been monitoring the response to change in post-communist
1995. Through grassroots surveys, the Centre for the Study of
Republic and the World Bank in November and December
oped by the State Statistical Committee of the Azerbaijan
vidual chapters.

More specifically, the majority of these country reports con-
sects of analyses prepared by statistical offices and experts in the
region. They are listed in the Bibliography as follows: ASRK
(1999), ASSC (1999a), CBSIC (1999), CSBL (1999), ESA
(1999a), PSYD (1999), Gajuk (1999), Golembas (1999b),
Ivan-I-Nugeanu et al. (1999), Kovalia et al. (1999), Lakatos
(1999), LDS (1999), Maghouchchants (1999), MOEG (1999),
NISFT (1999), Novák (1999), NCSKR (1999), Placintár
(1999), SSOIM (1999), SOR (1999), Tafl (1999), and

Much of the tone of this year’s Report is set by the “Voices of
Youth.” These voices have been recorded among young people
in the Czech Republic, Latvia, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, and
Uzbekistan during group discussions and individual inter-
views. Sheila Marnie and Expert Centre, Tashkent, organized
the research in Uzbekistan. In the other five countries, the work
was carried out by moderators and other experts commissioned
by the Innocenti Research Centre through Oxford Research
International, a private organization. The discussions focused
on nine topics: 1. health risks and health promotion through
participation, 2. vocational school students: the transition from
school to work and career opportunities, 3. early school-leavers:
education, work and opportunities, 4. young mothers: living
arrangements and needs, 5. participating in society, 6. young
people and success at work, 7. young people leaving institu-
tional care: prospects and life strategies, 8. young people in con-
lict with the law, and 9. the attitudes of young people towards
education and the educational facilities available to them.
The original reports on the focus-group discussions and the individ-
ual interviews, including technical details and notes on the sur-
vey participants, are available in full text on the UNICEF IRC
website (www.unicel-irc.org). To protect the trust of the
participants, are available in full text on the UNICEF IRC
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ongoing data have been collected in eight rounds so far, with Round I in summer 1992 and Round VIII in autumn 1998. The survey homepage is www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/rlms/rlms_home.html. The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is a cross-country collaboration involving research and surveys in social topics of particular interest, including work orientation, family gender the role of government, and social inequality. Information is available at the website, www.issp.org. The Tajik Living Standards Survey has been conducted jointly by the State Statistical Agency and the Centre for Strategic Studies of the Republic of Tajikistan in collaboration with UNDP and the World Bank. In May and June 1999, it involved interviews among 2,000 households, with 14,442 individuals. The Ukraine Household Income and Expenditures Study was financed by the World Bank and was carried out in June-July 1995 by the International Institute of Sociology in Kiev. A nationally representative study, it sampled 3,025 households and 4,340 individuals.

Extensive use has been made of the resources of the Internet. The Bibliography reflects this fact. However, references to websites are provided with the hope that readers will understand that the websites are constantly evolving and that the material referred to may sometimes no longer be available in this way.

Chapter 1

The full text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child can be downloaded from a special UNICEF website at www.unicef.org/crc/crc.htm. Landshorn (1995a) and Hart (1997) offer discussion on the participation of children and youth in various settings, as described in Box 1.1. Progress in making this participation a reality is discussed in Box 1.2, which is devoted to the transition region for instance, see EBRD (1999). The International Household Survey of the European Union, 1995-97, presents a sample of 22,938 households and 54,955 individuals.

For a review placing the transition region in global human development, see UNICEF's Progress of the World's Children 1998. The survey is conducted jointly by UNICEF and the World Bank, in cooperation with various international organizations.

The international fertility and family surveys mentioned in Box 1.5 are a rich source of information on intergenerational trends in family formation and sexual behaviour. This information is relevant for demographic projections and health programmes. The survey year is 1991 in Poland (Holzer and Brzezinska, 1996), 1993-94 in Hungary (Kasarit, 1996), 1996 in Latvia (Zvidrins, 1996), and 1997 in Lithuania. The website of the Population Activity Unit, U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (www.unescap.org/pearl_home.html) supplies additional information. These surveys target mainly the adult population and rely on interview techniques similar to those in reproductive health surveys carried out in several countries in the region during the 1990s, for a description of a reproductive health survey targeted at young adults, see for example Serbanescu and Morris (1998a).

UNICEF (1993) builds a conceptual framework for young people's health and development. The joint WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA study on programming for adolescent health and development (WHO, 1999b) brings together a vast array of information on relevant research and best-practice programmes in the area of youth health and development. Heebold, Bracken and Stadnick (1999) investigate the cost-effectiveness of youth-friendly health and development interventions and their longer term effects. For data on child nutrition in the CEECS, see Freier, Michaelson et al. (2000), who also offer guidelines for Europe. The information on the nutrition status of students is found in SOFRS (1999).

LSHTM (1998) gives a detailed analysis of the high rates of child injury in the transition region and the role of community-based preventive measures. The only a portion of the data from a major 1999 ESPAD survey covering various Eastern European countries has been released. Enkés (1999) quotes results from the survey in Hungary.

For information on the European Schools Project on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (ESPAD), which involves occasional surveys among youth in European countries, see for example, NCADD (1999). As this Report was going to print, only a portion of the data from a major ESPAD survey covering several Eastern European countries has been released. The 1993-94 and 1997-98 Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children survey, which has been used extensively in Section 2.2 and parts of Section 2.3, also furnishes other relevant information on younger adolescents that is not discussed here; see King et al. (1996) and Currie et al. (2000). For research in the West on factors behind symptoms incidence among adolescents, see for example, Linet et al. (1989), Raube von Wright and von Wright (1992) and Rothner (1991). The analysis of smoking habits among youth and pregnant women relies on information from the 1997 reproductive health survey in Armenia (M. O. H., 1998) and the 1996 young adult reproductive health survey in Romania (Serbanescu and Morris, 1997, 1998a), among others.

For information on the European Schools Project on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (ESPAD), which involves occasional surveys among youth in European countries, see for example, NCADD (1999). As this Report was going to print, only a portion of the data from a major ESPAD survey covering several Eastern European countries has been released. Enkés (1999) quotes results from the survey in Hungary.

For HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in various parts of the world, see UNAIDS (1999b). Data on the regional spread of HIV prevalence in the region uses data from the MONEE project and information in Détine (1999). On HIV infections among children in Romania, see Zamfir and Zamfir (1996). Information on the regional spread of HIV in the region is also available from the Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDs (CECES) at www.caces.org, which also includes information on CEECS.

For information on the European Schools Project on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (ESPAD), which involves occasional surveys among youth in European countries, see for example, NCADD (1999). As this Report was going to print, only a portion of the data from a major ESPAD survey covering several Eastern European countries has been released. Enkés (1999) quotes results from the survey in Hungary.

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Chapter 3

Education data which compare the situation in the transition countries with that in the European Union are based on information in European Commission (1997). Key data on Education in the European Union, an annual yearbook on education trends in Europe which covers 29 countries, including the 10 EU “pre-accession” countries that are also examined through the MONEE project. In general, enrollment data should be interpreted carefully, as the highly aggregated figures may mask large differences among countries in both the levels of enrolment in any one year and the changes over time.

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is a framework for the compilation and presentation of information on educational levels and attainment. It covers all organized and sustained learning activities for children, youth, and adults, including people with special educational needs. In providing a sounder basis for statistical comparisons among education systems, the ISCED classification assists educational policymakers and others who wish to learn from educational development experiences elsewhere. For more information, readers are referred to

The databank maintained by the UNECE Office of National Education Statistics and Indicators can be found at www.ibe.unesco.org/Inf_Doc/Inside.htm, offers additional information on the organization of post-compulsory systems of education in Central and Eastern Europe. This chapter uses OECD’s Review of National Policies for Education: Russian Federation (OECD, 1998b), which describes the most recent trends in schooling and education policy in the Russian Federation and analyses the education reform initiatives under way. The review supports the overall policy trends now being implemented, but draws attention, in the recommendations, to particular problems, new perspectives and methods for consolidating the ongoing reforms.

The student assessment data come from the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), which has examined the mathematics and science achievement of students in 41 countries at three different grade levels (fourth and eighth grades in primary and secondary school). It was conducted during the 1995 school year. More information about the assessments and results can be found at nces.ed.gov/timss/timss95/index.asp.

The International Adult Literacy Survey presents findings for 12 OECD countries; see OECD and Statistics Canada (1999). There are significant differences among OECD member countries in how literacy skills are distributed in the population. In some nations, performance is skewed toward exceptional achievement among a minority in the work force, in others, skills are more evenly distributed, with fewer people at the lowest level.

Chapter 4

The ILO (1992, 1999) collects data on labour force participation and employment in several transition countries. Great care is needed in interpreting the numbers, however, since definitions may vary, and country statistical offices are not always able to verify the data in earlier series.

A detailed analysis of youth labour markets is provided by Fidler (1996) for Hungary and Keane (1999) for Hungary and Poland. An overview of youth unemployment in Western European countries is given by O’Higgins (1997). Blanchflower (1999a) supplies a summary of youth unemployment problems throughout the world. Clark and Summers (1979) observed that the demand for young workers in established market economies was particularly sensitive to aggregate economic conditions and the state of the labour market.


There is some empirical evidence from established market economies that an early first job is associated with a greatly increased chance of being employed later on, for instance, see OECD (1998a). The econometric analysis of the first job effect on the probability of being unemployed in a transition economy...
Chapter 5

The MONEE country reports have provided much of the basic information throughout this chapter. They are supplemented in particular by two sources. First are the reports that the governments of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child have to submit to the Committee on the Rights of the Child: initial reports are due within two years of ratification and “periodic” progress reports are due at five-year intervals thereafter. Box 5.5 shows that several countries in the region have not yet complied with these obligations, and the absence of these reports often makes data collection and verification much more difficult.

Second are the Concluding Observations that the Committee on the Rights of the Child has drawn up once it has considered the reports of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. These observations are based on the Convention and its Optional Protocols, the Committee's Concluding Observations may be referring to statistics and other data already at least three or four years old, and fully 20 percent of the State Party Reports submitted have not yet been considered by the Committee. This has two major implications: the Committee's ability to reflect the actual number of cases and tend to underestimate crime rates. Inter-country comparisons are also hindered because of differences among national legislation, reporting activity and institutional capacity. This has two major implications: the Committee's ability to reflect the actual number of cases and tend to underestimate crime rates. Inter-country comparisons are also hindered because of differences among national legislation, reporting activity and institutional capacity.

The main source of information for the analysis of the age-gender profile of youth crime is the MONEE country reports. In Figure 5.7 and elsewhere in the Report, including Figure 5.10, the number of perpetrators and the number of crimes may differ because one person may be responsible for more than one crime, or a number of persons may join together to commit a single crime.

The estimate that very young offenders have committed one-third of the total crimes in Russia in recent years is found in ICAU (1998). The discussion on the changing nature of youth crime is based mainly on the MONEE project database. The discussion of risk and protective factors is based mainly on the MONEE project database and the MONEE country reports. A analysis of the causes of offending is given in A classic (1987, 1999) and Grahame and Bowing (1995). Shurighina (1999) calls for a correlation among the various elements which influence the propensity to commit crime among some young people in Russia.

The affirmation that crime prevention is a vital, integral component of justice policy is supported by UN General Assembly Resolution 45/112 (UN 1990a), paragraph 8, wherein the Secretary-General is requested “to issue a comprehensive report on juvenile justice that would include the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency. The description of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention in Box 5.4 is based on that contained in the Innocenti portfolio on juvenile justice on the IRC website at www.unicef-icdc.org/information/portfolios/justicemain/index.html. The full texts of the international instruments which underpin discussion in this chapter and which are listed in Box 5.1 can be found in UN (1957, 1985, 1989, 1990a, 1990b, 1990c) or on the website of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights at www.unhchr.ch/html/institut.htm. The declaration of Bertrand Ramcharan is reported in a UN press release (UN, 1999a).

Crime data for the countries in transition come from the MONEE project database. The analysis reports data about crimes recorded by public authorities. These data are not likely to reflect the actual number of cases and tend to underestimate crime rates. Inter-country comparisons are also hindered because of differences among national legislation, reporting activity and police practices. Estimates for the industrialized countries are based on Interpol (1996) and UN (1996b).

The criteria for and the practical significance of the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Table 5.1 and Box 5.2) have long been the subject of debate. A brief consideration of the importance of the age that is set in determining what actually happens to children who break the law can be found in the Innocenti portfolio on juvenile justice on the IRC website at www.unicef-icdc.org/information/portfolios/justicemain/index.html. The full texts of the international instruments which underpin discussion in this chapter and which are listed in Box 5.1 can be found in UN (1957, 1985, 1989, 1990a, 1990b, 1990c) or on the website of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights at www.unhchr.ch/html/institut.htm.
The effect on behaviour and values of the stark political and economic changes inherent in the transition process is clearly reminiscent of the concept of "anomie" developed by the French sociologist Emile Durkheim (1952); the general applicability of this concept to the transition experience in Bulgaria is analysed in Vladimirov et al. (1999).

The 1998 report for UNAIDS stating that drug dealers in Kazakhstan involve minors in the drug trade is described in UNAIDS (1999a). The 1997 study in Russia that discussed the share of 17 year-olds considering it acceptable to earn money by violating the law is outlined in Zdravomyslova et al. (1998). Shurighina (1999) contains information about the study on the attitudes of 14-year-old Russians towards committing crimes. A spouth (1999) mentions the young offenders in transition countries who say that committing property crimes is a good alternative to finding work. Asquith (1999) mentions the young offenders in transition countries who say that committing property crimes is a good alternative to finding work.

The international statements on youth participation (see Box 6.2) are available from the COE website, the EUR-Lex database of the European Union (europa.eu.int), the UN website (www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/youth/youth.htm), and the website of the first World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth (www.un.org/ygenyouth98). For the debate and statements on participation of under-18 year-olds, see the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN, 1989). Article 12 provides a good introduction to the theoretical and conceptual side of the debate and makes the first attempt to classify degrees of participation (see figure 15, page 41). Landtisb (1995) also deals with the participation of under-18 year-olds, and Riepl and Wintersberger (1999) look at political participation among this age group.

The information in Box 5.6 is culled from the Concluding Observations of the U.N. Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the reports from, among others, the website of the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights at www.unhchr.ch/tdocs/c.htm.

The problems that have been faced by the justice system in Albania and the current juvenile justice situation in that country are described in UNICEF (2000a). Magloutchiants (1999) refers to the 1997 World Bank study discussing the fact that district court judges in Albania were new graduates in their early 20s who had no practical experience.

UNICEF surveys mentioned in regard to conditions in juvenile facilities in Central Asia were carried out in mid-1999 within the framework of a data collection for an area situation analysis and assessment on juvenile justice (UNICEF, 1999a). The concerns of the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture about the health conditions among detainees in two juvenile correctional facilities in Kyrgyzstan is described in UN (2000a). In UN (1994a) the Special Rapporteur discusses the worrying situation in the detention of juveniles in the Russian Federation, citing, for example, conditions in the Kipelno juvenile reeducation and labour colony. UN (2000a) provides information on ongoing problems in Russia, as viewed by the Special Rapporteur. The fact that pre-trial detention practices in Romania are raising "similar concern" is discussed in UN (1999b). The opinion of the Bulgarian authorities of the consequences of pre-trial detention practices in that country is highlighted in UN (1993).

The issue of "leniency" versus "positive sentencing" as the basis for juvenile justice is dealt with obliquely in the U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (U.N. 1989), notably under Rules 1.3 and 5.1 and their commentary and Rule 71.1 and its commentary. An analytical description of Uzbekistan's mahalla committees, mentioned in Box 5.9, can be found in Coudouel, Maurice and McKnight (1998).

The importace of NGO involvement and governmental cooperation with civil society is set out in the Riyadh Guidelines (Article 5), the Building Rules (Article 2.1), and the Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (Article 6.2, 6.3, 6.7, 7.8, 8.1); see UN (1996a), UN (1995) and UN (1990a), respectively. For the "observer in the region," see the MONET country report for FYR. Macedonia (SSORM, 1999).

Chapter 6

The debate on youth participation as a key element in the formulation of youth policy in Europe is documented in numerous reports available from the Council of Europe's Directorate of Youth and Sport (www.coe.fr/youth). Reports on the work of the European Steering Committee for Youth (CDEJ) are particularly useful for understanding and following the current European debate. The Council of Europe publication "European Youth Trends 1998" (CDEJ, 1998b), a report emanating from national youth research correspondents, is available in Russian and English. The Council of Europe youth website also provides access to a database of institutes and individuals in Europe involved in youth research (Directory of Youth Research in Europe) and a separate database on institutes in Russia that carry out research on youth issues (Russian Directory of Youth Research).

In 1999, the CDEJ sent questionnaires to member states on the implementation of Recommendation R (97) 3 on youth participation and the future of civil society. Of the 47 states, 19 responded, including Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Lithuania. The report is available from the Council of Europe (COE, 1999c).

The UNAIDS surveys mentioned in regard to conditions in Russia that carry out research on youth issues (Russian Directory of Youth Research) are particularly useful for understanding and following the current European debate. The Council of Europe publication "European Youth Trends 1998" (CDEJ, 1998b), a report emanating from national youth research correspondents, is available in Russian and English. The Council of Europe youth website also provides access to a database of institutes and individuals in Europe involved in youth research (Directory of Youth Research in Europe) and a separate database on institutes in Russia that carry out research on youth issues (Russian Directory of Youth Research).

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The international statements on youth participation (see Box 6.2) are available from the COE website, the EUR-Lex database of the European Union (europa.eu.int), the UN website (www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/youth/youth.htm), and the website of the first World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth (www.un.org/ygenyouth98). For the debate and statements on participation of under-18 year-olds, see the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN, 1989). Article 12(1) to 15. H. Hart (1997) gives a good introduction to the theoretical and conceptual side of the debate and makes the first attempt to classify degrees of participation (see figure 15, page 41). Landtsisb (1995a) also deals with the participation of under-18 year-olds, and Riepl and Wintersberger (1999) look at political participation among this age group.

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The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), which supports the development of electoral and democratic institutions, is active in the region. It has sponsored surveys of voting participation and of attitudes to NGOs but does not perform surveys of young people, that is, the IFES survey samples are of the population as a whole. Table 6.3 is based on unpublished data from surveys conducted by IFES. Descriptions of some of these surveys can be found within the pages of the IFES publication, as well as information on IFES and its publications, are accessible through the organization's website, www.ifes.org. Kovatcheva (1999, 2000) gives a good overview of the possibilities for young people to participate in civil society in CEE countries. The International Youth Foundation has commissioned reports on the experience of NGOs working with young people in Poland, Russia, and Slovakia. These are available online at www.youthnet.org. The European Forum is working with youth councils and NGOs in the region and represents their interests in dealings with European Union bodies and international organizations. See www.youthforum.org. The Centre for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Birmingham has a research project "Youth and Sport" (www.coe.fr/youth). Reports on the work of the European Steering Committee for Youth (CDEJ) are particularly useful for understanding and following the current European debate. The Council of Europe publication "European Youth Trends 1998" (CDEJ, 1998b), a report emanating from national youth research correspondents, is available in Russian and English. The Council of Europe youth website also provides access to a database of institutes and individuals in Europe involved in youth research (Directory of Youth Research in Europe) and a separate database on institutes in Russia that carry out research on youth issues (Russian Directory of Youth Research).
adopted by young Russians in three urban centres. A summary of the project and of Pilkington et al. (forthcoming) is available at www.bham.ac.uk/crees/H.A.Pilkington.

For youth policy, the Council of Europe has been a major focus for cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe since 1989. Of the 41 member states of the Council of Europe, 15 are transition countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, the FYR Macedonia, and Ukraine. As part of an initiative launched in 1995 by the member state youth ministers, the Council of Europe invited national governments to commission reports on national youth policy. The objective is to stimulate debate on youth policy at the national and European level. Reports have been completed by Finland, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden. In 1999, three more were being planned, for Romania, Estonia and Luxembourg. The reports have been reviewed by an international review group appointed by the CDEJ. These provide a useful overview of youth policy in the relevant countries and also insights into the current youth policy debate in Western Europe.

The CDEJ also carried out a comparative study of youth policies in legislation in States party to the European Cultural Convention of the Council of Europe (including 19 from the CEE/CIS region). A revised version of the results for October 1998 is available on their website (see under “publications” at www.coe.fr/youth/home.htm). The information is presented for each country under eight headings: bodies responsible for coordinating government policy in youth affairs, government policy in the youth sector, parliamentary committees on youth, constitutional and legislative provisions relating to youth affairs, laws relating specifically to young people, associative life of young people, international cooperation in the youth field, and criteria and arrangements for recognizing and funding youth organizations and projects.