DEMOGRAPHY

The ratio of child population under 15 to adult population (15-59 years) has decreased further in all countries over the last decade by 16% on average. This decrease was 30% or higher in Albania, Armenia and the Republic of Moldova.

A CHILD’S RIGHT TO BE BORN FREE OF HIV

The numbers of new HIV infections are particularly alarming in the Russian Federation and Ukraine. More than 80,000 people were newly infected in 2011 in these two countries alone. Ukraine has seen a three-fold increase in new cases over the last decade.

A CHILD’S RIGHT TO ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Only a small percentage of convicted children committed violent crimes. Yet, in most countries, children who committed non-violent crimes are sentenced to penal institutions which indicates that deprivation of liberty is not used as a last resort.

AN ADOLESCENT’S RIGHT TO A SECOND CHANCE

Suicide rates among males are extremely high, above 20 per 100,000 male population in Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.

TransMonEE 2013 Key Features

What is TransMonEE - A database capturing a vast range of information on social and economic issues relevant to the situation and wellbeing of children, adolescents and women in 28 countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States and the European Union.

The database represents a useful tool for governments, civil society organizations, donors and academia to better orient their decisions, policies, programmes and agendas. The database is updated every year thanks to the collaboration of national statistical offices (NSOs). The published data are only a selection of the larger amount of indicators annually collected.

Data coverage - The 2013 version of the database contains 180 economic and social indicators divided into 11 topics, including:

- Population
- Fertility
- Mortality
- Health
- Education
- Child Protection
- Juvenile Justice and Crime
- Social Protection

Timeliness - Each year in June specific templates are shared with NSOs, filled in and submitted by the countries by end September with the data for the previous year. The database coordinator then follows up with the countries for clarifications and additional information. The data are brought together, indicators calculated and checked again for consistency before being disseminated in April of the following year.

Data comparability and table notes - As with any cross-national statistical database, concepts and measures may differ across countries. Therefore, users are strongly encouraged to consult the notes on specific data.

For further information:
Visit www.transmonee.org or Contact Siraj Mahmudlu at smahmudlu@unicef.org

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There is a remarkable correlation between GDP per capita and female life expectancy. However, with the exception of Slovenia, all other countries are still far below the average life expectancy for OECD countries.

Overall, average life expectancy at birth in CEE/CIS has been increasing; however, the gap with OECD countries is not closing.

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Evidence suggests that in some countries disability is one of the main reasons for a child to be left without parental care. Close to 90% of children in Serbia and 60% of children in the Czech Republic who were left without parental care had a disability.

More than 1.4 million children in 26 countries were in formal care in 2011. Half of these children are in the Russian Federation. The ratio of children in residential care to those in family-type care is still high in some countries. A positive change in this ratio over the last decade is particularly noticeable in Bulgaria. The overall rate of children in formal care decreased in Latvia, Belarus, Romania, Estonia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina between 2002 and 2011.

The rate of children in residential care is highest in Kazakhstan, Lithuania and the Czech Republic and lowest in Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Georgia. The proportion of children with disabilities in residential care is close to 70% in Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The proportion of boys in residential care is higher than that of girls in all countries with disaggregated data.

Equitable reforms: the number of children with disabilities should decline at least at the same rate as the total number of children in residential care. In Serbia, the proportion of children with disabilities in residential care decreased from 66% to 48%.

Death rates in residential care are considerably higher than national averages in countries that collect this information.