6.8	-	6.6	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Belarus	j	32.7	30.9	28.0	28.4	28.5	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.8	28.9	27.3	26.3	25.5
Moldova	k	15.6	14.3	8.0	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.6	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.5	12.1
Russian Federation	j	504.6	496.2	428.2	437.0	430.3	432.3	431.7	427.9	429.9	428.1	412.2	409.2	386.7
Ukraine	jl	30.0	29.2	34.3	36.3	38.9	40.7	42.1	44.2	44.1	46.5	46.6	46.4	44.8
Armenia		-	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.5	6.2
Azerbaijan	j	24.4	24.3	18.2	19.6	20.1	20.1	21.2	22.1	22.3	23.5	23.5	23.1	23.3
Georgia	j	20.0	18.1	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.6	8.0	-	-
Kazakhstan	j	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.7	86.7	82.0
Kyrgyzstan	m	-	8.4	12.0	13.0	12.9	13.4	14.3	14.6	14.1	14.2	13.0	17.2	21.3
Tajikistan	n	5.1	4.9	1.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.0	4.8	7.1	11.3	12.4	13.0	12.9
Turkmenistan		0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	-
Uzbekistan	o	16.5	30.3	28.4	30.2	32.1	32.9	34.2	37.0	39.5	38.5	33.2	32.7	33.1

a. Refers to children in infant homes, orphanages, boarding homes and schools for children without parental care or poor children, disabled children in boarding schools and homes, family-type homes, SOS villages, etc. Children in punitive institutions are normally excluded. Definitions may differ among countries. b. Data since 1999 include those undergoing behavioural rehabilitation in institutions and youth homes. c. Data include those 18 years and older residing in childcare homes; also includes children living in boarding schools. d. Data for the period 2000-2005 are based on the new national legal definition. e. Data for the period until 2000 are not comparable with data for 2000-2005, due to changes in the system. Include individuals 18 years and older. f. Data for 2005 include children in non-public residential care. g. Data include 18 years and older residing in child care homes. h. Data until 2000 include 18 years and older residing in homes for disabled children. i. Data for 1998 and 2000 exclude Kosovo. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on the inside front cover for a more detailed explanation). j. Includes children in general boarding schools. k. Data since 2000 include children in boarding schools; for 1992-2005 exclude Transdniestria. l. Data for 1989-1990 exclude children in infant homes. m. Since 1995 data include children living in boarding schools. n. Since 2002 data include children living in boarding schools. o. Since 1990 data include children living in boarding schools (under the full state support).

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

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		682.3	704.4	893.3	945.0	985.1	1,015.9	1,068.3	1,108.5	1,117.3	1,143.2	1,168.2	1,215.5	1,240.9
Hungary		537.1	488.4	393.7	392.0	373.9	441.3	415.8	413.8	428.4	412.9	428.1	423.5	418.1
Poland		554.0	572.7	723.8	734.5	751.2	785.0	799.6	848.2	682.0	687.3	687.2	702.0	709.1
Slovakia		559.7	536.8	626.1	644.8	658.5	639.7	655.7	708.2	720.3	691.5	747.8	821.0	791.6
Slovenia		363.5	365.0	315.1	317.9	274.1	287.5	401.3	419.8	413.6	464.9	466.8	528.0	450.1
Estonia		357.5	373.4	417.9	485.5	507.2	526.0	544.6	559.9	610.2	651.7	548.6	566.6	589.8
Latvia		128.1	252.5	472.5	554.8	584.2	665.6	685.2	701.6	719.2	732.1	723.7	688.1	-
Lithuania		-	1,709.8	1,176.5	1,237.5	1,342.5	1,372.4	1,393.5	1,347.1	1,324.2	1,339.0	1,387.5	1,376.8	-
Bulgaria		-	1,281.4	1,441.9	1,520.8	1,409.8	1,401.6	1,451.0	860.9	885.8	831.3	774.5	762.7	769.1
Romania		-	724.5	865.4	935.6	959.0	853.4	760.1	1,165.6	1,036.2	928.4	826.9	740.3	671.7
Albania		-	-	-	-	-	55.8	49.2	61.6	62.6	65.5	66.7	62.6	83.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	225.8	-	-	-	-	185.3	190.0	193.4	209.6	230.5	242.4	247.4
Croatia		-	607.9	-	478.9	-	442.3	-	603.2	447.0	474.9	505.8	516.7	489.3
Serbia and Montenegro		-	238.4	-	251.0	-	249.6	-	226.1	-	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		221.8	252.4	209.3	204.8	231.6	200.1	170.6	176.3	167.1	164.4	167.9	175.5	182.0
Belarus		1,169.0	1,107.3	1,058.1	1,096.1	1,124.7	1,212.4	1,245.1	1,279.6	1,323.4	1,330.2	1,303.9	1,311.2	1,317.8
Moldova		1,085.6	994.9	583.5	634.7	735.0	739.7	708.3	1,158.4	1,185.4	1,231.4	1,279.4	1,396.8	1,410.1
Russian Federation		1,255.9	1,236.0	1,126.3	1,172.6	1,179.5	1,214.8	1,248.4	1,277.7	1,331.1	1,373.1	1,367.3	1,408.6	1,384.1
Ukraine		224.9	220.6	275.3	298.7	328.4	353.9	377.8	410.8	428.0	472.5	490.5	508.8	508.6
Armenia		-	343.6	306.6	323.7	393.8	486.2	496.4	545.6	502.6	502.6	564.9	628.1	713.8
Azerbaijan		888.2	874.0	625.2	672.0	686.6	669.9	717.7	756.0	779.5	840.5	862.0	864.4	886.6
Georgia		1,264.5	1,149.1	678.7	702.2	746.1	706.8	687.7	688.2	698.5	689.9	789.7	-	-
Kazakhstan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,798.7	1,861.1	1,775.6
Kyrgyzstan		-	437.3	617.7	660.7	647.8	664.0	704.4	725.6	706.1	716.6	657.6	880.1	1,095.9
Tajikistan		197.5	184.5	59.3	94.1	97.6	94.4	64.9	157.1	229.6	364.4	400.2	419.1	416.0
Turkmenistan		52.1	53.3	53.2	46.0	48.5	55.9	46.1	46.3	41.8	42.5	44.4	43.0	-
Uzbekistan		173.7	311.9	264.7	277.2	292.3	299.1	310.6	337.3	361.2	354.9	309.6	308.5	316.5

a. See notes to Table 6.3; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

6.5 Children in care of foster parents or guardians (in thousands)

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		7.5	7.7	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.6	9.0
Hungary	a	9.0	8.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.3
Poland	a	38.4	37.2	46.1	49.4	51.2	52.5	55.8	50.1	47.9	47.3	47.7	48.4	49.7
Slovakia	b	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.3
Slovenia	c	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.4	1.2	1.2
Estonia	d	-	-	2.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.3
Latvia	e	-	-	5.5	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.9	8.8	9.2	9.6	12.3	9.2	8.9
Lithuania	f	4.6	4.6	5.9	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.7
Bulgaria		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1.9	3.8	1.6
Romania	g	-	-	-	11.0	-	17.0	18.6	30.6	37.6	43.1	46.6	50.2	47.7
Albania		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.4
Croatia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6
Serbia and Montenegro	h	8.0	7.1	8.7	8.2	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.9	8.1	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		1.1	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Belarus	i	11.4	10.6	7.1	8.4	9.7	11.5	12.3	12.7	13.4	13.9	14.3	15.0	15.8
Moldova	j	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.3
Russian Federation	k	174.0	170.5	252.5	278.1	293.5	303.9	312.3	329.0	347.5	359.7	371.0	374.9	376.3
Ukraine	k	38.1	38.5	47.1	50.4	53.7	56.9	59.5	61.6	62.7	65.4	66.5	65.2	64.4
Armenia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	k	6.5	6.7	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.2	8.8	7.7
Georgia	l	-	-	-	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	-	-
Kazakhstan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	k	-	3.9	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.3	7.1	7.4	5.7	6.0	7.1
Tajikistan	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2
Turkmenistan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	k	-	-	18.4	19.6	20.9	22.5	23.8	25.1	26.0	27.4	27.6	28.3	26.5

a. Foster care only. b. Data for 1989-2004 refer to foster care only. c. Data for 2004-2005 refer to foster care only. d. Data for 1995 refer to guardian care only. e. Data for 1995-1997 refer to guardian care only. f. Foster parents can be grandparents or non-relatives who receive the right of guardianship. g. Data for 1996-1999 refer to foster care only (since 1999 foster care includes children living in a substitute family with maternal assistance). h. Refers to new entrants to care during the year; data for 1998-2001 exclude Kosovo. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). i. Data for 1989-1999 refer to guardian care only. j. Data for 1995-2005 exclude Transnistria. k. Guardian care only. l. Data for 1996-1999 refer to guardian care only.

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

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		270.4	282.0	323.7	347.3	355.4	366.4	385.2	387.2	420.1	423.4	445.2	449.0	475.2
Hungary		343.3	343.0	345.9	349.1	360.8	363.9	359.9	385.9	409.4	430.8	450.7	471.8	483.2
Poland		337.9	328.8	433.1	473.9	503.2	531.2	580.4	537.0	532.7	545.6	571.4	598.9	631.6
Slovakia		145.5	144.8	156.9	162.4	158.1	173.0	193.2	207.1	221.9	230.5	209.0	229.5	286.6
Slovenia		394.3	527.1	716.5	800.7	826.3	805.8	813.5	790.5	759.8	855.1	929.6	337.8	340.4
Estonia		-	-	605.8	1,084.4	1,124.8	1,126.0	1,121.6	1,060.7	1,000.4	999.3	1,022.7	957.6	867.2
Latvia		-	-	902.1	991.9	1,150.3	1,382.3	1,468.2	1,678.0	1,822.9	1,977.9	2,620.4	2,038.0	2,047.1
Lithuania		460.8	463.9	627.7	678.5	735.4	793.9	881.2	888.6	931.6	950.8	1,004.5	1,070.3	1,071.2
Bulgaria		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.8	134.0	273.9	121.1
Romania		-	-	-	198.1	-	325.2	363.9	610.3	762.7	906.4	1,007.3	1,122.2	1,099.7
Albania		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640.7	649.3	629.7	642.6	673.3	597.3
Croatia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	448.4	429.1	445.6	445.1	428.0	412.9
Serbia and Montenegro		273.5	243.8	316.2	303.2	321.2	310.8	298.4	305.4	317.5	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		189.5	101.6	209.4	245.3	239.5	229.6	198.5	205.7	213.6	204.5	201.9	205.8	234.8
Belarus		409.6	379.0	269.5	324.3	385.4	468.7	515.2	543.3	596.4	639.6	684.4	744.6	814.6
Moldova		-	-	289.5	302.1	370.6	388.4	383.7	424.3	480.9	519.1	561.1	624.0	613.9
Russian Federation		433.0	424.7	664.3	746.1	804.6	853.9	903.1	982.4	1,075.8	1,153.7	1,230.4	1,290.3	1,346.9
Ukraine		285.8	290.1	378.4	414.9	453.7	495.5	534.2	572.1	608.7	664.6	699.7	714.7	731.1
Armenia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan		236.6	240.0	273.6	278.5	287.9	289.3	296.8	309.8	317.8	332.2	337.6	330.6	293.1
Georgia		-	-	-	35.2	70.0	67.8	81.0	74.6	75.5	109.5	135.6	-	-
Kazakhstan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan		-	205.2	295.3	308.7	320.6	297.9	292.9	311.3	357.3	374.2	288.2	307.6	366.2
Tajikistan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135.1
Turkmenistan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan		-	-	171.6	180.0	190.4	204.4	216.2	228.4	238.4	253.0	257.5	267.5	253.2

a. See notes to Table 6.5; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

6.7 Adoptions (absolute number, including intercountry adoptions)

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		546	499	628	575	634	499	566	512	545	464	588	552	540
Hungary	a	982	958	940	1,030	911	850	928	681	631	598	566	545	597
Poland		3,599	3,629	2,495	2,529	2,441	2,425	2,344	2,474	2,496	2,454	2,371	2,622	-
Slovakia		382	395	514	522	451	476	579	404	400	438	508	506	539
Slovenia		154	132	74	79	57	66	59	51	58	46	48	21	11
Estonia		-	-	82	108	95	87	76	87	101	79	67	102	65
Latvia	a	589	584	387	384	404	373	378	102	156	160	86	173	181
Lithuania		-	-	220	229	254	191	135	77	99	147	165	196	196
Bulgaria		2,715	2,550	2,100	2,081	2,130	2,058	2,289	2,140	2,229	2,152	1,858	1,094	959
Romania		-	-	2,595	2,320	1,007	2,857	4,285	4,326	2,795	1,753	1,662	1,673	1,138
Albania	b	-	-	86	117	62	78	94	99	119	75	82	69	91
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	177	191	198	201	82
Croatia	a	282	232	175	180	157	164	161	119	136	119	144	133	132
Serbia and Montenegro	c	586	566	338	365	346	222	231	216	247	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		253	280	175	207	196	172	185	186	164	175	151	98	75
Belarus	d	831	883	315	301	242	234	344	582	615	688	829	743	370
Moldova	e	-	-	401	394	375	389	459	337	178	188	272	349	290
Russian Federation		12,329	12,828	13,523	12,050	14,270	13,178	13,229	13,683	13,187	14,101	15,183	16,432	14,430
Ukraine	f	6,475	5,821	7,567	4,801	5,441	5,479	3,451	4,243	4,671	4,101	3,877	3,573	3,575
Armenia		538	312	521	207	388	318	272	135	163	178	215	150	79
Azerbaijan		697	608	396	455	411	458	368	257	245	293	312	258	-
Georgia	g	-	-	-	106	435	166	133	109	124	150	150	65	-
Kazakhstan	h	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,352	4,483	4,114	4,715	4,397	4,075
Kyrgyzstan		-	1,386	949	1,098	848	1,205	883	897	888	819	983	854	924
Tajikistan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298	340	415	317	351	392
Turkmenistan	i	-	-	9	16	10	27	1	90	101	115	129	168	-
Uzbekistan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,711	2,790	2,987	2,712	2,771	2,925

a. Data for 1989-1999 include step-adoptions. b. Including adoptions within the family. c. Data for 1998-2001 exclude Kosovo. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). d. Data for 1989-1990 include step-adoptions. e. Data exclude Transnistria; includes step-adoptions. f. Data for 1989-1998 include step-adoptions. g. Data exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali. h. Data include step-adoptions. i. 1995-1999: only adoptions of children from children homes; 2000-2004: adoptions of children from infant homes and children homes.

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

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic		104.2	96.7	137.1	134.8	160.0	133.6	156.1	142.3	152.0	129.2	161.4	148.5	141.4
Hungary		198.4	195.2	201.2	228.0	209.3	203.3	231.8	175.9	165.2	156.7	148.1	142.9	156.7
Poland		149.7	157.4	128.0	136.6	137.8	143.4	144.1	156.6	162.6	164.4	162.8	183.5	-
Slovakia		114.6	122.4	182.9	196.6	179.3	198.1	248.0	176.8	180.6	204.9	243.5	245.3	259.5
Slovenia		153.3	135.1	93.2	101.3	74.4	88.1	80.3	70.3	80.6	64.2	67.3	29.5	15.4
Estonia		-	-	134.8	192.6	180.2	171.9	154.6	178.5	205.9	158.5	131.7	196.9	122.3
Latvia		352.7	349.8	361.0	400.6	466.9	467.1	497.0	135.4	204.9	206.1	108.2	215.0	221.6
Lithuania		-	-	117.2	132.0	156.9	123.3	89.9	52.9	70.6	109.7	129.0	159.0	162.0
Bulgaria		588.7	577.9	639.1	668.1	725.0	744.4	850.3	791.8	835.9	814.0	698.6	410.8	356.6
Romania		-	-	264.3	243.4	107.9	309.9	467.4	471.3	306.3	198.0	193.7	197.9	135.0
Albania		-	-	30.7	41.3	22.1	28.7	35.4	41.5	56.0	35.9	40.0	34.5	47.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.1	97.8	111.9	123.3	129.4	53.7
Croatia		120.1	101.2	77.7	83.3	71.1	76.1	75.7	57.5	73.1	67.2	85.0	81.0	81.0
Serbia and Montenegro		92.5	90.6	61.1	66.5	63.5	41.4	44.1	42.4	49.0	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		190.3	212.7	143.7	169.9	162.3	146.8	166.1	176.4	161.4	177.3	156.3	103.3	81.1
Belarus		127.9	139.2	67.8	69.7	60.2	61.7	93.5	159.3	167.9	188.2	229.4	208.1	104.4
Moldova		-	-	156.4	164.4	178.7	212.6	266.2	206.0	114.8	127.2	188.7	242.6	199.7
Russia		129.9	140.9	223.6	211.5	260.6	247.3	255.7	269.9	260.1	274.8	287.7	299.3	254.2
Ukraine		217.2	201.1	341.3	231.3	278.9	297.3	198.1	257.0	296.3	270.3	255.3	228.4	222.1
Armenia		178.2	102.5	217.2	96.5	197.8	173.8	159.0	85.3	111.8	116.0	147.0	104.7	55.7
Azerbaijan		100.7	87.6	61.3	73.6	69.3	81.1	70.8	53.3	53.5	65.1	69.7	56.9	-
Georgia		-	-	-	44.2	190.4	76.1	64.1	55.0	64.5	79.5	80.1	34.6	-
Kazakhstan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	498.8	518.4	475.5	533.8	474.6	414.6
Kyrgyzstan		-	269.0	233.8	266.3	202.5	283.2	209.3	220.0	223.9	209.7	252.4	215.6	226.9
Tajikistan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.0	49.5	61.4	47.5	52.4	57.6
Turkmenistan		-	-	1.7	3.1	2.0	5.5	0.2	18.9	21.4	24.9	28.4	37.4	-
Uzbekistan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.6	130.9	143.7	132.1	135.6	141.8

a. See notes to Table 6.7; for population sources, see notes to Table 1.1.

6.9 Intercountry adoptions (absolute number)

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	58	20	43	46	50
Hungary	93	132	129	132	182	80	147	128	93	112	100	80	88
Poland	412	506	238	242	205	226	264	217	190	211	222	256	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Slovenia	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	29	37	30	37	27	20	33	15	28	16
Latvia	-	-	144	195	212	202	152	63	110	130	71	130	114
Lithuania	-	-	94	104	130	134	92	40	43	72	104	103	108
Bulgaria	28	22	454	550	669	826	1,010	1,005	854	984	635	270	118
Romania	a	-	1,057	1,658	948	2,017	2,575	3,035	1,521	407	279	251	2
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	31	52	35	47	26	26	26	38
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	3	3	5	9
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	9	4	7	13	13	12	4	12	9	10	1	1	-
Belarus	b	-	54	51	45	25	140	420	447	549	714	596	2
Moldova	c	-	63	71	64	76	127	134	9	7	59	83	46
Russian Federation	-	-	1,497	3,251	5,739	5,647	6,265	6,292	5,777	6,926	7,852	9,419	6,904
Ukraine	-	-	417	444	731	1,272	1,118	2,200	2,672	2,341	2,242	2,081	2,156
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	62	81	53	32
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	1	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	56	122	76	36	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	658	817	899	1,022	1,015	893
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	12	3	-	8	-	8	11	7	14	20
Tajikistan	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a. In 2004 a new law on adoptions entered into force. b. In 2005 there was increased government control over the international adoption procedure. c. Data exclude Transdniestr. d. 1995-1999: only adoptions of children from children's homes; 2000-2004: adoptions of children from infant homes and children's homes.

6.10 Rate of children affected by parental divorce (per 1,000 population aged 0-17)

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	12.4	12.8	13.5	14.8	14.7	14.7	9.8	13.5	14.9	15.1	15.7	16.0	15.1
Hungary	9.9	10.0	10.6	9.1	11.1	11.6	11.7	10.9	11.0	11.6	12.0	11.8	12.6
Poland	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.2	6.7	9.0
Slovakia	6.8	8.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.6
Slovenia	4.2	4.0	3.3	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.6	6.3
Estonia	12.7	12.8	19.6	16.1	15.0	13.0	13.6	12.5	12.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	12.0
Latvia	a	14.3	14.0	12.5	9.4	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.6	8.8	9.7	-
Lithuania	a	11.6	12.1	11.7	13.1	13.4	13.9	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.5
Bulgaria	6.3	5.9	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.6	6.9	8.5	8.2
Romania	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.7	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.4	5.1
Albania	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.8	-	2.4	2.0	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	b	-	-	-	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.8
Croatia	5.7	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.2
Serbia and Montenegro	c	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11.3	11.3	15.2	16.1	17.8	17.9	17.0	16.0	14.9	13.8	11.9	10.6	11.9
Moldova	d	7.4	8.1	9.4	-	-	8.4	7.6	8.3	7.6	8.2	7.2	7.1
Russian Federation	11.9	11.6	15.4	12.3	12.3	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	11.7	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	13.3	10.8	11.7	11.5	11.7	12.9
Armenia	2.9	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.1
Azerbaijan	2.8	3.6	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.1
Georgia	e	2.8	2.8	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.9	-
Kazakhstan	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.1	6.8	7.2	5.2	5.5	6.1	6.4	7.9	6.4	6.3
Kyrgyzstan	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.7
Tajikistan	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Turkmenistan	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.7	-
Uzbekistan	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.5

a. Data for 2005 taken from website of statistical office. b. Population data based on US Census Bureau (2006). c. Data for Kosovo 1998-2001 are SMSO estimates. Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). d. Data for 1997-2005 exclude Transdniestr. e. Data since 1995 exclude Abkhazia and Tskhinvali.

7. ECONOMIC INDICATORS**7.1 GDP per capita** (constant 2000 US\$)

	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	-	5,249	5,017	5,234	5,202	5,146	5,215	5,423	5,592	5,689	5,871	6,137	6,515
Hungary	4,307	4,166	3,713	3,768	3,948	4,150	4,334	4,606	4,817	5,015	5,200	5,454	5,691
Poland	-	3,099	3,413	3,623	3,877	4,068	4,253	4,433	4,529	4,595	4,776	5,029	5,194
Slovakia	3,795	3,703	3,146	3,333	3,481	3,622	3,673	3,752	3,901	4,081	4,263	4,495	4,761
Slovenia	-	8,051	7,816	8,104	8,518	8,862	9,329	9,695	9,937	10,270	10,533	10,965	11,382
Estonia	4,078	3,787	2,906	3,079	3,460	3,650	3,689	3,996	4,272	4,599	4,925	5,328	5,866
Latvia	4,217	3,901	2,364	2,477	2,727	2,904	3,024	3,302	3,588	3,854	4,154	4,533	5,023
Lithuania	-	4,354	2,571	2,711	2,921	3,156	3,124	3,275	3,505	3,754	4,166	4,481	4,838
Bulgaria	1,859	1,720	1,564	1,424	1,352	1,415	1,456	1,563	1,658	1,748	1,838	1,958	2,071
Romania	2,013	1,896	1,742	1,817	1,711	1,632	1,616	1,651	1,770	1,888	1,992	2,165	2,259
Albania	1,095	980	904	996	900	1,019	1,124	1,207	1,289	1,322	1,390	1,463	1,535
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	396	739	971	1,082	1,144	1,177	1,211	1,268	1,325	1,410	1,486
Croatia	-	4,499	3,337	3,676	3,857	4,016	3,938	4,207	4,335	4,561	4,754	4,934	5,138
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	813	858	919	941	771	1,057	1,116	1,167	1,189	1,295	1,369
TFYR Macedonia	-	2,059	1,578	1,589	1,604	1,650	1,714	1,785	1,699	1,708	1,752	1,820	1,889
Belarus	-	1,410	920	949	1,062	1,156	1,200	1,273	1,338	1,412	1,519	1,701	1,868
Moldova	853	829	334	318	324	304	294	301	321	347	371	400	429
Russian Federation	2,693	2,602	1,618	1,564	1,591	1,511	1,614	1,775	1,870	1,968	2,122	2,286	2,444
Ukraine	1,484	1,387	670	609	596	590	594	636	701	745	822	928	959
Armenia	-	794	461	495	517	560	582	620	683	777	889	986	1,128
Azerbaijan	-	1,251	488	489	513	558	594	655	714	784	866	945	1,182
Georgia	1,749	1,493	458	517	579	604	629	648	687	733	823	880	971
Kazakhstan	-	1,612	1,023	1,044	1,078	1,076	1,116	1,229	1,397	1,534	1,671	1,819	1,972
Kyrgyzstan	448	465	227	240	260	261	267	279	291	289	306	324	319
Tajikistan	501	485	170	139	140	145	149	159	173	187	204	223	237
Turkmenistan	1,040	1,020	556	509	445	470	541	634	752	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	690	685	497	497	514	529	544	557	572	586	602	639	673

Data source: World Development Indicators database, 2007.

7.2 Employment ratio (number of employed as a percentage of population aged 15-59)^a

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	b	86.9	85.7	75.8	75.4	74.5	73.1	71.3	70.6	70.6	71.3	70.8	70.4	71.3
Hungary	b	83.0	82.9	57.2	56.6	56.5	57.4	59.2	59.8	60.1	60.4	61.4	61.2	61.3
Poland	b	74.7	70.6	62.3	63.2	63.5	63.0	59.3	59.1	57.0	55.3	54.8	55.8	56.8
Slovakia	b	79.6	77.0	64.3	65.9	64.6	63.7	61.2	59.8	60.1	60.0	60.6	60.4	61.3
Slovenia	c	74.5	71.7	69.2	68.8	70.2	70.9	69.5	69.3	70.7	71.2	69.1	72.9	72.7
Estonia	c	87.9	86.9	73.2	72.6	73.1	72.4	69.4	68.7	69.3	70.2	70.8	70.5	71.5
Latvia	c	-	-	-	64.1	67.4	67.5	66.5	64.9	66.6	68.5	69.6	70.1	71.1
Lithuania	b d	83.9	81.7	74.1	74.2	72.5	69.3	68.1	65.6	63.5	65.9	67.3	67.0	68.6
Bulgaria	b e	81.5	77.9	58.3	60.0	59.9	59.4	56.3	54.7	54.8	56.7	57.5	59.4	60.7
Romania	b e	77.4	76.8	79.3	77.6	78.4	77.0	76.5	76.2	75.4	65.7	66.2	65.4	65.0
Albania		75.0	73.6	60.2	58.4	57.2	55.3	53.6	55.9	50.3	49.6	49.2	48.8	47.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	c	-	-	-	60.7	62.3	59.7	55.7	60.0	55.7	57.0	56.3	55.6	56.1
Serbia and Montenegro	f	-	-	61.8	61.6	59.5	60.3	51.3	51.1	50.8	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	c	-	-	-	43.7	41.2	43.0	43.0	42.9	46.4	43.3	41.9	39.9	41.3
Belarus		84.2	83.7	71.5	70.8	70.9	71.5	71.6	71.2	70.4	69.3	68.0	67.0	67.1
Moldova	g	81.0	80.1	63.9	63.2	67.8	64.8	65.9	65.9	64.5	64.0	57.0	54.5	54.0
Russian Federation	b	83.6	83.4	69.6	68.2	65.1	63.0	67.7	69.9	69.6	70.7	69.7	69.8	70.3
Ukraine	h	83.2	81.9	76.8	77.2	76.7	74.9	65.3	66.3	66.2	67.0	66.9	67.0	68.0
Armenia		76.1	77.5	65.5	63.0	59.6	57.5	55.1	53.4	52.0	55.6	54.6	52.3	52.0
Azerbaijan		68.8	87.5	79.9	80.4	79.5	78.9	77.9	76.2	74.6	72.9	71.4	70.5	69.3
Georgia	i	82.0	83.6	67.2	72.7	74.1	63.8	64.4	68.9	70.9	69.5	67.3	65.1	-
Kazakhstan	j	82.6	81.4	69.1	69.5	69.8	67.1	67.2	67.9	72.8	71.9	73.5	74.0	73.3
Kyrgyzstan		74.3	73.2	64.1	63.5	64.0	63.6	64.6	63.3	62.6	61.8	61.2	60.9	61.0
Tajikistan		72.5	72.3	65.3	60.0	60.7	59.2	55.6	54.0	54.6	53.3	52.1	55.5	54.0
Turkmenistan	k	77.9	74.1	72.5	72.0	72.6	73.1	78.7	-	82.0	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan		72.0	73.9	70.3	69.4	68.6	67.7	66.5	65.3	64.4	63.9	63.7	63.9	63.8

a. Data are ILC estimates of total number of persons employed; this differs from employment rate, which only refers to the labour force. b. Data since 1995 based on labour force survey. c. Data based on labour force survey. d. Data for 2005 taken from website of country statistical office. e. Data for 1989-1990 refer to state and cooperative sectors. f. Data taken from ILO (2005). Aggregated data presented are for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession (see the list of sub-regions on page 4 for a more detailed explanation). g. Data since 1998 based on labour force survey; data since 1995 exclude Transdniestria. h. Data for 1989-1990 taken from CIS Stat (2001); data since 1995 based on labour force survey. i. Data since 1998 based on labour force survey. j. Data since 2001 based on labour force survey. k. Data for 1999 and 2001 based on surveys conducted in 2000 and 2001.

7.3 Distribution of income: Gini coefficient^a

		1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	b	0.198	0.190	0.216	0.230	0.239	0.212	0.232	0.231	0.237	0.234	0.246	0.235	0.258
Hungary	c d	0.225	-	0.242	0.246	0.254	0.250	0.253	0.259	0.272	0.267	0.268	0.274	0.279
Poland		0.275	0.268	0.321	0.328	0.334	0.326	0.334	0.345	0.341	0.353	0.356	0.366	0.366
Slovakia	e	-	-	-	0.237	0.249	0.262	0.249	0.264	0.263	0.267	0.299	0.254	0.260
Slovenia	f	-	-	0.264	0.252	0.240	0.243	0.248	0.246	0.244	0.235	0.243	-	-
Estonia	g	0.280	-	0.398	0.370	0.361	0.354	0.361	0.389	0.385	0.393	0.402	0.383	0.361
Latvia	g h	0.260	-	-	-	0.326	0.330	0.330	0.327	-	0.358	0.379	0.391	-
Lithuania	g	0.263	-	-	0.347	0.309	0.332	0.343	0.355	0.354	0.357	0.318	0.309	-
Bulgaria	i	0.233	-	0.384	0.357	0.366	0.345	0.326	0.332	0.333	0.370	0.351	0.358	0.338
Romania		0.237	0.227	0.306	0.302	0.305	0.298	0.299	0.310	0.353	0.349	0.352	0.359	0.361
Albania		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	j	0.360	-	-	-	-	0.350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro		-	-	-	-	0.294	0.289	0.273	0.373	0.378	-	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia		-	-	0.295	0.311	0.295	0.308	0.308	0.346	0.334	0.332	0.324	0.362	0.391
Belarus	g	0.229	-	0.253	0.244	0.249	0.253	0.235	0.247	0.245	0.246	0.249	0.248	0.238
Moldova	g	0.251	-	-	-	0.464	-	-	0.437	0.435	0.436	0.411	0.422	0.430
Russian Federation	k	-	-	0.439	0.501	-	0.446	-	0.432	0.422	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	g l	0.228	-	0.470	-	-	0.313	0.320	0.363	0.364	0.327	-	-	-
Armenia	g m	0.251	-	-	0.420	-	-	-	-	-	0.359	0.484	0.455	0.434
Azerbaijan	g	0.308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	g n	0.280	-	-	-	-	0.503	-	-	0.458	0.454	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	g	0.281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	g o	0.270	-	-	-	0.470	0.411	0.399	0.414	0.377	0.382	0.342	0.380	0.393
Tajikistan	g p	0.281	-	-	-	-	-	0.470	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	g	0.279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	g	0.280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a. Unless specified, estimates are based on interpolated distributions from grouped data from household budget surveys (HBS) reported to the MONEE project (see Atkinson and Micklewright, 1992, "Sources and Methods"); survey coverage may vary over time; data refer to the distribution of population by per capita household income. b. Microcensus data; Flemming and Micklewright (1999, Appendix B) report 0.228 and 0.258 for 1992 and 1996. c. Milanovic (1998, Table A4.3) reports 0.210 for 1987 based on HBS data; Atkinson and Micklewright (1992, Table H11) report 0.244 for 1987 based on household income survey data. d. Tarki panel (Galasi, 1998, Table 1) report 0.285, 0.282, 0.307, 0.318, 0.312 for 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 respectively; data refer to year of interview, but since annual income data in survey cover the 12 months to March, here the year is the preceding one. e. Atkinson and Micklewright (1992, Table C515) report 0.194 for 1988 based on microcensus data; Garner and Terrell (1998, footnote 30) report 0.176 for 1989 and 0.185 for 1993 based on HBS data. f. Milanovic (1998, Table A4.5) reports 0.210 for 1987 based on HBS data; World Bank (2000, p. 431) reports 0.250 for 1998 based on household income and expenditure survey data. g. Data for 1989 from Flemming and Micklewright (1999, Table 2), based on HBS data. h. Data for 1997 provided by the World Bank. i. Data for 1989 from Milanovic (1998, Table A4.1), based on HBS data; World Bank (2000, p. 424) reports 0.410 for 1995 based on integrated household survey data. j. Data for 1989 refer to 1987-1990 from World Bank (2000, p. 140); 1998 from World Bank (2000, p. 424). k. IRC estimates from Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS rounds 5-10); data for 1995-1998 replace estimates from different sources in Social Monitor 2002; Flemming and Micklewright (1999, Appendix B) report 0.265, 0.289, 0.398, 0.409, 0.381 and 0.375 for 1989, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996 respectively and data for 1997-1998 provided by the World Bank are 0.388 and 0.374 respectively. l. Data for 1995, 1999 from World Bank (2000, p. 433), based on household income and expenditures survey data; data for 1997 from World Bank, based on HBS data. m. World Bank (2000, p. 421) reports 0.590 for 1998-1999 from living standards measurement survey data. n. World Bank (2000, p. 426) reports 0.430 for 1996-1997 based on HBS data. o. Data for 1997 taken from World Bank (2000, p. 427). p. Data for 1999 from World Bank (2000, p. 432) from living standards measurement survey data.

References for the Statistical Annex

- Academy of Preventive Medicine and ORC Macro, *Kazakhstan Demographic and Health Survey 1999*, Academy of Preventive Medicine, Almaty (Kazakhstan) and ORC Macro, Calverton, Maryland, 2000.
- Aleshina, N. and G. Redmond, 'How High is Infant Mortality in Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS?', Innocenti Working Papers, No. 95, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, 2003.
- Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHAS), *Statistical Bulletin*, No. 1, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, February 1999.
- Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHAS), *Statistical Bulletin*, No. 2, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, July 2000.
- Atkinson, A. B. and J. Micklewright, *Economic Transformation in Eastern Europe and the Distribution of Income*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1992.
- CIS Stat, 'Official Statistics of the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 1999', (CD-ROM), Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Moscow, 1999.
- Council of Europe, *Recent Demographic Developments in Europe, 2003*, Council of Europe Publishing, Strasbourg, 2003.
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *Transition Report Update, 2004*, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London, 2004.
- European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS (EuroHIV), HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe, *Mid-Year Reports*, No. 70, European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS, Saint-Maurice (France), 2006.
- Flemming, J. and J. Micklewright, 'Income Distribution, Economic Systems and Transition', *Innocenti Occasional Papers*, No. EPS 70 (May), UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, 1999.
- Galasi, P., 'Income Inequality and Mobility in Hungary, 1992–96', *Innocenti Occasional Papers*, No. EPS 64 UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, August 1998.
- Garner, T. and K. Terrell, 'A Gini Decomposition Analysis of Inequality in the Czech and Slovak Republics during the Transition', *Economics of Transition*, vol. 6, no. 1, 1998, pp. 23–46.
- Gubansoltan Eje Clinical Research Centre for Maternal and Child Health (GECREMCH) and ORC Macro, *Turkmenistan Demographic and Health Survey 2000*, GECREMCH, Turkmenistan Ministry of Health and the Medical Industry and ORC Macro, Ashgabad and Calverton, Maryland, 2001.
- International Monetary Fund, *Republic of Moldova: Recent economic developments*, International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C., 2001.
- Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (IOG), Ministry of Health, Uzbekistan and ORC Macro, *Uzbekistan: Demographic and Health Survey 1996*: Final report, IOG, Uzbekistan, and ORC Macro, Calverton, Maryland, 1997.
- International Institute of Sociology, Ukraine (KIIS), US Agency for International Development (USAID) and US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *1999 Ukraine Reproductive Health Survey: Final Report*, KIIS, USAID and CDC, Kiev and Atlanta, 2001.
- Milanović, B., 'Income, Inequality, and Poverty during the Transition from Planned to Market Economy', *World Bank Regional and Sectoral Studies*, World Bank, Washington D.C., 1998.
- Ministry of Health, Georgia (MOHG) and UNICEF, *EPI Coverage Survey in Georgia*, MOHG and UNICEF Georgia, Tbilisi, 1996.
- Ministry of Health, Kyrgyzstan (MOHK) and UNICEF, 'MICS, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey: Kyrgyz Republic, 1995', MOHK and UNICEF Kyrgyzstan, 1995. Available at <www.childinfo.org>.
- Ministry of Health, Turkmenistan and UNICEF, 'MICS, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey: Turkmenistan, 1995', MOHT and UNICEF Turkmenistan, Ashgabat, 1995.
- National Center of Preventive Medicine Moldova (NCPMM) and UNICEF, 'MICS, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey: Moldova 2000', NCPMM and UNICEF Moldova, Chisinau, 2000. Available at <www.childinfo.org>.
- National Statistical Institute of Albania (INSTAT) and UNICEF, 'MICS, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey', INSTAT Albania and UNICEF Albania, Tirana, 2000. Available at <www.childinfo.org>.
- National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia, *Statistical Yearbook of Armenia*.

- National Statistical Service, Ministry of Health, Armenia (NSS) and ORC Macro, *Armenia Demographic and Health Survey 2000*, NSS and ORC Macro, Bishkek and Calverton, Maryland, 2001.
- Research Institute of Obstetrics and Pediatrics, Ministry of Health, Kyrgyzstan (RIOP) and ORC Macro, *Kyrgyz Republic Demographic and Health Survey 1997, RIOP and ORC Macro*, Yerevan and Calverton, Maryland, 1998.
- Serbanescu, F. et al., *Reproductive Health Survey Moldova, 1997*, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, 1997.
- Serbanescu, F. et al, *Women's Reproductive Health Survey Georgia, 1999–2000: Final report*, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, 2001.
- Serbanescu, F., L. Morris and M. Marin (eds.), *Reproductive Health Survey Romania, 1999*, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, 2001.
- Serbanescu, F., L. Morris, S. Rahimova and L. Flowers (eds.), *Reproductive Health Survey: Azerbaijan, 2001*, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, 2002.
- State Department of Statistics Uzbekistan (SDSU) and UNICEF, 'MICS, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey', SDSU and UNICEF Uzbekistan, Tashkent, 2000. Available at <www.childinfo.org>.
- State Statistical Agency Tajikistan (SSAT) and UNICEF, 'MICS, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey', SSAT and UNICEF Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 2000. Available at <www.childinfo.org>.
- State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan (SSCA) and UNICEF, 'MICS, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey', SSCA and UNICEF Azerbaijan, Baku. Available at <www.childinfo.org>.
- Tsuladze, G. et al., *Demographic Yearbook of Georgia*, Georgian Academy of Sciences, Partnership for Social Initiatives - Georgian Centre and Centre for Political Studies, Tbilisi, 2001.
- United States Census Bureau, International Data Base (IDB), International Programs Center, US Bureau of the Census.
- World Bank, *Making Transition Work for Everyone*, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 2000.
- World Bank, *World Development Indicators Database*, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 2007.
- World Health Organization, European Health for All Database, World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen. Available at <www.euro.who.int>.

GLOSSARY

Abortion: The termination of a pregnancy. In the data reported in the Statistical Annex, the term includes induced early foetal deaths, but excludes spontaneous abortions (miscarriages).

Adoption: The formal, permanent transfer of parental rights to a family other than a child's own and the formal assumption by that family of all parenting duties for the child.

Domestic adoption: An adoption that involves adoptive parents and a child of the same nationality and the same country of residence.

Intercountry adoption: An adoption that involves a change in the child's habitual country of residence, whatever the nationality of the adopting parents.

B-H: Refers to Bosnia and Herzegovina, which includes two entities (the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Sprska). At state level, the statistical office is the Bosnia and Herzegovina Agency for Statistics (BHAS). At entity level there are two statistical offices: the Statistical Office of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (SOFBH) and the Statistical Office of the Republika Sprska (SIRS).

Child dependency ratio: The ratio of the population aged 0–14 to the population aged 15–59.

Children in residential care: Children in a collective living arrangement where they are looked after by adults who are paid to undertake this function. Children in public institutional care broadly refers to those children under the full-time care of the state, either on a permanent or temporary basis. Children in non-public institutional care refer to children in SOS villages and other NGO-run services, financed in total or in part by non-state sources. Children who are not being cared for full-time (e.g. they attend boarding school during the week only) are not included in this category. Children in punitive institutions are normally excluded; definitions differ among countries.

Children without parental care:

Children who are not living with or being cared for by either biological parent and who are registered as being without

parental care according to decisions made by authorities based on either: Family Law; Social/Child Protection Law; or Criminal Law.

The following categories of children may be without parental care:

- *Orphans:* Children with one or both parents dead or missing.
- *Children whose parents have been deprived of their parental rights by a court order.*
- *Children who have been abandoned or relinquished by one or both parents.* This refers to situations where the child is left by one or both parents with no immediate provision of care, and where the parent or parents, at the time of leaving the child, does(do) not yet know if any other long-term supervision or care will be guaranteed for the child (abandonment) or to situations where the parent or parents surrender parental rights voluntarily in the knowledge that supervision or care will be provided to the child immediately at the time of leaving the child (relinquishment).
- *Parents temporarily unable to care for the child due to social, economic, health (e.g. disability) reasons.*

Employment ratio: The share of the total number of persons employed as a percentage of the population aged 15–59. This differs from the employment rate, which uses the labour force as the denominator.

Education level: Data on education levels are based on the International Standard Classification System of Education Levels (ISCED97, *see below*), although the situation may differ between countries.

- Pre-primary education (ISCED 0): children aged 3–5 or 3–6; excludes nursery provision for children aged 0–2.
- Basic education (ISCED 1/2): 'compulsory schooling' normally lasts from age 6/7 to age 14/15; often divided into primary (to age 10), and lower secondary levels.
- General upper secondary education (ISCED 3A): general secondary schools (gymnasias/lycees) with 2–4 year programmes of academic study, often

leading to higher education, with entry on a selective basis.

- Vocational/technical education (ISCED 3B/3C): programmes preparing for entry into specific occupations or trades; they may or may not allow entry to higher education.
- Tertiary education (ISCED 5): tertiary programmes with a more advanced educational content than levels 3–4; entry requires successful completion of ISCED level 3A/3B or a similar qualification at ISCED level 4A or 4B. Programmes at level 5 must have a cumulative theoretical duration of at least 2 years from the beginning of level 5 and do not lead directly to the award of an advanced research qualification (those programmes are at level ISCED 6).

Education enrolment ratio: Net enrolment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the number of children of official school age. Gross enrolment rate is the ratio of total enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the official age group for the given level of education.

Formal care: All care situations where the child's placement was made by order of a competent authority. This includes children placed in residential care establishments (both public and private), and children placed in formal fostering or under guardianship. Children in informal kinship care would not be included in the definition of children in formal care.

Foster care: provision of parental care to children not related to the caregiver through legal or blood ties. The term 'foster care' refers to formal, temporary placements made by the state with families that are trained and supervised by social services. Foster parents normally receive a special fee or allowance.

Guardian care: A guardian is a legally appointed adult representative for a child. Guardians in most cases are relatives. However, the existence, process and duties associated with guardianship vary by case and by country. The

decisions on guardianship are made by the family court, which is guided by the family law. As the state has no duty to finance guardians, special fees or allowances are, in many cases, not available for guardians.

Gini coefficient: A measure of the extent to which distribution (for example of income) among individuals or households deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The Gini index ranges between 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect inequality).

Gross adoption rate: The total number of adoptions per 100,000 children aged 0–3 (although there may also be adoptions of older children).

Gross domestic product (GDP): A measure of the income generated in a country. It corresponds to the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

GDP per capita (US\$): Gross domestic product divided by the mid-year population of a country.

GDP per capita expressed in PPP\$: Gross domestic product per capita of a country converted into US\$ using Purchasing Power Parity exchange rate. A \$ converted in PPP rates should be able to buy the same amount of goods and services in different countries. PPPs are in effect both currency converters and price deflators. PPP rates allow comparisons of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time.

Immunization rate: DPT refers to diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine. BCG refers to the tuberculosis vaccine, bacille Calmette-Guérin.

Infant mortality rate (IMR): the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year (see also, Live births).

Live births: According to the standard definition used by the World Health Organization, this includes all births, with the exception of stillbirths, regardless of the size, gestation age, or 'viability' of the newborn infant, and regardless of whether they die soon after birth or before the required birth registration date. A few countries covered used the WHO concept before the transition. Many used the 'Soviet concept' whereby infants who were not breathing when born were classified as 'stillbirths', and infants born before the end of the 28th week of pregnancy, and weighing below 1,000 grams or measuring less than 35 cm and who died during the first seven days of life were classified as 'miscarriages'. Most countries examined have moved towards the WHO definition, and only a few still use the Soviet concept (see also, Aleshina and Redmond, 2003).

Maternal mortality rate: Annual number of deaths of women due to pregnancy or childbirth-related causes, per 100,000 live births.

MONEE: The terms 'MONEE project', 'TRANSMONEE database' and 'MONEE project country analytical report', mentioned in the main text and as a source in some tables, refer to data and written papers provided for the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre's MONEE project, usually by central statistical offices. (The data are not necessarily consistent with those found in other UNICEF publications, which often rely on other sources).

Population data: Generally refer to de jure population (all people resident in an area, including those who may be temporarily absent) as opposed to de facto population (all people physically present in an area at the time of a population census or estimate)

Public expenditure on health: Consists of recurrent and capital spending from government budgets (central and local), external borrowings and grants (from international agencies and non-governmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. For most countries, public expenditure on

health data used in the statistical annex are those reported directly to UNICEF IRC by the National Statistical Offices. Data for some countries are from the World Health Organization's Health For All database.

Serbia and Montenegro: In 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia became officially known as 'The State Union of Serbia and Montenegro', consisting of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro, referred to here as 'Serbia and Montenegro'. In June 2006, Montenegro ceded from the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, and was subsequently accepted as a United Nations Member State on 28 June 2006. The membership of Serbia and Montenegro was continued by the Republic of Serbia. In this publication, aggregated data are presented for Serbia and Montenegro pre-cession. Where relevant, the exclusion of the UN-Administered Province of Kosovo in data for Serbia and Montenegro is noted.

SMSO: The Serbia and Montenegro Statistical Office, formerly Federal Statistical Office of Serbia and Montenegro or Federal Statistical Office of Yugoslavia.

Total fertility rate: Represents the number of children a woman would bear if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

Under-five mortality rate (U5MR): The probability that a newborn child will die before the age of five if subject to the current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births. In the Statistical Annex, the U5MR has been calculated by comparing the number of under-five deaths to the number of live births in the current year.

CD containing MONEE Info

Visit the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre online @ www.unicef-irc.org and the UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States @ www.unicef.org/ceecis



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

UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre
Piazza SS. Annunziata 12
50122 Florence, Italy
Tel: (39) 055 20 330
Fax: (39) 055 2033 220
Email general: florence@unicef.org
Email publications orders: florenceorders@unicef.org
Website: www.unicef-irc.org

ISBN: 978-88-89129-62-3

© The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Reprinted June 2008