

**TRENDS AND INDICATORS ON FAMILY AND
CHILDREN WELL BEING IN AZERBAIJAN**

Country Paper

**Co-ordinator: Mery Gardashkhanova
State Statistical Committee, Baku**

**Background paper prepared for the Regional Monitoring
Report No. 8: *A Decade of Transition* (2001)**

**The opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the
policies or views of UNICEF.**

Trends and indicators on family and children well being

Baku – 2000

**Short list of indicators for the monitoring of the children and family
well-being.**

1. Per capita Gross Domestic Product.
2. Money expenditures of population, totally, per 1 person.
3. Money expenditures of population for food-stuff and non stuff purchase.
4. Average monthly nominal wages.
5. Consumer price index, of which for food-stuff and non food-stuff.
6. Subsistence wage.
7. Consumption of food-stuff
8. Purchasing ability of population
9. Consumer goods manufacture.
10. Provision of population with household goods.
11. Allocation of allowances for poor provided families.
12. Allocation of allowances for children on birth.
13. Social pensions for invalids since childhood up to 16 years.
14. Payment of pensions due to the death of family provider.
15. Expenditures of the State Budget for education.
16. Expenditures of the State Budget for health care
17. Education level of population.
18. Provision with preschool establishments.
19. Coverage of children by preschool establishments.
20. Level of attendance of general education schools by children.
21. Provision with doctors.
22. Provision with mean medically staff.
23. Provision with hospital beds.
24. Infant mortality rate.
25. Mortality rate of children under 5 year.
26. Maternal mortality rate
27. Mortality rate of children-total, of who with infections diseases.
28. Organization of leisure for children and families:
 - Attendance of theaters, cinemas, museums
 - Children's libraries
 - Edition of children's literature
29. Tourism.
30. Number of health centers, rest homes and holiday hotels.
31. Number of purchased passes, their cost.
32. Provision with accommodation.
33. Improvement of the dwelling fund

Trends and indicators on family and children well-being.

Every child in Azerbaijan has a right to education, right to be healthy and strong, to use all benefits, to attend theaters and museums, to be a member of society having equal rights.

All these rights are defined by the Convention on the rights of children which was ratified by Milli Mejlis 12 June 1992, and the Law “On rights of children” entered into force 24 June 1998.

Before analyzing indicators on family and children well-being in our country, in our opinion, it would be better to present analysis of economic and social life of the country, because, without strong economic potential there can not be a good childhood.

Last decades of the XX century are full of dynamic changes. Formation of new sovereign states can be taken into account as events of more significant type in the space of the Former Soviet Union.

Planned development of the economy of the former USSR as a unite national economy complex had led to the higher degree of economic integration. This complex included economy of all republics and was based on the deep labor division in public production.

After the formation of new sovereign states, that took the course to set up of open market economy, all post soviet space became a subject to economic crisis. This delicate transfer to market relations also took place in Azerbaijan Republic.

Our country, as all countries of CIS has had methods and objectives of conducting of economic reforms:

1. Privatisation and ownership problems solution
2. Agricultural reforms- establishment of non state and farmer’s households, collapse of state and collective farms
3. Reduction of the sphere of state regulation in industries of economy (liberalization of prices, level of wages, external economic activity)
4. Structural reformation of the real sector of economy, carried out to increase its effectiveness
5. Establishment of a new banking and insurance systems, investments institutions.
6. Provision of convertibility of national currencies.
7. Establishment of the new trading networks in wholesale, and in retail trade as well.

Measures on social protection have been also taken on a level with these actions.

Reforms being carried out in the country, as a result of which positive results have been gained enable to improve the social situation of the population.

1999 from the economic points of view became a significant for the country, which is proved by the stabilization of macro economy, and with development of industries of economy. So, Gross Domestic Product in 1999 increased for 7.4%, volume of industrial and agricultural production correspondingly for 3.6% and 7.1%, freight transportation –24.2%, passenger transportation-0.5%, commodity turnover-13.3%. Share of non state sector in GDP reached 62%. 2.1 million manat or 509.2 USA dollar is the per capita GDP, which is for 6.5% more than level of 1998.

Stabilization that has begin in the industry of the country since 1997, continued to 1999. Industrial enterprises have manufactured products for the sum of 11.9 trillion manat, that in comparison with 1998 is more for 3.6%. Out of 26 main kinds of industrial products there is a significant rise of 14. In fuel complex manufacture raised to 7.0%, electricity-1.5%, oil chemistry-16.1%, food industry-3.9%. Share of the non state sector in industry is 33% of the total volume of production, and volume manufactured by them has increased for 21.6% in comparison with 1998.

Together with this, decline of manufacture was observed in machine building, chemical, light and other industries.

Radical reforms carried out in agriculture sector, delivery of lands to private ownership enabled to increase agricultural production output in comparison with the similar period of 1998 for 7.1%, share of the state sector was 98% of agricultural production. In comparison with 1998 manufacture of grain increased to 148.0 thousand ton or 15.6%, potato 81.6 thousand or 26.1%, fruits to 45.9 thousand ton (11.8%), vegetables-168.5 thousand ton (33.5%), gourds-127.5 thousand ton (in 1.6 times). At the same time manufacture of cotton and tobacco decreased in 1999. One of the main reasons of this decrease of manufacture of cotton is the decrease for 39.3% of sown area and low purchasing prices.

Situation in stock-breeding remains stable. Major changes took place in this sphere– all public livestock was delivered to private ownership. Such a process played a positive role in provision of population with the stock-breeding products. So, in comparison with 1998 number of horned cattle increased for 43.5 heads or 2.7%, sheep and goats for 223.4 thousand heads (4.1%), manufacture of meat - 4.7 thousand ton (4.7%), milk –46.9 thousand ton (5.0%), eggs –17.3 mln pieces (3.4%).

4.6 trillion manat of capital investments was spent at the expense of all sources of funding for the development of the country's economy. Foreign investments make 57.4% in total volume of investments.

In 1999, 416.0 thousand sq. m of living space was introduced into use, general education schools for 2700 pupils seats and other objects.

It is necessary to note, that there are positive trends observed in the branches of infrastructure. Expanding of the activity of international Euro-Asian Transport Corridor, establishment and intensification of the role of non state sector led to positive trends in the branches of communication and transport. By the transport of public use there were transported 68.3 mln ton of freight or for 24.2% more, than in 1998, passenger transportation reached 867.2 mln person, or for 0.5% more than level of 1998. Share of non state sector and natural persons makes one third of freight transportation.

595.2 bln manat of profit was gained from the communication services, while share of state sector is 48% of the profit gained, non state sector-52%. As a result of reconstruction of telephone stations their capacity in comparison with 1998 increased for 59.1 thousand numbers, that led to significant level of provision of population with telephone communication.

In 1999, 11.7 mln manat of consumer goods were sold to population and services for the same amount were rendered. In comparison with 1998 commodity turnover increased for 13.3%, volume of paid services for 5.4%. The informal sector established at the period of transition to market relations receives more significance in comparison with organized trade and is developing more rapidly. 29.8% of goods are realized by organized trade, while the share of non-state trade is 70.2%.

Liberalization of external trade has led to the rise of commodity turnover in external trade. During 1999 state and non state structures of the country had an external trade relations with 121 countries of the world, as a result of which external commodity turnover reached 1964.9 mln of USA dollars and increased for 16.8% during the year. Import made 1035.7 mln dollars which for 53.3% is higher than in 1998. 6746.6 thsd ton of oil and oil products for the sum of 750.9 mln dollars were sent to far foreign countries, which makes 75.4% of the total volume of commodity turnover with these countries.

Sharp reduction of prices of consumer goods and services at the end of 1998 influenced to the dynamics of consumer prices indices in 1999. This led to reduction of the level of consumer price indices in 1999, in comparison with 1998 for 8.5%, i.e. the deflation process took place. Average wages of paid employees increased for 9.5% and made 184.4 thousand manat.

In percent, to previous year

Years	Gross domestic product	Volume of industrial manufacture	Average monthly nominal wages	Consumer price index
1989	95.6	100.7	104.7	-
1990	88.3	93.7	108.9	-
1991	99.3	91.1	163.1	206.2
1992	77.4	69.6	850.0	1012.3
1993	76.9	80.3	808.3	1229.1
1994	80.3	76.3	701.5	1763.5
1995	88.2	78.6	407.6	511.8
1996	101.3	93.3	143.1	119.9
1997	105.8	100.3	158.5	103.7
1998	110.0	102.2	118.9	99.2
1999	107.4	103.6	109.5	91.5

Demographic situation

Number of population of Azerbaijan by the end of 1999 made 8016.2 thousand person, of which 4085.5 thousand person or 51% i.e. 3930.7 thousand person-urban population, 49%-rural population.

Average annual increment of population for the last 10 years made 88 thousand person against 102 thousand person in decade past.

Age sex composition of population is characterized by following: 3913.8 thousand person, or 49%- men and 4102.4 thousand person, or 51% - women; share of persons at the age of 0-14 years made 32%, 15-64 years – 63% and over 65 years-5%.

Mean age of population is –29 years.

Number of population

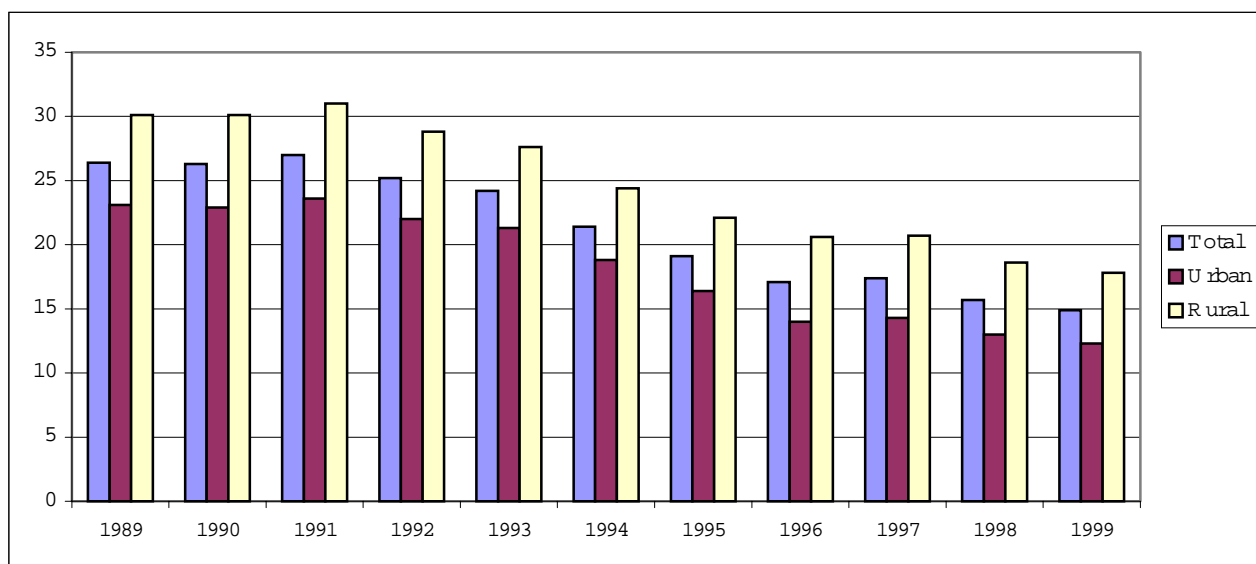
Populaton	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of population (end of the year)											
Total	7131.9	7218,5	7324,1	7440,0	7549,6	7643,5	7726,2	7799,8	7876,7	7949,3	8016,2
urban	3847.3	3858,3	3884,4	3928,5	3970,9	4005,6	4034,5	4057,8	4082,5	4106,6	4085,5
rural	3284.6	3360,2	3439,7	3511,5	3578,7	3637,9	3691,7	3742,0	3794,2	3842,7	3930,7
In %- to the total number:											
urban	53.9	53,5	53,0	52,8	52,6	52,4	52,2	52,0	51,8	51,7	51,0
rural	46.1	46,5	47,0	47,2	47,4	47,6	47,8	48,0	48,2	48,3	49
From total number:											
men	3480.4	3524,1	3579,2	3641,2	3702,5	3754,6	3802,7	3845,3	3883,2	3903,1	3913,8
women	3597,4	3694,4	3744,9	3798,8	3847,1	3888,9	3923,5	3854,5	3993,5	4046,2	4102,4
	3651.5										
In %- of total number:											
men	48,8	48,8	48,9	48,9	49,0	49,1	49,2	49,3	49,3	49,1	48,8
women	51,2	51,2	51,1	51,1	51,0	50,9	50,8	50,7	50,7	50,9	51,2

For many years, increase of population of the country was due to the natural movement, i.e. birth. In 1999, 117.5 thousand children were born in the country, more than 2/3 of who were born by mothers at the age of 20-29 years.

Number of births and birth rate (per 1000 population)

Years	Number of birth, thsd			Per 1000 population		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1989	181,6	85,9	95,7	26.4	23,1	30.1
1990	183,0	86,0	97,0	26,3	22,9	30.1
1991	190,3	89,3	101,0	27.0	23,6	31.0
1992	181,4	84,6	96,8	25.2	22,0	28.8
1993	174,6	81,8	92,8	24.2	21,3	27.6
1994	159,8	74,4	85,4	21,4	18,8	24.4
1995	143,3	65,0	78,3	19.1	16,4	22.1
1996	129,2	55,6	73,6	17.1	14.0	20.6
1997	132,0	57,0	75,0	17,4	14,3	20.7
1998	124,0	53,2	70,8	15,7	13,0	18.6
1999	117,5	50,1	67,4	14,9	12,3	17.8

Birth rate of population



During recent years, in connection with the features of the socio-demographic situation in Azerbaijan there have been observed a decline in the birth rate, which in comparison with 1989 decreased for 45.6% (from 26.4 born per 1000 persons to 14.9). At present in average per 1 women during her life there are 2 born children (in 1958-59 – almost five children). If ten years ago share of children born as third or more, made 31%, then today it is only – 27%.

Marital status have a significant influence to birth. In 1999 there were concluded 37.4 thousand and dissolved 5.0 thousand marriages, i.e. per 1000 population there were 5.2 marriages and 0.7 divorces against 10.4 and 1.7 in 1989.

In 1999 number of children born out of wedlock by age of mother made 7.5 thousand against 4.5 thousand in 1989.

Data about the number of children born out of wedlock by age of mother is given below

	1989	1999
Total	4548	7567
Of which by age		
Up to 20	548	1423
20-24	1517	2845
25-29	1249	1657
30-34	770	962
35-39	374	501
40-44	82	157
45-49	7	8
50-54	1	2
55+	-	12

As a results of divorces in 1999 about 3.2 thsd children were left without one of the parents.

Mortality in the republic is characterized by relatively low and stable level: in 1989 and 1999 died correspondingly –44.0 and 46.3 thousand person. Nevertheless, in 1993 there were registered 52.8 thousand cases of deaths, that made 7.3 in calculation per 1000 population against 6.4 and 5.9 in 1999.

Numerous human victims registered 5 years ago are the results of military aggression by the neighboring country, that exerted a major influence to the mortality rate.

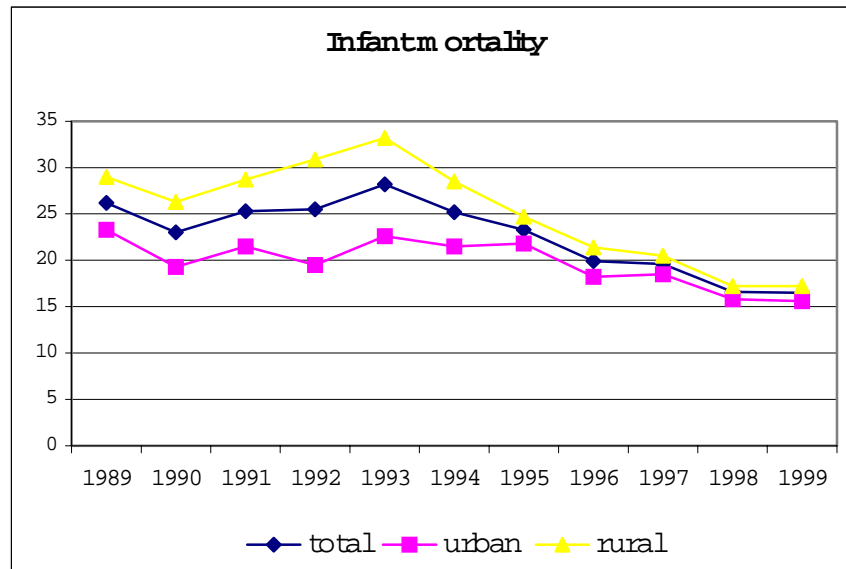
As in many world countries, diseases of circulatory system, neoplasm's, respiratory bodies remain as a main reasons of death. In 1999 correspondingly 254.8; 66.3; 53.3 persons died from these diseases per 100 thousand population.

Mortality rate has a reflection in the indicator of life expectancy at birth. In 1999 it made 71.6 years, of which men –68.1, women-75.1 against correspondingly 70.6, 66.6 and 74.2 in 1989.

Infant mortality has a significant role in formation of total mortality.

Infant mortality

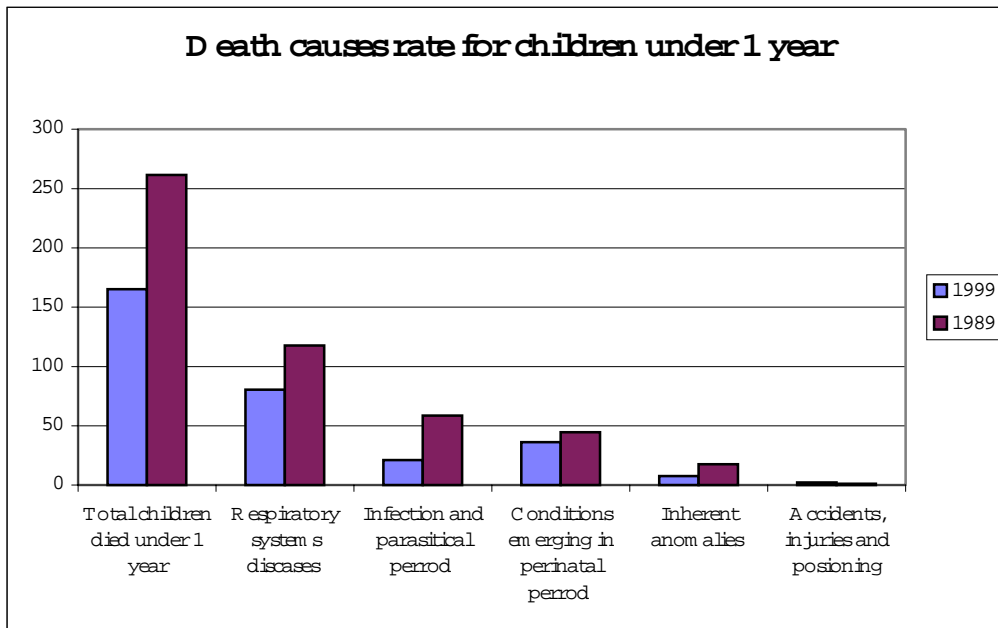
Years	Number of children died under 1 year			Died per 1000 of born		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1989	4749	2010	2739	26,2	23,3	29,0
1990	4193	1656	2537	23,0	19,3	26,3
1991	4749	1901	2848	25,3	21,5	28,7
1992	4708	1669	3039	25,5	19,5	30,9
1993	4989	1859	3130	28,2	22,6	33,2
1994	4180	1644	2536	25,2	21,5	28,5
1995	3477	1471	2006	23,3	21,8	24,7
1996	2685	1058	1627	19,9	18,2	21,4
1997	2589	1060	1529	19,6	18,5	20,5
1998	2061	842	1219	16,6	15,8	17,2
1999	1943	780	1163	16,5	15,6	17,2

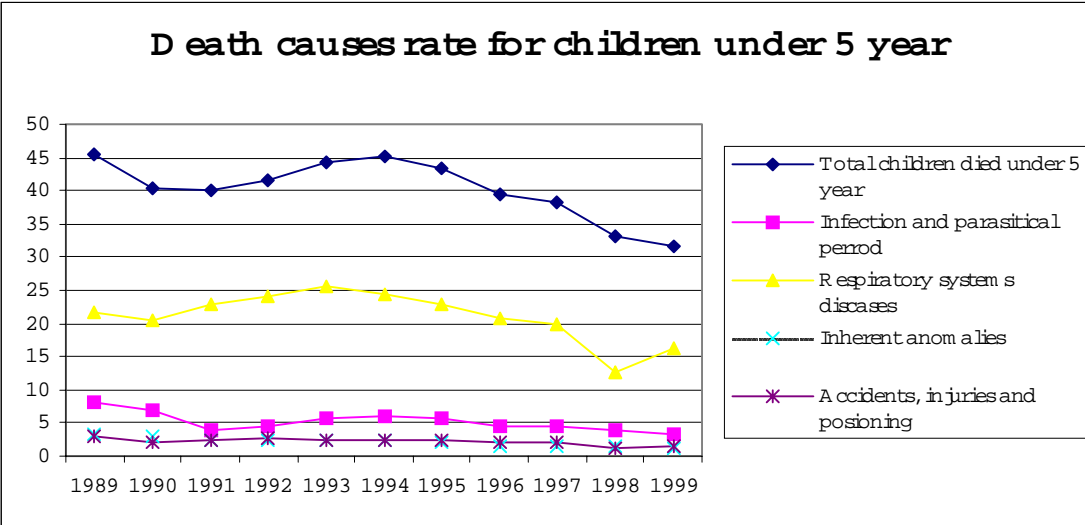


In 1999 an indicator of infant mortality went down to 16.5 against 26.2 in 1989. Sharp reduction of infant mortality is the result of the reduction of birth rate.

Death causes for children under 1 year

Death causes	Number of children died under 1 year		Died per 10 000 of born	
	1999	1989	1999	1989
Total children died under 1 year	1943	4749	165,3	261,5
of which:				
Respiratory systems diseases	945	2132	80,4	117,7
Infection and parasitical diseases	247	1064	21,0	58,7
Conditions emerging in perinatal period	426	806	36,2	44,5
Inherent anomalies	90	321	7,7	17,7
Accidents, injuries and poisoning	27	21	2,3	1,2





Among children under 5 year mortality rate per 10000 born reduced in 1.4 times (in 1999, 31.7 against 45.5- in 1989). For the analyzed period main death causes among children under 5 years are infections and parasitical diseases, diseases of respiratory systems and inherent anomalies. Maternal mortality per 1000 born in 1999 made 43 against 29 in 1989.

Aggression of the neighboring state together with the numerous human victims and hostages also brought 1 mln refugees and internally displaced persons, 38% of who are children.

Child labor.

At present, great attention is paid by the worlds community to eradication of the worst forms of child labor. General conference of the International Labor Organization called in Geneva by the Administrative council of international labor bureau and which met-for its 87th session on 1 June 1999 adopted new acts on prohibition and eradication of the worst form of child labor as a main priority for national and international actions, which supplemented Convention and Recommendation of 1973 on minimal age, which remain the main acts on child labor. Recognizing, that child labor to the great extent is a consequence of poverty and that long-term solution of this issue depend on stable economic growth, that leads to social progress, particularly to the eradication of poverty and general education.

Legislation of Azerbaijan Republic on labor unequivocally does not permit to use child labor of those who are under 15 year. It is absolutely

forbidden to use child labor of those under 18 year in hard and harmful labor conditions in national legislation. Persons under 18 years can be given a job after medical check-up and issue of a certificate on health and permission for work. Until a person is 18 years he/she should go for medical check-up each year at the expense of employer.

It is forbidden by the legislation to use labor of persons under 18 years in a night time (from 20 to 7 hours). A shorten working weeks is stipulated for them of which for those who are 16-24 years hours, from 16 to 18 years not more than 36 hours. Legislation in force provides continuous holidays for them, for children under 16 years holiday is stipulated as being 42 calendar days, and for persons form 16 to 18 years 35 calendar days. In 1999 in different industries of economy there worked 500 adults under full 16 years. Main part of these adults were engaged in manufacturing industry (169 persons) and in education system (213 persons).

Conditions of the transition period in our country dictate its own demands in the sphere of labor. By results of 1999, 1741 young persons under 30 years appealed to employment agencies, of which 504 adults under 18 years.

Health Care and Social Security

It is not possible to achieve a stable progress and better development of society without management of children problems, as the provision of physical, psychological and emotional development of children establishes the base for the better future of individuals, and society in general as well. Health of children and family is the most important problem of our country, as without the healthy legacy there can not be a strong state.

At present, protection of the health of mother and child in the country is carried out by 26 maternity hospitals, 589 polyclinics for children and ambulatories and also establishments that have children's divisions, 58 children's hospitals. Services to mother and child is rendered by 4149 doctors-pediatricians, 10952 midwife-gynecologists per 10000 children at the age of 0-14 years there are 16.3 children's doctors against 18.0 in 1989, and per 10 000 women of fertile age there are 52.1 midwife-gynaecologists against 83.3 in 1989.

In 1999 there were registered 912.3 thousand cases of diseases of wglich with diagnosis determined for the first time during the life- 604.1 thousand cases, or every fourth child was ill.

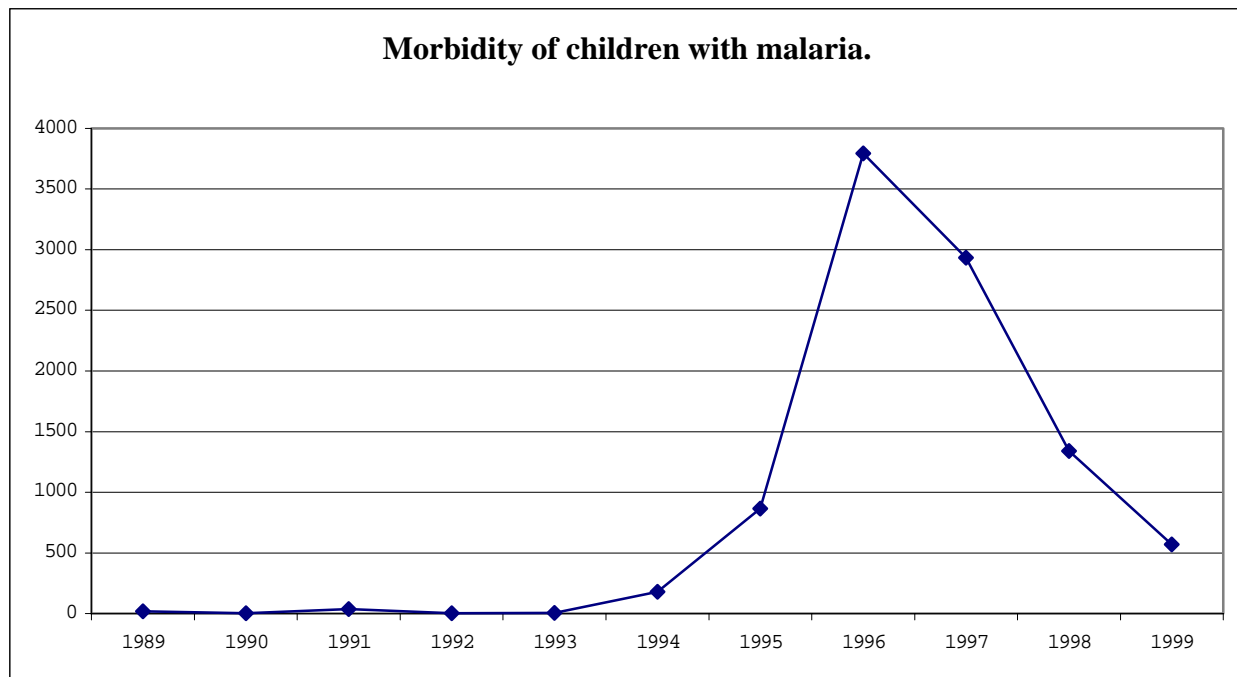
Under the dispensary observation due to the occasion of chronic diseases there were 293.8 thousand children, or every ninth child of the

country. Among chronic diseases widely spread are diseases of respiratory systems- 98.5 thousand sick persons, diseases of endocrine system –22.3 thousand, nervous and sense organs-44.1 thousand, digestive system-19.3 thousand children.

When analyzing infections diseases, it is necessary to emphasize that in comparison with 1989 morbidity of children with malaria has increased in 31 times, epidemical paratit – 6 times, measles for 10 percent.

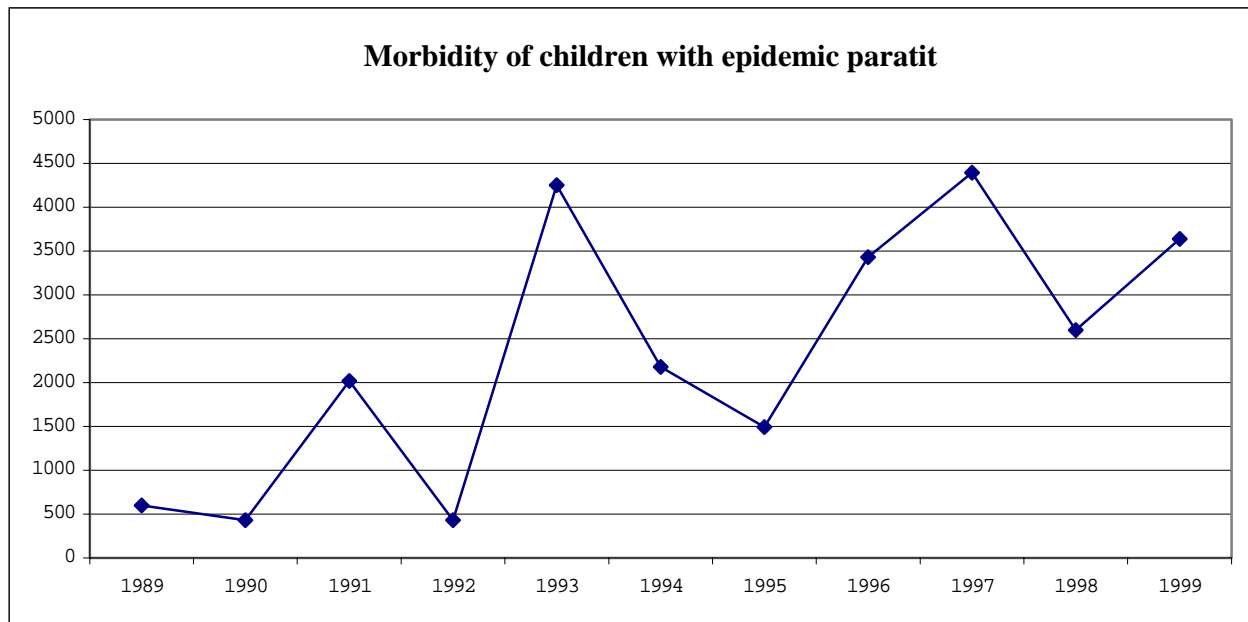
Growth of morbidity with malaria began in 1994 and it reached the peak in 1996 – 3.8 thousand cases. Reasons, that provoked burst of malaria were: existence of 1 million refugees in the country, their migration, and mainly, their location in places unfavorable for living, reduction of scales of draining and other hydro technical activities by economic organizations, reduction of activities aimed at extermination of mosquitos.

However, at present there are observed positive trends: so, owing to the preventive activities being carried out we managed to reduce morbidity rate with malaria among children in comparison with 1996 for 85 percent.

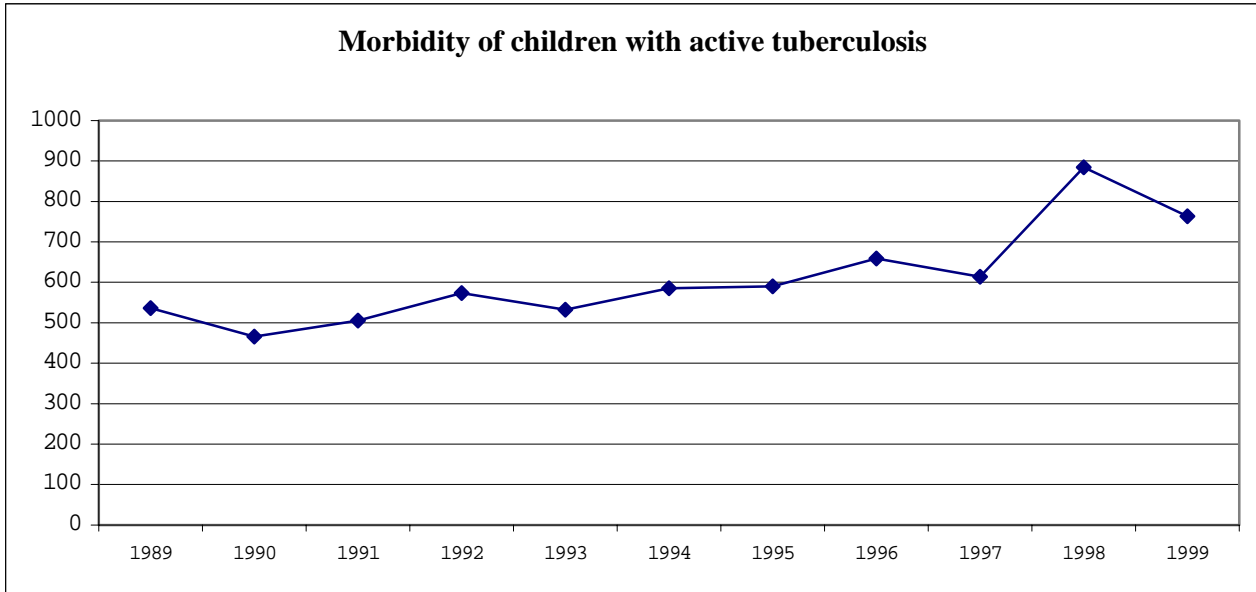


It should be noted, that before the collapse of the USSR (till 1990 inclusive) vaccine for prevention of epidemic paratit, that used to stop its growth had been brought to Azerbaijan. However, since 1991 there has been

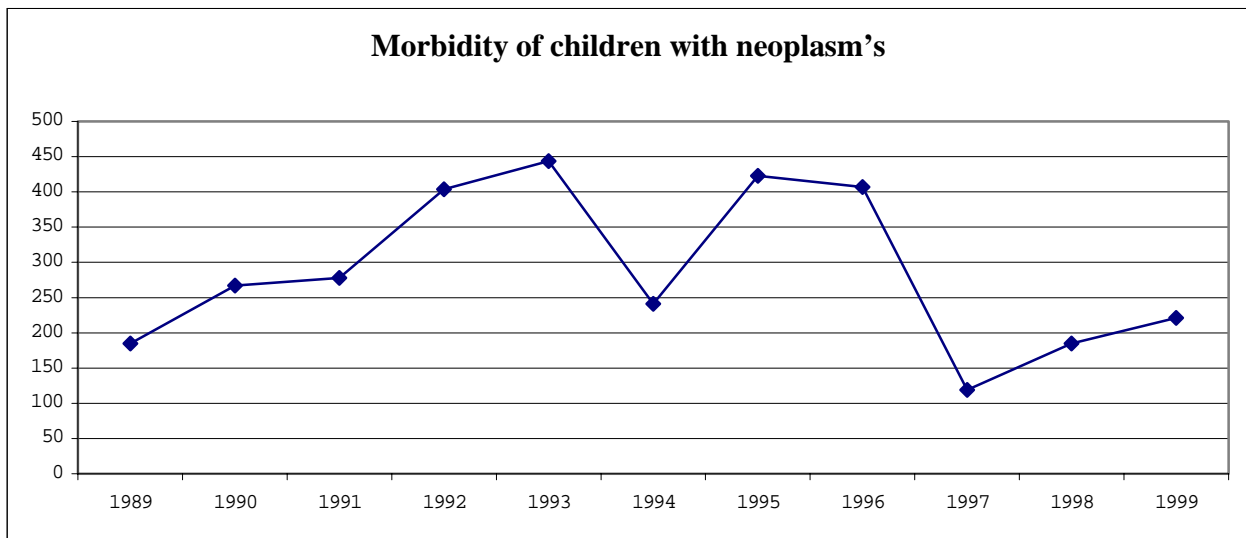
observed the trend of its growth, that is caused by the absence of paratit vaccine in the country. Reduction of the morbidity rate of epidemic paratit, can be achieved by vaccination of children with trimowax (vaccine for prevention of measles, German measles, epidemic paratit), which is absent in the country up to now. It is necessary to emphasize, that morbidity with epidemic paratit, mainly, prevailed in big cities of the country, for which a big density of population is typical.



By the end of 1999 there were 763 children being ill with active tuberculosis, which is higher, than the level of 1989 for 42 percent. Growth of diseases with tuberculosis is caused by insufficient nutrition, stresses, difficult social situation, especially in camps for refugees and internally displaced people.



Besides, environmental pollution exerts a significant influence to the morbidity of children with active tuberculosis. Unfavorable ecologic situation leads to the growth of the number of children with neoplasms, number of who in 1999 made 221 person, that have increased in comparison with 1989 for 19 percent.



Despite, in Azerbaijan the problem of AIDS is not so acute, as in other world countries, nevertheless there is observed a certain trend in growth of HIF – infected sick. By results of 1999 there were registered 83 HIF infected, of who with diagnosis of AIDS – 6 person. It is also necessary to highlight, that in there was not observed any infected among children at the age of 14 years 1998 HIF, then at present, since the registration moment, their number makes 5 persons, of which three are under 1 year.

53.3 thousand children suffered in 1999 due to accidents, poisoning and injuries.

Morbidity and mortality of children during the first year of life, especially during the first week, mostly was caused by the condition of the mother's health. In 1999, 18 percent of women, who had finished pregnancy suffered anemia. In comparison with 19889 there was an increase of the number of women with bleeding due to the placenta in 1.5 times, anemia in 2.5 times.

In 1999, 21 thousand abortions (including criminal) or 10 abortions in calculation per 1000 women of fertile age were registered in the country (15-49 year) which are in following births lead to the premature birth. All this certify, that abortions still remain as a basic form of prevention of pregnancy and confirms insufficiency of the use of contraception methods.

Number of premature babies by years

Years	Number of premature babies out of live birth	Share of premature babies out of born, %
1991	7301	4.2
1992	8053	5.0
1993	6453	4.3
1994	9349	6.8
1995	5891	5.0
1996	5193	5.1
1997	4581	4.5
1998	4861	5.1
1999	4440	4.8

In Azerbaijan women are presented 126 calendar days of paid holidays for the period before and after birth, and 146 days for women with pathology

and rural worker. In connection with the birth of the child one-time allowance of 12\$ USA is paid by the state.

In 1999, 2097 thousand children were covered by preventive check-up. Number of children with reduced keenness of sight and hearing made 14.6 thousand or 0.7 out of those covered by check-up, with defects of speech– 5.9 thousand or 0.3 percent, with skolioz, or 0.1 percent, with defects of carriage bearing –3.8 thousand, or 2 percent.

In 1999 out of children, who reached 1 year, there were on a bringing up with milk under 3 month-38 thousand, under 6 month –29.6, under 12 month-22.9 thousand children.

Below are given data on per capita consumption of food-stuff during the year, kilogram.

	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Meat and meat product	33	20	17	12	15	16	15	20	19
Milk and milk product	295	206	171	150	138	171	142	145	147
Eggs, unit	145	104	70	76	76	78	76	77	77
Fish and fish product	4.3	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	3.1	2.7
Sugar	35.6	12.5	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.2	14.1	13.9	16.1
Vegetable oil	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.7	2.5
Potatoes	28	26	25	23	23	27	25	32	38
Vegetable	68	54	58	56	69	84	73	76	109
Fruits and berries	33.4	36.4	47.2	51.9	61.8	62.6	60.1	68.2	64.6

Problem of the increasing the efficiency of medical aid to population is especially actual for the health care of the country. Functioning network of the state medical preventive institutions is not able to fully meet demands of population due to the storage of funds allocated. So , in 1999 expenditure for health care made only 6% out of budgetary expenses of the country, in the result of which health care establishments are being transferred to paid services.

Social security of more vulnerable, in terms of market economy, population groups who are children, remains as the main problems of the country's administration. In 1999 number of invalid children under 16 years, receiving social pensions made 21.7 thousand person, average size of provided monthly pension for who is equal to 13\$ USA. State allowances of 1.8\$ USA paid to children under 3 year by the state, on a monthly by base.

Data on payment of allowances by the state are given below

	million manat				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
One-time allowances on birth of a child	1688.1	3301.5	4755.4	4486.7	4603.9
Allowances for children under 3 years	10082.3	9885.7	7186.9	4911.3	3705.7
Monthly allowances for children under 16 years	40903.5	143026.7	172410.0	159751.4	168814.4

**Morbidity of children at the age of 0-14 years
(with diagnosis defined for the first time)**

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	827581	823452	888189	761791	884728	681366	663474	732420	600766	619777	604108
<i>infection and parasitical diseases</i>	169851	131182	128179	106842	118048	57194	51057	95794	50943	51638	78748
<i>neoplasms</i>	185	267	278	404	444	241	423	407	119	185	221
<i>diseases of the endocrine system, digestion disorders, disorders of metabolism and immunity</i>	15755	16001	18225	17717	16587	16117	17754	16371	16859	14978	16355
<i>blood circulation diseases and other hematogenic disturbances</i>	8315	9762	12382	13780	13982	12452	12646	12325	12282	12796	13481
<i>nervous system disorders and organs of senses diseases</i>	42545	50348	64830	67538	72236	62867	60304	55587	55599	53000	51606
<i>blood circulation disorders</i>	5635	6251	9040	7955	8522	8413	8043	8795	8583	8961	8712
<i>respiratory organs diseases</i>	430010	433584	453424	362553	473993	358528	349480	397025	311466	334403	292400
<i>digestive disorders</i>	28556	33053	36932	38183	34879	30510	30053	29175	27688	27351	30896
<i>urogenital disorders</i>	5180	5833	7613	7451	8155	7277	7158	7500	9058	8207	8088
<i>skin infection and under skin fat diseases</i>	20488	28930	32549	32205	35856	32621	37464	27386	29063	30025	25700
<i>osteo-muscular and connective tissue disorders</i>	4839	6607	6929	4532	6261	4717	4097	5331	4845	3033	3165
<i>congenital anomalies (developmental defects)</i>	1737	2857	2150	2358	1837	1523	1656	1345	1494	1577	1781
<i>injures and poisoning</i>	81561	86722	87580	83631	74046	70775	64746	60118	56530	56192	53343

Morbidity of children under 0-14 with different infectious diseases

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Acute intestinal infections	11953	11705	12047	8510	8004	8056	7288	5795	6007	6639	6669
Bacterial dysentery	1233	1089	1050	964	975	1019	775	557	433	388	447
Acute poliomyelitis	27	182	21	22	69	16	10				
Measles	766	1933	5218	404	1175	5411	428	139	432	2094	841
Virus hepatitis	14104	12364	8373	9873	15621	8332	4161	3994	6009	2835	1431
Of which											
A	13120	11158	7301	8842	14992	7992	3940	3835	5827	2708	1360
B	984	1206	1072	1031	629	340	221	160	182	127	71
Malaria diagnosis defined the first time	18	3	37	4	7	179	867	3794	2935	1341	571
Acute infections of upper respiratory systems	448769	376609	361586	345895	352832	304719	293885	238678	271596	231733	204032
Influenza	16550	14760	13115	16658	15920	9682	34096	11021	1631	872	800
Epidemic paratit	599	431	2016	4130	4251	2178	1493	3430	4392	2597	3637
Diphtheria	6	4	48	38	115	504	404	51	16	9	5

Children under state care

Necessary attention is paid to identify children, who are due to certain reasons are left without parents charge in the country. In regional divisions of education of the country there is a work being carried out for identification and registration of such children. For last ten years more that thousand of children left without parents charge, have been identified. During the year all of them are accommodated in child institution for state or family guardianship.

In 1999, 1135 children under 18 years, who had a need to be accommodated in child institutions were found. 20% of them are accommodated in various boarding institutions, and 80% in families; under guardianship, trusteeship, adoption.

By the end of 1999, 8787 children had been on education in families under trusteeship, 15063 – in adoption.

Children's homes, boarding-schools for orphanages and children left without parents charge, boarding-schools for children with defects of physical or mental development are functioning at present in the country to accommodate children who are left without parent's charge.

In 5 children's homes there are children from 3 to 18 years. Since 1990 the network of children's homes has not changed and the number of those under education raised from 397 to 608 children. Every fifth child (in 1990 – every tenth) is an orphan or left without parents charge. Main age of these

children is 7-15 years. 94% of adopted at the age of seven years and over study in the school or other education establishments. Almost all teaching staff has higher or secondary special education. Unsatisfactory is the technical condition of buildings of the children's homes.

In 2 boarding schools for orphans and children left without parents charge there are 569 children (in 1990 - 505) at the age of 5-18 years. All children at the school age study at school. Almost all teaching staff have higher or secondary special education. Technical condition of buildings where the boarding schools are located is not good – both boarding schools need capital repairs.

In 14 state boarding schools for children with defects of mental and physical development there are 2273 children. Out of the total number of children 43% - are mentally backward, 20% with speech defects, 13% - dumb, 10% - blind, 8 % with defects of supportive motive apparatus, and 8% with weak hearing .

In 38 state boarding schools of a general type there are educated 17090 children of which 1402 or 8% are orphans or children left without parents charge.

In four child's homes there are living 184 persons, 122 out of who are orphans. Persons with mental defects are also covered by the guardianship of the state: in two specialized schools there are living 300 such children.

Pre-schools education. Pre-schools education of children is carried out by 1814 pre school institutions where 112.3 thousand children are residing or every eight child of the country at the age of 1-6 year (in 1990, every fifth). In 90th there was observed a trend of reduction of the networks of pre-school institutions In 1999 in comparison with 1990 number of pre-school institutions reduced for 17% and number of children in them for 38%. Main reasons of the changes in the activity of pre-school institutions were economic situation of enterprises and organizations that have pre-school institutions and also reduction of the social need in services of pre-school institutions.

3 schools-of kindergarten where 141 children are educated are functioning in the country. In 74 pre-school establishments education is carried out using the program designated for the first class of primary school.

In total volume of pre-school establishments there are 5 with special designation and 5 sanatorium. Besides, in 6 pre-school establishments there are sanatorium groups where 318 children take a course of medical service and are educated.

In 10 kindergartens there are groups of special designation for children with defects of sight, hearing, speech.

Unsatisfactory is the technical condition of buildings of preschool establishments. 60% of buildings require capital repairs and 3% of buildings are in unsafe condition. Only every third building has a central heating, 46%-sewage system, and 57% -water supply.

These reasons indirectly influence the attendance of pre-school institutions by children, and their morbidity.

During every year children missed in average 42 days (in 1990 -41) of who 8-due to sickness, (in 1990 - 9). Per 1000 children attending pre-school institutions in 1990 there were 548 cases of illness against 817 in 1990. Half of the morbidity cases makes influenza, 28%- angina.

Education level of the teaching staff of preschool institutions rises from year to year. At present, out of 15.6 thousand pedagogical employees 96% have higher of secondary special education.

Right to education

General education. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan compulsory for citizens education is the secondary general education, which is carried out in three steps:

- Primary education – 1-4 classes
- Basic education – 5-9 classes
- Secondary education – 10-11 classes

By the beginning of 1999/2000 there had been functioning 4599 state general education school where 1623 school children were studying.

All day general education schools are divided into primary, basic and secondary. In primary schools education is carried out by the 1 step- primary education. In basic schools by two steps: 1 step-primary education and 2 step-basic education. In secondary schools by 3 steps: 1 step-primary, 2 step-basic, 3 step-secondary general education.

686 thousand pupils or 95 % at the age of 6-9 years are covered by primary education, 721 thousand or 86% of children at the age of 10-14 years by basic education, secondary general-202 thousand pupils or 67% at the age of 15-16 years.

Out of 686 thousand pupils of 1-4 classes 0.5% are second year pupils (in 1990 – 0.2%). In 5-9 classes percentage of second year students made 0.9% (in 1990-0.2%) and 0.7% (in 1990 – 0.1%) – in 10-11 classes.

During the school year pupils leave day general education schools due to some reasons. More often the reason is transfer from one to another

education establishment. So, since September 1998 till September 1999 out of 21 thousand who left their schools 79% moved to other education establishments, 4% do not continue further education. Those who do not continue further education make 0.1 % out of the number of pupils by the beginning of 1998/99 school year.

Unsatisfactory is the technical condition of buildings. By the end of 1999/2000 school year for 55% of schools basic repairs were required, 8% of buildings are unsafe. Only one fifth of schools have water supply, sewage system and central heating. In some schools refugees and internally displaced people are still accommodated .

Poor is the computer supply of school, information cabinets and computing technology cabinets exist only in 29% secondary schools (in 1990 – 11%). In rural schools situation is worse than in urban. So, if in rural localities 38% schools have information and computing technology cabinets (in 1990 –34%) then in rural – only 14% (in 1990 –5%).

Provision of schools with buffet and canteen has become worse in comparison with 1990/91 school year. So, if in 1990/91 school year three fourth of schools had buffets and canteens, then at the beginning of 1999/2000 school year only 45% of schools have them. Hot meals are supplied to 1% of pupils against 29% in 1990/91 school year.

In 1990 professional lyceums and schools enrolled 12.9 thousand pupils of who 85.6 percent out of the total number of pupils for full time. 35.4 percent out of the number of enlisted made girls. Age composition of those enrolled is as following:

33.1 percent at the age of 14-15 years

38.7 percent - 16-17 years

28.2 percent –18 and over.

Secondary and higher vocational education.

By the beginning of 1999/2000 school year Azerbaijan's system of education included 73 state and 4 private secondary special education establishments where 40 thousand students get higher education, and 25 state and 17 private higher education establishments with the number of students-28 thousand person

Half of the students of day department of state higher education establishments and two third of student of state secondary special establishments received scholarship, which in average made 4 USA dollars.

Growth of the share of the paid education in state higher education establishments have been observed for recent years. 38 thousand students or 43% out of the total number of students of high schools (in 1995/96 – 7 thousand or 8%), and in secondary special schools-8 thousand or 21% out of the total number of students of state secondary special education establishments have been studying on terms of paid compensation of expenses by the beginning of 1999/2000.

For the beginning of 1999/2000 school year 10.2 thousand students of day departments of state high schools and 2.3 thousand students of secondary special education establishments had need in getting a room in hostel. Such an opportunity was given to every fourth students of high school who needed an accommodation and to every tenth student of secondary special education establishment.

Boarding institutions for children

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of nurseries	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of children there, person	241	235	191	193	191	166	159	181	181	184
Number of children's homes	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Number of children there, person	397	373	382	299	360	395	435	461	548	608
Boarding schools for orphans and children left without charge of parents	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Children there, person	505	439	418	490	502	548	633	616	575	569
Boarding schools for children with defects in mental and physical development	16	16	15	14	14	13	11	13	14	14
Children there, person	2811	2466	2111	2030	1845	1607	1938	2132	2359	2498
Children's homes-boarding for mentally retarded children	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Children there, person	515	466	433	434	374	271	228	262	302	300
General type boarding schools	50	46	43	40	39	38	38	38	37	38
Children there, person	19.4	18.3	16.8	15.4	15.3	15.2	16.3	16.5	16.1	17.1

Arrangement of children and adolescents deprived of parental care

	ЧЕЛОВЕК									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Registered as orphan or deprived of parental care	21807	22933	23143	23337	24192	23668	24468	25375	26065	26249
of whom on education in families:										
under guardianship	6674	7976	7622	7920	8176	7976	8130	8444	8677	8787
in adoption	13673	14030	14247	14368	14693	14560	14630	14853	14959	15063
educated in :										
nurseries	150	143	80	94	128	96	90	122	115	122
childrens' homes	50	173	230	148	136	101	81	105	130	117
in boarding schools for orphans and children deprived of parental care	505	361	312	382	290	293	368	349	345	347
in boarding schools for children with defects in mental and physical development	90	190	152	148	119	105	190	236	273	272
in boarding-childrens' homes for mentally retarded children	70	60	55	55	40	35	65	85	85	140
general type boarding schools	595	...	445	222	610	502	914	1181	1481	1401

**Schools for children with defects of mental and physical development
(beginning of the school year)**

	Number of schools					Number of pupils, person				
	1990-1991	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	1990-1991	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Number of schools of which for :	22	20	20	21	21	5250	4329	4359	4644	4829
Mentally retarded	13	9	9	10	10	2171	1610	1593	1784	1866
Blinds	1	1	1	1	1	202	182	197	212	229
Deafs	2	2	2	2	2	587	455	458	486	510
Weak hearing and who became deaf later	1	1	1	1	1	281	185	161	163	173
With defects of bearing-motive apparatus	1	1	1	1	1	117	137	121	132	175
With defects of speech	2	3	3	3	3	307	364	385	444	455
Others	2	3	3	3	3	458	662	735	747	805
Besides, classes for children with defects of mental and physical development organized within general education schools	-	-	-	-	-	1127	734	709	676	616

Organization of leisure for children

In order to develop the spiritual world of children, and also organization of their leisure 5 puppet theaters and young people's theaters are functioning in the country. Annually this theaters show more than half thousand performances, which are attended in average by 2000 thousand children. Besides, all theaters functioning in the country have in their own repertoire performances for children, except performances for elderly people.

More than hundred libraries with book fund composing 2.3 mln books and magazines having 0.3 mln readers serve youth readers of the country. 4.2 thousand public libraries having books for children exist in the country

besides child's libraries. Therefore out of 2.5 mln readers of these libraries one third or 0.9 mln person are children under 15 years.

To organize leisure of children, there are also functioning 3.5 thousand circles attached to club institutions and associations of artistic work, where more half 50 thousand children are enlisted.

Theater's and libraries for children

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of theater's for children thsd	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
attendants	420	398	477	339	429	382	278	186	192	196	211
Number of libraries for children	93	112	114	116	116	115	113	112	113	111	108
readers thsd	188	281	278	286	288	289	290	264	271	258	272

Data on child's sanatoriums for several years

Year	number sanatoriums	of number of beds(round year)	number of entered sick children
1991	23	2370	4215
1992	23	2285	3979
1993	23	2285	3942
1994	23	2285	3027
1995	21	2085	2752
1996	20	2035	2692
1997	18	1835	2574
1998	18	1835	2623
1999	18	1835	2368

The children can improve their health at the existing set of sanatoriums. At present time there are 18 child sanatoriums in Republic.

Since 1991 there are registered reduction in the number of children, who have possibility reestablish own health and who can rest in sanatorium. So, in 1999 in comparison with 1991 their number is reduced 43,8%.

Crimes

For the recent decade by minors (14-17 years) or by their accomplice 3-5% of crimes out of the total number of crimes have been committed annually. While, if in 1990 they committed every thirtieth in 1999 every twentieth crime.

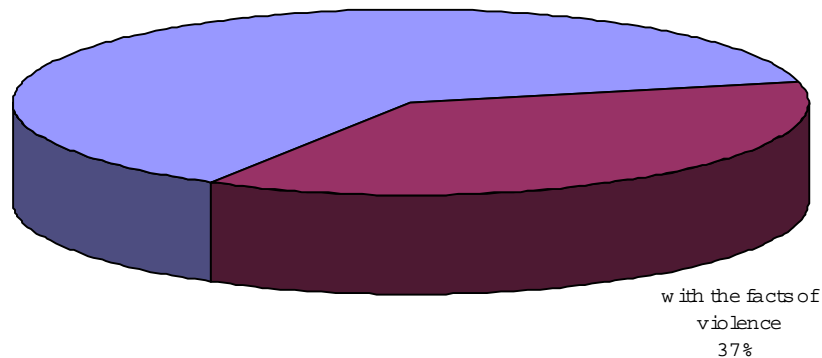
In 1999 by the courts sentences there were convicted 391 minors against 292 in 1990.

On a constant base Internal Affairs Ministry's bodies carry out work on control and registration of difficult children. 1482 minors were registered by inspection on minors issues by the end of 1999, of who 48% were pupils of general education schools 47%- not worked anywhere or not study.

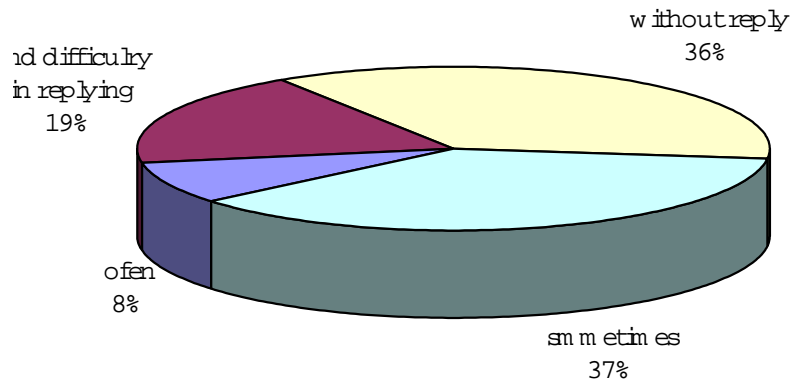
Exposure of facts of violence against women

The present investigation was conducted in Azerbaijan for the first time by UNDP "Gender in Development" Unit. special questionnaires for exposure of facts of violence against women were elaborated

Interrogation was conducted in the several regions of the Republic (Nakhichevan, Gandja, Sheki, Ismailly) among the women at the ages 19- 60 37% of respondents noted the facts of violence.

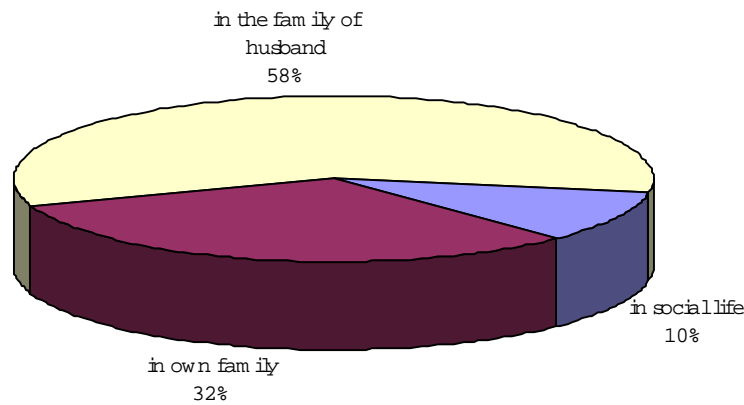


To the question how often they were subjected to the acts of violence 8,3%-answered often, 37%-sometimes, 18,7%-found difficulty in replying, and 36%-refused to reply.



The latter suggests an idea of concealment of frequency of facts of violence, may be for the reasons of security and fear. Violence to which women are subjected besides its forms of manifestation (physical, mental, sexual) has places of its action too.

32% of women were subjected to acts of violence in the family, where they were born, 58% **in** the family of their husbands, 10% were victims of violence in social life (at working place, street).



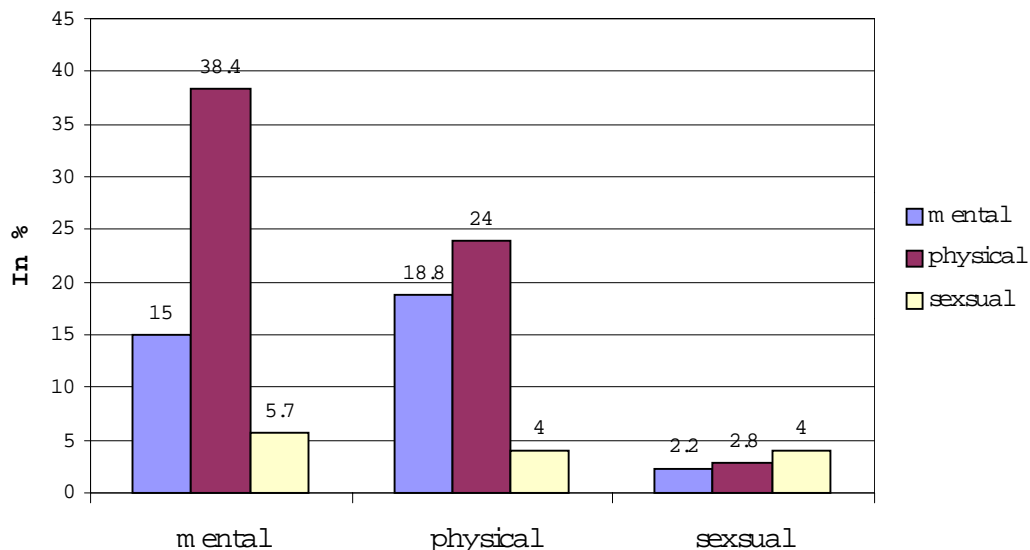
Thus more often women are subjected to acts of violence from the side of husband and his relatives, members of Us family-father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law.

As is generally known, violence is differentiated to various kinds: physical, mental, sexual.

Limits between these kinds of violence are tricky, as in some cases it is difficult to differentiate various forms of violence, at the sight that woman can be subjected to insulting assault and battery simultaneously. Besides it woman in some cases becomes victim of violence both in the houses of parents (from the side of father, mother, brother) and in the family of husband.

The presented diagram gives a full idea of facts of perpetrated acts of violence against women according to data of our investigation.

D i a g r a m o f f r e q u e n c y o f a c t s o f v i o l e n c e b y k i n d s a n d p l a c e s o f a c t i o n



So violence is transformed at its kinds already in the places of its manifestation (i e beginning from parents' house woman may be subjected to violence, to which she is then subjected in her husband's house)

The revealed indexes of violence are evidence of prevailing of domestic violence which in its turn is an index of tensivity of interfamily relations Sense of fear, limitation of vital perspectives of women in one hand blockade their aspirations for equality of rights and development, and in another hand prevent from creation of normal conditions for upbringing of children, forming negative behavioral social stereotypes Only 7% of women who were

subjected to acts of violence comprehend it as a factor complicating their family life. It is evidence of the expressed tendency of conversion of violence to commonplace and admissible occurrence.

Unfortunately the official statistics does not reflect the real picture of crimes against women in this sphere.

Ineffective work of law-protecting bodies, lack of social institutions defending victims of violence and non-approval of public discussion of facts of violence, especially the sexual violence without negative results for its victims-women and girls make them abstain from appeal to law-protecting bodies. All this doe;-, not give a possibility to assess the real situation and render appropriate assistance to the victims.

Analysis of the several questions concerning dependence of social-economic and other aspects influencing on perpetration of acts of violence against women revealed the following.

Neither age of woman, nor level of her education and social status do not especially influence on perpetration of acts of violence against women Among the women who were subjected to acts of violence 24% have secondary, 2% higher education, 61% are married, 13,7% are not married, 14,8% are divorced, and 10%-widows.

However violence is connected with the level of income of family 44% of total number of perpetrated acts of violence is occurred in the families with lower income 75% of respondents, that were subjected to acts of violence consider lack of money as a main problem of their family.

Nevertheless working women are subjected to acts of violence almost 2 times more than not - working ones (appropriately 64% and %%)

Violence and reproductive health

As a result of the present investigation an interesting connection between the facts of violence against women and reproductive health of family was revealed.

Ethnographic and historical features of Azerbaijan consolidated a social model ol priority of men in the social life

In this connection at all problems concerning violation of reproductive health and birth only of girls in the family, women were traditionally accused, being influenced physically, mentally and emotionally.

By the determination of International Conference on Population and Development (I C P D, 1994), reproductive health is a position of full physical, mental and social welfare. At the mentioned conference equal rights of men and women on the reproductive and sexual health were defined - "equality between men and women in the questions concerning sexual intercourse and reproduction, including the full respect on physical immunity of men requires mutual respect and wish to take the responsibility for the consequences of sexual intercourses".

The conception of reproductive health also includes the questions of birth of fully healthy generation.

Azerbaijan is one of the world countries with high frequency of spreading hereditary diseases. The cause of such an occurrence is high frequency of spreading of blood-related marriages in the Republic, weak instructive work among population concerning reproductive and genetic health, and non-perfection of services of Medico-Genetic advising.

Origin of consanguineous marriages in Azerbaijan has its geographical and historical explanation.

From the geographical point of view Azerbaijan is a polymorphous country, where plain, foothills and mountain landscapes are presented approximately in equal extent. Population settled foothills and mountain localities (and it is two thirds of all territory of the country), by force of geographical conditions were isolated each from other. For promoting number of population, transmission of cultural values from generation to generation blood-related and endemic marriages were widely spread which conditioned spreading hereditary pathology and further development of subsequent generations in these families.

There are many proverbs concerning cousin marriages in Azerbaijan: "Marriage of cousins is concluded in heavens by angels", "To marry bad girl to strange man is a shame, and to marry good girl to strange man is a pity"

Blood-related marriages are the marriages between genetic relatives, having common ancestors in one or several generations. They increase extent of risk

of hereditary diseases, birth of children with physical, and mental backwardness. The nearer blood relationship between husband and wife, the higher extent of risk. However it is necessary to mark that persons being in related marriages not always realize cousin marriages and other forms of marriages (such, for instance, among the relatives of II, III, IV degrees of relationship) as related ones.

Maybe lack of deliberate idea is one of the moments of spreading families with multiple related marriages, which tells on the genetic health of generation.

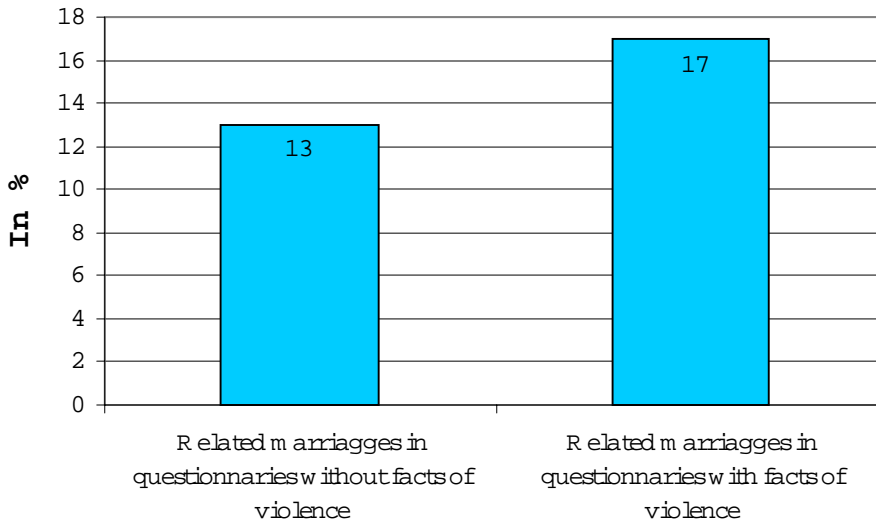
The President of Azerbaijan Republic Heydar Aliyev especially noticed the problem of spreading of blood-related marriages in *his* speech in the opening of the Republic Center of Health of Family, 29 December, 1995. The President emphasized the necessity of holding wide sanitary-instructive measures among the people concerning possible results of blood-related marriages as well as improvement of medico-genetic service, service of pre-birth diagnostics directed to the prophylaxis of spreading hereditary diseases and birth of physically and mentally retarded children.

In many world countries the blood-related marriages are also widely spread but migration processes and legal limitations decrease frequency of their spreading among population.

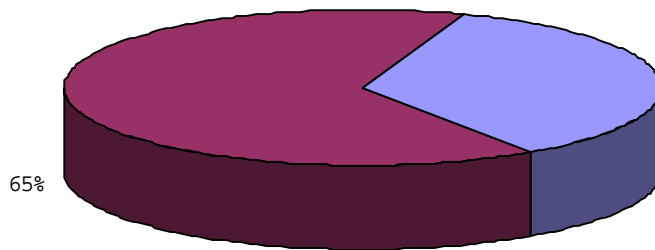
As for instance in such two developed countries as the USA and the Great Britain with their high human potentials there are legal limitations on marriages.

The problem is not to apply legal limitations on the related marriages accordingly our Republic, but is to understand the necessity of instructive work among people concerning possible results of these marriages and methods allowing prevention of sick children.

The analysis indicated the following correlation in spreading related marriages among questioned people.

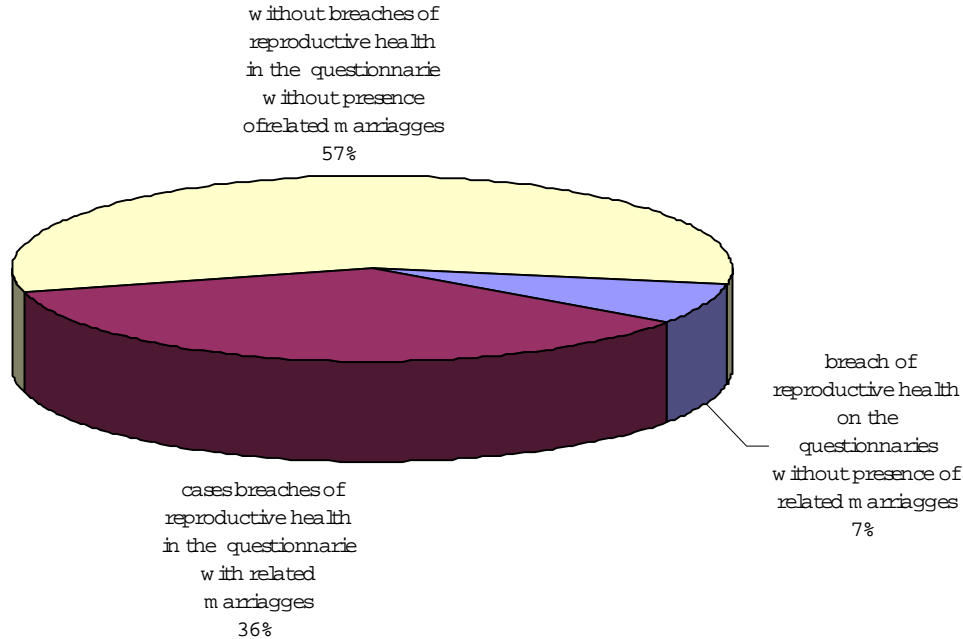


The further analysis of questionnaires with presence of related marriages revealed that breach of reproductive health (barrenness, stillbornness, birth of sick children etc.) was marked in 65% of cases in the questionnaires with the facts of violence.



of cases of breach of reproductive health on the questionnaires with facts of violence 65%

In the questionnaires, with presence of related marriages where the facts of violence were not marked, breaches of reproductive health were revealed in 36% of cases, when in the questionnaires without presence of related marriages only 7% of respondents noticed it.



The further analysis of the existent connection between breach of the reproductive health of family and facts of violence against women revealed 48,5% of cases where respondents indicated this dependence.

In the rest cases it is possible to suggest that the certain problems connected with breach of reproductive health bring to the psychological tension in family, may be serving as an indirect cause provoking violence against women.

The social-economic analysis of questionnaire without indication of the facts of violence revealed following: working women - 81%, and not-working women - 18,9%.

Age of questioned women: 18-54.

20% of women have higher education, 43% technical education, 24% are married, 2% are divorced, and 11% are widows. 74,5% of questioned women indicate to the bad material position.

Analysis of the questionnaires with the facts of violence against women indicates burdening and dependence of women in the connection with complications of reproductive health as well as notes dependence of breaches of the reproductive health on frequency of spreading of the related marriages.

Women in such cases are under double pressing feeling torture connected with the problem of birth as well as sense of guilt imposed from the sides of husband and own family (mother, father) sometimes to the extreme measures; to mental diseases, aggression and crimes and in some cases to autoaggression..

As an instance it is possible to consider observance over M.G., born in 1963. Being the related marriage with her husband she had 3 pregnancies, which ended by stillborn ness.

At present this woman is living with the traces of deep burns on her face and body, with the weakened mental health.

By the data of report in accordance with the project for OKSFAM (October, 1997) called "Defense of rights of women in the prison", 10% of women were convicted by the Articles 95, 94 (attempt upon smb's life and murder). They had experienced violence against themselves in the family and society, which served as a cause of their crimes (7%).

Independently of that where violence occurs (in family, society, during the wars or other social conflicts) its consequences are destructive both for all of its participants - victims of violence, persons perpetrating it, its witnesses and for the normal development of the society.

The present investigation is a pilot one, however it already indicates existence of such a big problem - violence against women, and connection of reproductive health with the violence in family.

Investigations revealed also close dependence of worsening of genetic and reproductive health on blood-related marriages. It is necessary to make a wider screening covering the problem of reproductive health of family and violence against women with the parallel questioning of men and women.

The Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing adopted Declaration and Platform for Actions in the sphere of increasing women rights, rights on physical, reproductive and mental health.

For promotion reducing of facts of violence as well as development and security of family and society it is needed:

- to study causes provoking violence against women,
- to establish Crisis Center for assistance to women, who were subjected to violence,

-to conduct wide instructive works for related marriages, genetic and reproductive health of women and men,

-to advance legal status of women,

- to change existent stereotype ideas of domination over by men In 1979, UN General Assembly ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of discrimination against Women, and the equality of rights between men and women were confirmed. On 10 June, 1995 Azerbaijan signed the Convention On the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) without any changes.

In August 2000 the Goscomstat jointly with UNICEF carried out the first national cluster survey on various-sided indicators on demography and health.

During this survey numerous indicators being a subject for analysis were covered, main of which were following:

- rate of child mortality under 5 years
- infant mortality rate
- maternal mortality
- children born with weights under norm
- consumption of iodide, salt and water
- children under milk provision by mothers
- injections against different infections diseases
- diarrhea cases and its cure at home
- orphans ,child labor

On September 2001 results of this survey will be presented to the UNICEF Mission in Azerbaijan, Government of Azerbaijan and Special Sessions of the UN General Assembly.

It is not possible to present data on Family budgets survey due to the organization of this work in accordance with new method.

In order to monitor living standards of population the Goscomstat of Azerbaijan jointly with the World Bank has been carrying out household budget survey in 2100 households on a quarterly base since 2000, who are living proportionally in all geographic zones of the republic.

Full base of households of the country has been established on the base of which representative sampling was hold. The survey is carried out by 85

interviewers. 100% rotation of households is carried out on a quarterly base. The initial results of the survey are expected to be received on November 2000.